PACE Overview

- **Goals:** Individualized, comprehensive health care and independence
- **Strategy:** Preventative care, maximum rehabilitation, cost-effective services

- **Serves individuals:**
  - 55 and older, with medical necessity and Medicaid eligible
  - Living in a PACE service area
  - Able to safely live in the community at time of enrollment

- **Required Services:**
  - All Medicare-covered items and services
  - All Medicaid-covered items and services, per state’s Medicaid plan
  - Other services determined necessary to improve and maintain participant’s overall health status
PACE Services

• Federal requirements, including:
  ➢ Meals
  ➢ Nutritional counseling
  ➢ Personal care and supportive services
  ➢ Physician and nursing services
  ➢ Recreational therapy
  ➢ Restorative therapies
  ➢ Social services

• Other services determined necessary for participant

• Optional services
## Optional PACE Services in Texas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bienvivir El Paso</th>
<th>Jan Werner Amarillo</th>
<th>Silver Star Lubbock</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Therapeutic swimming pool</td>
<td>Utilizes YMCA for water aerobics and water walking</td>
<td>Saline therapeutic swimming pool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On-site pharmacy</td>
<td>Contracts for pharmacy services</td>
<td>Contracts for pharmacy services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Matter of Balance” Fall prevention program</td>
<td>“Stepping On” Fall prevention program</td>
<td>Fall prevention education program with OT and PT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operates home health agency</td>
<td>Operates home health agency</td>
<td>Contracts with home health agencies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepares all food on-site</td>
<td>Contracts for food services</td>
<td>Contracts for food services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapel services facilitated by nuns on staff</td>
<td>Chapel services with community church volunteers</td>
<td>Chapel services with community church volunteers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PACE Program Operation

• Program Partnership:
  - Three-way collaborative agreement with provider, CMS and DADS
  - Routine and unannounced audits by CMS and DADS
  - Technical assistance visits by CMS and DADS
  - Regular communication between agencies, providers and other states

• Program Referrals:
  - DADS intake screeners
  - STAR+PLUS enrollment packets
  - Area agencies on aging (AAA)
  - Aging and disability resource centers (ADRC)
  - PACE providers develop all marketing materials and maintain interest lists when all allocated slots are filled
Becoming a PACE Provider

• PACE provider must have:
  ➢ Selection by DADS through RFP
  ➢ Approval from CMS
  ➢ Adult day care license
  ➢ Contract with DADS to provide PACE services

• DADS does not provide funding for start-up or operating costs

• Texas PACE providers receive grants and funding assistance from various community organizations to assist with start-up costs
  ➢ PACE providers assume financial risk for participants’ long-term and acute care cost
PACE History

• Roots in early 1970s: On Lok model
  ➢ Started as adult day center in San Francisco, added social day care center, in-home care, home-delivered meals, housing assistance
  ➢ Financing model: Monthly capitated rate per participant

• 1986: Feds expand model to 10 communities across U.S.
  ➢ 1987: Bienvivir All-Inclusive Senior Health in El Paso

• 1997: Balanced Budget Act established PACE as provider type under Medicaid and Medicare
PACE History

• 2001: Senate Bill 908, 77th Legislature, Regular Session
  ➢ Ordered Health and Human Services Commission to develop and implement PACE statewide
  ➢ Required department to adopt rules to implement the program

• 2002: Bienvivir All-Inclusive Senior Health, El Paso receives state contract

• 2004: The Basics at Jan Werner, Amarillo begins operation as PACE provider

• 2010: Silver Star Health Network, Lubbock begins operation as PACE provider
### Texas PACE Sites

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date Began</th>
<th>Initial Slots</th>
<th>Current Slots</th>
<th>Initial Enrollment</th>
<th>Current Enrollment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bienvivir, El Paso</td>
<td>June 2002</td>
<td>770</td>
<td>881</td>
<td>591</td>
<td>829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan Werner, Amarillo</td>
<td>March 2004</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver Star, Lubbock</td>
<td>May 2010</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Bienvivir originally began in 1987 as a federal demonstration project. The table reflects initial slot allocation and enrollment numbers at the time it entered into a state contract.
PACE Growth in Texas

- 2013-14 General Appropriations Act, Article II, Special Provisions, Section 48:
  - Added total of 96 slots to current PACE sites
  - Authorized three additional sites with up to 150 participants each

- Ten letters of intent submitted

- June 5, 2014: RFP released

- July 2, 2014: Proposals due

- Contract start date dependent on CMS approval