



COLORADO

**Department of Health Care
Policy & Financing**

Network Adequacy Quarterly Report Template

Managed Care Entity: *Rocky Mountain Health Plans*

Line of Business: *RAE*

Contract Number: *19-107507-B8*

Contact Name: *Nicole Konkoly*

Report Submitted by: *Kendra Peters*

Report Submitted on: *1/31/2022*

Report due by *01/31/2022*, covering the MCE's network from *10/01/2021 – 12/31/2021*, FY21-22 Q2

—Draft Copy: December 2021 Release—

1.

Contents

1. Instructions for Using the Network Adequacy Quarterly Report Template.....	1-1
Definitions	1-1
Report Instructions	1-2
Questions	1-2
2. Network Adequacy	2-1
Establishing and Maintaining the MCE Network	2-1
3. Network Changes and Deficiencies	3-1
Network Changes	3-1
Inadequate Network Policies	3-2
4. Appointment Timeliness Standards.....	4-1
Appointment Timeliness Standards.....	4-1
5. Time and Distance Standards.....	5-1
Health Care Network Time and Distance Standards.....	5-1
A Appendix A. Single Case Agreements (SCAs)	A-1
B Appendix B. Optional MCE Content.....	B-1
Instructions for Appendices.....	B-1
Optional MCE Content.....	B-1
C Appendix C. Optional MCE Content	C-1

1. Instructions for Using the Network Adequacy Quarterly Report Template

This document contains the December 2021 release of a standardized template for use by all Colorado Medicaid or CHP+ Managed Care Entities (MCEs) for quarterly Network Adequacy (NA) reporting to the Colorado Department of Health Care Policy and Financing (HCPF). Each MCE should generate one quarterly NA report for each applicable line of business (i.e., CHP+ MCO, Medicaid MCO, or RAE); the report shall contain template elements applicable to the line of business. Network categories required for quarterly reporting are defined in the CO Network Adequacy Crosswalk Definitions (September 2021 version).

The practitioners, practice sites, and entities included in the quarterly NA report will include ordering, referring, and servicing contractors that provide care through a Colorado Medicaid or CHP+ MCE. To ensure consistent data collection across MCEs, each MCE must use this HCPF-approved report template (MS Word and MS Excel templates) to present the MCE’s quarterly NA report and data for the corresponding practitioners, practice sites, and entities. Report due dates will align with those outlined in the MCE’s contract, unless otherwise stated.

Fiscal Year Quarter Reported	Quarterly Reporting Deadline for HCPF	Reporting Date for Member and Network Files
FY 2021-22 Q2	January 2022	December 31, 2021
FY 2021-22 Q3	April 2022	March 31, 2022
FY 2021-22 Q4	July 2022	June 30, 2022
FY 2021-22 Q1	October 2021	September 30, 2021

Definitions

- “MS Word template” refers to the *CO Network Adequacy_Quarterly Report Word Template_F1_1221* document.
- “MS Word MCE Data Requirements” refers to the *CO Network Adequacy_MCE_DataRequirements_F1_0921* document that contains instructions for each MCE’s quarterly submission of member and network data.
- “MS Excel Geoaccess Compliance template” refers to the *CO<20##-##>_NAV_FY<#####> Q<#> QuarterlyReport_GeoaccessCompliance_<MCE Type>_<MCE Name>* spreadsheet.
 - MCEs will use this file to supply county-level results from their geoaccess compliance calculations, including practitioner to member ratios and time/distance calculations.
- Use the Colorado county designations from the Colorado Rural Health Center to define a county as urban, rural, or frontier; the most recent county-level map is available at the following website:
 - <https://coruralhealth.org/resources/maps-resource>
 - Note: Urban counties with rural areas (e.g., Larimer County) should be reported with the rural counties and use rural time/distance standards.

- A “practice site” or “practice” refers to a physical healthcare facility at which the healthcare service is performed.
- A “practitioner” refers to an individual that personally performs the healthcare service, excluding single case agreement (SCA) practitioners.
- An “entity” refers to a facility-level healthcare service location (e.g., hospital, pharmacy, imaging service facility, and/or laboratory).

Report Instructions

Each MCE should use this template to generate one quarterly NA report for each applicable line of business (i.e., CHP+ MCO, Medicaid MCO, and RAE); the report shall contain template elements applicable to the line of business. The MCE should update the highlighted, italicized data fields on the cover page of this template to reflect their contact information, contract information, and report dates associated with the current report submission.

This report template contains a comprehensive list of NA requirements for the CHP+ MCO, Medicaid MCO, and RAE lines of business. Each table in this MS Word document contains a header row which confirms the applicable line(s) of business for each response. The table below shows expected network categories by MCE type. The accompanying MS Excel spreadsheets contain tabs in which network data can be imported (e.g., member counts, ratio results, time/distance calculation results).

Network Category	CHP+ MCO	Medicaid MCO	RAE
Facilities (Entities) <i>(Hospitals, Pharmacies, Imaging Services, Laboratories)</i>	X	X	
Prenatal Care and Women’s Health Services	X	X	X
Primary Care Providers (PCPs)	X	X	X
Physical Health Specialists	X	X	
Behavioral Health Specialists <i>(RAEs’ network categories include Substance Use Disorder [SUD] treatment coverage that went into effect on 1/1/2021)</i>	X		X
Ancillary Physical Health Services <i>(Audiology, Optometry, Podiatry, Occupational/Physical/Speech Therapy)</i>	X	X	

Questions

- Contact the MCE’s Department contract manager or specialist for data submission instructions and assistance with questions or access to HCPF’s FTP site.

2. Network Adequacy

Establishing and Maintaining the MCE Network

Supporting contract reference: The MCE shall maintain a network that is sufficient in numbers and types of practitioners/practice sites to assure that all covered services to members will be accessible without unreasonable delay. The MCE shall demonstrate that it has the capacity to serve the expected enrollment in that service area.

- To count members, include each unique member enrolled with the MCE and line of business as of the last day of the measurement period (e.g., December 30, 2021, for the quarterly report due to the Department on January 31, 2022).
- To count practitioners/practice sites:
 - Include each unique practitioner/practice sites contracted with the MCE and line of business as of the last day of the measurement period (e.g., December 30, 2021, for the quarterly report due to the Department on January 31, 2022).
 - Define unique individual practitioners using Medicaid ID; a practitioner serving multiple locations should only be counted once for the count of practitioners and ratio calculations.

Define unique practice sites by de-duplicating records by location, such that a single record is shown for each physical location without regard to the number of individual practitioners at the location.

Table 1A—Establishing and Maintaining the MCE Network: Primary Care Data

Requirement	Previous Quarter		Current Quarter	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<i>Sample</i>	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CHP+ MCO, Medicaid MCO, RAE				
Total members	181,356	N/A	185,841	N/A
Total primary care practitioners (i.e., PROV CAT codes beginning with “PV” or “PG”)	970	N/A	963	N/A
Primary care practitioners accepting new members	937	96.60%	929	96.47%
Primary care practitioners offering after-hours appointments	55	5.67%	50	5.19%
New primary care practitioners contracted during the quarter	2	0.21%	5	0.52%
Primary care practitioners that closed or left the MCE’s network during the quarter	1	0.10%	8	0.83%

Table 1B—Establishing and Maintaining the MCE Network: Primary Care Discussion

Describe any barriers that affect the MCE’s ability to maintain a sufficient network in number and type of primary care practitioners to assure that all covered services will be accessible to members without unreasonable delay.

Describe how the MCE ensures members’ access to family planning services offered by any appropriate physical health practitioner, practice group, or entity.

If utilized, describe the impact telehealth services had in overcoming these barriers. Describe the methods used to monitoring the availability and usage of telehealth services.

CHP+ MCO, Medicaid MCO, RAE

Rocky Mountain Health Plans (RMHP) provides an inclusive network of Primary Care Medical Providers (PCMPs) in the Regional Accountable Entity (RAE) service area, with approximately 200 PCMP service locations and a value-based payment structure for Per Member Per Month (PMPM) administrative payments and Key Performance Indicator (KPI) incentive payments. The levels of participation and accountability, identified as Tiers 1-4, range from Tier 1 practices that are open to all Medicaid Members and have accomplished the highest demonstrated practice transformation competencies to Tier 4 practices that meet minimum participation requirements. 41% of practice sites are currently participating at Tier 1 or Tier 2.

RMHP met the time and distance requirements, ensuring accessibility and Member choice to primary care services, for the majority of Network Categories in the 14 *rural* and 8 *frontier* counties of RAE Region 1. The majority of identified time and distance deficiencies are in the Gynecology/OB/GYN Network Category and more specifically, the Gynecology/OB/GYN PA Network Category. The GeoAccess report template does not account for Certified Nurse Midwives in this metric, however they are an important part of how this care is delivered. This is also true in other smaller counties.

RMHP continues to offer RAE Members access to CirrusMD for RMHP (previously known as EasyCare/CareNow). CirrusMD for RMHP is a free, text-based platform which allows Members to visit with a provider if they have a medical question or are not sure if they should go to the urgent care or emergency department, or if they need to talk to someone quickly and cannot wait for an appointment. Currently, CirrusMD for RMHP utilization data is not separated between Prime and RAE; however, it is separated across Medicaid, Medicare and CHP+. In October, there were a total of 98 encounters across all CirrusMD-eligible lines of business (Medicare, Medicaid and CHP+), 88.78% of which were with Medicaid Members. In November, there were a total of 82 encounters, 90.24% of which were with Medicaid members. In December, there were a total of 88 encounters, 95.45% of which were with Medicaid Members. RMHP and CirrusMD recently implemented a workflow by which CirrusMD providers make referrals to RMHP Care Coordinators when Members have follow-up needs, such as finding a primary care provider.

Describe any barriers that affect the MCE’s ability to maintain a sufficient network in number and type of primary care practitioners to assure that all covered services will be accessible to members without unreasonable delay.

Describe how the MCE ensures members’ access to family planning services offered by any appropriate physical health practitioner, practice group, or entity.

If utilized, describe the impact telehealth services had in overcoming these barriers. Describe the methods used to monitoring the availability and usage of telehealth services.

CHP+ MCO, Medicaid MCO, RAE

RMHP ensures that accurate provider demographic information is available to our Members by conducting quarterly provider attribute surveys. RMHP sends primary care providers a provider demographic tool to complete and return to RMHP. In fall 2021, RMHP announced to providers that they can now complete their demographic tool online via the secure provider portal, access|RMHP. Although the RAE is not currently included in the scope of the Consolidated Appropriations Act (CAA), because RMHP values our providers’ time, we proactively developed an online method for all providers to update their demographic information more quickly and easily. The information collected from the demographic tools is used to populate our provider directories. RMHP also distributes quarterly mailings to all providers to request that they review their information on RMHP’s online provider directory and submit any relevant updates in an effort to ensure accuracy. Providers can submit changes using the Provider Update Form (included in the mailings) or sign the same form attesting to the correctness of their information. This process will also be made available online with a future release date to coincide with the upcoming CAA requirements.

There have not been material changes in the size of our networks since the last reporting period.

Table 2A—Establishing and Maintaining the MCE Network: Behavioral Health Data

Requirement	Previous Quarter		Current Quarter	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<i>Sample</i>	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CHP+ MCO, Medicaid MCO, RAE				
Total members	181,356	N/A	185,841	N/A
Total behavioral health practitioners (i.e., PROVCAT codes beginning with “BV” or “BG”)	3,293	N/A	3,311	N/A
Behavioral health practitioners accepting new members	3,281	99.64%	3,290	99.37%
Behavioral health practitioners offering after-hours appointments	208	6.32%	210	6.34%
New behavioral health practitioners contracted during the quarter	7	0.21%	12	0.36%
Behavioral health practitioners that closed or left the MCE’s network during the quarter	3	0.09%	12	0.36%

Table 2B—Establishing and Maintaining the MCE Network: Substance Use Disorder (SUD) Treatment Facilities

Requirement	Previous Quarter	Current Quarter
	Number	Number
<i>Sample</i>	0	0
RAE		
Total SUD treatment facilities offering American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM) Level 3.1 services	14	14
Total beds in SUD treatment facilities offering ASAM Level 3.1 services	187	187
Total SUD treatment facilities offering ASAM Level 3.3 services	1	1
Total beds in SUD treatment facilities offering ASAM Level 3.3 services	5	5
Total SUD treatment facilities offering ASAM Level 3.5 services	15	15
Total beds in SUD treatment facilities offering ASAM Level 3.5 services	190	190
Total SUD treatment facilities offering ASAM Level 3.7 services	8	8
Total beds in SUD treatment facilities offering ASAM Level 3.7 services	135	135
Total SUD treatment facilities offering ASAM Level 3.2 WM (Withdrawal Management)	17	17
Total beds in SUD treatment facilities offering ASAM Level 3.2 WM services	369	369
Total SUD treatment facilities offering ASAM Level 3.7 WM services	13	13
Total beds in SUD treatment facilities offering ASAM Level 3.7 WM services	273	273

Table 2C—Establishing and Maintaining the MCE Network: Behavioral Health Discussion

Describe any barriers that affect the MCE's ability to maintain a sufficient network in number and type of behavioral health practitioners to assure that all covered services will be accessible to members without unreasonable delay. If your network includes out-of-state practitioners serving members enrolled with the MCE, please describe.

If utilized, describe the impact telehealth services had in overcoming these barriers. Describe the methods used to monitoring the availability and usage of telehealth services.

For RAEs, describe any barriers to incorporating the ASAM levels of care for the SUD treatment practitioners, practice sites, and entities. Describe the methods used to monitor the available SUD treatment bed at each ASAM level.

CHP+ MCO, Medicaid MCO, RAE

Rocky Mountain Health Plans provides a robust network of behavioral health providers to our RAE Membership. RMHP is always open to expanding the network by enrolling new mental health and SUD treatment providers as they meet our credentialing and contract requirements.

RMHP continues to expand our behavioral health network as is detailed in the quarterly updates to our Behavioral Health Expansion Plan. In addition to contracting efforts, RMHP's Care Coordination team maintains relationships with SUD providers within the region and other portions of the State in order to place patients in the appropriate ASAM level of care when needed.

RMHP met the time and distance requirements, ensuring accessibility and Member choice to behavioral health services, for the majority of Network Categories in the 14 *rural* and 8 *frontier* counties of RAE Region 1. However, every county has a deficiency in at least one Network Category. RAE Region 1 is comprised solely of *rural* and *frontier* counties, all of which fall within the geographic designation for [Mental Health Professional Shortage Areas](#) (HPSAs).

While overall behavioral health claims for RAE Members decreased by .77% (less than one percent) from last quarter, RMHP RAE members continue to frequently access behavioral health services via telehealth, with telehealth services representing 47.33 percent of claims. This is an increase of 3.4% from the percentage of telehealth behavioral health claims last quarter.

RMHP ensures that accurate provider demographic information is available to our Members by conducting quarterly provider attribute surveys. RMHP sends behavioral health providers a provider demographic tool to complete and return to RMHP. In fall 2021, RMHP announced to providers that they can now complete their demographic tool online via the secure provider portal, access|RMHP. Although the RAE is not currently included in the scope of the Consolidated Appropriations Act (CAA), because RMHP values our providers' time, we proactively developed an online method for all providers to update their demographic information more quickly and easily. The information collected from the demographic tools is used to populate our provider directories. RMHP also distributes quarterly mailings to all providers to request that they review their information on RMHP's online provider directory and submit any relevant updates in an effort to ensure accuracy. Providers can submit changes using the Provider Update Form (included in the mailings) or sign the same form attesting to the correctness of their information. This process will also be made available online with a future release date to coincide with the upcoming CAA requirements.

Describe any barriers that affect the MCE’s ability to maintain a sufficient network in number and type of behavioral health practitioners to assure that all covered services will be accessible to members without unreasonable delay. If your network includes out-of-state practitioners serving members enrolled with the MCE, please describe.

If utilized, describe the impact telehealth services had in overcoming these barriers. Describe the methods used to monitoring the availability and usage of telehealth services.

For RAEs, describe any barriers to incorporating the ASAM levels of care for the SUD treatment practitioners, practice sites, and entities. Describe the methods used to monitor the available SUD treatment bed at each ASAM level.

CHP+ MCO, Medicaid MCO, RAE

There have not been material changes in the size of our behavioral health network since the last reporting period.

Table 3A—Establishing and Maintaining the MCE Network: Specialty Care Data

Requirement	Previous Quarter		Current Quarter	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<i>Sample</i>	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CHP+ MCO, Medicaid MCO				
Total members		N/A		N/A
Total specialty care practitioners (i.e., PROVCAT codes beginning with “SV” or “SG”)		N/A		N/A
Specialty care practitioners accepting new members				
Specialty care practitioners offering after-hours appointments				
New specialty care practitioners contracted during the quarter				
Specialty care practitioners that closed or left the MCE’s network during the quarter				

Table 3B—Establishing and Maintaining the MCE Network: Specialty Care Discussion



COLORADO
Department of Health Care
Policy & Financing

Describe any barriers that affect the MCE’s ability to maintain a sufficient network in number and type of specialty care practitioners to assure that all covered services will be accessible to members without unreasonable delay.

If utilized, describe the impact telehealth services had in overcoming these barriers. Describe the methods used to monitoring the availability and usage of telehealth services.

CHP+ MCO, Medicaid MCO

N/A

3. Network Changes and Deficiencies

Network Changes

Supporting contract reference: The MCE shall report in writing to the Department, all changes or deficiencies in MCE Networks related to access to care.

Table 4–Network Changes: Discussion

If the MCE experienced an unexpected or anticipated material change to the network or a network deficiency that could affect service delivery, availability, or capacity within the provider network, describe the change and state whether the MCE notified the Department, in writing, within five (5) business days of the change.

Note: If the MCE experienced an unexpected or anticipated material change to the network or a network deficiency that could affect service delivery, availability, or capacity within the provider network during the quarter prior to the measurement period, the MCE’s response should include a description of the actions taken by the MCE during the current measurement period to address the deficiency.

CHP+ MCO, Medicaid MCO, RAE

There have been no significant changes of this nature since our last reporting.

Table 5–CHP+ MCO Network Volume Changes and Notification: Discussion

If the MCE experienced at least a five percent (5%) increase or decrease in its network in a thirty (30) calendar day period, describe the change and answer the following questions:

Did the MCE notify the Department, in writing, within ten (10) business days of the change?

Was the change due to a practitioner/practice site/entity’s request to withdraw; was the change due to the MCE’s activities to obtain or retain NCQA accreditation?

Was the change due to a practitioner/practice site/entity’s failure to receive credentialing or re-credentialing from the MCE?

CHP+ MCO

N/A

Inadequate Network Policies

Supporting contract reference: If the MCE fails to maintain an adequate network that provides Members with access to PCPs within a county in the MCE’s Service Area, the Department may designate that county as a mixed county for the purpose of offering the option of an HMO or the State’s self-funded network to eligible Members by providing the MCE a thirty (30) calendar day written notice.

Table 6—CHP+ MCO Inadequate Access to PCPs: Discussion

<p>Did the MCE fail to maintain an adequate network that provides members with access to PCPs within a county in the MCE’s service area?</p> <p>If the MCE answered “yes”, did the Department designate that county as a mixed county for the purpose of offering the option of an HMO or the State’s self-funded network to eligible members?</p>
CHP+ MCO
N/A

Table 7—CHP+ MCO Discontinue Services to an Entire County: Discussion

<p>Did the MCE discontinue providing covered services to members within an entire county within the MCE’s service area?</p> <p>If the MCE answered “yes”, did the MCE provide no less than sixty (60) calendar days prior written notice to the Department of the MCE’s intent to discontinue such services?</p>
CHP+ MCO
N/A

Table 8—CHP+ MCO Provider Network Changes: Discussion

<p>Did the MCE experience an unexpected or anticipated material change to the network or a network deficiency that could affect service delivery, availability or capacity within the provider network?</p> <p>If the MCE answered “yes”, did the MCE notify the Department, in writing, of the change?</p>
CHP+ MCO
N/A

4. Appointment Timeliness Standards

Appointment Timeliness Standards

Supporting contract reference: The MCE shall ensure its network is sufficient so that services are provided to members on a timely basis.

Table 9—Physical Health Appointment Timeliness Standards

Describe the method(s) used by the MCE to monitor its contract’s timeliness requirements for members’ access to physical health services. Describe findings specific to the current reporting period.
CHP+ MCO, Medicaid MCO, RAE
<p>RMHP’s Provider Network Management (PNM) staff distributes Appointment Availability Surveys to an adequate sample size of Members throughout all lines of business who received services from primary and specialty care services on a quarterly basis. Surveys are sent to determine if appointment availability is sufficient for Members and to evaluate RMHP’s performance against standards defined by the Division of Insurance (DOI), the Colorado Department of Health Care Policy and Financing (HCPF), as well as the National Committee for Quality Assurance (NCQA).</p> <p>To obtain a valid statistical sample of Members to send surveys to, RMHP requested claims data reports to determine the total number of Members who saw specific provider types. RMHP excluded all duplicate and deceased Members from the total numbers. Once total numbers were determined, RMHP calculated sample sizes with a margin of error of 10% and a confidence level of 95%.</p> <p>Calendar Year Q1 – Q3 2021 surveys have been completed and data analysis is currently being compiled. We will distribute Q4 surveys to Members in February in order to allow for claims run-out.</p>

Table 10—Behavioral Health Appointment Timeliness Standards

Describe the method(s) used by the MCE to monitor its contract’s timeliness requirements for members’ access to behavioral health services. Describe findings specific to the current reporting period.
CHP+ MCO, RAE
<p>RMHP’s Provider Network Management (PNM) staff distributes Appointment Availability Surveys to an adequate sample size of Members throughout all lines of business who received services from primary and specialty care services on a quarterly basis. Surveys are sent to determine if appointment availability is sufficient for Members and to evaluate RMHP’s performance against standards defined by the Division of Insurance (DOI), the Colorado Department of Health Care Policy and Financing (HCPF), as well as the National Committee for Quality Assurance (NCQA).</p> <p>To obtain a valid statistical sample of Members to send surveys to, RMHP requested claims data reports to determine the total number of Members who saw specific provider types. RMHP excluded all duplicate and deceased Members from the total numbers. Once total numbers were determined, RMHP calculated sample sizes with a margin of error of 10% and a confidence level of 95%.</p>

Calendar Year Q1 – Q3 2021 surveys have been completed and data analysis is currently being compiled. We will distribute Q4 surveys to Members in February in order to allow for claims run-out.

5. Time and Distance Standards

Health Care Network Time and Distance Standards

Supporting contract reference: The MCE shall ensure that its network has a sufficient number of practitioners, practice sites, and entities who generate billable services within their zip code or within the maximum distance for their county classification. The MCE must use GeoAccess or a comparable service to measure the travel time and driving distance between where members live and the physical location of the practitioners/practice sites/entities in the MCE's Region.

Enter time and distance compliance results (e.g., “Met” or “Not Met”) in the MS Excel template. Use Tables 11, 12, and 13 for additional relevant information regarding the MCE’s compliance with time and distance requirements in its contracted counties, including region-specific contracted counties for RAEs’ behavioral health networks. Geographic regions refer to the areas in which members reside, as members may travel outside their county of residence for care. For physical health time and distance requirements, MCEs are only required to report compliance with minimum time and distance requirements for members residing inside the MCE’s contracted counties. For statewide behavioral health time and distance requirements, MCEs are required to report compliance with minimum time and distance requirements for all members regardless of county residence.

- CHP+ MCO defines “child members” as 0 through the month in which the member turns 19 years of age.
- CHP+ MCO defines “adult members” as those over 19 years of age (beginning the month after the member turned 19 years of age).
- Medicaid MCO and RAE define “child members” as under 21 years of age.
- Medicaid MCOs and RAEs define “adult members” as those 21 years of age or over.

There are two levels of primary care practitioners: primary practitioners that can bill as individuals (e.g., MDs, DOs, NPs, and CNS’) and mid-level practitioners that cannot bill as individuals (e.g., PAs); each type of practitioner has its own row in the MS Excel template tabs for time/distance reporting.

A practitioner/practice site/entity should only be counted one time in the MCE’s data submission for each associated network category (PROVCAT code). If a practitioner provides primary care for adult and pediatric members at a specific location, count the practitioner once under the Adult Primary Care Practitioner PROVCAT code, once under the Pediatric Primary Care Practitioner PROVCAT code, and once under the Family Practitioner PROVCAT code. For example, a primary care nurse practitioner (NP) that serves adult and pediatric members can be categorized with the PV063, PV064, and PV065 PROVCAT codes. That practitioner will then be counted for the minimum network standards for pediatric primary care practitioner (NP) (PV064 and PV065); adult primary care practitioner (NP) (PV063 and PV064); and family practitioner (NP) (PV064).

Table 11–Urban Health Care Network Time and Distance Standards: Discussion

Present detailed time/distance results for members residing in Colorado’s urban counties using the accompanying MS Excel workbook template.

List the specific contracted urban counties in which the MCE does not meet the time/distance requirements. Each RAE should limit this discussion to counties within its RAE region for both physical and behavioral health time/distance requirements.

Describe the MCE’s approach to ensuring access to care for members residing in its contracted urban Colorado counties where the MCE does not meet the time/distance requirements.

CHP+ MCO, Medicaid MCO, RAE

RMHP’s service area counties are all designated as *rural* or *frontier*, however; RMHP has Region 1 attributed Members residing in some urban counties such as in the Denver Metro area and Weld County. RMHP contracts with numerous providers in those areas although they may not cover all services. RMHP enters into single case agreements with providers in these areas when needed.

Table 12–Rural Health Care Network Time and Distance Standards: Discussion

Present detailed time/distance results for members residing in Colorado’s rural counties using the accompanying MS Excel workbook template.

List the specific contracted rural counties in which the MCE does not meet the time/distance requirements. Each RAE should limit this discussion to counties within its RAE region for both physical and behavioral health time/distance requirements.

Describe the MCE’s approach to ensuring access to care for members residing in its contracted rural Colorado counties where the MCE does not meet the time/distance requirements.

CHP+ MCO, Medicaid MCO, RAE

Time/distance deficiencies in one or more Network Categories exist in numerous counties. In many cases it is function of provider to member ratios vs. availability of services, most notably primary care and OB/GYN services.

RMHP’s Care Coordination team assists Members who need a particular service that is not available in their community. Care Coordinators work with participating providers in nearby communities to facilitate appointment scheduling, as well as transportation.

RMHP offers RAE Members access to CirrusMD for RMHP (previously known as EasyCare/CareNow). CirrusMD for RMHP is a free, text-based platform which allows Members to visit with a provider if they have a medical question or are not sure if they should go to the urgent care or emergency department, or need to talk to someone quickly and cannot wait for an appointment.

In counties with identified deficiencies in pediatric psychiatrists, physical health providers that provide medication management for behavioral health help to alleviate the barrier.

Table 13–Frontier Health Care Network Time and Distance Standards: Discussion

Present detailed time/distance results for members residing in Colorado’s frontier counties using the accompanying MS Excel workbook template.

List the specific contracted frontier counties in which the MCE does not meet the time/distance requirements. Each RAE should limit this discussion to counties within its RAE region for both physical and behavioral health time/distance requirements.

Describe the MCE’s approach to ensuring access to care for members residing in its contracted frontier Colorado counties where the MCE does not meet the time/distance requirements.

CHP+ MCO, Medicaid MCO, RAE

Time/distance deficiencies in one or more Network Categories exist in numerous counties. In many cases this is a function of care being consolidated in one location within a county, whereas in others cases the pattern of care is for Members to travel to neighboring communities for care.

RMHP’s Care Coordination team assists Members who need a particular service that is not available in their community. Care Coordinators work with participating providers in nearby communities to facilitate appointment scheduling, as well as transportation.

RMHP offers RAE Members access to CirrusMD for RMHP (previously known as EasyCare/CareNow). CirrusMD for RMHP is a free, text-based platform which allows Members to visit with a provider if they have a medical question or are not sure if they should go to the urgent care or emergency department, or need to talk to someone quickly and cannot wait for an appointment.

In counties with identified deficiencies in pediatric psychiatrists, physical health providers that provide medication management for behavioral health help to alleviate the barrier.

Appendix A. Single Case Agreements (SCAs)

Individual practitioners with single case agreements (SCAs) are not counted as part of the MCE’s health care network and should be excluded from tabulations in the body of this MS Word report and the associated MS Excel report(s). However, the Department acknowledges the role of SCAs in mitigating potential network deficiencies and requests that the MCE use Tables A-1 and A-2 below to list individual practitioners or SUD treatment facilities with SCAs and describe the MCE’s use of SCAs.

Table A-1–Practitioners and SUD Treatment Facilities with SCAs: Data

SCA Practitioners or SUD Treatment Facilities	Medicaid ID	County Name	HCPF Network Category Code(s)	HCPF Network Category Description (include ASAM levels for SUD treatment facilities)	Number of Members Served by SCA
CHP+ MCO, Medicaid MCO, RAE					0

Table A-2—Practitioners with SCAs: Discussion

Describe the MCE’s approach to expanding access to care for members with the use of SCAs. Describe the methods used to upgrade practitioners with SCAs to fully contracted network practitioners.
CHP+ MCO, Medicaid MCO, RAE
<i>No SCAs needed for this quarter.</i>

Appendix B. Optional MCE Content

This optional appendix may contain additional information, graphs, or maps that the MCE would like to include in its quarterly report.

Instructions for Appendices

To add an image:

- Go to “Insert” and click on “Pictures”.
- Select jpg file and click “Insert”.

To add an additional Appendix:

- Go to “Layout” and click on “Breaks”.
- Select “Next Page” and a new page will be created.
- Go to “Home” and select “HSAG Heading 6”.
- Type “Appendix C.” and a descriptive title for the appendix.
- Select the Table of Contents and hit F9 to refresh.

Optional MCE Content

Free text

Appendix C. Optional MCE Content

This optional appendix may contain additional information, graphs, or maps that the MCE would like to include in its quarterly report.