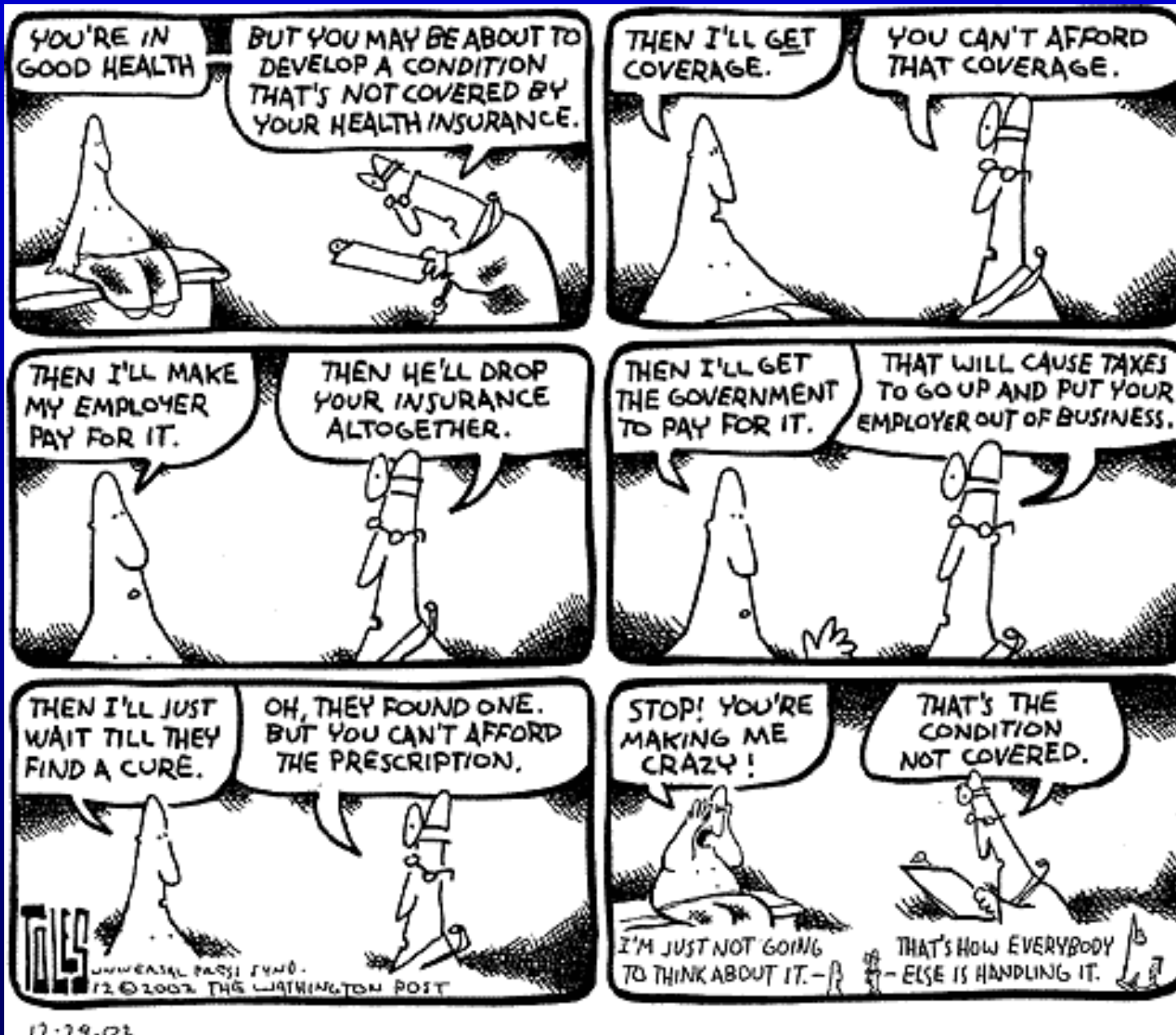


Community Health Access

Creating a Regional Model



The human race has one really effective weapon, and that is laughter.
- Mark Twain

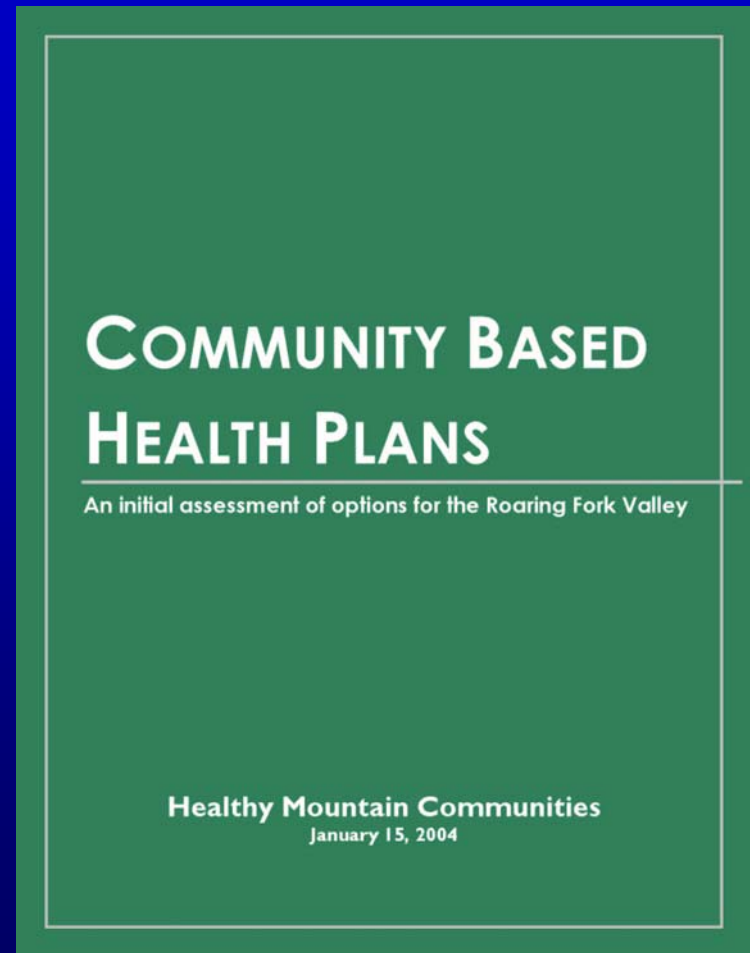
Panel members

- Colin Laird – Background & overview
- Marc Riddick - Local perspective
- Brad O’Neill - Private innovation
- Karen Spink - Public tools
- Lynn Dierker – Key opportunities & challenges

Background

Colin Laird - Healthy Mountain Communities

- Why are people and communities concerned about healthcare and health insurance?
- What can a community do to reduce/manage insurance costs, increase health insurance availability and enrollment, and provide health insurance to all residents who need it?



Opportunity for innovation?

- Local / Regional – laboratory for innovation
- Roaring Fork has history of collaboration and innovation in already tackled some health care and insurance ‘gaps’
- HMC work fostering and using new legislative tools in transportation and affordable housing

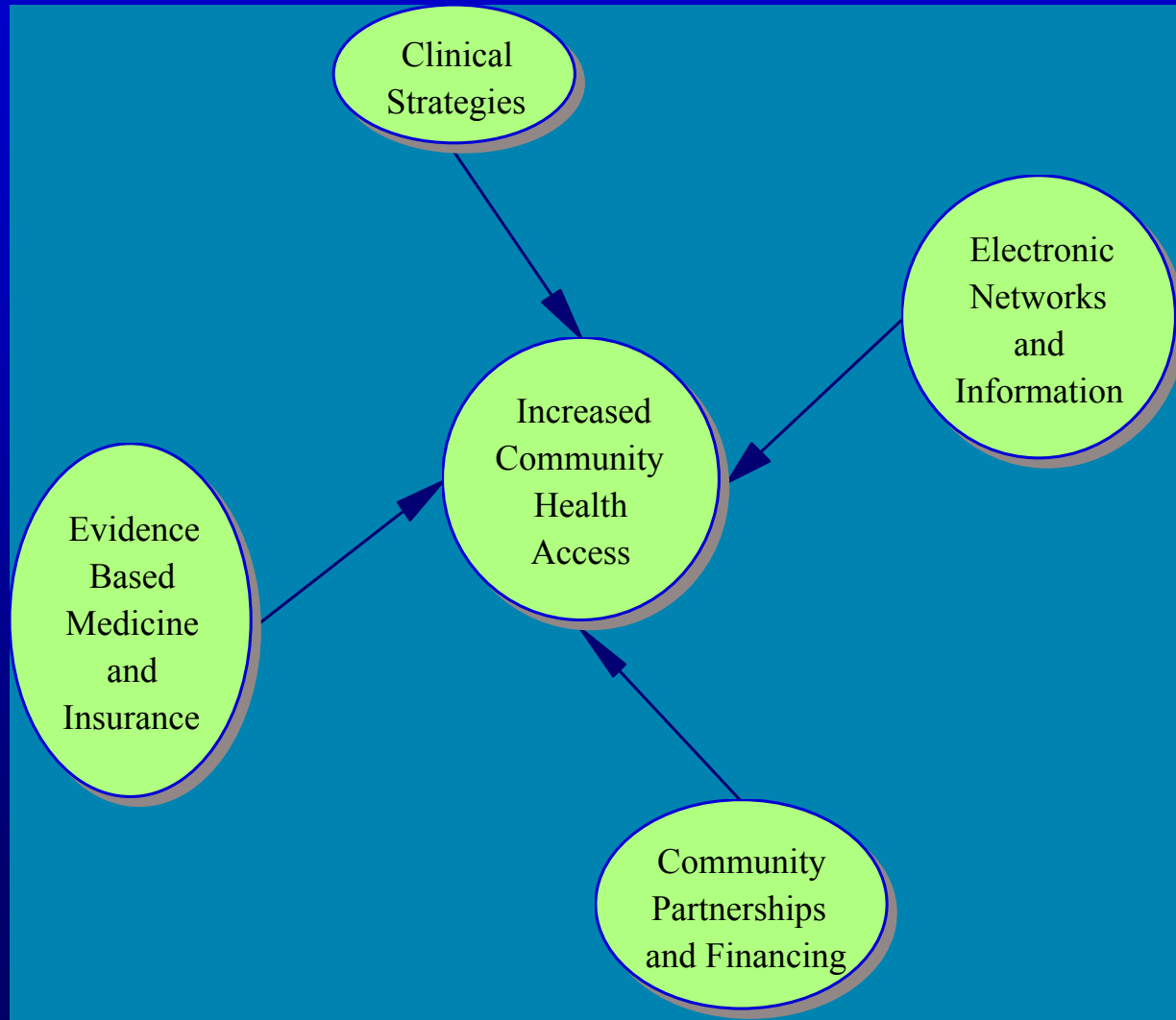
“Most would agree that there is no real system of health care in the United States – no working mechanism for the provision and payment of health care services across the board. [. . .] health care in the U.S. remains a patchwork of services and payment streams that can vary by municipality, region, and state.”

More than a Market:
Making Sense of Health
Care Systems. W. K.
Kellogg Foundation

HMC - Fostering and adapting tools to address regional issues

Critical Issue	Local Partners & Elected Leaders	Quality Information	State Matching Funds for planning & analysis	State Enabling Legislation w/ local financing mechanism	Result
Growth & Traffic Congestion (1996-1999)	Local Governments, HMC	Local and Regional Travel Patterns Study, Symposia, and workshops	Governor's Office of Energy Conservation/ Regional Smart Growth Partnerships Program	Rural Transportation Authority Act (1997)	Roaring Fork Transportation Authority (2000)
Lack of Affordable Housing (1999-2004)	Local Governments, Developers, Banks, HMC	Housing Affordability Market Analysis, Legal Briefs, Model Ordinances	DOLA's Office of Smart Growth	Multi-Jurisdictional Housing Authority Act (2000)	Roaring Fork Community Housing Fund (2004)
Lack of affordable health insurance (2004-?)	Local Governments, HMC Chambers of Commerce, Hospitals, Doctors, Insurers?	Build on 1996 survey?	?	?	?

What we found - Strategies with promise



Especially if we connect them

Evidence Based Health Insurance

- Treatments with proven record of being medically cost effective = low patient co-pays.
- Treatments and services with in the less beneficial record = higher co-pay.
- Result: Physicians and consumers both focus on more cost-effective medical care and build a “smarter healthcare culture” that can improve health, healthcare and affordability.

Clinical Strategies

- About 10% of enrollees in any insurance plan regularly account for about 70% of the annual costs.
- Studies in states of Maine and Washington show integrated clinical approach (medical, behavioral, social assessments) can reduce costs associated with high cost population.

Electronic networks

- ***El Paso HealthTrack***

Enables independent providers to access uniform database of health information; can track use of public benefit programs.

- ***Mesa County Health Information Network (MCHIN)***

Working to build information management system to improve patient safety and clinical decision-making.

Community Partnerships and Financing

- *Pittsburgh Coordinated Care Network*
- *Community Health Plan of the Siskiyou (CHPS), Siskiyou County CA*
- *Hillsborough County (Tampa), Florida*

The tools are available . . .

“By developing innovative and effective homegrown remedies to healthcare, [communities] are proving that the situation is not hopeless. In fact, all the ingredients for lasting and effective healthcare reform are present in the cities, towns and counties across America. And the primary ingredient is political will.”

Phyllis Busansky,
Former Hillsborough County Commissioner