Breakout Group 2 Summary

Screening and Assessment

- One participant recommended leveraging existing hospital screenings to identify needs for 1115 services.
- Another participant suggested that the managed care plans (MCPs) conduct centralized screenings and referrals for 1115 services (as in Delaware), while others questioned MCPs' screening capacity and limited referral networks.
    - One participant noted that the DC Medicaid Managed Care Strategy includes a HEDIS measure (https://wpcdn.ncqa.org/www-prod/04.-SNS-E.pdf) to track screening.
- Several participants supported a standardized screening tool, but some cautioned against combining it with eligibility determination, emphasizing that identifying social needs is not the same as verifying eligibility for Medicaid-reimbursable 1115 services.
- A participant noted that District MCPs and others currently use the CMS screening tool.
- Participants suggested ways to strengthen existing screening tools, for example, by:
    - Augmenting the CMS tool's food security component by screening for nutrition security (access to healthy foods) and related supports (medically tailored meals, groceries, grocery cards), e.g., www.centerfornutrition.org/security?rq=Screening
    - Incorporating screening for chronic disease and activities of daily living (ADLs).
- One participant emphasized screening for eligibility at the outset to streamline access to services and reduce unnecessary steps that can create barriers for individuals in need.
- Multiple participants stressed the need for screening in diverse settings (e.g., hospitals, clinics, and housing programs) to avoid limiting access to those already in medical care.
- A participant highlighted the importance of patient-centered care to appropriately route referrals, minimizing unnecessary handoffs and delays in meeting individual needs.

System Design, Capabilities, and Integration

- Several participants supported a unified electronic system with multiple capabilities—screening, referral, authorization, billing, and eligibility determination.
- One participant emphasized the importance of universal access to ensure that all organizations can use the system effectively.
- Some participants express concern that introducing or mandating new systems without considering existing workflows and organizational capacity could hinder adoption and service delivery.