

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JULY 3, 2014

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2013–14 REGULAR SESSION

Assembly Concurrent Resolution

No. 152

Introduced by Assembly Member Pan

(Coauthors: Assembly Members Achadjian, Alejo, Ammiano, Atkins, Bloom, Bocanegra, Bonilla, Bonta, Bradford, Brown, Buchanan, Ian Calderon, Campos, Chau, Chávez, Chesbro, Cooley, Dababneh, Daly, Dickinson, Eggman, Fong, Frazier, Garcia, Gatto, Gomez, Gonzalez, Gordon, Gray, Hall, Roger Hernández, Holden, Jones-Sawyer, Levine, Logue, Lowenthal, Maienschein, Medina, Melendez, Mullin, Muratsuchi, Nazarian, Perea, John A. Pérez, V. Manuel Pérez, Quirk, Quirk-Silva, Rendon, Ridley-Thomas, Rodriguez, Salas, Skinner, Stone, Ting, Waldron, Weber, Wieckowski, Williams, and Yamada)

May 22, 2014

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 152—Relative to patient centered medical homes.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

ACR 152, as amended, Pan.

This measure would state that the Legislature supports and encourages the development and expansion of a California health care delivery system that identifies patient centered medical homes and is based upon certain principles of coordination of patient care.

Fiscal committee: no.

- 1 WHEREAS, Patients frequently confront health care providers
- 2 working in independent silos that impede care coordination and

1 cause patients with multiple health issues to fall through the cracks;
2 and

3 WHEREAS, Numerous studies identify fragmented care at the
4 national, state, and community levels as one of the main causes of
5 the poor performance of health care systems in the United States;
6 and

7 WHEREAS, Patients are forced to navigate an exceedingly
8 complex system with little or no guidance, seeing multiple
9 physicians and other health care providers in various settings; and

10 WHEREAS, The lack of coordination of patient care, and the
11 lack of communication between patients and health care providers
12 regarding the coordination of patient care, increases inefficiency
13 and the chance of medical errors, waste, and the duplication of
14 costly services; and

15 WHEREAS, An absence of accountability, quality improvement
16 programming, and clinical information systems leads to poorer
17 quality of patient care; and

18 WHEREAS, The “patient centered medical home” is a health
19 care delivery system model in which health care providers work
20 in partnership with one another, their patients, and their patients’
21 families to coordinate care, navigate the complex and often
22 confusing health care system, and ensure that patients receive the
23 right care at the right time; and

24 WHEREAS, Medical homes address the ominous trends in
25 health care, including increasing costs, a shortage of primary care
26 professionals, and the sharp increase in the demand for services
27 for those with chronic diseases and mental health disorders; and

28 WHEREAS, Several other states have leapt ahead in their
29 commitment to the patient centered medical home model and are
30 reaping the rewards, including, but not limited to, quality
31 improvement and costs reduction; and

32 WHEREAS, Several other states have obtained substantial
33 federal funding for implementation of medical home demonstration
34 projects; and

35 WHEREAS, Fee-for-service model rewards volume for services
36 provided, and can unnecessarily drive up the costs and capitation,
37 which can result in the underprovision of services; and

38 WHEREAS, Inclusion of a blended payment model to support
39 patient centered medical homes tempers the negative incentives

1 of capitation and fee-for-service models and allows for flexibility
2 in how to organize and provide medical home services; and

3 WHEREAS, Thirty-nine states have created a definition for
4 “medical home,” “patient centered medical home,” or another
5 synonymous term; and

6 WHEREAS, Having a definition for “patient centered medical
7 home” in California would send an important signal to health care
8 providers and patients that our state supports care that is patient
9 centered, cost efficient, continuous, focused on prevention, and
10 based on sound, evidence-based medicine rather than episodic,
11 illness-oriented siloed care; now, therefore, be it

12 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*
13 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature supports and encourages
14 the further development and expansion of a California health care
15 delivery system that identifies a patient centered medical home
16 model and is based on the following principles of coordination of
17 patient care, including, but not limited to:

18 (a) A collaborative team approach to providing comprehensive
19 health care that fosters a partnership among the patient, the
20 physician-led practice team, and other health care professionals,
21 and, if appropriate, the patient’s family or the patient’s
22 representative, upon the consent of the patient.

23 (b) The ability to provide access to continuous and
24 comprehensive care, or, if appropriate, referrals to health care
25 professionals that provide continuous and comprehensive care.

26 (c) A provider, working in concert with a multidisciplinary team
27 of individuals, who takes responsibility for the ongoing health care
28 of patients, including appropriately arranging health care by other
29 qualified health care professionals and making appropriate referrals.

30 (d) Care that is coordinated and integrated between all elements
31 of the complex health care system, including, mental health and
32 substance use disorder care, and the patient’s community.

33 (e) Care that is facilitated by health information technology,
34 such as electronic medical records, electronic patient portals, health
35 information exchanges, and other means to ensure that patients
36 receive the indicated care when and where they need and want this
37 care in a culturally and linguistically appropriate manner.

38 (f) A payment structure designed to reward the provision of the
39 right care in the right setting that discourages the delivery of too
40 much or too little care and that encourages the appropriate

1 management of complex medical cases, increased access to care,
2 the measurement of patient outcomes, continuous improvement
3 of care quality, and the comprehensive integration and coordination
4 across all stages and settings of a patient’s care.

5 (g) Compensation that recognizes the increased services and
6 overhead associated with the medical home practice model and
7 the potential savings from better management of chronic diseases
8 and conditions, recognizing the value of non-face-to-face
9 communication by telephone and email, the coordination of care
10 with other providers and community agencies, and the use of health
11 information technology to support medical home functions; and
12 be it further

13 *Resolved*, That “patient centered medical home” and “medical
14 home” means a health care delivery model in which a patient
15 establishes an ongoing relationship with a personal primary care
16 physician or other personal licensed health care provider working
17 in a physician-led practice team to provide comprehensive,
18 accessible and continuous evidence-based primary and preventative
19 care, and to coordinate the patient’s health care needs across the
20 health care system in order to improve quality and health outcomes
21 in a cost-effective manner; and be it further

22 *Resolved*, That all of the following quality and safety
23 components are incorporated into the patient centered medical
24 home model:

25 (a) Advocacy for patients to support the attainment of optimal,
26 patient-centered outcomes that are defined by a care planning
27 process driven by a compassionate, robust partnership between
28 providers, the patient, and the patient’s family or representative.

29 (b) Evidence-based medicine and clinical decision support tools
30 that guide decisionmaking.

31 (c) The licensed health care providers in the practice accept
32 accountability for continuous quality improvement through
33 voluntary engagement in performance measurement and
34 improvement.

35 (d) Active patient participation in decisionmaking and feedback
36 is sought to ensure that the patient’s expectations are being met.

37 (e) Information technology is utilized appropriately to support
38 optimal patient care, performance measurement, patient education,
39 and enhanced communication.

- 1 (f) Patients and families, or representatives, participate in quality
- 2 improvement activities.
- 3 (g) Patients are provided with enhanced access to health care;
- 4 and be it further
- 5 *Resolved*, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies
- 6 of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

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