CCS: The Nation’s First Program for Children with Special Health Care Needs

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CRISS
Birth of CCS Program

- CCS Program Established in 1927 for “Orthopedically Handicapping Conditions”
- “CCS” Originally “Crippled Children’s Services”
- Response to Polio Epidemic of 1900-1960
- Designed to Protect Middle Class Families from Financial Catastrophe from Medical Costs
- Federal Social Security Act Title V Established in 1935
- Program Name Changed to “California Children’s Services” in 1982
- Until 1982 CCS Income Ceiling Was $100,000/year
What Is CCS?

- Addresses Acute or Chronic Medical Conditions, e.g.
  - Cancer
  - Congenital Heart Disease
  - Hemophilia
  - Sickle Cell Disease
  - Infectious Diseases
  - Cerebral Palsy
  - Spina Bifida
  - Cystic Fibrosis

- Conditions Added Over Years Since 1927, Often by Legislation or Regulation

- Does Not Cover Typical Primary Care

- Does Not Cover Developmental Delay/Disability

- Will Cover Mental Health Services as They Relate to Eligible Medical Condition
What Is CCS?

- CCS Provides Children and Families with:
  - Diagnostic and Treatment Services for Eligible Conditions
  - Medical Case Management
  - Physical and Occupational Therapy

- Two Wings of Program
  - Treatment Program: Diagnostic and Treatment Services for Medically Eligible Condition
  - Medical Therapy Program: Physical and Occupational Therapy for Eligible Conditions, including at School Sites
Why CCS Case Management?

- Assures that CCS Children and Families Get “Right Care at the Right Place at the Right Time”
- Built on Statewide Network of Approved Pediatric Providers, Hospitals, and Special Care Centers
- Authorizes and Pays for Health Care for Treatment of Medically Eligible Condition or Complications of Condition
- Tailors Authorizations to Specific Needs of Child and Family
- Coordinates with Special Education, Regional Centers, Medi-Cal Managed Care Plans, and Others
Who Are CCS Children?

- **Program Caseload**
  - ~175,000 Children/Youth Aged 0-21

- **Income/Insurance Status**
  - ~90%: Medi-Cal (including former Healthy Families-eligible children)
  - ~10% No insurance or underinsured
Who Are CCS Children?

- **Top 5 Medical Conditions (2010*)**:  
  - Congenital Heart Disease (16,750 cases)  
  - Hearing Loss (14,093)  
  - Cerebral Palsy (13,772)  
  - Diabetes (6,700)  
  - Malignancy (6,165)  
  - Top conditions = 1/3 of total caseload for 2010

- **Age Spread (2010*)**  
  - Largest Single Age Group 0-1 Year Olds  
  - After 3 Years of Age, Numbers Fairly Stable Across Ages

*Data from presentation by Dr. Marian Dalsey, Children’s Medical Services, 2/9/10*
Percentage of CCS Medi-Cal Expenditures by Medical Condition
Total Expenditures $1.69 Billion -- FY 2008-09

* Data from presentation by Dr. Marian Dalsey, Children’s Medical Services, 2/9/10
Who Are CCS Children?

- Program Costs: $1.8 Billion/Year (2010*)
  - Some children very expensive: 10% of CCS enrollees = 72% of CCS patient care expenditures^  
  - Most children are not: 50% of CCS enrollees = 2% of CCS patient care expenditures^  

- Overlap with Other Systems (e.g. Mental Health, Regional Center, Special Education, Foster Care)
  - We know many CCS children are served by other systems, but numbers are hard to find

* Data from presentation by Dr. Marian Dalsey, Children’s Medical Services, 2/9/10  
^ Data from Center for Policy, Outcomes and Prevention, Stanford, 11/13
CCS Sets State Pediatric Standards

- CCS Standards Drive California’s Statewide Pediatric System of Care
- State CCS Develops State Standards for Pediatric Providers, Hospitals, and Special Care Centers
  - Panels Individual Providers
  - Approves Special Care Centers
  - Approves NICUs, PICUs, and Hospitals
- Quality Data Collected on NICUs
- Quality Data Now Being Collected on PICUs
Why Are Statewide Pediatric Standards Important?

- Children with serious and/or rare medical conditions have better outcomes when treated by providers and hospitals with pediatric expertise.
- High volume of cases treated leads to better outcomes. Only specialized pediatric centers see the number of many children’s conditions needed to reach volume thresholds for quality.
- Children are not short adults; they and their families need access to physically, developmentally, and socially appropriate services and facilities.
- State CCS standards help to enforce and maintain the statewide system of care that ensures access to pediatric expertise, quality outcomes, and child- and family-centered care.
CCS and Medi-Cal Managed Care

- State Medi-Cal Managed Care Roll-Out Began 1994
- CCS Carved Out from Medi-Cal Managed Care via Specific Legislation: SB 1371 (Bergeson), 1994
- CCS Carve-in Counties
  - Permitted under SB 1371 or added shortly after
  - Marin, Napa, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Solano, and Yolo
- CCS Carve-out Counties
  - Rest of State Has CCS Carve-Out from Managed Care
  - Includes Counties New to Medi-Cal Managed Care
- Current CCS Carve-Out
  - Ends December 31, 2015
  - More to come..........
In 1952 the Social Security Administrator for the United States wrote (with 1952 terminology):

“One of the best tests of a civilization is its concern for its handicapped members, and particularly for its handicapped children.”

This is still true.
For More Information

- CCS Program, Department of Health Care Services: [http://www.dhcs.ca.gov/services/ccs/Pages/default.aspx](http://www.dhcs.ca.gov/services/ccs/Pages/default.aspx)