Beyond Ideas to Action:  
Leading California’s System Transformation  
Perspectives on Aging with Dignity • January 2015

Bruce Chernof, MD, is President and CEO of The SCAN Foundation, dedicated to creating a society where older adults can access health and supportive services of their choosing to meet their needs. The Perspectives Series provides opinions and observations about transforming the way in which we age.

Last month, California entered another two-year legislative cycle, with almost 40 new lawmakers arriving in Sacramento ready to tackle pressing issues facing our state. As the state’s population over the age of 65 continues to grow, the beginning of a new legislative session is a timely reminder of the need to transform our long-term services and supports (LTSS) system to ensure that all Californians can age with dignity and independence.

The Senate Select Committee on Aging and Long-Term Care, chaired by Senator Carol Liu (D-Glendale), just released a report featuring 30 recommendations to create an “ideal” long-term care delivery system for the state. Ranging from governmental reorganization to a rededication to building a sustainable infrastructure to meet the needs of the state’s aging population, the report is a valuable roadmap for moving from ideas to action.

While many of the recommendations reflect an overall long-term strategy, there are at least three short-term actions that stakeholders, lawmakers, and the administration can take now to lay meaningful cornerstones for a more comprehensive overhaul.

The first is to strengthen the Legislature’s engagement with LTSS systems, starting with the conversion of the Senate Select Committee on Aging and Long-Term Care to a standing committee. While the Assembly has a standing committee, its jurisdiction is greatly limited and should also be expanded. By formalizing the Senate committee into a standing committee and expanding the jurisdiction of the existing Assembly Committee on Aging and Long-Term Care,
our lawmakers will have both a bigger stake in shaping the LTSS system and more incentive to move on these issues. California would also benefit from enhanced legislative oversight of the state’s Coordinated Care Initiative (CCI), with a particular focus on its implementation. Currently, several fiscal and health policy committees have that responsibility, which makes dedicated oversight and the ability to make needed policy changes all the more challenging. Shifting these responsibilities to the Assembly and Senate Committees on Aging and Long-Term Care would allow for more flexibility to address emerging issues and improve the system of care.

Secondly, the Legislature and the administration should renew their commitment toward implementation of universal assessment by making it a permanent state initiative. Universal assessment benefits consumers by eliminating multiple, redundant assessments, and facilitating better care coordination among providers. It also benefits the state by providing policymakers with reliable and consistent data to make informed policy decisions. Current plans are to pilot this assessment in two CCI counties. In the near term, the state should remove the 2017 sunset provision and expand this effort to all seven CCI counties.

Lastly, California should establish a long-term plan for LTSS transformation beyond the current Coordinated Care Initiative. Both Minnesota, the top-ranked state on the 2014 LTSS Scorecard, and Mississippi, a low-ranked state that is showing significant improvement, have indicated their respective successes are grounded in a cohesive, long-term vision and plan for transforming systems of care that transcend changing political winds. To this end, we urge our state’s policymakers to identify a clear long-term vision for LTSS, and develop a strategic plan focused on this vision as a measure for setting priorities and accountability for moving forward. We concur with the Senate Select Committee’s recommendation for California’s Health and Human Services Agency to develop a system-wide plan with clear benchmarks and timelines that serves as a blueprint for setting priorities and maximizing the use of limited state resources. Key success metrics should include appropriate reinvestment in home- and community-based services and active engagement of California’s 6 million unpaid family caregivers in new models of organized care.

Forty new legislators are taking their seats this week, seeking pressing issue areas to champion. The Senate Select Committee’s report provides compelling and ready-made action items to foster a renewed and sustainable system of care for all older Californians.