

National Trends in Medicare Alternative Payment Models

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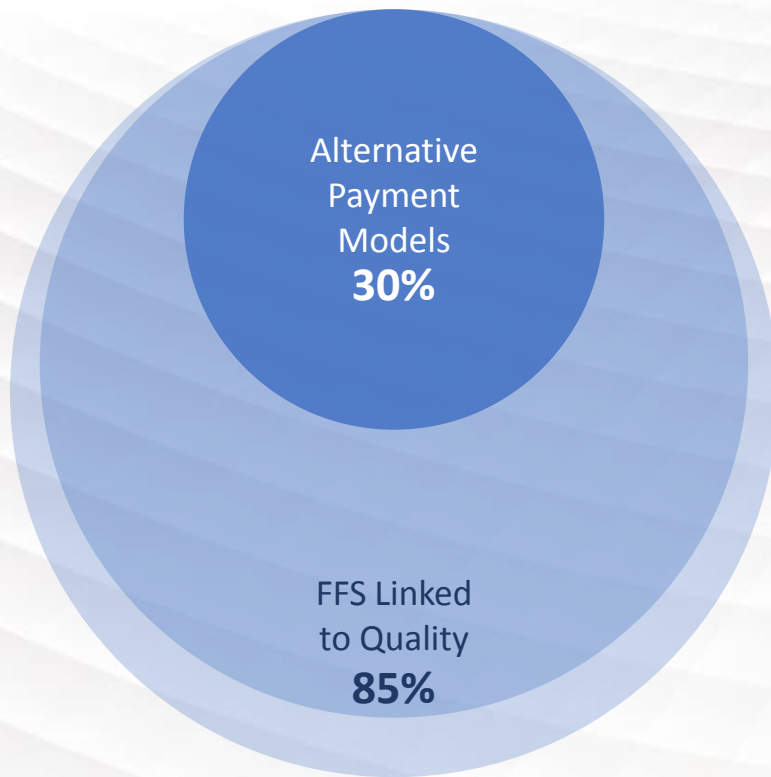


Discussion

- Review of **CMS priorities and goals** related to shifting Medicare spending from FFS to value-based models
- Compare and contrast **alternative payment models**
- Discuss current status and future direction of **ACO programs**
 - Medicare Shared Savings Program (MSSP) ACOs
 - Pioneer ACOs
 - Next Generation ACOs
- Discuss current status and future direction of **bundling programs**
 - Bundled Payments for Care Improvement (BPCI) Initiative
 - Comprehensive Care for Joint Replacement (CJR) Model
- Wrap up with a discussion of **the outlook for the industry** and **Q&A**

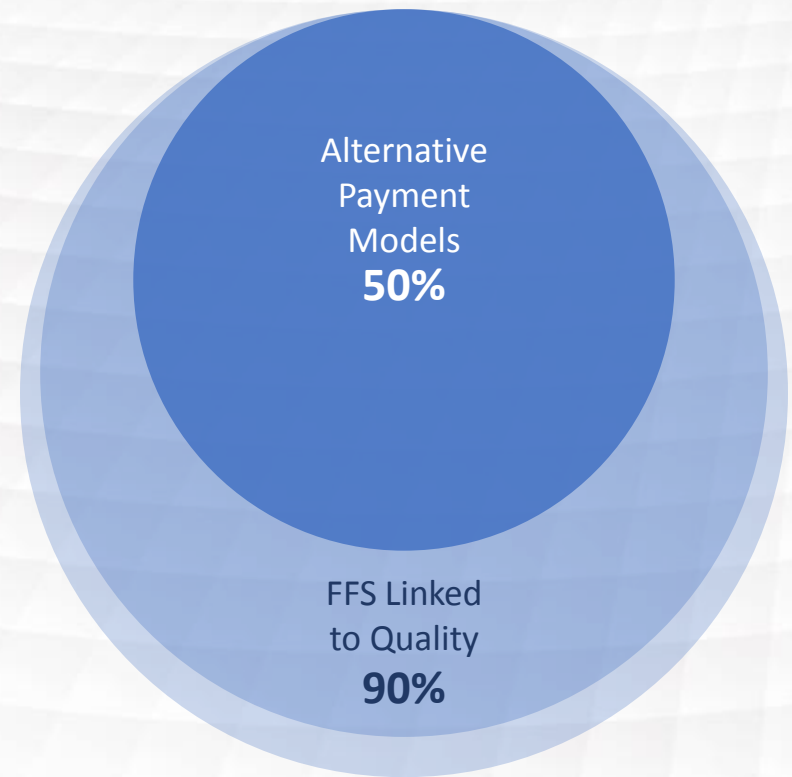
CMS Targets to Shift Payments

2016 Goals



All Medicare FFS

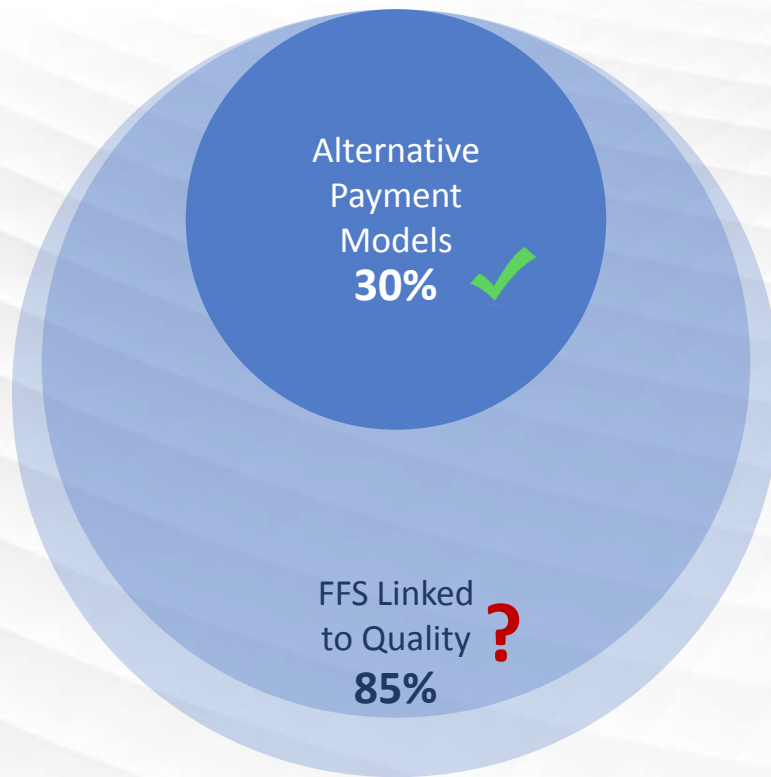
2018 Goals



All Medicare FFS

CMS Hits First Goal Early

2016 Goals



All Medicare FFS

- CMS announced that as of January 1, 2016, the Office of the Actuary estimates that more than 30% of Medicare FFS payments are linked to an alternative payment model
- APMs include:
 - MSSP ACO
 - Pioneer ACO
 - Next Generation ACO
 - BPCI
 - Comprehensive Primary Care Model
 - Medicare Advanced Primary Care Program
 - Comprehensive ESRD Care Model and ESRD PPS
 - Maryland All-Payer Model
 - Medicare Care Choices Model

APM Framework

Category 1

Fee for Service –
No Link to Quality & Value

Category 2

Fee for Service –
Link to Quality & Value

Category 3

APMs Built on
Fee-for-Service Architecture

Category 4

Population-Based
Payment

Fee-for-Service	A Foundational Payments for Infrastructure & Operations	B Pay for Reporting	C Rewards for Performance	D Rewards and Penalties for Performance	A APMs with Upside Gainsharing	B APMs with Upside Gainsharing/ Downside Risk	A Condition-Specific Population-Based Payment	B Comprehensive Population-Based Payment
<div>Traditional FFS</div> <div>DRGs Not linked To Quality</div>	<div>Foundational payments to improve care delivery, such as care coordination fees, and payments for investments in HIT</div>	<div>Bonus payments for quality reporting</div> <div>DRGs with rewards for quality reporting</div> <div>FFS with rewards for quality reporting</div>	<div>Bonus payments for quality performance</div> <div>DRGs with rewards for quality performance</div> <div>FFS with rewards for quality performance</div>	<div>Bonus payments and penalties for quality performance</div> <div>DRGs with rewards and penalties for quality performance</div> <div>FFS with rewards and penalties for quality performance</div>	<div>Bundled payment with upside risk only</div> <div>Episode-based payments for procedure-based clinical episodes with shared savings only</div> <div>Primary care PCMHs with shared savings only</div> <div>Oncology COEs with shared savings only</div> <div>3N Risk-based payments NOT linked to quality</div>	<div>Bundled payment with up- and downside risk</div> <div>Episode-based payments for procedure-based clinical episodes with shared savings and losses</div> <div>Primary care PCMHs with shared savings and losses</div> <div>Oncology COEs with shared savings and losses</div>	<div>Population-based payments for condition-specific care (e.g., via an ACO, PCMH, or COE)</div> <div>Partial population-based payments for primary care</div> <div>Episode-based, population payments for clinical conditions, such as diabetes</div> <div>4N Capitated payments NOT linked to quality</div>	<div>Full or percent of premium population-based payment (e.g., via an ACO, PCMH, or COE)</div> <div>Integrated, comprehensive payment and delivery system</div> <div>Population-based payment for comprehensive pediatric or geriatric care</div>

APM Framework

Category 1

Category 2

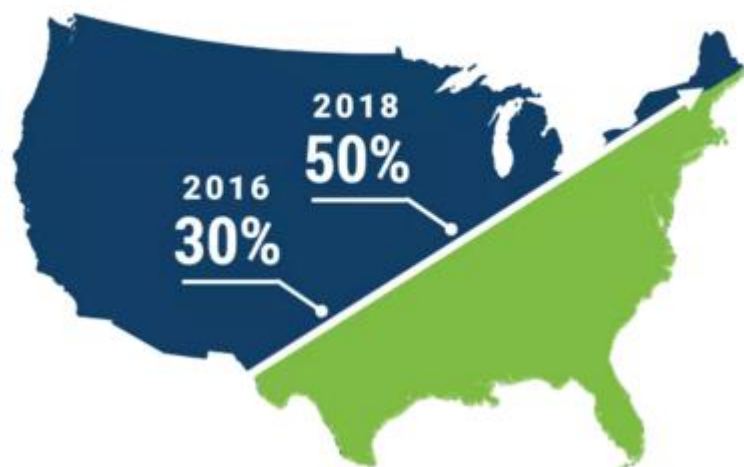
Category 3

Category 4

Fee-For-Service No Link to Quality	FFS Link to Quality				APMs Built on FFS Architecture		Population-Based Payment	
	A Foundational Payments for Infrastructure & Operations	B Pay for Reporting	C Rewards for Performance	D Rewards and Penalties for Performance	A APMs with Upside Gainsharing	B APMs with Upside Gainsharing/Downside Risk	A Condition-Specific Population-Based Payment	B Comprehensive Population-Based Payment
Traditional FFS	Foundational payments to improve care delivery, such as care coordination fees, and payments for investments in IT	Bonus payments for quality reporting	Bonus payments for quality performance	Bonus payments and penalties for quality performance	Bundled payment with upside risk only	Bundled payment with up- and downside risk	Population-based payment for condition-specific care (e.g., via ACO, PCMH, or COE)	Full or percent of premiums for population-based payment (e.g., via an ACO, PCMH, or COE)
DRGs Not Linked To Quality					Episode-based payments for procedure-based clinical episodes with shared savings and losses	Episode-based payments for procedure-based clinical episodes with shared savings and losses		
					Primary care PCMHs with shared savings only	Primary care PCMHs with shared savings	Partially population-based payments for primary care	Integrated, comprehensive payment and
					Oncology COEs with shared savings only	Oncology COEs with shared savings and losses	Episode-based population payment for clinical conditions, such as diabetes	Population-based payment for comprehensive pediatric or geriatric care
					3M Risk-based payments NOT linked to quality		4M Capitated payments NOT linked to quality	

- Joint partnership between the Department of HHS and private, public, and non-profit sectors
- Transform the health care system to one that emphasizes value over volume.

Adoption of Alternative Payment Models (APMs)



2016
30% In 2016, at least 30% of U.S. health care payments are linked to quality and value through APMs

2018
50% In 2018, at least 50% of U.S. health care payments are so linked.

Alternative Payment Models

Accountable Care Organizations

- Groups of providers who voluntarily agree to be held financially accountable for the total Medicare spending on a **defined population** of patients **for one year**

Bundled Payments

- Groups of providers who voluntarily agree to be held financially accountable for the total Medicare spending on a **single patient** over a **single episode of care**

Alternative Payment Models - Financial

Accountable Care Organizations

- ***Shared savings*** approach where any savings or losses are split with CMS
- Savings/loss potential ***capped*** at some percentage of spending
- ACOs may choose from 1 of 3 “tracks” which determine the level of financial risk:
 - ***Track 1:*** one-sided risk model
 - ***Track 2:*** low two-sided risk model
 - ***Track 3:*** high two-sided risk model

Bundled Payments

- Provider fully responsible for savings/losses per episode
- Total bonus/loss potential capped at some percentage of ***total spending*** to account for high-cost outliers within episode category
- Providers have some variable options:
 - ***Clinical conditions***
 - ***Episode length***

Alternative Payment Models - Quality

Accountable Care Organizations

- Defined quality program where ACOs must meet specific performance thresholds on 33 quality measures falling into 4 domains:
 - *Patient/caregiver experience (8)*
 - *Care coordination/patient safety (10)*
 - *At-risk population (7)*
 - *Preventive care (8)*

Bundled Payments

- Quality requirements and programs vary by bundled payment model

Alternative Payment Models

Accountable Care Organizations

- Medicare Shared Savings Program (MSSP) ACOs
- Pioneer ACOs
- *Next Generation ACOs*

Bundled Payments

- Bundled Payment for Care Improvement (BPCI) Initiative
- *Comprehensive Care for Joint Replacement (CJR) Initiative*

Alternative Payment Models

Program	Demonstration?	Voluntary
MSSP ACO		✓
Pioneer ACO	✓	✓
Next Generation ACO	✓	✓
BPCI	✓	✓
CJR	✓	

- Demonstrations implemented by CMMI
- Demonstrations are not required to undergo rulemaking
- Demonstrations are typically voluntary, though more mandatory programs likely
- CJR the first example of CMS requiring providers to be reimbursed under an episodic methodology
- More mandatory programs likely (e.g., cardiac episode)

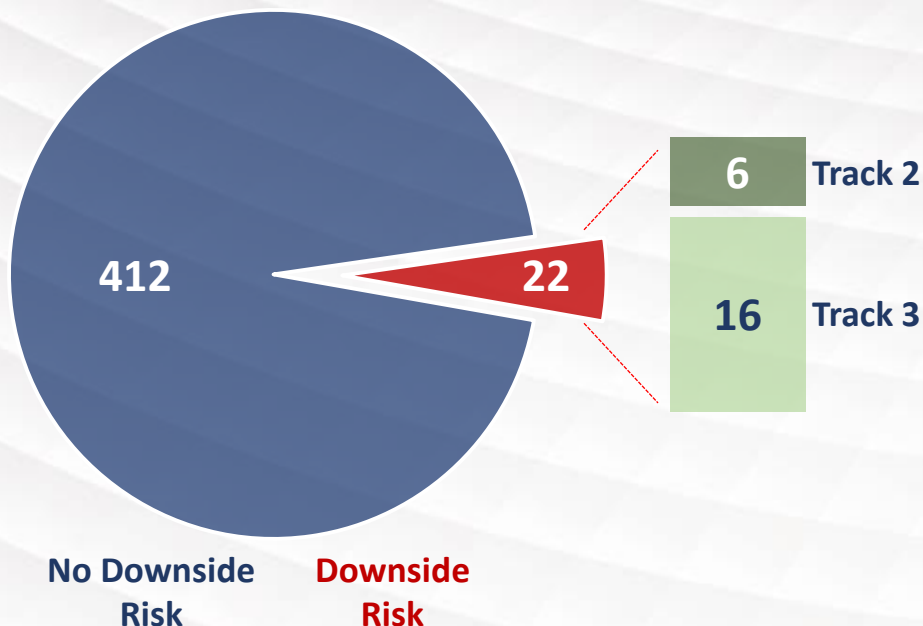
Medicare Shared Savings Program ACOs

MSSP ACO Program Statistics

434

of MSSP ACOs

MSSP ACOs by Risk Track
2016

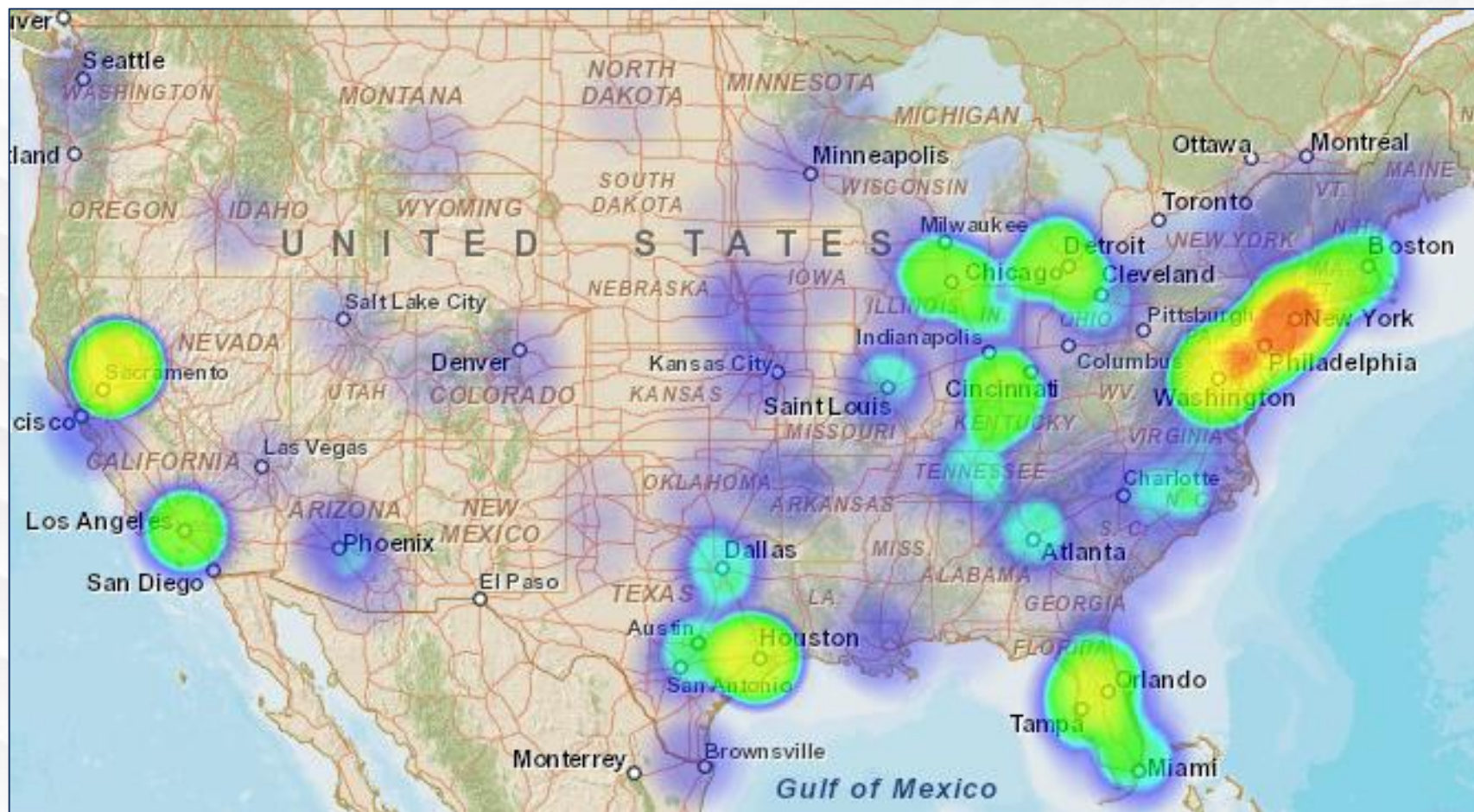


Top 10 ACO Markets	# ACOs	% Benes
Boston	37	20%
New York	59	14%
Philadelphia	59	15%
Atlanta	109	11%
Chicago	82	16%
Dallas	54	11%
Kansas City	30	18%
Denver	12	9%
San Francisco	45	7%
Seattle	7	7%

MSSP ACO Program Statistics

Heat Map of MSSP ACO Activity

January, 2016



MSSP ACO Results

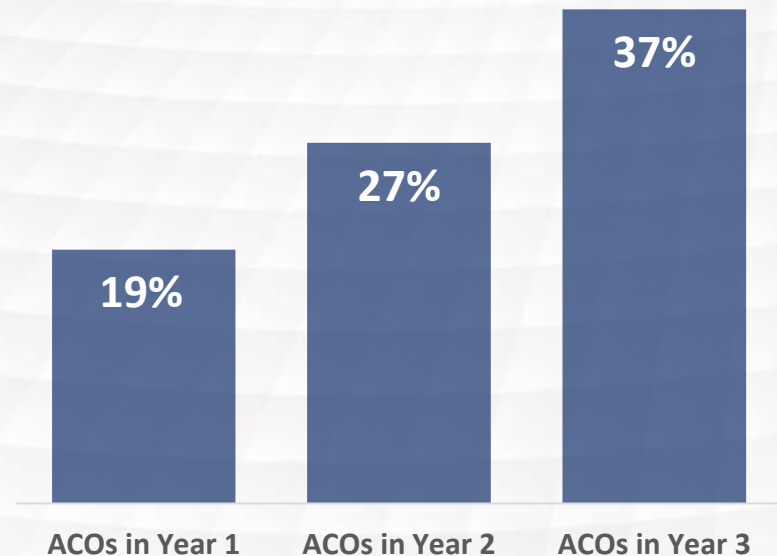
MSSP Performance Year 3 Results (2014)

\$465 M Total savings to Medicare Trust Fund

0 Number of ACOs Who Owed CMS Losses

82% Percent of quality measures on which ACOs improved

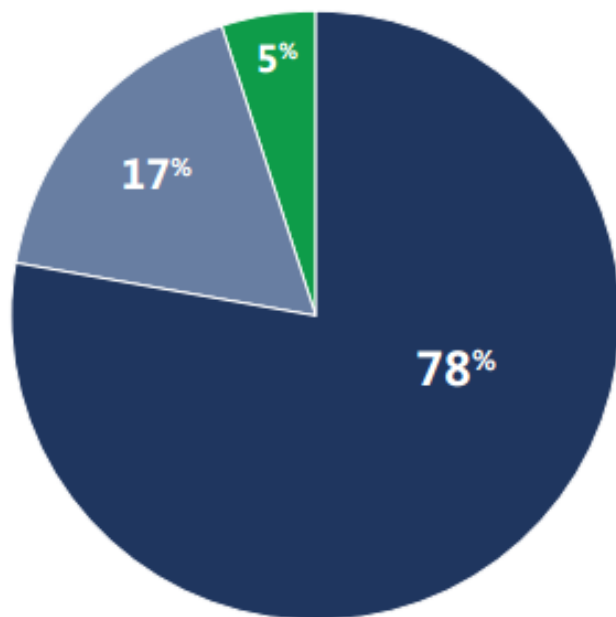
% of MSSP ACOs Achieving Savings by Performance Year*



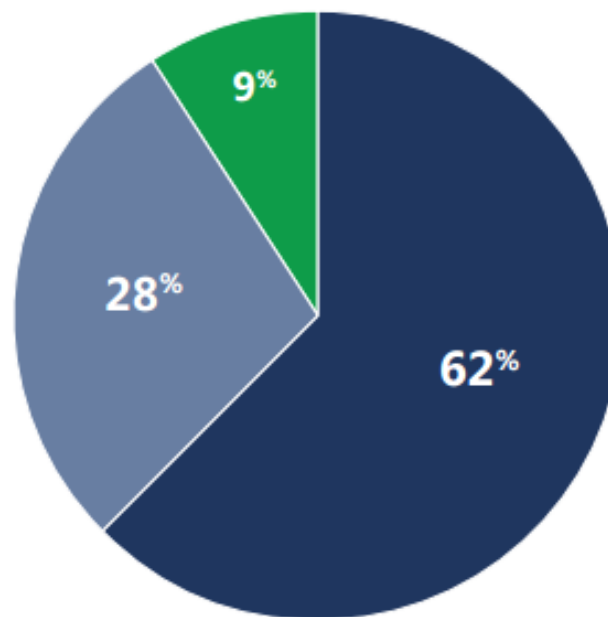
**ACOs tend to perform better financially the longer they are in the program*

MSSP Attrition & Financial Performance

Contract Status of ACOs with Positive Financial Results



Contract Status of ACOs with No Positive Financial Results



Renewed

Didn't Renew

No Longer in MSSP

Pioneer ACO Model

Pioneer ACO Model

Pioneer ACO Program Distinctions

- Ongoing CMMI demonstration currently in 5th (final) year
- Higher levels of shared savings/risk possible than in MSSP
- May experiment with alternative payment arrangements, such as reduced fee arrangements with SNFs
- May access certain payment waivers, such as telehealth and **SNF 3-day requirement** waivers

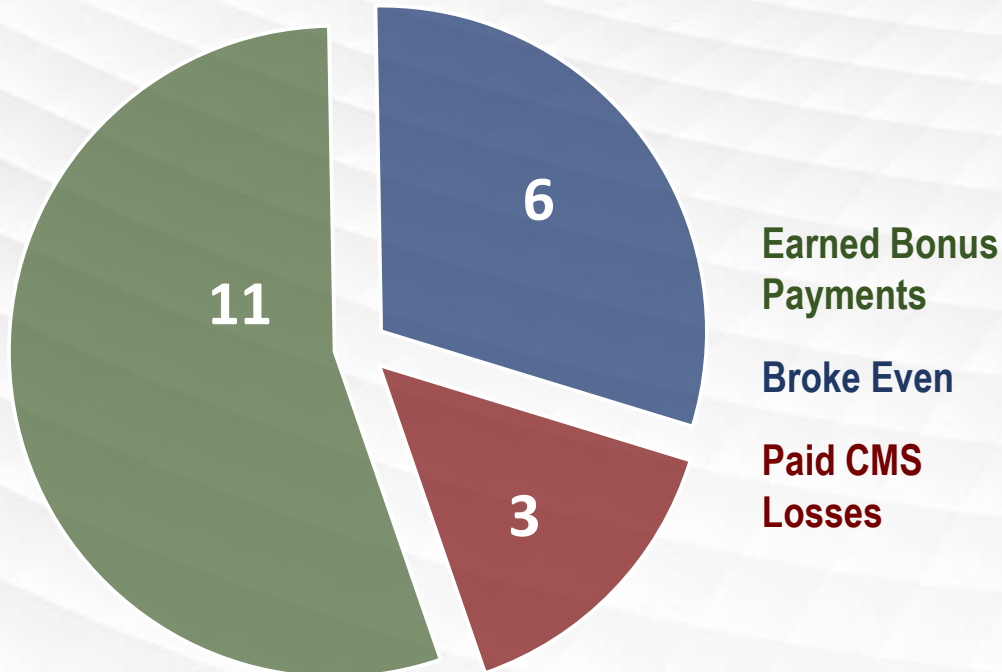
Where Pioneer ACOs Are



As of January 2016, 9 of the original 32 Pioneer ACOs remain in the program

Pioneer ACO Results

Pioneer ACO Financial
Performance, Year 3 (2014)
n = 20



\$120 M

Pioneer ACO total savings to
Medicare in 2014

\$9 M

Total payments made to CMS
by 3 Pioneers who had losses

87.1 %

Average quality composite
score among Pioneer ACOs

Pioneer ACO Impacts on SNF

40%

Reduction in Pioneer ACO utilization of SNF services in the first performance year

17%

Reduction in Pioneer ACO utilization of SNF services in the second performance year

\$0.46

Pioneer ACO increase in per capita Medicare spending on Home Health, second year

Key ACO Strategies

- Aggressive management of narrow preferred PAC provider networks
- Buying or starting PAC lines of business, primarily home health
- Manage down SNF LOS
- Shift SNF to home health
- Shift hospital ED to SNF
- Shift to outpatient

Pioneer ACO Impacts on SNF

Key ACO Strategies

- **Aggressive management of narrow preferred PAC provider networks** → *Risk to be included, may lose significant referral volume*
- Buying or starting PAC lines of business, primarily home health
- **Manage down SNF LOS** → *Increased overall costs due to higher front-end costs*
- Shift SNF to home health
- **Shift hospital ED to SNF** → *Increased acuity of SNF patients require increased resources*
- Shift to outpatient

Pioneer ACO Program Attrition

Number of Pioneer ACOs

Reasons for Drop-Out

32

- Start-up and maintenance costs were higher than anticipated
- Took financial loss
- Dropped into lower-risk ACO model (MSSP)
- Entered Next Generation ACO model

9

2012

2013

2014

2015

2016

Next Generation ACO Model

Next Generation ACO Model

- Center for Medicare & Medicaid Innovation (CMMI) announced the new demonstration model last year
- Model builds upon the Pioneer ACO model and will be used to test even more program changes to determine what might be applied to the broader MSSP ACO population
- Provides even more payment program waivers and other benefit enhancements that apply to skilled nursing providers
- Creates new categories of aligned providers to ACOs, each with different opportunities – implications for SNF providers

Next Generation ACO Model

Next Gen ACO Program Distinctions

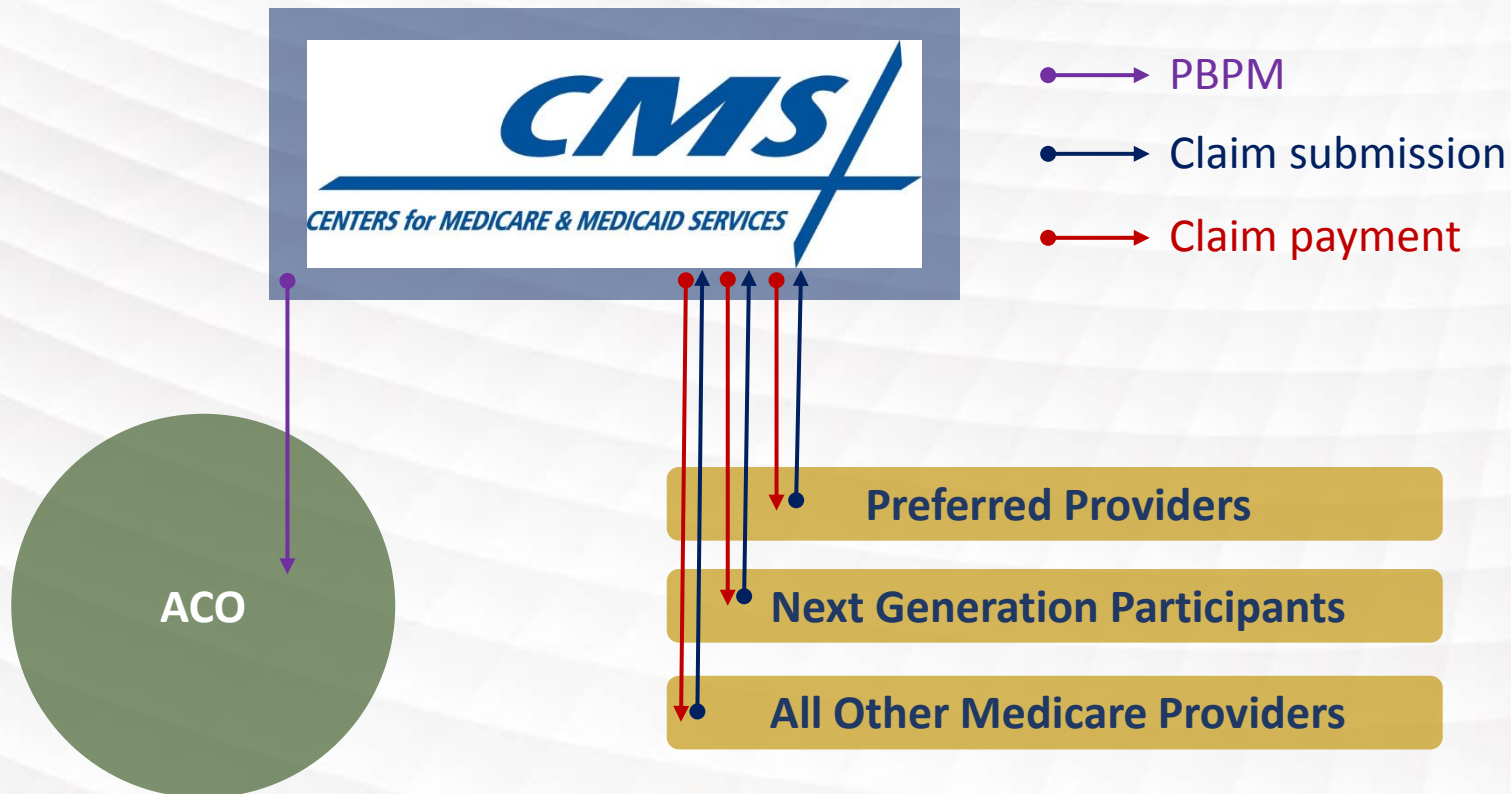
- Newest CMMI ACO demonstration model
- 22 NGACOs announced for January 2016 start date
- Built upon Pioneer model
- Many program enhancements:
 - *Greater level of risk/reward potential*
 - *Beneficiary engagement tools*
 - *Stable and predictable benchmarks*
 - *Program waivers (SNF 3-day)*
 - *Flexible payment arrangements*

Where Next Gen ACOs Are



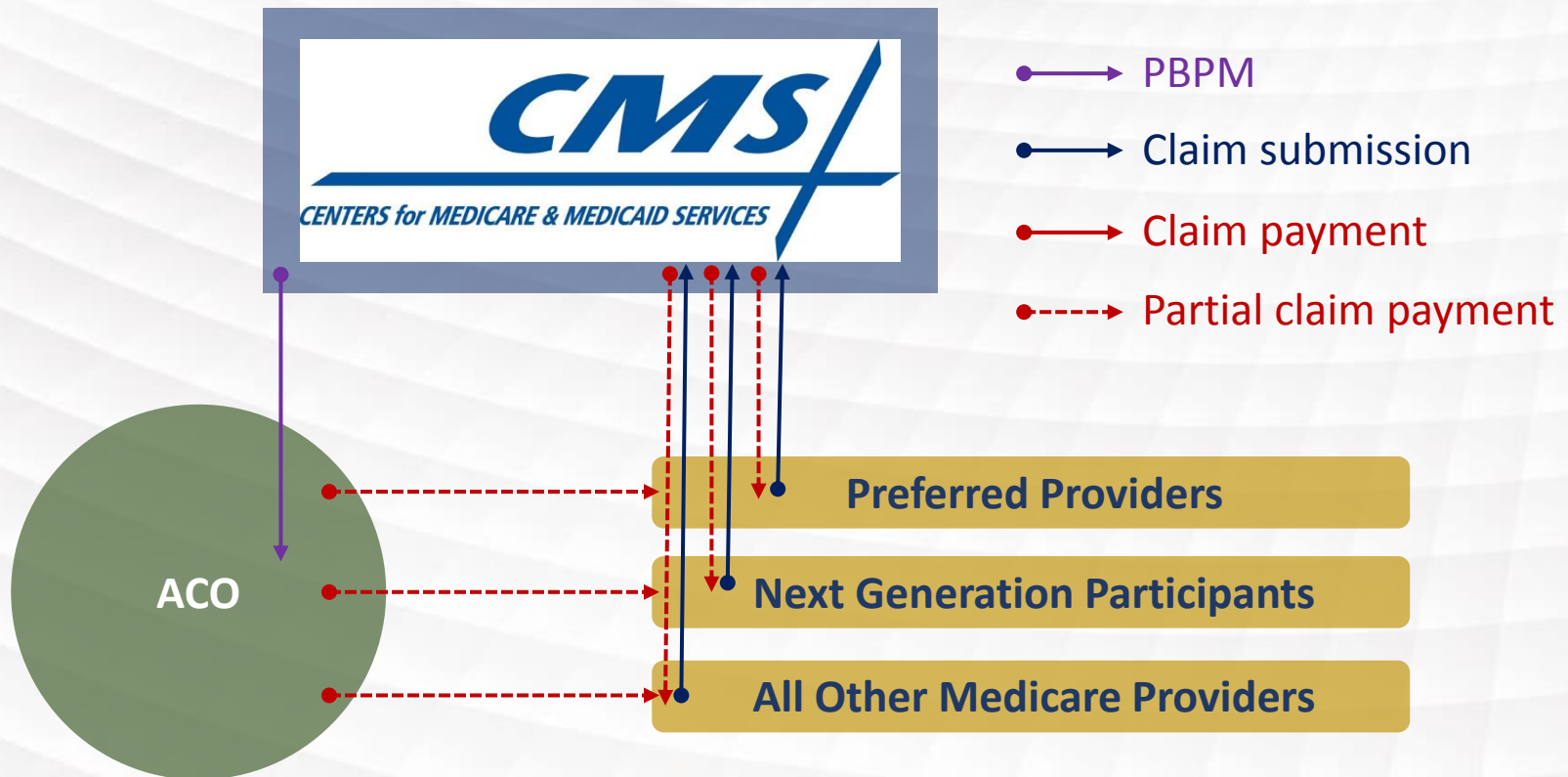
Flexible Payment Arrangements

Mechanism 1: Normal FFS Payment + Monthly Infrastructure Payment



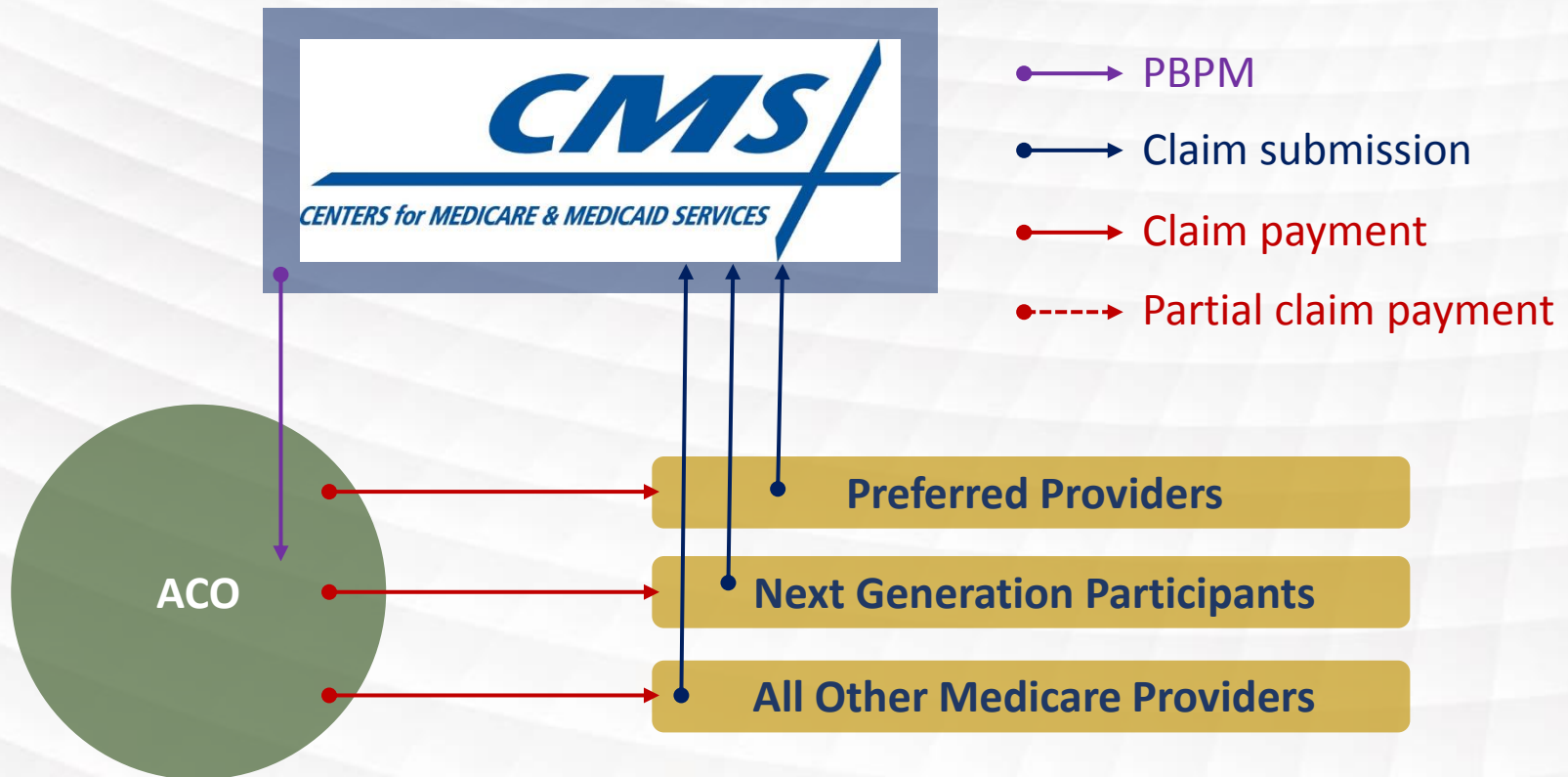
Flexible Payment Arrangements

Mechanism 2: Population-Based Payments (PBP)



Flexible Payment Arrangements

Mechanism 3: All-Inclusive Population-Based Payments (AIPBP)



Flexible Payment Arrangements

Mechanisms 2 & 3

- AIPBP provider must sign a “Fee Reduction Agreement,” which is an agreement between the provider and CMS stating that CMS will withhold claim payments and instead pay a predetermined amount to the ACO in monthly payments
- AIPBP Provider and ACO negotiate agreement establishing program and payment terms:
 - Methodology of payment (e.g., per diem vs. episodic)
 - Rate/amount of payment (*negotiated rates*)
 - Consensus on clinical protocols and pathways
 - Expectations/criteria around quality performance to “earn back” withhold

Provider Categories & Implications

	Alignment	Quality Reporting Through ACO	Eligible for ACO Shared Savings	PBP	AIPBP	Coordinated Care Reward	Telehealth	SNF 3-day Rule	Post-Discharge Home Visit
Participant	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Preferred Provider			●	●	●	●	●	●	●

Implications for Skilled Nursing Providers

- NGACO Model offers more options for SNF engagement
- Increasing use of SNF 3-day stay waiver
- Trend toward population-based payment and provider-to-provider rate negotiations

Bundled Payment for Care Improvement (BPCI) Initiative

Bundled Payments for Care Improvement (BPCI) Initiative

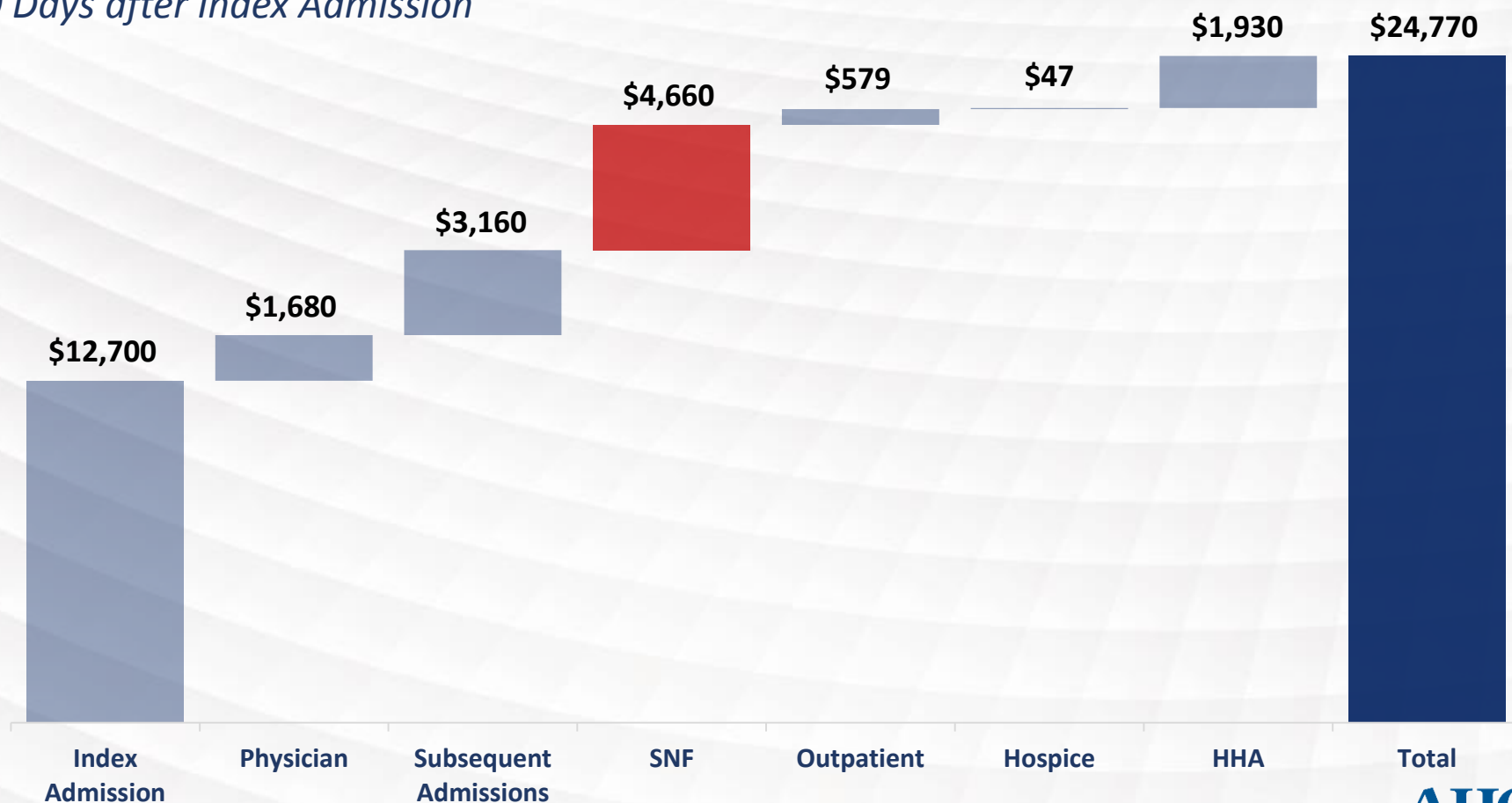
- Three-year demonstration program administered by CMMI, currently in Year 2
- Tests 4 models of acute and post-acute care bundled payment
 - Model 1: Acute care only
 - Model 2: Acute + post-acute
 - Model 3: Post-acute only
 - Model 4: Acute care only (prospective payment)
- 48 defined clinical episodes available for testing
- Officially ended Phase 1 “trial” period in October 2015 – all BPCI providers are now in risk-bearing Phase 2

BPCI Participants



Targeting Opportunities for Savings

Episode Costs for Major Joint Replacement of the Lower Extremity (2013)
90 Days after Index Admission



Source: Analysis of CMS Claims Data, 2013.

BPCI Results – Year 1

Model 2

66%

Percent of BPCI patients
discharged to institutional PAC*
before program start

47%

Percent of BPCI patients
discharged to institutional PAC*
after program start

Model 3

\$12,082

Average SNF payment 90 days
post-discharge for non-BPCI
patients

\$7,465

Average SNF payment 90 days
post-discharge for BPCI patients

* SNF, IRF, LTCH

Provider Experience in BPCI

Opportunities

- Fortify relationships with care partners
- Care redesign / collaboration on protocols and pathways
- Shared savings
- 3-Day waiver (Model 2)
- Early adopter / seat at the table

Challenges

- Access to data when not an episode initiator
- Low volume / inability to adequately scale risk
- Identifying patients in the bundle
- Hospital dictation of rules (Model 2)
- SNF avoidance and utilization management

BPCI Initiative – What's Next?

- Evaluation Report #2 expected in Q1 2016
 - First significant, conclusive results
- BPCI is a closed demonstration – very likely there will be no future opportunity to engage
- Secretary may expand any BPCI model nationally if evaluation shows a reduction in the cost growth rate and an improvement in quality
- Future of bundling will look more like CJR than BPCI

Comprehensive Care for Joint Replacement (CJR) Initiative

Comprehensive Joint Replacement (CJR) Initiative

- Five-year, mandatory bundled payment program for providers who operate in one of 67 MSAs
- Runs April 1, 2016 – December 31, 2020
- 90-day episode spending targets for lower-extremity joint replacement (LEJR) procedures, primarily total hips and knees
 - MS-DRG 469
 - MS-DRG 470
- The hospital is the at-risk entity under CJR; no downside risk until Year 2
- Hospitals may share up to 50% of financial risk with CJR “collaborators,” which include SNFs
- Program waivers and alternative financing options begin in Year 2 (January 1, 2017)

Comprehensive Joint Replacement (CJR) Initiative

- Target prices based on 3-year historical spending of the hospital at first, transitioning to regional trend by year 4
- Built-in limits to savings and loss potential
- BPCI takes precedence
- Rule encourages hospitals to gain-share with “collaborators,” including SNFs
- CCJR waives:
 - SNF 3-day rule starting in Year 2 for SNFs with 3 or more stars on Nursing Home Compare (Five-Star)
 - Limits on physician home visits
 - Geographic site requirement and originating site requirement for telehealth reimbursement

CJR Program Overview

SNF Medicare Revenue Exposure to CJR

(based on analysis of 2013 claims data)



CJR Program Overview

SNF Medicare Revenue Exposure to CJR

(based on analysis of 2013 claims data)

New Jersey CJR MSAs: Average Wage-Adjusted Episode Payments

Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ:

\$29,568

New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA:

\$31,076

Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD:

\$27,395

Legend

Percent of Revenue Exposed

0.0 - 2.5%

2.5 - 5.0%

5.0 - 7.5%

7.5 - 10.0%

10.0 - 11.5%

No Room for Conveners

- CJR Final Rule specifies that hospitals must maintain at least 50% of their total financial risk in the program
- Rule encourages hospitals to gain-share with partner “collaborators,” which must be providers, including SNFs, and cannot be third-party administrative entities/conveners
- Hospitals may still partner with third-party entities in other ways (e.g., decision support tools, network management functions, etc.)

CJR Composite Quality Score

Percentile	THA/TKA Complications	HCAHPS Survey	PRO Data (Reporting Only)
<u>></u> 90 th	10	8	2
≥80 th and <90 th	9.25	7.4	"
≥70 th and <80 th	8.5	6.8	"
≥60 th and <70 th	7.75	6.2	"
≥50 th and <60 th	7	5.6	"
≥40 th and <50 th	6.25	5	"
≥30 th and <40 th	5.5	4.4	"
<30 th	0	0	"

CJR Composite Quality Score

Quality Composite Score Range	Quality Category	Eligible for Reconciliation Payment	Effective Discount % for Reconciliation Payment	Effective Discount % for Repayment Amount
>13.2	Excellent	Yes	1.5%	PY1: N/A* PY2-3: 0.5% PY4-5: 1.5%
≥6 and <13.2	Good	Yes	2%	PY1: N/A PY2-3: 1% PY4-5: 2%
≥4 and <6	Acceptable	Yes	3%	PY1: N/A PY2-3: 2% PY4-5: 3%
<4	Below Acceptable	No	3%	PY1: N/A PY2-3: 2% PY4-5: 3%

CJR 3-Day Stay Waiver

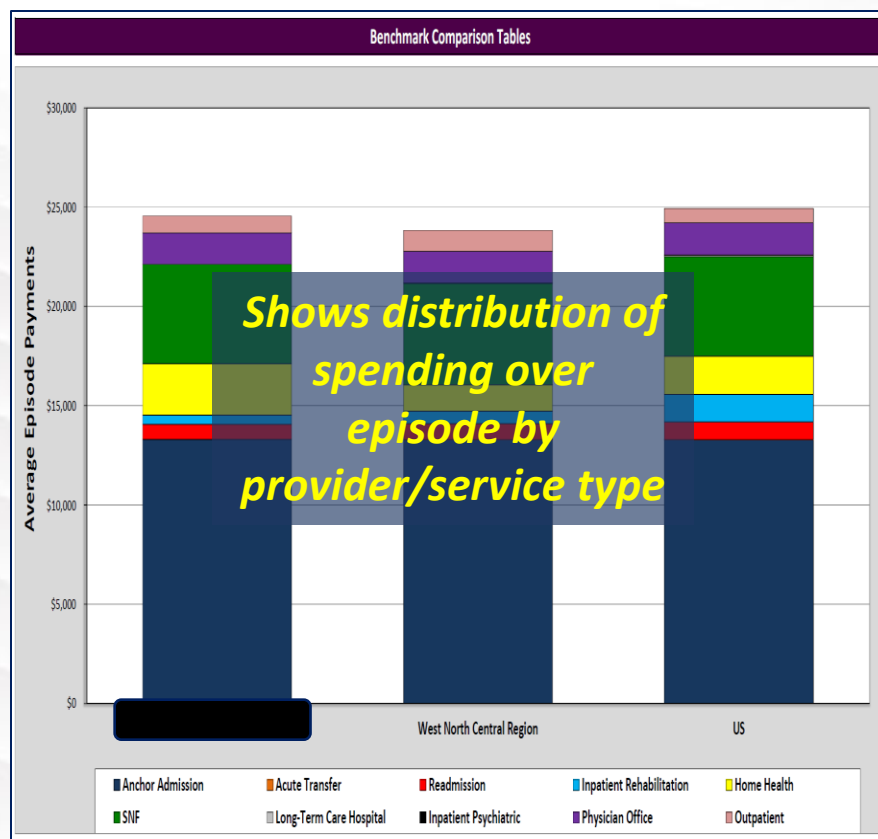
- Blanket waiver –providers will not have to “apply” to access the waiver
- SNFs may access the waiver if they have been rated **3 stars or higher** for at least **7 of the preceding 12 months**
- CMS will publish a “master list” of eligible SNFs updated at some time interval (e.g., quarterly)
- CMS will issue sub-regulatory guidance to providers with more specific information about how to use the waiver
- Represents broadest effort yet to test a waiver of the 3-day stay requirement

Broader Implications of CJR

- Sets precedent as first mandatory bundled payment program
- CMS preference for “hospital-controlled” bundled payments
 - CMS language in final rule: ““We may consider, through future rulemaking, other episode of care models in which PGPs or PAC providers are financially responsible for the costs of care”
- May expect to see another mandatory bundled payment program modeled after CJR, perhaps focused on cardiac episodes

AHCA CJR Data Resource

Report Sample



Reports Will Include

- By MSA:
 - Hospital volume
 - Average episode spend by provider/service type
 - Volumes to different PAC settings
 - Readmission rates
 - SNF average LOS
- By Hospital:
 - Volumes
 - PAC referral patterns
 - Readmission rates

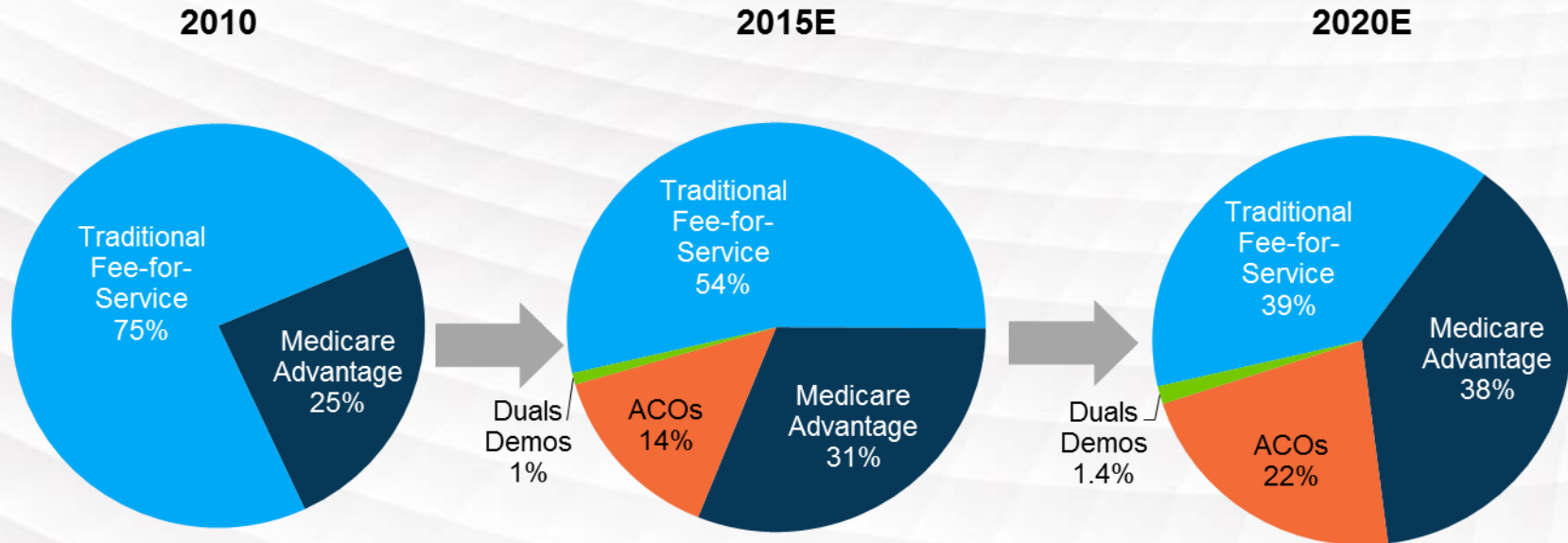
Reports will be available in 3-5 weeks

Outlook for the Industry

Erosion of Fee-for-Service

Projection of SNF Medicare Payer Mix

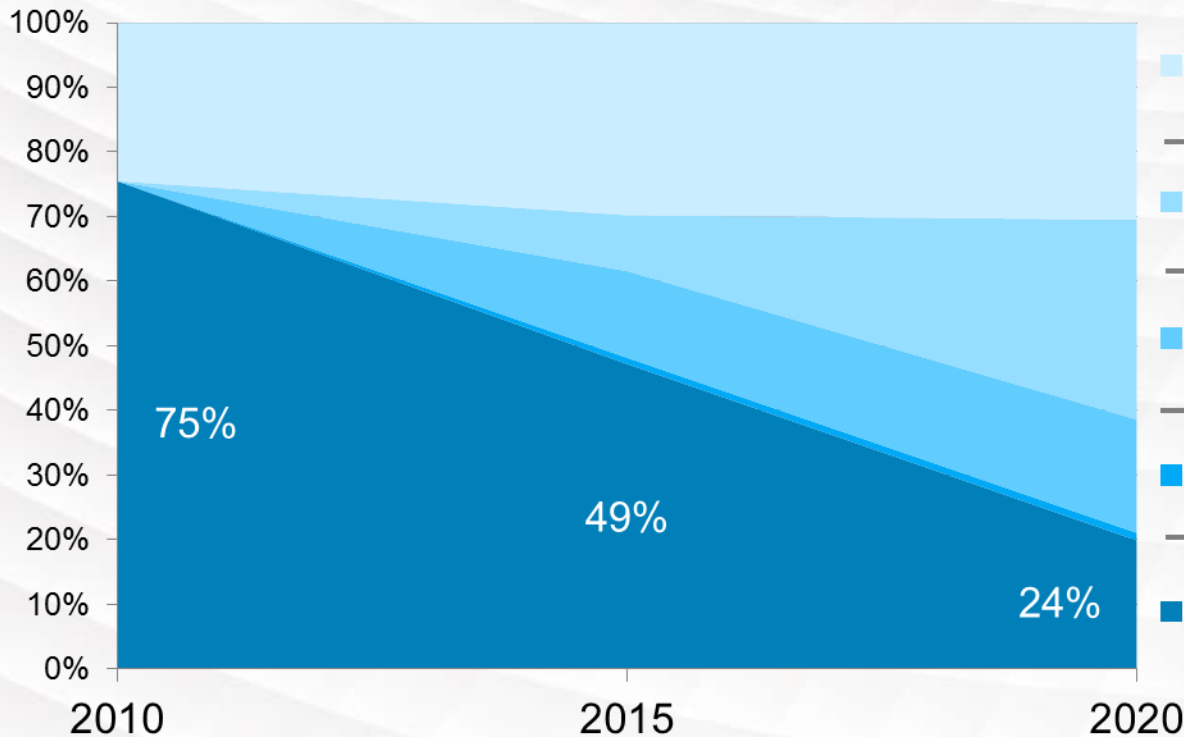
2010-2020



Fee for service continues to dwindle away, replaced by managed care, ACOs, bundled payments and other reform demonstration programs

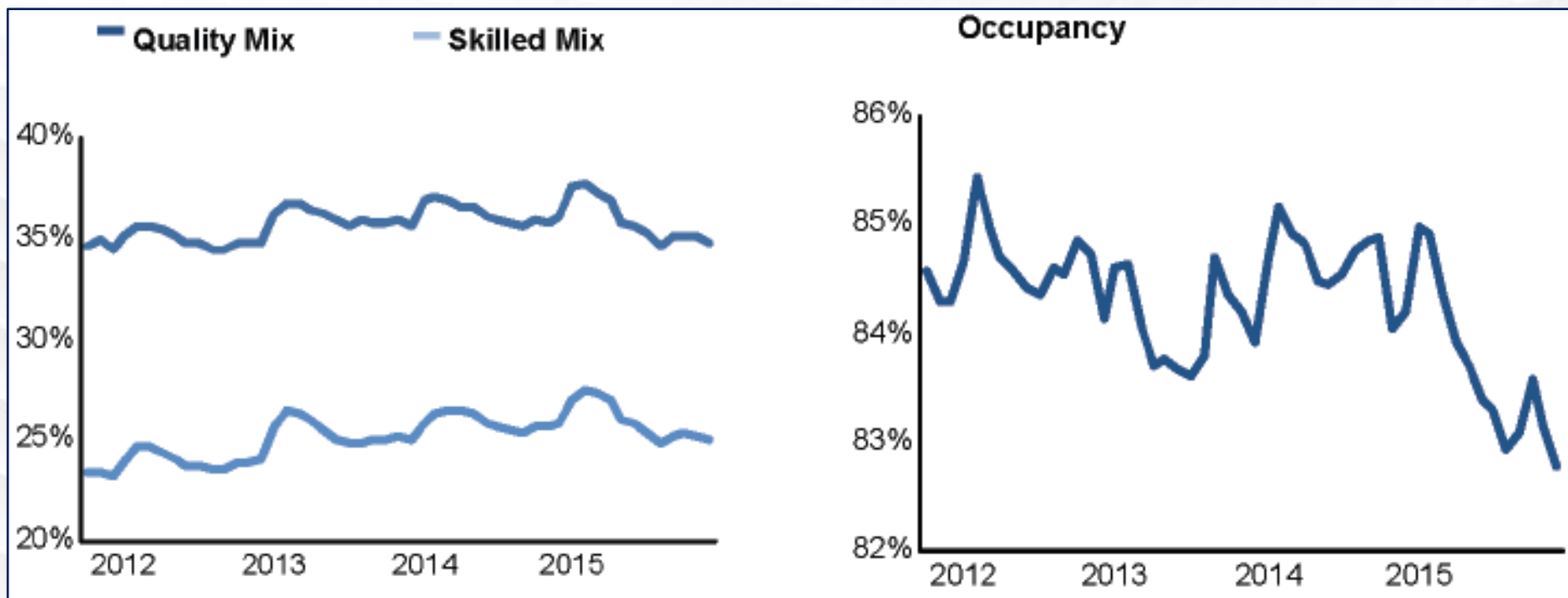
Big Shift in Payer Mix

PERCENT OF BENEFICIARIES BY PAYER TYPE (AGGRESSIVE SCENARIO)

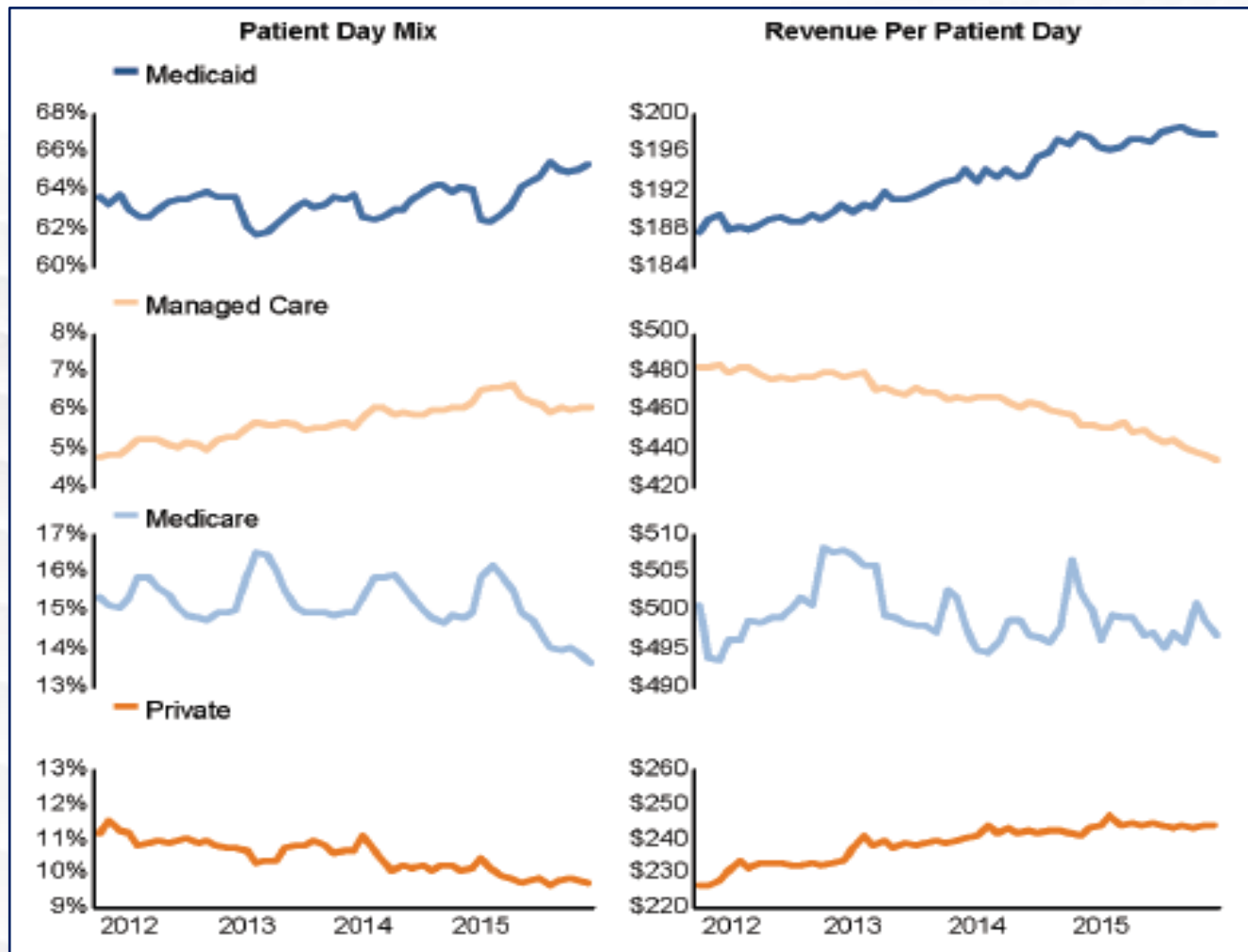


Payer Type	SNF Days/Capita (2020 est.)
MA	1.086
Bundled FFS	1.551
ACO	1.551
Duals Demo	1.903
Traditional FFS (non-bundled)	2.027

SNF Occupancy Down in Recent Years

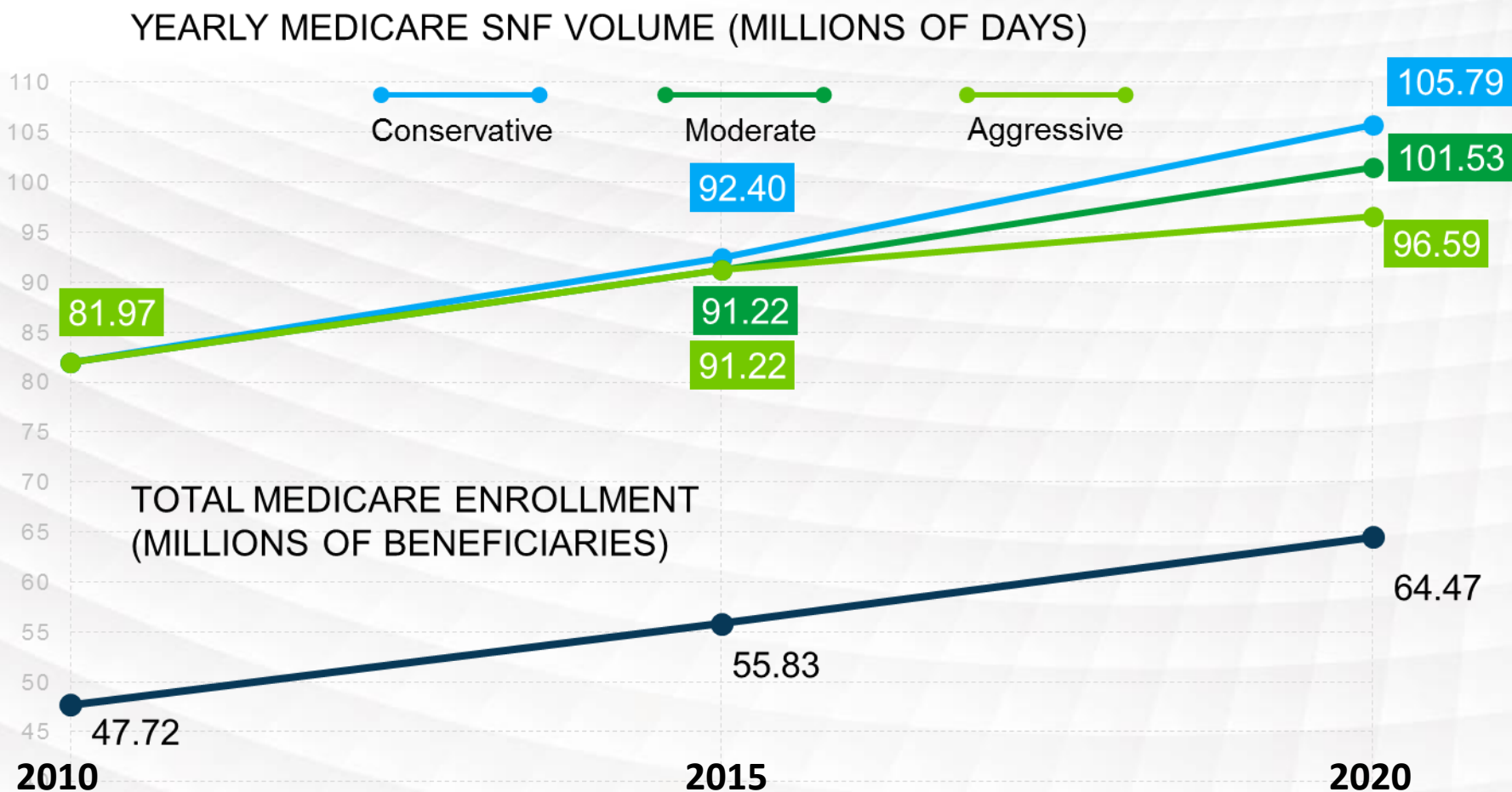


Downward Rate Pressures Continues to Increase



Source: National Investment Center for Seniors Housing & Care (NIC).

Despite Current Environment, Outlook is Positive



Q&A



IMPROVING LIVES *by* DELIVERING SOLUTIONS *for* QUALITY CARE

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