

# Accountable Care Organizations: Opportunities & Challenges for SNFs

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American Health Care Association

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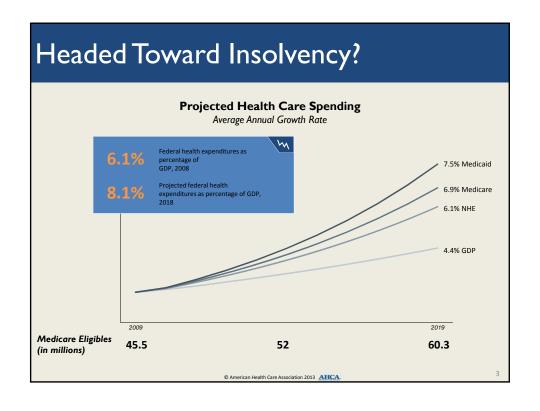
Today's Agenda

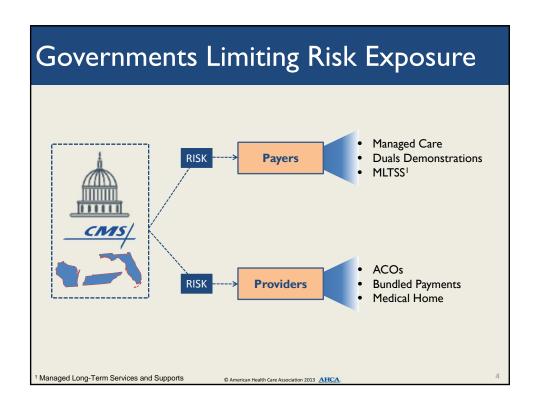
How Reform is Changing Medicare

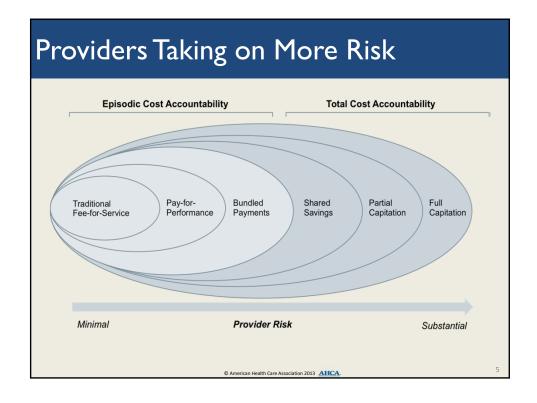
Overview of ACOs

Market Realities and SNF Opportunities

Q&A







# PAC in the Crosshairs

### MedPAC

- Recommendation to rebase SNF rates starting with immediate
   4% cut
- Recommendation to create site neutral payments between IRFs and SNFs for select conditions

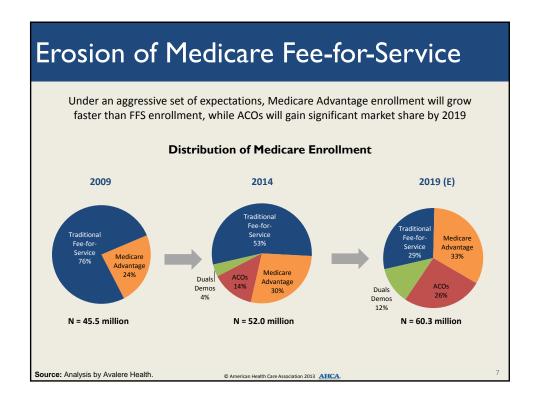
### CMS

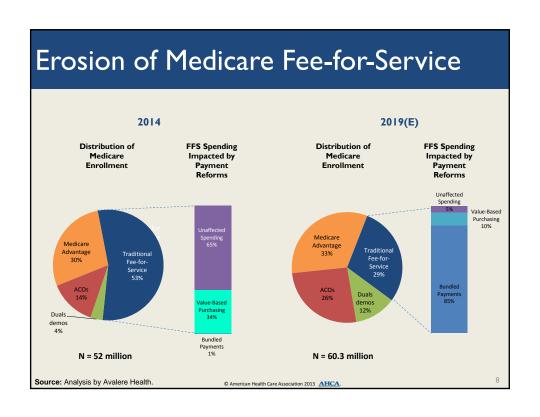
- Increased scrutiny related to utilization of ultra-high RUGs categories; studies to reform payment for therapy services
- Expected FY2015 proposed rule in May

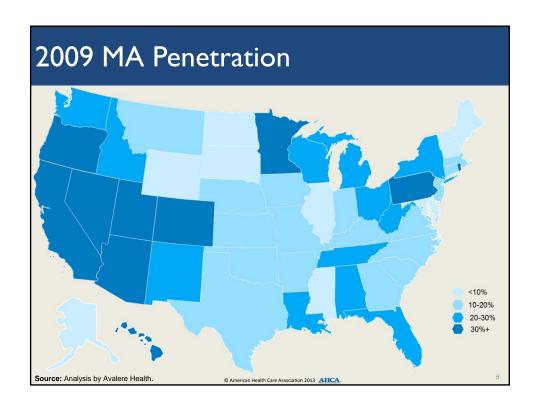
### Congress

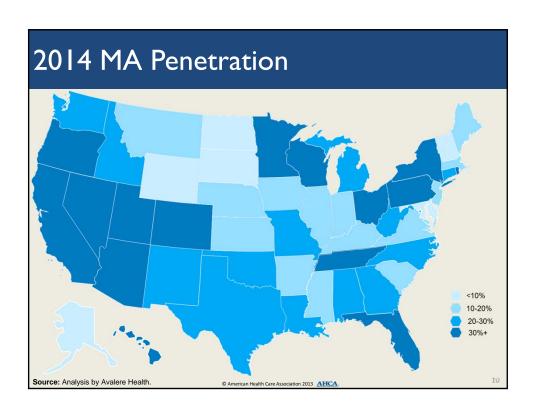
- Recently passed "doc fix" includes new SNF value-based purchasing/readmissions program
- Similar programs expected for other PAC providers

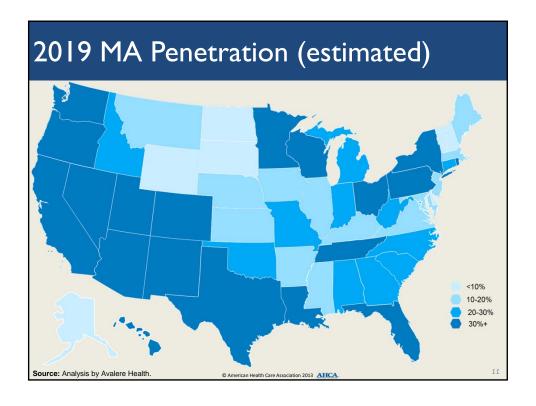
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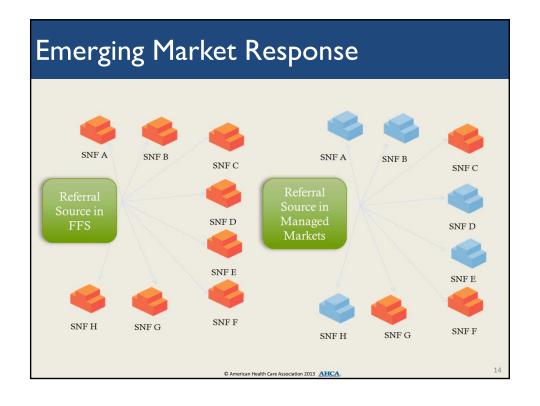


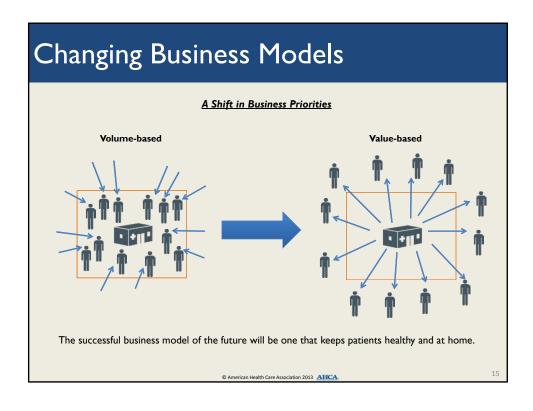
# Medicare Turns to Innovation

- CMS Innovation Center (CMMI)
  - Established by Section 1115A of the Social Security Act (added by section 3021 of the ACA)
  - Secretarial authority to expand scope and duration of test models through rulemaking
- Current CMMI Priorities
  - Testing new payment and service delivery models
  - Evaluating results and advancing best practices
  - Engaging broad range of stakeholders to develop additional models for testing

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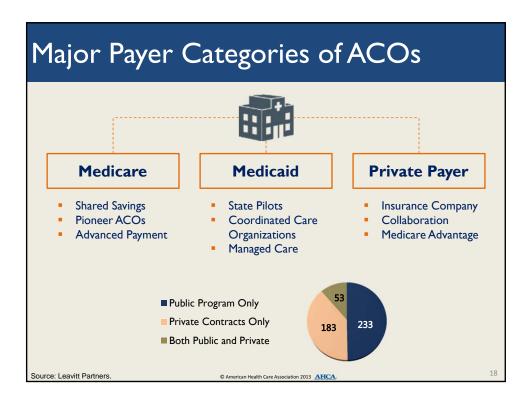




# Defining "ACO"

- The ACA established the ACO model within the Medicare program
- A voluntary program where providers can join together to manage and coordinate care for a population of patients, and accept responsibility for the quality and cost of that care
- Medicare ACOs regulated by the Medicare Shared Savings Program (MSSP) rules: 42 CFR Part 425.

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# MSSP Rule Governs Medicare ACOs

### 42 CFR Part 425

- Subpart A General Provisions
- Subpart B Shared Savings Program Eligibility Requirements
- Subpart C Application Procedures and Participation Agreement
- Subpart D Program Requirements and Beneficiary Protections
- Subpart E Assignment of Beneficiaries
- Subpart F Quality Performance Standards and Reporting
- Subpart G Shared Savings and Losses
- Subpart H Data Sharing with ACOs
- Subpart I Reconsideration Review Process

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# Clinical & Administrative Requirements

- MSSP rule requires that ACOs:
  - Promote evidence-based medicine
  - Promote beneficiary engagement
  - Report internally on quality and cost metrics
  - Provide coordinated care across and among primary care providers, specialists, and post-acute providers
- Evaluated on 33 quality metrics divided into categories:
  - Patient/caregiver experience
  - Preventive health
  - Care coordination/patient safety
  - At-risk populations

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# Patient Attribution a Potential Issue

- Beneficiaries are attributed to ACOs, not enrolled
- Attribution based on where majority of primary care services are received
- If the primary care physician is part of an ACO, the patient is automatically attributed
- Notification letter to patients and opt-out provision

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# SNFs May Play Key Role in Attribution



### **Study Design and Findings**

- Looked at the effect of E&M codes for primary care services delivered in PAC settings would have on beneficiary assignment in ACOs
- Found that assignment shifts occurred for 27.6% of 25,992 community-dwelling beneficiaries with at least one post-acute SNF stay
- Assignment shifts were most common for those incurring higher Medicare spending
- Assignment shifts constituted only 1.3% of all community-dwelling beneficiaries cared for by large ACO-eligible organizations (n = 535,138), but they accounted for 8.4% of total Medicare spending for this population

Source: McWilliams, J.M., et al. Post-Acute Care and ACOs – Who Will Be Accountable? Health Services Research (HSR), August 2013.

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# Medicare ACO Models



### **Medicare Shared Savings Program**

- Program started January 1, 2012; contracts last a minimum of three years
- MSSP establishes financial accountability for quality and total cost of care for attributed population of beneficiaries
- Physician groups and hospitals eligible to participate, but primary care physicians must be included in any ACO group
- Participating ACOs must serve at least 5,000 Medicare beneficiaries
- Bonus potential to depend on Medicare cost savings, quality metrics
- Two options available: one with no downside risk until year three, the second with downside risk in all three years



### Pioneer ACO Model

- Accelerated pathway to ACO formation designed for organizations able to assume utilization risk immediately
- Participating providers must serve at least 15,000 Medicare beneficiaries
- Offers higher risk, higher reward model; providers can obtain rewards ranging from 50-75% of Medicare savings achieved
- Providers can choose retrospective or prospective patient assignment methodology
- Quality measures to match those in final rule for Medicare Shared Savings Program
- Deadline to apply was in August 2011; CMS selected 32 Pioneer ACOs in 2012.

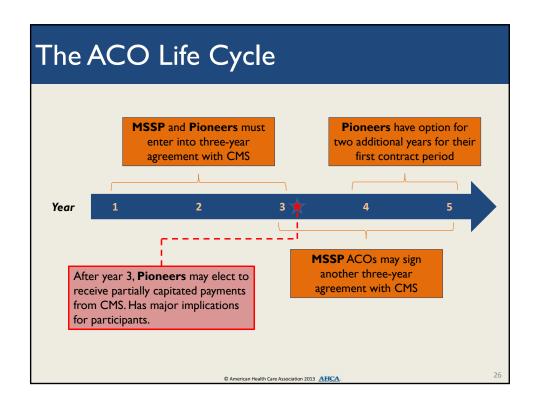
Source: The Advisory Board Company.

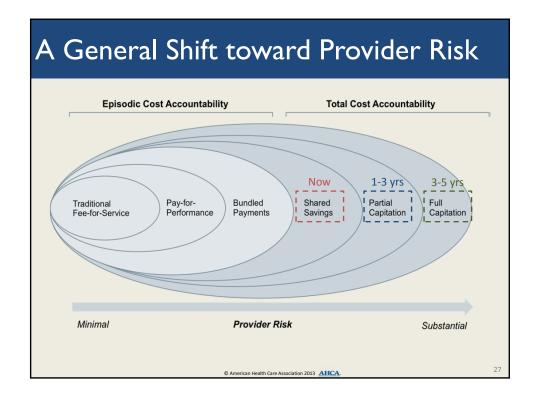
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# Medicare Shared Savings and Pioneer ACOs in the United States January 2014 Pioneer ACOs Shared Savings ACOs 2013 Cohort Shared Savings ACOs 2012 Cohort Source: The Advisory Board Company. O American Health Care Association 2013 ANCA ACOS ACO

Key Features of Medicare ACO Models				
Table Comparing Pioneers to MSSPs				
		Pioneer ACOs	MSSP ACOs	
	Run by	CMMI	CMS	
	Regulated by	MSSP Rule unless otherwise stated	MSSP Rule	
	Minimum beneficiaries	15,000	5,000	
	<b>Application Cycle</b>	One-time (may repeat)	Annual	
	Contract Length	3 years with option for 2 additional years	3 years	
	Risk Model	Must be two-sided; options for greater risk exposure, higher bonus potential	May choose one- or two-sided risk, but both require downside risk in year 3	
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# Pioneer ACO First Year Results

- Started January 1, 2012, with 32 ACOs
  - 13 achieved shared savings
  - 2 had shared losses
  - 17 either below threshold for sharing or not at risk for losses in first year
- 9 of 32 ACOs withdrew in July 2013
  - 23 staying in Pioneer demonstration
  - 7 applying to be in MSSP
  - 2 likely will not be Medicare ACOs

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# Pioneer First-Year Issues

- CMS reports program savings and variation in performance. Would like to know:
  - How much is random variation?
  - Will benchmarking need to be refined?
- What is required for overall savings?
  - Program savings reported to by 0.5%
  - ACOs report the cost of running an ACO 1-2%
  - From provider perspective, is this sustainable?
  - How large do savings need to grow to justify the costs?
  - Will savings increase over time?

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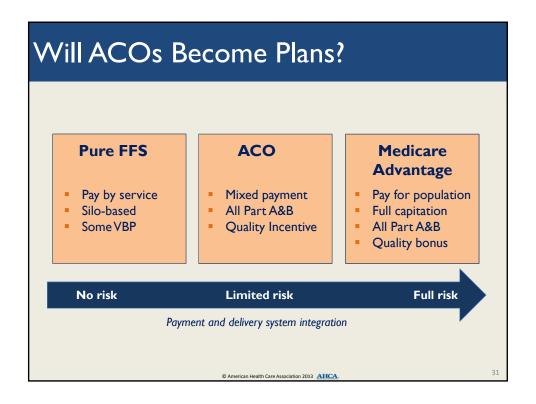
# The Future of ACOs?

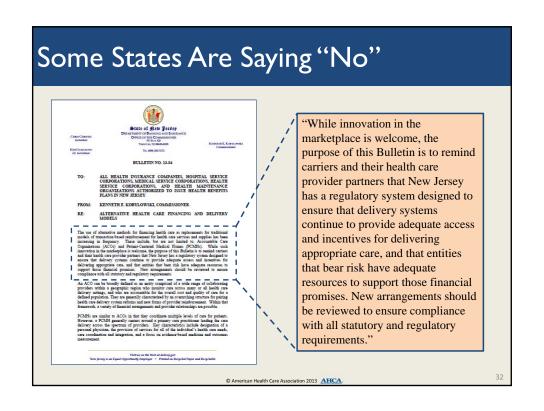


### **Potential Recommendations**

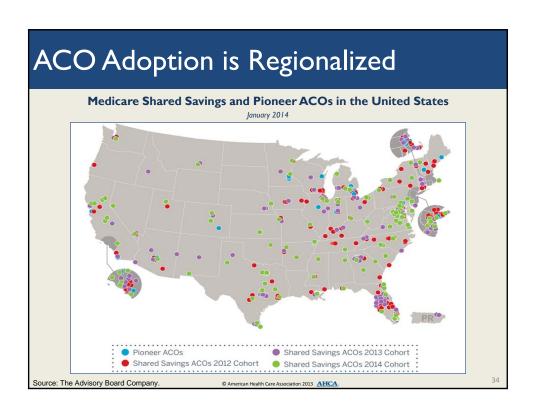
- Base cost benchmarking on overall county spending rather than historical spending on population
- Embed beneficiary incentives by providing lower cost-sharing for in-network ACO providers; "Medigap" Plans specifically for ACO coverage
- Require down-side risk in second contract period for alreadyestablished ACOs
- Level the risk adjustment methodology between MA and ACOs

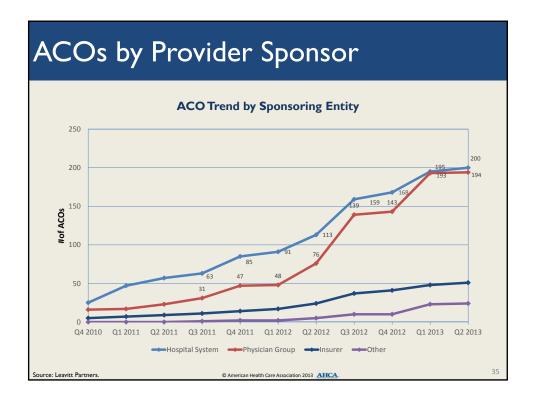
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# Burning Priorities for ACOs to Date

- Aligning physicians and hospitals
- Beneficiary attribution
- Procuring necessary IT systems
- Getting the right data from payers
- Establishing data sharing and communication networks
- Focusing on developing Medical Home models in primary care practices

## What about post-acute care?

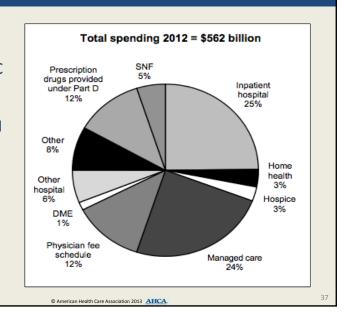
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# Why Not Post-Acute?

In health care, SNF care and other PAC spending accounts for very small fraction of the total healthcare spend.

But the focus is now shifting to post-acute providers.

ource: MedPAC data



# Major Trends

- Hospitals aggressively buying physicians
- Placing tremendous pressure on SNF LOS reductions
- Scrambling to develop PAC provider networks, often using blunt techniques to choose
- Deliberate steering of patients to owned / affiliated facilities
- Some internal development of PAC capabilities (building/buying)

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# Aggressive Network Narrowing



### Case in Brief: Michigan Pioneer ACO

- · Product of Detroit Medical Center, a 2,000-bed academic health system located in the Midwest
- · Stratifies patients into three tiers based on frequency of interaction with system, acuity level
- · Within Tier 2, greatest area of focus, further stratifies into high-, medium-, and low-risk
- Home health narrowing process involved collection of cost and quality data as well as a series
  of in-person interviews
- Uses technology platform to coordinate care between ACO providers, PAC providers, caregivers; gives interested family members access to a limited view of patient's record

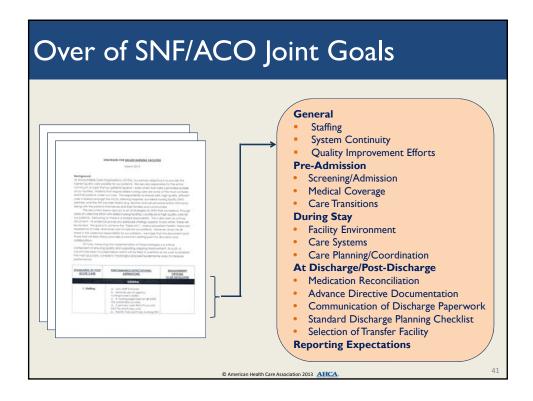
Pared Home Health Partners from 47 down to 8 by evaluation based on:

- Interest in Partnership: Orgs responding to invitation to interview
- Technology: Orgs with an EMR
- Quality: Orgs above state average on five quality measures
- Cost: Orgs below cost-per-case threshold
- Capacity: Orgs with average daily census > 100

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### A Look at Massachusetts' Pioneers **Pioneer ACOs in Eastern Massachusetts Timeline of Events** Escalating pressures on ACOs to reduce cost in order to be eligible for Year 3 global payments Pioneer ACOs start approaching SNF providers with stringent requirements to reduce LOS, hospital readmissions, in order to receive referrals Massachusetts Senior Care The Players engages ACO leadership to spearhead creation of joint requirements Atrius Health Mount Auburn Cambridge Beth Israel Deaconess Independent Practice Association Physician Organization Partners Healthcare Steward Health Care System

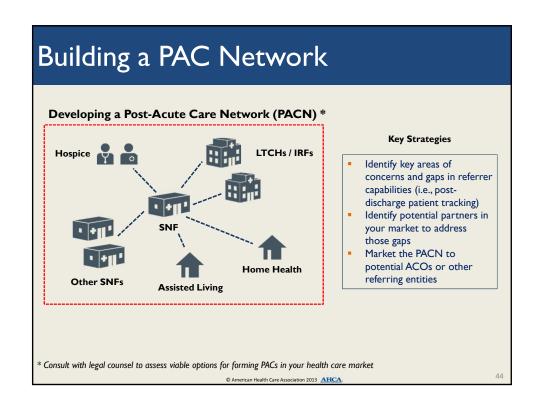


# What ACOs are looking for in PAC

- ACOs are looking at specific measures to try and evaluate SNF performance:
  - Readmission rates
  - Length of stay
  - Return to community (potentially)
- ACOs want providers who:
  - Can coordinate care for patients in the PAC setting
  - Can easily share and accept data
  - Can provide full spectrum of PAC services

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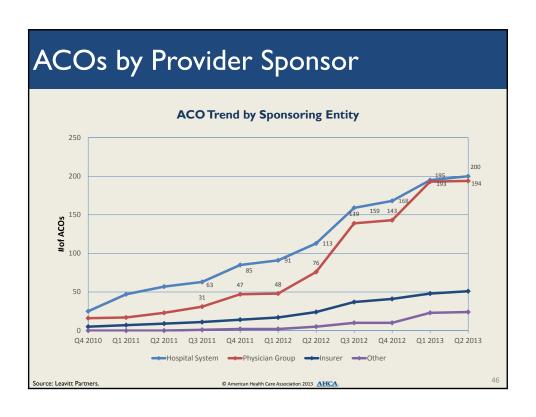




# 3-day Stay Waiver an Opportunity for SNFs

- In September, 2013, CMS announced that Pioneer ACOs may apply for a three-day stay waiver for their partner SNFs
- Pioneers may apply for the waiver with CMS, obtain letters of intent from SNFs
- SNF Must...
  - Have a 5-star quality rating of 3 stars or higher
  - Not be participating in BPCI Model 3

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# Physician-Led ACOs

- SNFs may find particular opportunity in working with physician-led ACOs, as opposed to hospital-led ACOs
- May be more motivated to use SNFs as an alternative to the hospital
- Paired with a waiver of the 3-day stay requirement, may present significant strategic and business advantage for SNFs

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# **Trends in ACO-SNF Contracting**

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# SNF Options to Participate

# As an "ACO Participant"

- Regulated under the MSSP Rule
- Part of the ACO's legal structure
- Guaranteed shared savings

# As an "Other Entity"

- Defined under MSSP but less regulated
- Not part of the ACO's legal structure
- ACO may share in savings but not required

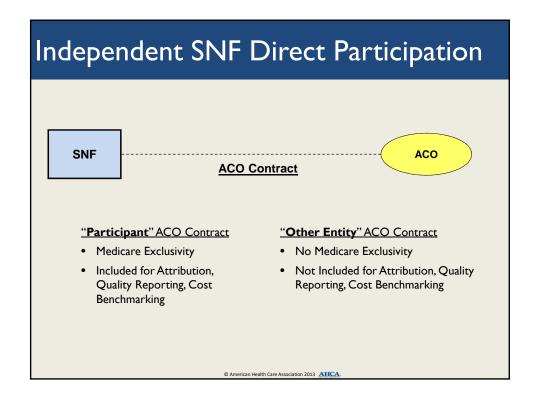
# As a Contractor of the ACO

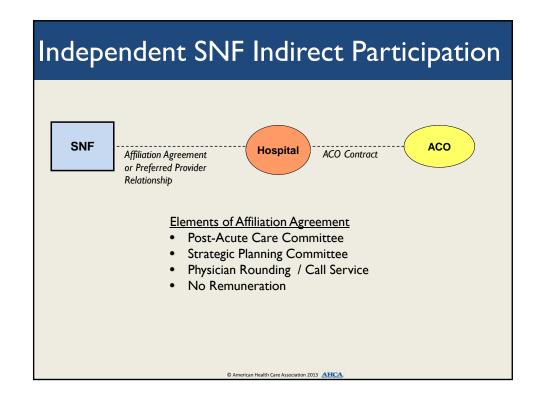
- Regulated by contract, not MSSP Rule
- Not part of the ACO's legal structure
- ACO may share in savings but not required

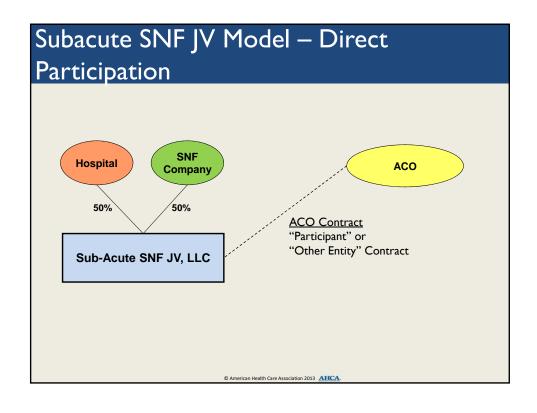
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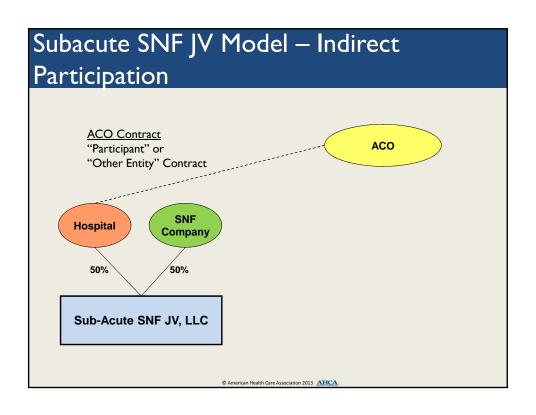
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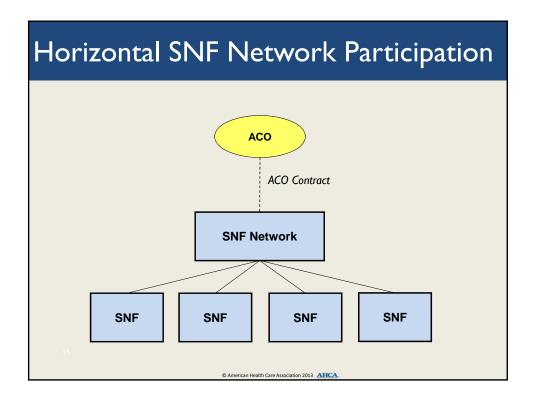
# Typical ACO Structure in Today's Market Contract Legend Risk-based contract with some type of incentive or add-on payments Contracts may be risk-based but typically are not. Common types are per diem or negotiated rate











# What is AHCA Doing?

- Educational support to member facilities
- Data sharing pilots with ACOs in Massachusetts, elsewhere
- Regulatory lobbying during rulemaking process
- AHCA has developed an ACO Contracting Guide to educate and guide members through the regulatory and contracting environment of ACOs

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