Quality and Delivery System Reform

JCIPE: InterProfessional Care for the 21st Century: Redefining Education & Practice

October 29, 2016

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CMS support of Health Care Delivery System Reform (DSR)

**Key characteristics**
- Producer-centered
- Incentives for volume
- Unsustainable
- Fragmented Care

**Systems and Policies**
- Fee-For-Service Payment Systems

**Key characteristics**
- Patient-centered
- Incentives for outcomes
- Sustainable
- Coordinated care

**Systems and Policies**
- Value-based purchasing
- Accountable Care Organizations
- Episode-based payments
- Medical Homes
- Quality/cost transparency
So we will continue to work across sectors and across the aisle for the goals we share: better care, smarter spending, and healthier people.
Delivery System Reform and Our Goals

MACRA – Quality Payment Program

CMS Innovation Center
Improving the way providers are incentivized, the way care is delivered, and the way information is distributed will help provide better care at lower cost across the health care system.

**Delivery System Reform focus areas**

- Pay Providers
- Deliver Care
- Distribute Information

Source: Burwell SM. Setting Value-Based Payment Goals — HHS Efforts to Improve U.S. Health Care. NEJM 2015 Jan 26; published online first.
CMS has adopted a framework that categorizes payment to providers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category 1: Fee for Service – No Link to Value</th>
<th>Category 2: Fee for Service – Link to Value</th>
<th>Category 3: Alternative Payment Models Built on Fee-for-Service Architecture</th>
<th>Category 4: Population-based Payment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Payments are based on volume of services and not linked to quality or efficiency</td>
<td>At least a portion of payments vary based on the quality and/or efficiency of health care delivery</td>
<td>Some payment is linked to the effective management of a population or an episode of care</td>
<td>Payment is not directly triggered by service delivery so volume is not linked to payment</td>
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<td>Payments still triggered by delivery of services, but opportunities for shared savings or 2-sided risk</td>
<td>Clinicians and organizations are paid and responsible for the care of a beneficiary for a long period (e.g., ≥1 year)</td>
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<td>Example:</td>
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<td>Limited in Medicare fee-for-service</td>
<td>Hospital value-based purchasing</td>
<td>Accountable care organization</td>
<td>Eligible Pioneer accountable care organizations in years 3-5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Majority of Medicare payments now are linked to quality</td>
<td>Physician Value-Based Modifier</td>
<td>Medical homes</td>
<td>Maryland hospitals</td>
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<td>Readmissions / Hospital Acquired Conditions Reduction Program</td>
<td>Bundled payments</td>
<td>Some Medicare-Medicaid (duals) plan payments to clinicians and organizations</td>
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<td>Comprehensive primary Care initiative</td>
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During January 2015, HHS announced goals for value-based payments within the Medicare FFS system.

As of January 01, 2016, the 30% goal was achieved one year ahead of schedule.

**Medicare Fee-for-Service**

**GOAL 1:** 30%

Medicare payments are tied to quality or value through alternative payment models (categories 3-4) by the end of 2016, and 50% by the end of 2018.

**GOAL 2:** 85%

Medicare fee-for-service payments are tied to quality or value (categories 2-4) by the end of 2016, and 90% by the end of 2018.

**NEXT STEPS:**

Testing of new models and expansion of existing models will be critical to reaching incentive goals.

Creation of a Health Care Payment Learning and Action Network to align incentives for payers.
Target percentage of payments in ‘FFS linked to quality’ and ‘alternative payment models’ by 2016 and 2018

Historical Performance vs. Goals

- **2011**
  - FFS linked to quality (Categories 2-4): ~70%
  - All Medicare FFS (Categories 1-4): 0%
  - Alternative payment models (Categories 3-4): ~0%

- **2014**
  - FFS linked to quality (Categories 2-4): >80%
  - All Medicare FFS (Categories 1-4): 
  - Alternative payment models (Categories 3-4): ~20%

- **2016**
  - FFS linked to quality (Categories 2-4): 85%
  - All Medicare FFS (Categories 1-4): 
  - Alternative payment models (Categories 3-4): 30%

- **2018**
  - FFS linked to quality (Categories 2-4): 90%
  - All Medicare FFS (Categories 1-4): 
  - Alternative payment models (Categories 3-4): 50%
Delivery System Reform and Our Goals

MACRA – Quality Payment Program

CMS Innovation Center
MACRA – Quality Payment Program: What is it?

The Medicare Access and CHIP Reauthorization Act of 2015 (MACRA)
- Now known as the **Quality Payment Program** is:
  - Bipartisan legislation **repealing** the Sustainable Growth Rate (SGR) Formula
  - Changes how Medicare **rewards** clinicians for **value** over volume

1. Created **Merit-Based Incentive Payments System (MIPS)** that streamlines three previously separate payment programs:
   - **rewards** high-value, patient-centered care

2. Provides **bonus payments** for participation in **eligible Advanced alternative payment models (APMs)**
   - Provides 5% bonus to clinicians as incentive to participate

https://qpp.cms.gov/
How will physicians and practitioners be scored under MIPS?

A single MIPS **composite performance score** will factor in performance in 4 weighted performance categories:

- Quality
- Resource use
- Clinical practice improvement activities
- Meaningful use of certified EHR technology

https://qpp.cms.gov/
How much can MIPS adjust payments?

- Based on the MIPS **composite performance score**, physicians and practitioners will receive positive, negative, or neutral adjustments **up to** the percentages below.
- MIPS adjustments are **budget neutral**. A **scaling factor** may be applied to upward adjustments to make total upward and downward adjustments equal.

<table>
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<th>Year</th>
<th>Maximum Adjustments</th>
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<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>-4%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>-5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>-7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2022 onward</td>
<td>-9%</td>
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**Merit-Based Incentive Payment System (MIPS)**
Advanced APMs meet certain criteria.

As defined by MACRA, Advanced APMs must meet the following criteria:

- The APM requires participants to use certified EHR technology.
- The APM bases payment on quality measures comparable to those in the MIPS quality performance category.
- The APM either: (1) requires APM Entities to bear more than nominal financial risk for monetary losses; OR (2) is a Medical Home Model expanded under CMMI authority.

Advanced APM → QP

Be excluded from MIPS
Receive a 5% lump sum bonus

Bonus applies in 2019-2024; then QPs receive higher fee schedule updates starting in 2026.
How QPP gets us closer to meeting HHS payment reform goals

The Merit-based Incentive Payment System helps to link fee-for-service payments to quality and value.

The law also provides incentives for participation in Advanced Alternative Payment Models via the bonus payment for Qualifying APM Participants (QPs).

New HHS Goals:

- **2016**
  - 30% Medicare fee-for-service (FFS) payments (Categories 1-4)
  - 85% Medicare FFS payments linked to quality and value (Categories 2-4)
  - 50% Medicare payments linked to quality and value via APMs (Categories 3-4)
  - 90% Medicare payments to QPs in eligible APMs under MACRA - QPP

- **2018**
  - 50% Medicare fee-for-service (FFS) payments (Categories 1-4)
  - 90% Medicare FFS payments linked to quality and value (Categories 2-4)
  - 60% Medicare payments linked to quality and value via APMs (Categories 3-4)
  - 95% Medicare payments to QPs in eligible APMs under MACRA - QPP
Delivery System Reform and Our Goals

MACRA – Quality Payment Program

CMS Innovation Center
The CMS Innovation Center was created by the Affordable Care Act to develop, test, and implement new payment and delivery models.

“The purpose of the [Center] is to test innovative payment and service delivery models to reduce program expenditures...while preserving or enhancing the quality of care furnished to individuals under such titles”

Section 3021 of Affordable Care Act

Three scenarios for success

1. Quality improves; cost neutral
2. Quality neutral; cost reduced
3. Quality improves; cost reduced (best case)

If a model meets one of these three criteria and other statutory prerequisites, the statute allows the Secretary to expand the duration and scope of a model through rulemaking.
The Innovation Center portfolio aligns with delivery system reform focus areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Focus Areas</th>
<th>CMS Innovation Center Portfolio*</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Pay Providers</strong></td>
<td><strong>Test and expand alternative payment models</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Accountable Care</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Pioneer ACO Model</td>
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<td>- Medicare Shared Savings Program (housed in Center for Medicare)</td>
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<td>- Advance Payment ACO Model</td>
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<td>- Comprehensive ERSD Care Initiative</td>
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<td>- Next Generation ACO</td>
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<td><strong>Primary Care Transformation</strong></td>
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<td>- Comprehensive Primary Care Initiative (CPC) &amp; CPC+</td>
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<td>- Multi-Payer Advanced Primary Care Practice (MAPCP) Demonstration</td>
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<td>- Independence at Home Demonstration</td>
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<td>- Graduate Nurse Education Demonstration</td>
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<td>- Home Health Value Based Purchasing</td>
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<td>- Medicare Care Choices</td>
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<td>- Frontier Community Health Integration Project</td>
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<td><strong>Bundled payment models</strong></td>
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<td>- Bundled Payment for Care Improvement Models 1-4</td>
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<td>- Oncology Care Model</td>
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<td>- Comprehensive Care for Joint Replacement</td>
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<td><strong>Initiatives Focused on the Medicaid</strong></td>
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<td>- Medicaid Incentives for Prevention of Chronic Diseases</td>
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<td>- Strong Start Initiative</td>
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<td>- Medicaid Innovation Accelerator Program</td>
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<td><strong>Dual Eligible (Medicare-Medicaid Enrollees)</strong></td>
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<td>- Financial Alignment Initiative</td>
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<td>- Initiative to Reduce Avoidable Hospitalizations among Nursing Facility Residents</td>
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<td>- Integrated ACO</td>
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<td><strong>Medicare Advantage (Part C) and Part D</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Medicare Advantage Value-Based Insurance Design model</td>
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<td>- Part D Enhanced Medication Therapy Management</td>
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<td><strong>Medicare Part B Drug Payment Model</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Support providers and states to improve the delivery of care</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Learning and Diffusion</strong></td>
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<td>- Partnership for Patients</td>
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<td>- Transforming Clinical Practice</td>
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<td>- Community-Based Care Transitions</td>
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<td><strong>Health Care Innovation Awards</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Accountable Health Communities</strong></td>
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<td><strong>State Innovation Models Initiative</strong></td>
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<td>- SIM Round 1</td>
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<td>- SIM Round 2</td>
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<td>- Maryland All-Payer Model</td>
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<td>- Vermont All-Payer ACO Model</td>
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<td><strong>Million Hearts Cardiovascular Risk Reduction Model</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Increase information available for effective informed decision-making by consumers and providers</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Health Care Payment Learning and Action Network</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Information to providers in CMMI models</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Shared decision-making required by many models</strong></td>
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* Many CMMI programs test innovations across multiple focus areas
Comprehensive Primary Care (CPC) is showing early but positive results

CMS convenes Medicaid and commercial payers to support primary care practice transformation through enhanced, non-visit-based payments, data feedback, and learning systems

- **$11 or 1%* reduction part A and B expenditure** in the first two years (through September 2014) among all 7 CPC regions
- Reductions appear to be driven by initiative-wide impacts on hospitalizations, ED visits, and unplanned 30-day readmissions

- 7 regions (AR, OR, NJ, CO, OK, OH/KY, NY) encompassing 31 payers, nearly 500 practices, and approximately 2.5 million multi-payer patients

* Reductions relative to a matched comparison group and do not include the care management fees (~$20 pbpm)
Spotlight: Comprehensive Primary Care, SAMA Healthcare

SAMA Healthcare Services is an independent four-physician family practice located in El Dorado, a town in rural southeast Arkansas.

Services made possible by CPC investment

- Care management
  - Each Care Team consists of a doctor, a nurse practitioner, a care coordinator, and three nurses.
  - Teams drive proactive preventive care for approximately 19,000 patients.
  - Teams use Allscripts’ Clinical Decision Support feature to alert the team to missing screenings and lab work.

- Risk stratification
  - The practice implemented the AAFP six-level risk stratification tool.
  - Nurses mark records before the visit and physicians confirm stratification during the patient encounter.

-Practice Administrator
  “A lot of the things we’re doing now are things we wanted to do in the past... We needed the front-end investment of start-up money to develop our teams and our processes.”
CPC has promising shared savings and quality results in 2015

95% of practices hit quality targets and 4 out of 7 regions share in savings – doubling the gross savings in 2014

*Results based on actuarial methodology. Detailed results are available: 2015 CPC Shared Savings & Quality Results
The bundled payment model targets 48 conditions with a single payment for an episode of care

- Incentivizes providers to take accountability for both cost and quality of care

**Four Models**
- Model 1: Retrospective acute care hospital stay only
- Model 2: Retrospective acute care hospital stay plus post-acute care
- Model 3: Retrospective post-acute care only
- Model 4: Prospective acute care hospital stay only

- 305 Awardees and 1143 Episode Initiators as of July 2016

**Duration of model is scheduled for 3 years:**
- Model 1: Awardees began Period of Performance in April 2013
- Models 2, 3, 4: Awardees began Period of Performance in October 2013
Spotlight: Bundled Payments for Care Improvement Initiative Model 2 – St. Mary Medical Center in Langhorne, PA

St. Mary’s Medical Center is a 373 bed, Acute Care Hospital testing the Congestive Heart Failure (CHF) clinical episode since January 1, 2014

Care Redesign Efforts under the BPCI Initiative

• Focused on reducing preventable hospital readmissions through transitional nurse assistance with medical, behavioral, psychological, social, and environmental factors

• Monthly meetings with top 10 Skilled Nursing Facility partners to share quality metrics data and provide education to Skilled Nursing Facilities staff

• Established physician-led interdisciplinary committee to improve physician engagement in care redesign efforts

• Transition nurse service expanded to provide assistance to all CHF Medicare Beneficiaries

A Beneficiary Success Story

71 year old patient with CHF, CABG, sleep apnea with heavy alcohol and drug abuse history, who was estranged from family and lived alone, had no readmissions or ED visits post discharge during 90 day bundle or 6 months after clinical episode concluded
Health Care Innovation Awards: delivery system innovations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Projects</th>
<th>Round 1</th>
<th>Round 2</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Focus</td>
<td>Broad range of delivery system innovations</td>
<td>Four themes to drive innovations</td>
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</table>

- **Results and Metrics**
  - Approximately 760,000 Medicare, Medicaid, and CHIP beneficiaries served in Round One
  - Projects funded in all 50 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico

The projects from HCIA Awards are:
- **generating ideas** for additional tests,
- providing promising ideas that are also being **integrated into future models**, and
- projects are spurring ideas to be adopted by the **private sector**.

* Darker colors on map represent more HCIA projects in that state
The Foundation for California Community Colleges (FCCC) is a Round One Health Care Innovation Awardee serving high risk/high cost Medicaid and Medicaid-eligible individuals with chronic conditions released from prison.

**Services made possible by HCIA investment**

- **Comprehensive health care system navigation**
  - Project worked with the Department of Corrections to identify patients with chronic medical conditions prior to release, and used Community Health Workers (CHWs) trained by FCCC to help these individuals navigate the healthcare system, find primary care and other medical and social services, and coach them in chronic disease management.

- **Successful Community Health Workers**
  - HCIA funding sparked continued efforts to finance CHW positions and CHW web-based curriculum for CHW certification and continuing education.
  - Project successfully worked with Johns Hopkins to develop a CHW training guide (available for public download) and a CHW focused online text book.

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**Success with Community Health Workers**

With the help of a CHW, approximately 70% of Transition Clinic Network patients in San Francisco who sought housing in 2013 signed a lease by year’s end. Here, a TCN CHW helps a newly housed patient reconcile his medications.
CMS is aligning with private sector and states to drive delivery system reform

CMS Strategies for Aligning with Private Sector and states

Convening Stakeholders  Incentivizing Providers  Partnering with States
The Health Care Payment Learning and Action Network will accelerate the transition to alternative payment models

- Medicare alone cannot drive sustained progress towards alternative payment models (APM)
- Success depends upon a critical mass of partners adopting new models
- The network will
  - **Convene** payers, purchasers, consumers, states and federal partners to establish a common pathway for success
  - Collaborate to generate evidence, shared approaches, and remove barriers
  - **Develop common approaches** to core issues such as beneficiary attribution
  - Create **implementation guides** for payers and purchasers
- **Accomplishments**
  - Common definitions for alternative payment models and agreement to report publicly
  - Population-based payment and episode-based payment model workgroups and now focused on implementation

**Network Objectives**
- Match or exceed Medicare alternative payment model goals across the US health system
  - -30% in APM by 2016
  - -50% in APM by 2018
- Shift momentum from CMS to private payer/purchaser and state communities
- Align on core aspects of alternative payment design

https://hcp-lan.org/
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