

Risk Evolution Task Force Webinar October 7, 2021

RISK EVOLUTION TASK FORCE AMERICA'S PHYSICIAN GROUPS =

We know that asking clinicians to take on this risk and shoulder the burden of America's health is not easy.

The Risk Evolution Task Force was formed to ensure APG members and the wider physician communities have access to the education, support, and resources necessary to both be successful in current risk models and prepare for the next iteration of risk models to come.



Housekeeping

- Type questions in the Q & A box
- This webinar will be recorded
- Links to the recording and slides will be sent to registrations
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RETF Leadership



Melanie Matthews



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Speakers



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Agenda

- Welcome and Introductions- Melanie Matthews and Maria Alexander
- Part I in a New Series on Pathways to the Enhanced Track- Rick Goddard
- Update on MSSP Quality- Maria Alexander, Melanie Matthews, and Ashley Ridlon
- Benchmarks Update- Aneesh Chopra
- Direct Contracting Update- Eric Becker and Andrea Osborne
- Update on APG Advocacy Activities- Valinda Rutledge
- Q&A



Part I in a New Series on Pathways to the Enhanced Track Rick Goddard

Pathways to Success (MSSP) Enhanced

Session 1: Concepts & Methodology



Risk Evolution Task Force: Pathways Enhanced Series

Two-part series to cover the considerations for this program as organizations prepare for PY 2022 and beyond

Session 1: Concepts & Methodology (10/7)

Program Overview

Taking on "Enhanced" Risk



Session 2: Execution (11/18)

High Performing Network Development

Medical Cost Management

Leveraging the Levers Available in Enhanced



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Pathways to Success Enhanced: The Why

Few Programs Available

For performance year 2022, there are only a few programs available for providers to take a greater degree of risk/reward and total cost of care accountability within the Traditional Medicare population

- Next Gen ACO has been sunsetted and participants can only participate in Pathways Enhanced or Direct Contracting (DC) if they applied in June 2021
- For those graduating from Pathways to Success Basic: These participants, either through optional or mandatory progression, have options to move into Enhanced or DC

Market Influence

Medicare models continue to be a major influence on local market referral patterns, market share, and eligibility for quality payment program APM coverage.

With the entrance of nonprovider conveners with Direct Contracting, the Medicare market could shift to those with tightly aligned relationships



The Track of Opportunity

Pathways to Success, also known as MSSP, is now into its 10th year in existence. As a permanent model, ran by CMS (not CMMI), it has evolved into a finely tuned methodology and comfortable downside risk trajectory in an open-access population.

Pathways Enhanced, as the most upside/downside risk in the program, offers the most opportunity for experienced organizations to capitalize on the program's strengths



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New Models Require Commitment to Two-sided Risk with Significant Share of Entities Destined to Accept Risk in 2022

2020 Pathways ACO Distribution x Senior Population



- Approximately 60% of ACOs participating in the 2020 Pathways performance year were destined to progress to a two-sided risk model
- Organizations considering entry into Pathways to Success will be required to take downside risk within one or two years of entering the program
- Pathways offers two participation options (BASIC Track E and ENHANCED Track) that qualify as an Advanced APM under the Quality Payment Program (QPP)

Introduction ()

Program Overview

Taking on "Enhanced" C

ACO Participation Options

Beneficiary Assignment Methodology

Benchmark: Calculation Overview

Benchmark: Regional/National Performance Adjustments

Benchmark: Growth Rate and Risk Adjustment

Minimum Savings/Loss Rate Selection

Quality & Impact at Reconciliation

Quality Payment Program Considerations



Pathways to Success Overview

Introduced in 2019, Pathways to Success was an enhancement to MSSP, moves ACOs toward risk faster, with longer 5-year contracts (compared to traditional MSSP 3-year contracts)

Increased emphasis on an ACO's performance compared to their local markets

CMS offers ACOs greater ability to shape participation terms, presenting ACOs with more choices than before

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ACO Participation Options: BASIC and ENHANCED

| | | Standard G | Blide Path BA | SIC Track | | ENHANCED |
|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| | | Level A / B | Level C | Level D | Level E | Track |
| Shared Savings | s Rate | Up to 40% (based on quality) | Up to 50% (based on quality) | Up to 50% (based on quality) | Up to 50% (based on quality) | Up to 75% (based on quality) |
| Maximum Sav | ings | Up to 10% of updated benchmark | Up to 10% of updated benchmark | Up to 10% of updated benchmark | Up to 10% of updated benchmark | Up to 20% of updated benchmark |
| Shared Loss Rate | | N/A | 30% | 30% | 30% | 1 minus sharing rate (between 40- 75%) |
| Maximum Loss | % Part A&B Revenue | N/A | Not to exceed 2% | Not to exceed 4% | Not to exceed rev set by QPP (8%) | N/A |
| | % Updated Benchmark | N/A | Capped at 1% | Capped at 2% | Capped at 1% higher than nominal amount standard (4%) | Capped at 15% |
| QPP APM State | us | MIPS APM | MIPS APM | MIPS APM | Advanced APM | Advanced APM |
| Beneficiary Inc | entives | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Expanded Telehealth | | N/A | Yes, w/ prospective assignment | Yes, w/ prospective assignment | Yes, w/ prospective assignment | Yes, w/ prospective assignme nt |
| 3-Day SNF Wai | ver | N/A | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

Beneficiary Assignment Methodology

Before the start of a performance year (PY), an ACO may elect beneficiary assignment methodology related to its participation in the Program. Elections become effective at the start of the applicable PY <u>and</u> for the subsequent years of the agreement period, unless superseded by a later election in accordance with CFR 425.226. Methodology elections can switch annually.

PRELIMINARY PROSPECTIVE (Retrospective)

- Assigned beneficiaries in a preliminary manner at the beginning of a PY based on most recent data available.
- Assignment updated quarterly based on the most recent 12 months of data.
- In determining final assignment for a BY or PY, CMS excludes services furnished during the BY or PY that are billed through the TIN of an ACO participant that is an

PROSPECTIVE

- Medicare beneficiaries are assigned to an ACO at the beginning of each BY or PY based on the beneficiary's use of primary care services in the most recent 12 months for which data are available.
- Beneficiaries that are prospectively assigned to an ACO will remain assigned to the ACO at the end of the BY or PY unless they meet any of the exclusion criteria.

Beneficiary Assignment: Key Considerations

| Factor | Description | ACO Characteristics | Prelim Prospective (Retrospective) | Prospective |
|----------------------------------|---|---|------------------------------------|-------------|
| nºnnºnACOSize | Smaller ACOs tend to favor retrospective assignment as beneficiary counts tend to be lower under prospective | <10,000 Lives | | |
| ACO Market Competition | ACOs electing prospective assignment methodology will maintain precedence over ACOs with retrospective assignment | ACOs in the region have elected prospective | | |
| Local Medicare Enrollment Growth | Prospective assignment methodology does not consider assigning new Medicare enrolls ("age-ins") | > 5% Medicare CAGR > 30% MA penetration | | |
| Executing Med. Mgmt. Programs | Prospective assignment allows for early identification of assigned beneficiaries for risk identification and stratification | ACO with significant experience (> 3 years) could leverage historical beneficiary lists in absence of prospective | | |
| Member Churn Rate | ACUs experiencing high member churn tend to favor retrospective, which ensures ACO isn't financially responsible for care delivered outside of the ACO. | Average "churn rate" of 25% | | |
| 覧 Beneficiary Engagement | ACO experiencing low assigned beneficiary engagement or annual visit turnout may favor retrospective | Established Members Not Seen (30%) | | |

Benchmark: Calculation Overview

STEP

Calculate historical expenditures for beneficiaries that would have been assigned through the benchmark vears (BY) by beneficiary type:

- BY1: 2017
- BY2: 2018
- BY3: 2019

ERSD: BY1, BY2,

Disabled: BY1, BY2,

Aged/Duals: BY1, BY2. Aged/Non-Dual: By1, BY2,

STFP

Trend forward the expenditures for BY1 & BY2 to BY3 using a blend of national and regional growth rates

STEP

3

Adjust expenditures for changes in severity and case mix using CMS-HCC risk

STFP

Restate BY1 and BY2 trended and risk adjusted expenditures using BY3 proportions of ESRD. disabled. aged/dual eligible and aged/nondual beneficiaries

STEP

5

Blend benchmark expenditures applying an equal weight of approximately

STFP

Adjust the historical benchmark based on the ACO's regional service area expenditures

STEP

Historical benchmark is further adjusted at the time of reconciliation for a performance year to account for changes in severity and case mix of the ACO's assigned beneficiary population















Aged/Non-Dual Eliaible









BY3 Proportion









Benchmark: Regional & National Performance Adjustments

While CMS attempts to reduce the polarizing effects of regional adjustments, CMS incorporated a benchmark adjustment based on the ACO's expenditures compared to the regional service area.

REGIONAL ADJUSTMENT WEIGHT

| Agreement Period | Lower Spending Relative to Region (efficient ACO) | Higher Spending Relative to Region (inefficient ACO) |
|---------------------|---|--|
| 1 | 35% | 15% |
| 2 | 50% | 25% |
| 3 | 50% | 35% |
| 4 | 50% | 50% |
| 5 | 50% | 50% |

MAX ADJUSTMENT - ILLUSTRATIVE

| EXAMPLE | MAX ADJUSTMENT – PY1 | | |
|------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| Beneficiary Type | BY3: Regional Expenditures | BY3: National Expenditures | 5% of National Assignable FFS Expenditure |
| ESRD | \$105,132 | \$86,425 | \$86,425 |
| Disabled | \$12,646 | \$11.756 | \$11.756 |
| Aged/Dual | \$19,762 | \$18,118 | \$18,118 |
| Aged/Non-Dual | \$12,316 | \$10706 | \$10706 |

Regional vs. National Adjustments

Regional benchmarks incorporated in all agreement periods

Regional benchmark **maximum weight** set at **50%**; ramp to 50% variable based on ACO's regional efficiency

Cap amount of adjustment based on percent of national FFS expenditures at 5%

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Benchmark: Growth Rate & Risk Adjustment Overview

Benchmarks are rebased less frequently in Pathways to Success due to an extension to the agreement period length (3-5 years). However, annually, blended growth rates and risk adjustment factors are calculated and used to update an ACO's benchmark.

Growth Rate Methodology

Calculated based on **blend of regional and** national trends

Increased weight on national as ACO gains more regional market share

National Trend Weight: ACO's market share within service Area

Regional Growth Trend Weight: 1 – National Trend Weight

ACO's service area market share determines the blending weights

Risk Adjustment

Updated methodology for annual risk adjustment of newly assigned and continuously assigned beneficiaries

Allow for adjustments over the length of the agreement period to reflect changes in health status of up to +3%

The final rule **does not cap negative adjustments** to risk score

CMS projects that roughly 30% of ACOs will reach the risk adjustment cap

+3% Risk Adjustment cap to the renormalized benchmark every Agreement Period (5 Years)



Minimum Saving & Loss Rate Selection

Prior to entering a two-sided arrangement of the BASIC track, the ACO must select the MSR/MLR.

Minimum Savings/Loss Rate Options

- Zero percent MSR/MLR
- 2 Symmetrical MSR/MLR in **0.5% increments** between 0.5 and 2.0%
- Symmetrical MSR/MLR that varies based on the number of assigned beneficiaries

ACO Hurdles Illustrative Examples of \$80M in Benchmark

| Premium Option | | Minimum Savings/Losses | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| | | % | \$ ² | | | |
| (1) | Zero | 0% | N/A | | | |
| (2) | Symmetrical | 0.5% | \$ 400-500K | | | |
| | | 1.0% | \$ 800-900K | | | |
| | | 1.5% | \$ 1.0-1.5M | | | |
| | | 2.0% | \$ 1.5-2.0M | | | |
| (3) | Variable ¹ | 3.2% | \$ 2.5-3.0M | | | |
| (-) | _ | - | , | | | |



¹⁾ Assumes that the CMS associates ACO's MSR/MLR to a "high" designation with 7,000-7,999 assigned beneficiaries

⁾ Example Benchmark Expenditures = \$80M assuming 6,900 assigned lives

First Generation MSSP Participants – reframe your understanding of quality impact to your reconciliation due to changes that started in PY2021 – It is now a pass/fail for shared savings eligibility



PY 2022 Participants

Achieve a quality performance score that is equivalent to or higher than the 30th percentile across all MIPS Quality performance category scores, excluding entities/providers eligible for facility-based scoring

PY 2023 Participants

Achieve a quality performance score that is equivalent to or higher than the 40th percentile across all MIPS Quality performance category scores, excluding entities/providers eligible for facility-based scoring

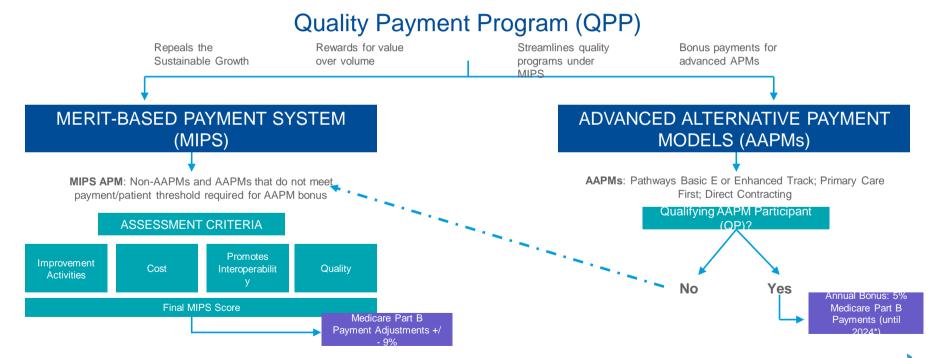
Quality & Impact at Reconciliation

The ACO Quality Performance Standard: The quality performance standard what the ACO must meet in order to be eligible to receive shared savings for a performance year. An ACO will not qualify to share in savings in any year it fails to meet the quality performance standard. It also affects shared loss percentage range in Enhanced

Designation of quality performance: For all ACOs, except those that are in the first year of the program (pay for reporting), CMS designates the quality performance standard as the ACO reporting quality data via the APM Performance Pathway (APP) reporting site, according to the method of submission established by CMS and if an ACO does not report any of the three measures it is actively required to report and does not field a CAHPS for MIPS survey via the APP, the ACO will not meet the quality performance standard.

Quality Payment Program Considerations for 2022

The Medicare Access and CHIP Reauthorization Act of 2015 (MACRA) is a bipartisan legislation signed into law on April 16, 2015, which created the Quality Payment Program (QPP).





Introduction (

Program Overview

Taking on "Enhanced" Risk

Emphasis on the Enhanced Track for Pathways

| | | | ВА | SIC Track | | ENHANCED |
|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| | | Level A / B | Level C | Level D | Level E | Track |
| Shared Savings | Rate | Up to 40% (based on quality) | Up to 50% (based on quality) | Up to 50% (based on quality) | Up to 50% (based on quality) | Up to 75% (based on quality) |
| Maximum Savi | ngs | Up to 10% of updated benchmark | Up to 10% of updated benchmark | Up to 10% of updated benchmark | Up to 10% of updated benchmark | Up to 20% of updated benchmark |
| Shared Loss Ra | te | N/A | 30% | 30% | 30% | 1 minus sharing rate (between 40- 75%) |
| Maximum Lo | % Part A&B Revenue | N/A | Not to exceed 2% | Not to exceed 4% | Not to exceed rev set by QPP (8%) | N/A |
| | % Updated Benchmark | N/A | Capped at 1% | Capped at 2% | Capped at 1% higher than nominal amount standard (4%) | Capped at 15% |
| QPP APM Statu | ıs | MIPS APM | MIPS APM | MIPS APM | Advanced APM | Advanced APM |
| Beneficiary Inc | entives | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Expanded Tele | health | N/A | Yes, w/ prospective assignment | Yes, w/ prospective assignment | Yes, w/ prospective assignment | Yes, w/ prospective assignme nt |
| 3-Day SNF Wai | ver | N/A | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

ACO Financial Opportunity & Exposure

As an ACO progresses towards increased levels of financial risk (i.e., Basic E), there is an opportunity to forgo participating in MIPS (Quality Payment Program) and capture an incremental financial bonus via qualifying as an advanced APM.

| | | MSSP Pathw | ays to Success Mo | odel | Quality Payment Program (QPP) Incentive | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|---|--------------|--|--|
| | Pathways | Max I | Losses | Max Gains | Incentive Bonus/Penalty as % of FFS Part B Revenue ³ | | | |
| | to Success Trac k/Level | % of Part A&B FFS Rev ¹ | % of Benchmark² | % of Benchmark ² | MIPS | AAPM⁴ | | |
| | Basic A | N/A | N/A | N/A | | | | |
| Entry Level CY2022 | Basic B | N/A | N/A | 10% (\$20-25M) | + / - 9% | N/A | | |
| Next Level CY2023 | Basic C | 2% (\$3.0-3.5M) | 1% (\$2-3M) | 10% (\$20-25M) | (\$4.0-4.5M) | | | |
| CY2024 | Basic D | 4% (\$6.0-6.5M) | 2% (\$4-5M) | 10% (\$20-25M) | | | | |
| CY2025 & CY2026 | Basic E | 8% (\$12-13M) | 4% (\$8-10M) | 10% (\$20-25M) | N/A | + 5% | | |
| C12026 | Enhanced | N/A | 15% (\$35-40M) | 20% (\$45-50M) | | (\$2.0-2.5M) | | |

- 1. Traditional Medicare Parts A&B Revenue = ~\$160M Traditional Medicare Part B Revenue = ~\$50M
- 2. PY1 Benchmark Expenditure = ~\$220M assuming 23k assigned lives

2022 is last eligibility year unless Congress extends AAPM honus

Enhanced Track Reconciliation Losses Example

Assumptions

• MLR: 1%

 Performance year assigned beneficiaries: 16,000

Total Updated benchmark expenditures: \$130M

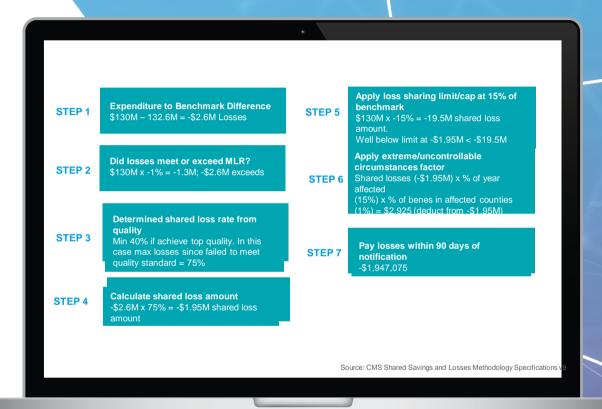
Total performance year expenditures: \$132.6M

Quality performance: ACO failed to meet quality performance standard

Max sharing rate: 75%

Shared loss rate: between 40% - 75%

Loss sharing limit: 15%



Summary of Considerations for ACOs Approaching Enhanced



- ✓ Understand the Pathways track selection implications to QPP compliance via Advanced APM or MIPS APM along with the associated financial risk
- ✓ Understand your risk tolerance for taking up to 15% of benchmark losses. Consider reinsurance options.
- ✓ Timing and implications of early termination



- ✓ Know whether your ACO is regionally efficient or not.
- ✓ Monitor your region to understand how changes in it will affect your performance.
- Be aware of your patients' risk scores the more accurate the risk score the more accurate the ACO's benchmark



- ✓ Consider between prospective or retrospective (preliminary prospective) beneficiary assignment and how it fits your ACO and market characteristics
- ✓ Determine strategically your election of a minimum savings/loss rate, if at all.
- Leverage the offered waivers: SNF 3-day waiver, telehealth expansion, and beneficiary incentive program





Rick Goddard Senior Director, Market Strateg rgoddard@lumeris.com



MSSP Quality Changes Maria Alexander, Melanie Matthews, and Ashley Ridlon

MSSP Quality Measurement and Scoring: PY2021 and Beyond *Proposed rule will be finalized this fall; information subject to change*

CMS is moving forward with their alignment of MSSP Quality Scoring and MIPS Quality Scoring into the **APM Performance Pathway**.

- ▶ Beginning in 2021, ACOs report under the APM Performance Pathway for MIPS and that performance is used for both MIPS and MSSP
 - The measure set and scoring methodology are the same for MIPS and MSSP.
- **▶** PY2021 (and proposed for 2022)
 - ACOs can choose to report either 10 measures under Web Interface (WI) Reporting or 3 eCQM/MIPS CQMs
 - ACOs also assessed on 2 claims-based measures and CAHPS for MIPS Survey
- PY2022 and beyond further phase-in of eCQMs/MIPS CQM reporting (covered later in deck)

MSSP Quality Measurement – PY2021

| | Option 1 | Option 2 | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| ACO Reported measures | 10* via Web Interface measures | 3 via eCQM (EHR)/MIPS CQMs (Registry) | | |
| Patient Population for ACO Reported measures | Sample of patients attributed to ACO | All Payer Must report on 70% of population eligible for measure | | |
| Claims-based | 2 measures | | | |
| Patient Experience | | r MIPS Survey gregated to 1 score) | | |

- Scoring methodology under MSSP now consistent with MIPS:
 - Does not use domains
 - Each measure worth 10 points; performance rate within decile factors into score
 - CAHPS scored as one measure instead of 10 separate measures
- ▶ *3 of the WI measures do not have benchmarks and will not be scored; they must still be reported.
- CAHPS for MIPS Survey uses same measures as CAHPS for ACOs but scoring is different

Option 1

| Measure Title | Collection Type | Submitter Type |
|---|-----------------------|---|
| CAHPS for MIPS | CAHPS for MIPS Survey | Third Party Intermediary (Press Ganey) |
| Hospital-Wide, 30-day, All-Cause Unplanned Readmission (HWR) Rate for MIPS Eligible Clinician Groups | Administrative Claims | N/A |
| Risk Standardized, All-Cause Unplanned Admissions for Multiple Chronic Conditions for ACOs | Administrative Claims | N/A |
| Diabetes: Hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) Poor Control | CMS Web Interface | ACO |
| Preventive Care and Screening: Screening for Depression and Follow-up Plan* | CMS Web Interface | ACO |
| Controlling High Blood Pressure | CMS Web Interface | ACO |
| Falls: Screening for Future Fall Risk | CMS Web Interface | ACO |
| Preventive Care and Screening: Influenza Immunization | CMS Web Interface | ACO |
| Preventive Care and Screening: Tobacco Use: Screening and Cessation Intervention | CMS Web Interface | ACO |
| Colorectal Cancer Screening | CMS Web Interface | ACO |
| Breast Cancer Screening | CMS Web Interface | ACO |
| Statin Therapy for the Prevention and Treatment of Cardiovascular Disease* | CMS Web Interface | ACO |
| Depression Remission at Twelve Months* | CMS Web Interface | ACO |

^{*}We note that Statin Therapy for the Prevention and Treatment of Cardiovascular Disease (Quality ID# 438); Depression Remission at Twelve Months (Quality ID# 370), and Preventive Care and Screening: Screening for Depression and Follow-up Plan (Quality ID# 134) do not have benchmarks and are therefore not scored; they are, however, required to be reported in order to complete the Web Interface dataset.

*ACOs will have the option to report via Web Interface for the 2012 IMISP Performance year only.

Option 2

| Measure Title | Collection Type | Submitter Type |
|--|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| CAHPS for MIPS | CAHPS for MIPS Survey | Third Party Intermediary |
| Hospital-Wide, 30-day, All-Cause Unplanned Readmission (HWR) Rate for MIPS Eligible Clinician Groups | Administrative Claims | N/A |
| Risk Standardized, All-Cause Unplanned Admissions for Multiple Chronic Conditions for ACOs | Administrative Claims | N/A |
| Diabetes: Hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) Poor Control | eCQM/MIPS CQM | ACO/Third Party Intermediary |
| Preventive Care and Screening: Screening for Depression and Follow-up Plan | eCQM/MIPS CQM | ACO/Third Party Intermediary |
| Controlling High Blood Pressure | eCQM/MIPS CQM | ACO/Third Party Intermediary |

Measure Scoring and Effect on Shared Savings

| | Previous MSSP Approach | APM Performance Pathway (APP) Approach (Effective PY2021) |
|---|---|--|
| Weighting | 4 equally weighted domains; different number of measures in each domain so not all measures weighted equally | All measures weighted equally |
| Scoring per measure | Up to 2 pts based on decile; no adjustment based on distance from decile (same score within decile) | Up to 10 pts per measure based on decile; distance from decile included in score (e.g., a performance rate of 78% earns more points than a performance rate of 75%) |
| Quality Performance Standard/Minimum Attainment Level | Must score above 30 th percentile benchmark for at least one measure within each of 4 domains | Quality score must be equal to or higher than the 30th percentile* across all MIPS Quality performance scores |
| Effect on Shared Savings | Final Quality Score x Max Sharing Rate | If quality performance standards are met → ACO shares in savings at max sharing rate. |

For PY 2021, ACOs impacted by Extreme and Uncontrollable Circumstances (ALL) get higher of their score or 30th percentile score if they report, or 30th percentile score if they do not report due to EUC impact during the PY or reporting period.

*This now proposed to increase to 40^{th} percentile in 2024

MSSP 2021 Quality Benchmarks

- ▶ Under APP, ACOs will be scored using MIPS benchmarks, which are specific to the reporting method
 - **Exception:** Web Interface reporters will continue to use MSSP benchmarks
 - CMS will continue to use historical benchmarks for 2021 (not performance year benchmarks)
- As the reporting mechanism changes, the benchmark and score may change.

| Measure | Collection Type | Decile 3 (or lower) | Decile 4 | Decile 5 | Decile 6 | Decile 7 | Decile 8 | Decile 9 | Decile 10 |
|--|--------------------|------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|
| Points Av | varded | 3-3.9 | 4-4.9 | 5-5.9 | 6-6.9 | 7-7.9 | 8-8.9 | 9-9.9 | 10 |
| Diabetes: Hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) | WI | >70 | 70 - 60.01 | 60 - 50.01 | 50 - 40.01 | 40 - 30.01 | 30 - 20.01 | 20 - 10.01 | <=10 |
| Poor Control (>9%) | MIPS CQM | 90.69 - 72.52 | 72.51 - 55.18 | 55.17 - 41.99 | 41.98 - 32.57 | 32.56 - 25.49 | 25.48 - 19.16 | 19.15 - 12.88 | <=12.87 |
| | eCQM | 90.50 - 69.43 | 69.42 - 53.61 | 53.6 - 42.12 | 42.11 - 34.07 | 34.06 - 28.33 | 28.32 - 23.57 | 23.56 - 19.11 | <=19.1 |
| Controlling High Blood Pressure | WI | <30 | 30 - 39.99 | 40 - 49.99 | 50 - 59.99 | 60 - 69.99 | 70 - 79.99 | 80 - 89.99 | >= 90 |
| | MIPS CQM | 20 - 29.99 | 30 - 39.99 | 40 - 49.99 | 50 - 59.99 | 60 - 69.99 | 70 - 79.99 | 80 - 89.99 | >= 90 |
| | eCQM | 51.69 - 57.07 | 57.08 - 61.32 | 61.33 - 64.79 | 64.8 - 68.44 | 68.45 - 72.03 | 72.04 - 76.35 | 76.36 - 82.37 | >= 82.38 |

MSSP Quality Measurement – PY2022 and Beyond

Proposals: Extend Web Interface Reporting option for ACOs; Create incentives for ACOs to report via eCQM

| | PY 2022 | | PY 2023 | | PY 2024 and beyond |
|--|---|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Option 1 | Option 2 | Option 1 | Option 2 | |
| ACO Reported measures | 10 via Web Interface measures | 3 via eCQM/ MIPS CQMs | 10 via Web Interface measures 1 via eCQM/MIPS CQM (on all payer) | 3 via eCQM/ MIPS CQMs | 3 via eCQM/ MIPS CQMs |
| Patient Population for ACO Reported measures | Sample of patients attributed to ACO | All Payer | Sample of patients attributed to ACO | All Payer | All Payer |
| Claims-based | 2 measures | | | | |
| Patient Experience | CAHPS for MIPS Survey (10 measures aggregated to 1 score) | | | | |

- ► PY 2022 and PY 2023: If an ACO selects option 2 and achieves a quality performance score ≥30th percentile of the performance benchmark on at least one measure in the APP measure set, ACO is eligible for shared savings
- ▶ If ACO reports both Option 1 and Option 2, receives the higher of the two scores.

Concerns We Continue to Weigh in On

- General approach of tying Medicare shared savings to all-payer reporting
 - Accuracy concerns
 - Equity concerns
 - Privacy law concerns
- ▶ General approach of comparing ACO quality performance to MIPS reporters
 - Setting a minimum threshold off of target that is not known in advance and "grading on a curve" when performance is clustered at the top
- Lack of clear guidance on measure aggregation process, detail measure file specifications and time for validation testing for data integrity and accuracy
- Significant cost of turning on eCQM modules, when it should already be enabled in 2015 CEHRT

Benchmarking Highlights Aneesh Chopra



Data Metrics & Benchmarking

Purpose: To provide benchmarking to APG members across a core set of quality & utilization measures that align with risk model success



Current Established Measures:

- PMPY by category (IP, OP, Part B, SNF, HH)
- IP admits per 1k and % of IP admits that come in through the ED
- % of avoidable ED visits
- SNF stays per 1k and average length of stay
- Part B spend across subcategories

Actively soliciting stakeholder input of APG Risk Evolution Task Force members to refine and augment measures





CareJourney Benchmarks Derived from CMS Data

Benchmark Data:

To create these benchmarks, CareJourney is using data through Q4 2020.

| MEDICARE FFS |
|--|
| 100% fully linked Part A, B, D claims |
| ~60M |
| Ø |
| 2010 - Present |
| Quarterly* |
| |

The RETF Cohort:

Primary Care Alliance, LLC Christiana Care Quality Partners ACO, LLC LLC. Caravan Health ACO 17 LLC CHESS Value, LLC V120 CHESS NextGen.LLC. Asian American Accountable Care Organization, LLC Beacon Health Partners, LLP CHS Physician Partners ACO II LLC Accountable Care Coalition of Southeast Texas Inc. Accountable Care Coalition of Southeast Wisconsin, LLC Mid-Atlantic Collaborative Care, LLC Hudson Accountable Care, LLC QHI ACO, LLC Accountable Care Coalition of Tennessee. HC Accountable Care Coalition of Northeast Georgia, LLC Accountable Care Coalition of Southeast Partners, LLC

Accountable Care Coalition of Georgia, Commonwealth Primary Care ACO Triad HealthCare Network LLC The Accountable Care Organization, Ltd. Physicians ACO. LLC Intermountain Accountable Care. LLC KentuckyOne Health Partners. LLC New York Medical Partners ACO, LLC Mount Sinai Care, LLC MSHP ACO, LLC Caribbean Accountable Care, LLC Prisma Health Upstate Network, LLC Ochsner Accountable Care Network, LLC NW Momentum Health Partners ACO.LLC MultiCare Connected Care, LLC Genuine Health ACO LLC Prisma Health Midlands Network. LLC Privia Quality Network, LLC PQN - Georgia, LLC Privia Quality Network Gulf Coast II, LLC PQN - Central Texas, LLC

South Texas ACO Clinical Partners LLC Health Alliance ACO. LLC DOCACO GULF COAST, LLC CALIFORNIA CLINICAL PARTNERS ACO, LLC Texoma Clinical Partners ACO, LLC Silver State ACO LLC Texas Panhandle Clinical Partners ACO LLC Prospect ACO Northeast LLC Health Connect Partners, LLC Ohio Integrated Care Providers, LLC Coastal One Health Partners, LLC UT Southwestern Accountable Care Network Trinity Health ACO Inc. Torrance Memorial Integrated Physicians, Healthcare Solutions Network, LLC VillageMD Chicago ACO, LLC VillageMD New Hampshire ACO, LLC

Primaria ACO, LLC

Medical Clinic of North Texas PLLC

AMERICA'S PHYSICIAN GROUPS =



RETF Trending Over Time Relative to Non-RETF ACOs

RETF ACOs see a **lower Total PMPY** in comparison to non-RETF ACOs in 2020, driven by **lower IP, OP, and PAC utilization and spend**.

| | RE | ETF ACOs 2017 | RE | TF ACOs 2018 | RE | TF ACOs 2019 | RE | TF ACOs 2020 | Non | RETF ACOs 2020 | RETF vs Non RETF | RETF YOY Trend (2019 to 2020) | | |
|----------------------|----|------------------|----|-----------------|----|-----------------|----|-----------------|-------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|-----|-----|
| PMPY | \$ | 11,647 | \$ | 11,561 | \$ | 12,030 | \$ | 11,219 | \$ | 11,930 | -6% | -7% | | |
| IP PMPY | \$ | 4,087 | \$ | 4,012 | \$ | 4,115 | \$ | 3,563 | \$ | 4,100 | -13% | -13% | | |
| OP PMPY | \$ | 2,126 | \$ | 2,267 | \$ | 2,329 | \$ | 2,251 | \$ | 2,469 | -9% | -3% | | |
| Part B PMPY | \$ | 3,502 | \$ | 3,549 | \$ | 3,801 | \$ | 3,395 | \$ | 3,369 | 1% | -12% | | |
| SNF PMPY | \$ | 797 | \$ | 685 | \$ | 692 | \$ | 743 | \$ | 824 | -10% | 6% | | |
| HHA PMPY | \$ | 611 | \$ | 552 | \$ | 573 | \$ | 474 | \$ | 543 | -13% | -18% | | |
| Hospice PMPY | \$ | 299 | \$ | 252 | \$ | 261 | \$ | 290 | \$ | 329 | -12% | 9% | | |
| IP Admits Per 1K | | 244.66 | | 226.47 | | 225.21 | | 168.87 | | 198.82 | -15% | -28% | | |
| SNF Admits Per 1K | | 102.94 | | 86.94 | | 83.27 | | 66.52 | 86.65 | | -23% | -19% | | |
| % Avoidable ED | | 31% | | 31% | | 31% | 2 | 27.40% | | 26.90% | 2% | -13% | | |
| % Admits From ED | | 68% | | 67% | | 67% | | 62% | 68% | | 68% | | -9% | -7% |



Spotlight on Part B Spend

| | | RETF ACOs 2019 | Non RETF ACOs 2019 | RETF ACOs 2020 | Non RETF ACOs 2020 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| | РМРҮ | \$12,030 | \$12,057 | \$11,219 | \$11,930 |
| | IP PMPY | \$4,115 | \$4,131 | \$3,563 | \$4,100 |
| | ОР РМРҮ | \$2,329 | \$2,495 | \$2,251 | \$2,469 |
| | Part B PMPY | \$3,801 | \$3,576 | \$3,395 | \$3,369 |
| | SNF PMPY | \$692 | \$743 | \$743 | \$824 |
| | ННА РМРҮ | \$573 | \$562 | \$474 | \$543 |
| | Hospice PMPY | \$261 | \$267 | \$290 | \$329 |
| | IP Admits Per 1K | 225.21 | 213.42 | 168.87 | 198.82 |
| 5 | SNF Admits Per 1K | 83.27 | 62.18 | 66.52 | 86.65 |
| | % Avoidable ED | 31% | 33% | 27% | 27% |
| | % Admits from ED | 67% | 70% | 62% | 68% |

Although Part B spend decreased from 2019 to 2020, RETF members consistently observe higher Part B PMPY compared to non RETF members.

SNF and hospice spend increased from 2019 to 2020. Non RETF members observe higher SNF and hospice PMPYs compared to RETF members.





RETF Part B Spend Breakdown

Across RETF ACOs in 2020, CareJourney sees higher Part B PMPYs being driven by drugs and procedures.

| | TF ACOs 2017 | RE | TF ACOs 2018 | RE | TF ACOs 2019 | TF ACOs 2020 | Non | RETF ACOs 2020 | RETF vs Non RETF | RETF YOY Trend (2019 to 2020) |
|------------------------|-----------------|----|-----------------|----|-----------------|-----------------|-----|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| Part B PMPY | \$ 3,502 | \$ | 3,549 | \$ | 3,801 | \$ 3,395 | \$ | 3,369 | 1% | -12% |
| Part B Ambulance PMPY | \$ 145 | \$ | 132 | \$ | 134 | \$ 134 | \$ | 133 | -1% | 0% |
| Part B DME PMPY | \$ 6 | \$ | 4 | \$ | 4 | \$ 4 | \$ | 4 | -18% | -6% |
| Part B Drugs PMPY | \$ 421 | \$ | 510 | \$ | 571 | \$ 803 | \$ | 586 | 27% | 29% |
| Part B E&M PMPY | \$ 1,216 | \$ | 1,176 | \$ | 1,239 | \$ 908 | \$ | 1,095 | -21% | -36% |
| Part B Imaging PMPY | \$ 305 | \$ | 297 | \$ | 323 | \$ 242 | \$ | 252 | -4% | -33% |
| Part B Other PMPY | \$ 91 | \$ | 90 | \$ | 89 | \$ 87 | \$ | 90 | -3% | -2% |
| Part B Procedures PMPY | \$ 947 | \$ | 959 | \$ | 1,047 | \$ 905 | \$ | 866 | 4% | -16% |
| Part B Test PMPY | \$ 374 | \$ | 363 | \$ | 395 | \$ 310 | \$ | 339 | -9% | -27% |





Top RETF ACOs with the Lowest Total Cost (2020)

Top 10% for the **lowest PMPY** across the RETF also have the **lowest IP PMPY**.

| ACO Name | A | vg PMPY | Av | Avg IP PMPY | | Avg OP PMPY | | Avg Part B PMPY | | g SNF PMPY | Avg HHA PMPY | Avg Hospice PMPY | |
|--------------|----|---------|----|-------------|----|-------------|----|--------------------|----|------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----|
| Diamondbacks | \$ | 7,567 | \$ | 1,954 | \$ | 1,429 | \$ | 3,291 | \$ | 161 | \$ 321 | \$ | 128 |
| Sabres | \$ | 7,910 | \$ | 2,466 | \$ | 1,421 | \$ | 3,334 | \$ | 92 | \$ 315 | \$ | 135 |
| Braves | \$ | 8,076 | \$ | 2,211 | \$ | 2,380 | \$ | 2,652 | \$ | 233 | \$ 213 | \$ | 157 |
| Hornets | \$ | 8,796 | \$ | 2,654 | \$ | 2,475 | \$ | 2,514 | \$ | 332 | \$ 351 | \$ | 175 |
| Cavaliers | \$ | 9,260 | \$ | 2,661 | \$ | 2,488 | \$ | 2,724 | \$ | 320 | \$ 436 | \$ | 306 |

These ACOs are the top 5 RETF ACOs for **lowest IP PMPY** as well.

BOLD indicates ACOs that also ranked in top 10% in these respective spend categories.



Top RETF ACOs with the Highest COVID-19 Vaccination Rates

| | Vaccinated_Benes | Enrolled_Benes | Percent_Vaccinated |
|----------|------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| | 24 724 | 40.075 | 450/ |
| Warriors | 21,794 | 48,375 | 45% |
| Heat | 15,542 | 36,378 | 43% |
| | | | |
| 76ers | 26,768 | 64,541 | 41% |
| Bulls | 35,891 | 87,177 | 41% |
| | | | |
| Celtics | 17,190 | 43,255 | 40% |

CareJourney JumpStart on COVID-19 vaccination trends!

AMERICA'S PHYSICIAN GROUPS

August 2020



Benchmarking Performance Quintiles

Savings per Capita

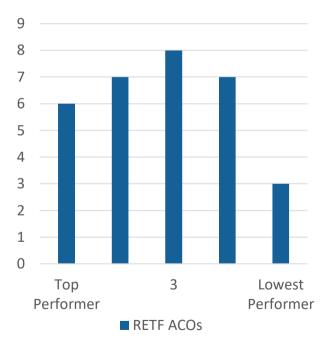
| Top Performer | \$1,141 |
|-----------------|---------|
| 2 | \$614 |
| 3 | \$396 |
| 4 | \$189 |
| Worst Performer | \$(281) |

CareJourney JumpStart on 2020 **ACO Success coming soon!**





RETF 2020 MSSP ACO Performance Quintiles



Count of RETF MSSP ACOs



RETF vs All ACOs: Savings per Capita



RETF 2020 MSSP ACO Performance Quintiles

Top Quintile of RETF MSSP ACOs see higher PMPYs in Part B and PAC.

| | RETF MSSP ACO 2020 Quintiles | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|------------|----|------------|----|------------|----|-----------|----|-----------|--|--|
| | 1 2 3 | | | 3 | | 4 | 5 | | | | | |
| Savings per Capita | \$ | 988 | \$ | 677 | \$ | 397 | \$ | 200 | \$ | (278) | | |
| Diff Benchmark - Expenditures | \$ | 23,352,940 | \$ | 20,482,454 | \$ | 19,304,839 | \$ | 5,721,677 | \$ | (822,584) | | |
| Avg DCI | | 2.17 | | 1.48 | | 2.09 | | 1.99 | | 2.55 | | |
| Risk Adjusted PMPY | \$ | 14,158 | \$ | 12,262 | \$ | 11,677 | \$ | 10,686 | \$ | 12,247 | | |
| Total PMPY | \$ | 12,652 | \$ | 12,728 | \$ | 10,941 | \$ | 10,966 | \$ | 11,826 | | |
| IP PMPY | \$ | 4,385 | \$ | 4,581 | \$ | 3,052 | \$ | 3,482 | \$ | 3,719 | | |
| OP PMPY | \$ | 2,354 | \$ | 2,291 | \$ | 2,484 | \$ | 2,276 | \$ | 2,957 | | |
| Part B PMPY | \$ | 3,790 | \$ | 3,944 | \$ | 3,278 | \$ | 3,507 | \$ | 3,465 | | |
| SNF PMPY | \$ | 707 | \$ | 928 | \$ | 600 | \$ | 608 | \$ | 669 | | |
| ННА РМРҮ | \$ | 787 | \$ | 499 | \$ | 479 | \$ | 517 | \$ | 412 | | |
| Hospice PMPY | \$ | 315 | \$ | 213 | \$ | 261 | \$ | 289 | \$ | 303 | | |
| IP Admits per 1K | | 210 | | 200 | | 175 | | 172 | | 168 | | |
| SNF Admits per 1K | | 64 | | 76 | | 54 | | 65 | | 68 | | |
| % Avoidable ED | | 26.9% | | 26.6% | | 27.9% | | 27.2% | | 27.2% | | |

Direct Contracting Update Eric Becker and Andrea Osborne (verbal presentation)

Update on APG Advocacy Activities Valinda Rutledge

Advocacy Updates

- Outreach
 - White House
 - HHS
 - CMS
 - CMMI
 - Congressional
- Topics
 - MA
 - Direct Contracting
 - MSSP



APG 2021 Priorities

Strengthening Medicare Advantage

- Incentives for MA plans to push budget-based prospective payment downstream to the physician group level
- Continue to support innovative providers amidst the public health emergency

Increase Mvmt to Value

- Continue to move toward budget-based prospective payment model
- Increase the amount of risk and number of patients taken on by providers and organizations

Lowering Healthcare Costs

- Drug Pricing Reform
- Moving Care to Lower Cost Settings
- Ensure parity and make permanent for reimbursement of telehealth services for services in the home and outside the designated rural areas



Closing comments

2021 RETF Meeting Schedule

Meetings are schedule by webex at 12pm ET

Thursday, November 18
Thursday, December 2

Questions?

- Valinda Rutledge: vrutledge@apg.org
- Melanie Matthews: melaniem@pswipa.com
- Maria Alexander <u>Maria.Alexander@mountsinai.org</u>
- Aneesh Chopra: <u>aneesh.chopra@carejourney.com</u>
- Rick Goddard: <u>RGoddard@lumeris.com</u>
- Andrea Osborne <u>aosborne@villagemd.com</u>
- Eric Becker: eric.becker@agilonhealth.com
- Ashley Ridlon <u>ARidlon@evolenthealth.com</u>



CONFERENCE 21

DECEMBER 9 - 11

Marriott Marquis San Diego Marina, San Diego, CA

EMERGING FROM THE PANDEMIC: THE PATH FORWARD