
PRIMARY CARE REFORM COLLABORATIVE

APRIL 24, 2023



VIRTUAL MEETING- HOUSEKEEPING

- Public- please send your name, email contact, and organization affiliation (if applicable) to stephanie.hartos@delaware.gov or write in the meeting chat box.
- Please keep your computer/phone on mute unless you are making a comment, and if you are not on visual, please identify yourself as well.
- This meeting will be recorded for minutes.



AGENDA

- Call to Order
- Approval of March 2023 Meeting Minutes
- Department of Insurance Office of Value Based Health Care Delivery- Update
- Delaware Primary Care Payment Model
 - Payment and Attribution Workgroup- Payment Methodology
 - Care Coordination Workgroup
- Continuation of NASEM Discussion
- Meeting Schedule
- Public Comment



MARCH MEETING MINUTES

- Vote on March 13th Meeting Minutes



UPDATES

- Office of Value-Based Health Care Delivery
 - Cristine Vogel, Director





Affordability Standards 2023: Quarter 1 Update & Market Forces Review

April 2023

Cristine Vogel, MPH

Director, Office of Value-Based Health Care Delivery

Mary Jo Condon, MPPA

Principal Consultant, Freedman Health Care

Agenda

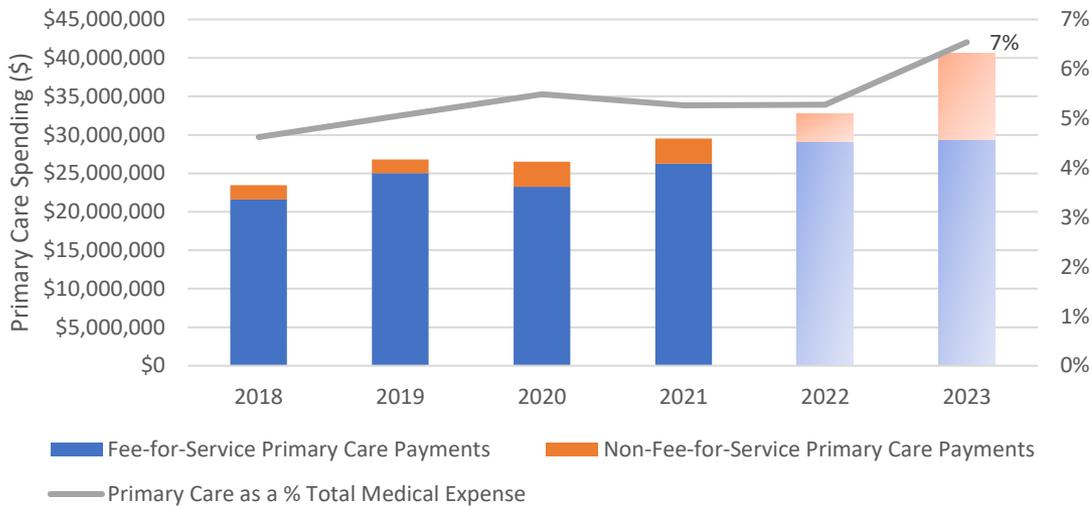


- Recap 2023 Projections from March's PCRC meeting
- Review 2023 Quarter 1 Updated Projections
- Overview Market Forces Report



2023 Primary Care Investment Projections

Primary Care Spending among Delaware Commercial Fully-Insured



Highlights:

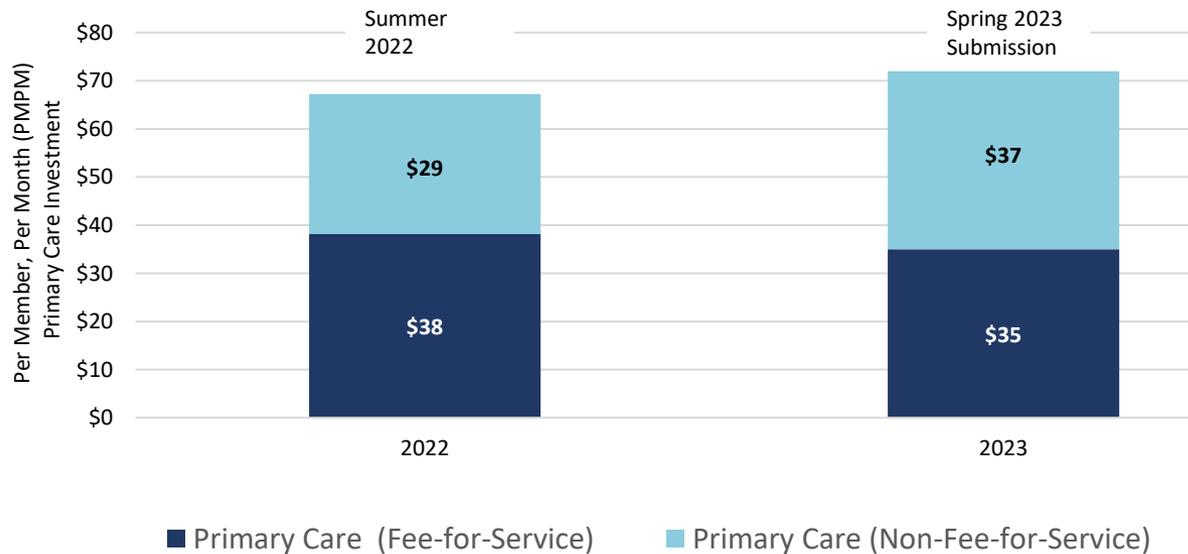
- 2023 projections show 7% Primary Care Investment of Total Medical Spend (\$40 million), total population
- Non-FFS primary care spend is projected at \$11 million, an \$8 million increase from 2022
- Non-FFS PMPM increased from \$3 to \$11 (2022 and 2023 respectively); for members attributed to care transformation, up to \$29 PMPM

Implemented a quarterly update progress report to standardize the information being provided by carriers

Quarter 1 Updated 2023 Projections



**2023 Primary Care Investment for Delaware Residents
Attributed to Providers Participating in Care Transformation**



- Quarterly Progress Report Highlights:**
- More providers deemed “participating in care transformation”
 - More members attributed to those providers
 - Slightly higher proportion of primary care spend via non-FFS
 - Some increases in non-professional price growth; all remain in compliance
 - Some carriers having difficulty developing programs; may require expansion of standards to define providers in care transformation

Increased Primary Care Spending in 2023



Additional Primary Care spending in the fully-insured market is successful:

- FFS reimbursement has improved; parity met, providers must negotiate further
- Non-FFS has increased so providers can begin/continue value-based care tactics

Increasing Primary Care spending alone likely will not save money or provide value as it is currently structured – needs to be paired with other interventions

- Increases in primary care spending must be offset by lower spending (patients using lower cost settings, chronic care management and integrated behavioral health)
- Providers must focus on developing necessary workforce skills and encouraging well visits to document patient-provider relationship

JAMA, October 2019, vol. 322, No. 14

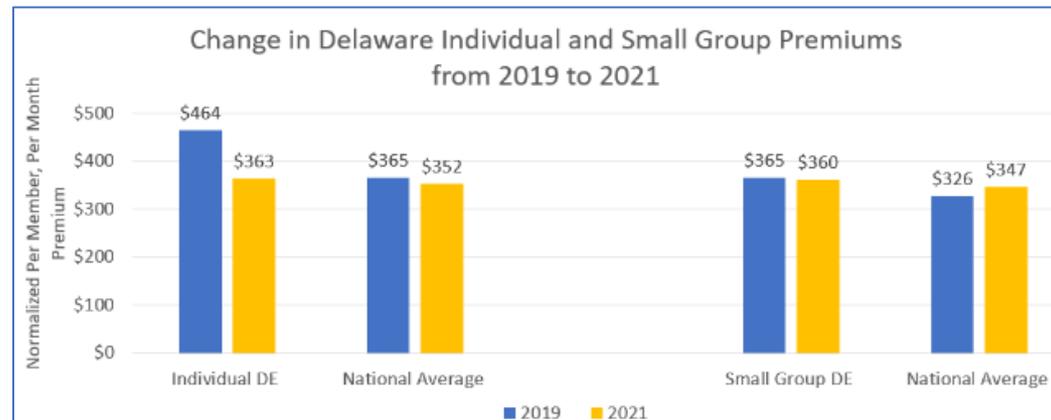
Delaware's Market Forces



Delaware has been challenged with some of the highest healthcare costs in the nation

Progress is occurring:

- ✓ **Two additional carriers are offering coverage on the individual market this year.**
- ✓ **Commercial fully-insured premiums are decreasing.**
 - Premiums for the individual market decreased 12% from 2019 to 2021, likely due to the introduction of the reinsurance program.
 - Premiums also decreased slightly in the small group market during the same period



“Summary Report on Permanent Risk Adjustment Transfers for the 2019 Benefit Year” and “Summary Report on Permanent Risk Adjustment Transfers for the 2022 Benefit Year.” Data from Appendix A was analyzed and adjusted to reflect Statewide Average Plan Liability Risk Score, Statewide Average Allowable Rating Factor, Statewide Average Actuarial Value and Statewide Average Induced Demand.

We still have work to do ...

Delaware's Market Forces



Multi-Payer Alignment to Leverage Primary Care Transformation

For most primary care practices, fewer than 10% of patients have coverage through fully-insured commercial insurance.

Why It Matters:

- Provider practices must focus efforts on patient care, not managing multiple payer programs
- Large-scale changes in care delivery for a few patients doesn't make good business sense

Participation in Meaningful Value-Based Care

Only a few provider organizations participate in programs with accountability for cost

Why It Matters:

- Meaningful provider accountability for cost can motivate health systems to improve care delivery, focus on those at risk for costly chronic health complications and identify opportunities for efficiency
- Without accountability for cost, health systems have less financial motivation to use dollars intended for primary care to transform primary care.

Delaware's Market Forces



Limited Hospital Price Growth

Price growth limits exist for the fully-insured commercial market but fewer than 10% of residents are covered by these plans.

Why It Matters:

- Carriers reported that hospitals will honor the price growth limit for the fully-insured, leaving the majority of the commercial market (self-funded) with no price growth limits.
- Lack of competition makes it difficult for carriers to negotiate reasonable price increases as each of the Delaware hospitals has become a “must-have” for every network.
- Unchecked levels of hospital price growth is unsustainable:
 - Most Delaware hospitals have reported strong financial results in recent years – often double-digit total profit margins.
 - Delaware hospitals are among the highest paid in the nation as a percent of Medicare
 - These gains accumulate over time, increasing health systems’ net assets and compounding their market power.

Proposed Next Steps



Evolving to a sustainable, accountable care delivery and payment system will take time. The recommendations below could catalyze this movement and accelerate progress.

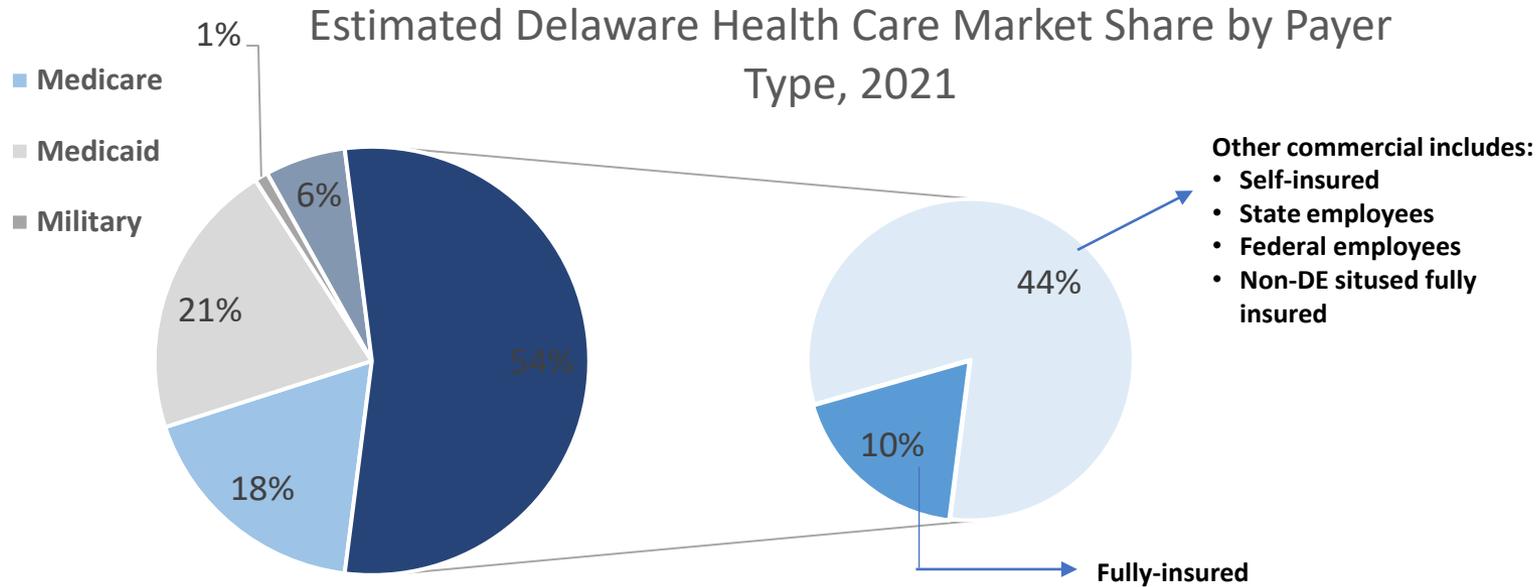
1. Develop a strategic plan
2. Convene an intra-agency working group (DMMA, OVBHCD, SEBC)
3. Explore opportunities to coordinate and expand on existing population-based payment efforts (Medicaid ACO, Affordability Standards requirement, Medicare MSSP)
4. Review Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services Innovation Center payment model program opportunities and consider how the Delaware model could bring coordination to these efforts



Appendix

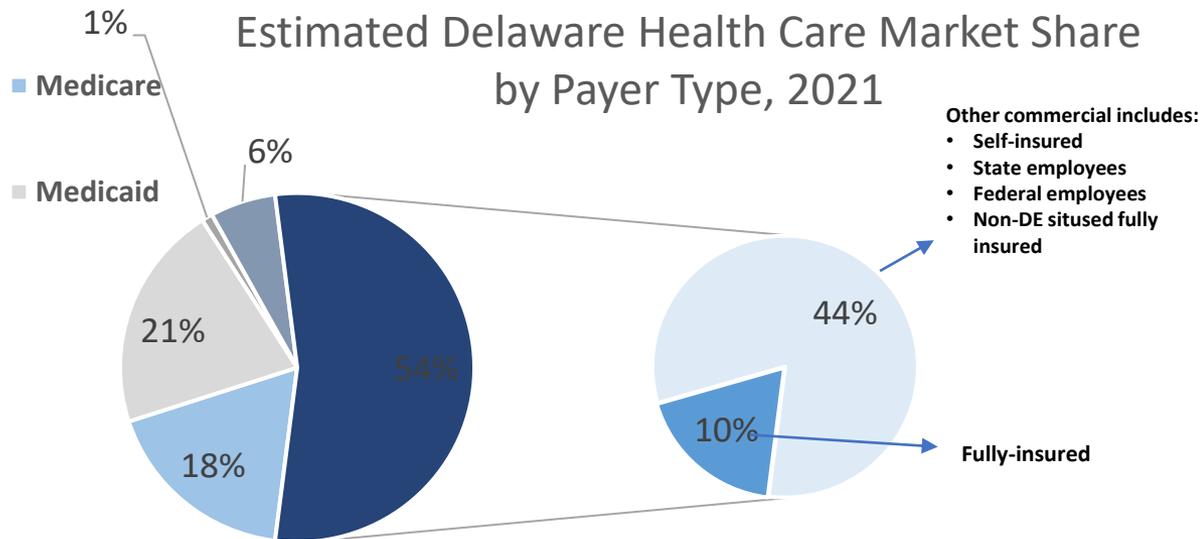


2023 Primary Care Investment: Challenges



Sources: OVBHCD ASDS Templates (Fully-Insured)
Kaiser Family Foundation (Medicare, Medicaid, Military, Uninsured)
US Census Bureau (Other Commercial)

2023 Primary Care Investment: Challenges



Key Challenges:

- Fully-insured portion is relatively small
- Carriers with low membership reluctant to design value-based programs
- Provider practices with low attributed members reluctant to invest in value-based infrastructure
- Lack of multi-payer program alignment (e.g., care delivery, payment, etc.)
 - DE Model opportunity

Sources: OVBHCD ASDS Templates (Fully-Insured)
Kaiser Family Foundation (Medicare, Medicaid, Military, Uninsured)
US Census Bureau (Other Commercial)

2023 Primary Care Investment: Challenges



FULLY-INSURED
PORTION TOO
SMALL TO
DRIVE CHANGE
ALONE

SELF-INSURED
MAY LACK
ACCESS TO
“ALIGNED
VALUE-BASED”
CARE

SEPARATE
HOSPITAL/PHYSICI
AN FEES FOR SELF
AND FULLY
INSURED UNDER
CONSIDERATION

Key Challenges:

- Hospital price growth cap (CPI+1) would apply to only fully-insured and not self-insured
- Carriers and providers would need to re-think care delivery approach
- Bifurcating the market will add administrative burden

Potential Opportunities



- Consider ways to include additional payer types and funding mechanism (e.g., Medicaid, self-funded)
- Consider creative solutions for carriers with low membership counts to offer non-FFS programs
- Consider opportunities to provide certain care transformation activities in a more “centralized” manner (for smaller practices)
- Consider expanding OVBHCD’s ability to require financial amounts within categories of Non-FFS activities or how investment is spread across providers
- Consider policy options to enhance physician fee-for-service reimbursement (avoid Medicare parity from being ceiling)



UPDATES

- Delaware Primary Care Payment Model
 - Payment and Attribution Workgroup- Payment Methodology
 - Health Management Associates (HMA)





HEALTH MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATES

Draft SQI and CQI Payment Methodology

Delaware Primary Care Reform Collaborative Meeting
April 24th, 2023

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AGENDA

- HMA Team Introduction
- Background: SQI and CQI
- Data
- Recommendations: SQI and CQI
- Payment and Attribution Workgroup Recap
- Conclusion



HMA TEAM INTRODUCTION



Gaurav Nagrath, ScD, MBA
Managing Principal



Kyle Edrington
Managing Director



**Alessandra Campbell,
MPH**
Consultant



Daniel Nemet, ASA, MAAA
Consulting Actuary



Ainsley Ramsey, MS
Actuarial Consultant



Andrew Rudebusch
Senior Actuarial Consultant



Joanna Powers, MPH
Research Associate

Background: Standard Quality Investment (SQI)

Standard Quality Investment (SQI) Payment

New or Established Patient Office or Other Outpatient Visit

99201-99205 (New 10-60 Minutes)

99212-99215 (Established 10-40 Minutes)

Prolonged Patient Service or Office or Other Outpatient Service; 30-60 Minutes

99354- 99355

Physician Telephone Evaluation 5-30 Minutes

99441

Physician Online Evaluation and Management Service

99444

Prolonged Patient Service Without Direct Patient Contact 30-60 Minutes

99358-99359

HEALTH MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATES

Background: Continual Quality Investment (CQI)

Potential Uses for the Continual Quality Investment (CQI) Payment



SQI and CQI Payment Characteristics

- Prospective payments
- What is a Per-Member-Per-Month?

$$\text{PMPM} = \frac{\text{Total Dollars}}{\text{Total Member Months}}$$

The diagram illustrates the calculation of Per-Member-Per-Month (PMPM) payments. It features a central box labeled 'PMPM' on the left, followed by an equals sign. To the right of the equals sign is a fraction. The numerator of the fraction is a box labeled 'Total Dollars', and the denominator is a box labeled 'Total Member Months'. A horizontal line is drawn under the denominator box to indicate division.

SQI Payment Methodology

$$\text{Number of Fully Insured Lives} \times 10.5 = \text{Member Months}$$

$$\frac{\text{Total Paid Dollars for SQI Proc Codes}}{\text{Member Months}} = \text{SQI PMPM}$$

Trend is applied to project future PMPMs.

CQI Recommendation

- CQI recommendation is tiered PMPMs by practice size.
 - Small practices have fewer than five providers.
- CQI framework is kept simple.
- CQI framework in the future could expand to be tiered.

CQI Grid	2024		2025	
	Small	Large	Small	Large
% of SQI	10%	5%	10%	5%

Key Themes: Payment & Attribution Workgroup Meeting

- Attribution Monitoring Capabilities
- Impact of Primary Care Payment Reform on Cost Sharing
- CQI Payment
 - After how long should the CQI be tied to quality measures?
 - How is compliance ensured regarding use of the CQI payment?

Questions



HEALTH MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATES

UPDATES

- Delaware Primary Care Payment Model
 - Care Coordination Workgroup
 - Dr. Nancy Fan and Dr. Sarah Mullins



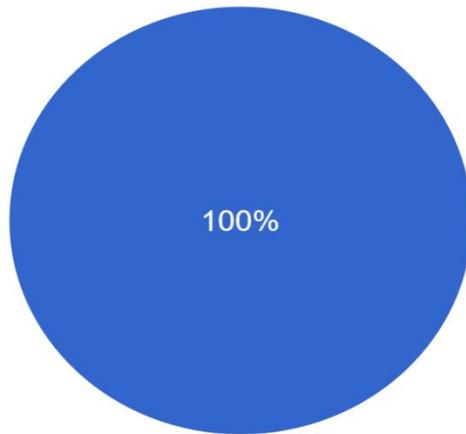
UPDATES AND DISCUSSION

- NASEM Recommendations- Survey sent to PCRC members
 - Dr. Nancy Fan



The PCRC agrees with the goals of the NASEM as provided in the email

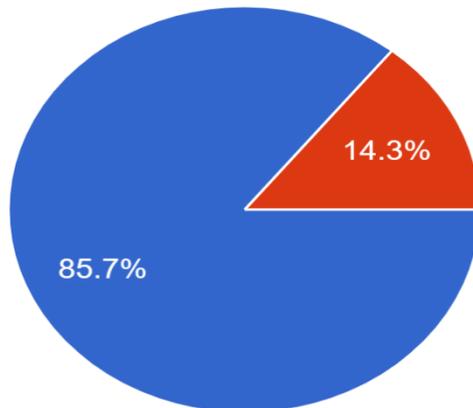
7 responses



- AGREE
- DISAGREE
- Other - please type in comment to either Agree or Disagree

2. If there is an increase in total cost of care, the cost should not be passed onto patients/consumers.

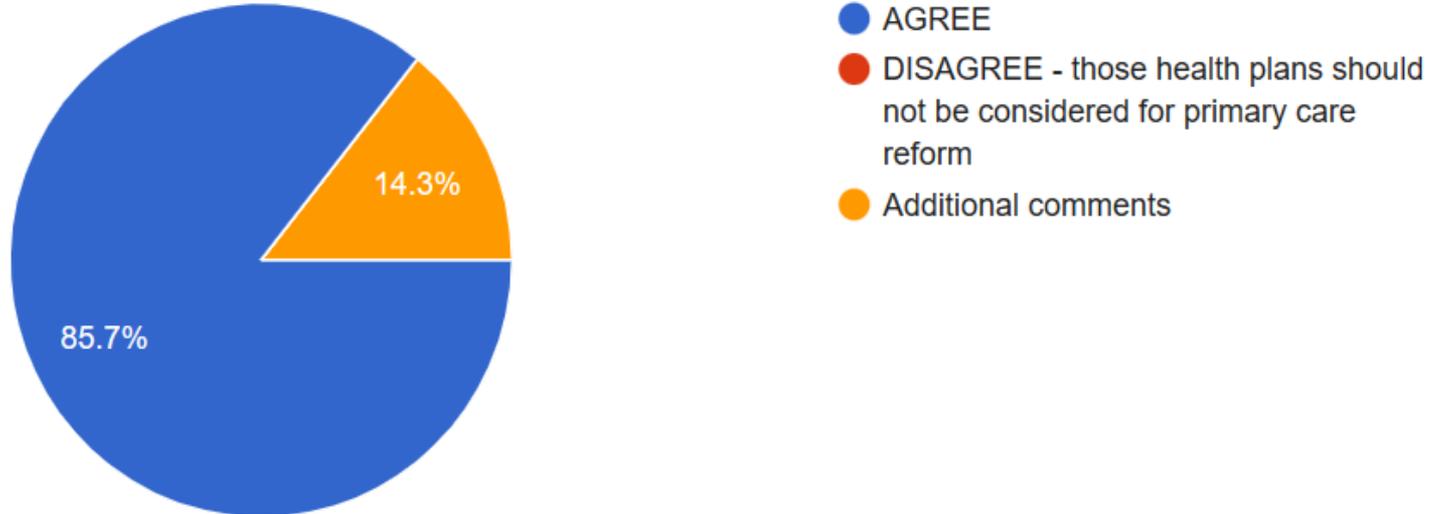
7 responses



- AGREE
- DISAGREE— There is no way to do this without increasing costs to patients/consumers
- Typed in additional comments

3. With the information provided by the OVBHCD and through the DHSS Benchmarking and Costaware data, there should be an effort to decrease inpatient costs, even for those health plans not covered under SB120 (Medicaid, self-insured plans)

7 responses

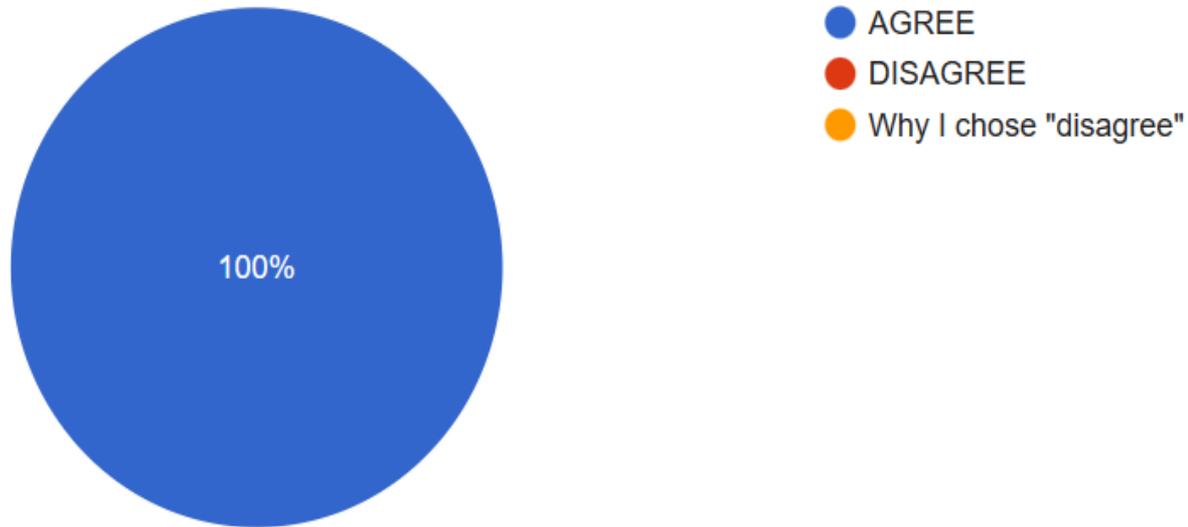


ADDITIONAL COMMENTS: AGREE, BUT SHOULD NOT BE THE JOB OF THE PCRC

4. If #3 is a **STRONG RECOMMENDATION** from the PCRC, should there be a recommendation for an established regulatory body regarding health care systems and their contracted payment schedules with carriers, such as a set schedule for annual increases in service payments, similar to what is in SB120?

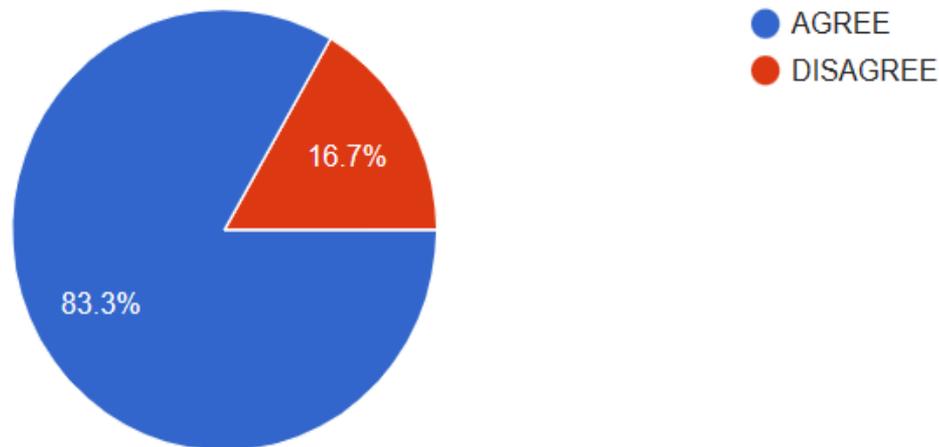


6 responses



5. If #4 is NOT a STRONG RECOMMENDATION, then should the PCRC recommend that those health plans which are not under SB120 contribute to a statewide Primary Care Investment Safety Net, which may cover but is not limited to, costs associated with practice transformation for practices to reach PMCH quality of care; infrastructure costs to establish resource for patients and providers alike regarding primary care access; patient and provider education regarding the benefits of primary care, behavioral health, as well as social determinants of health.

6 responses



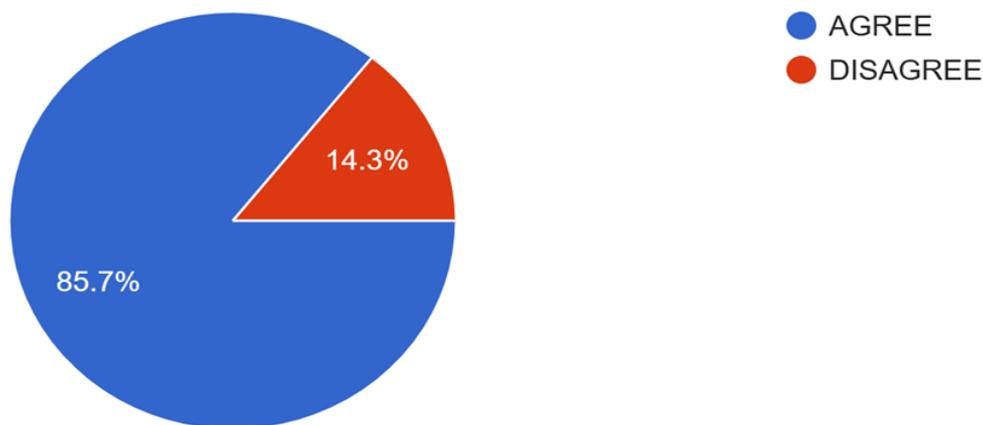
6. The PCRC should recommend that telehealth services, which would need to be defined, be included as essential services of primary care?

7 responses



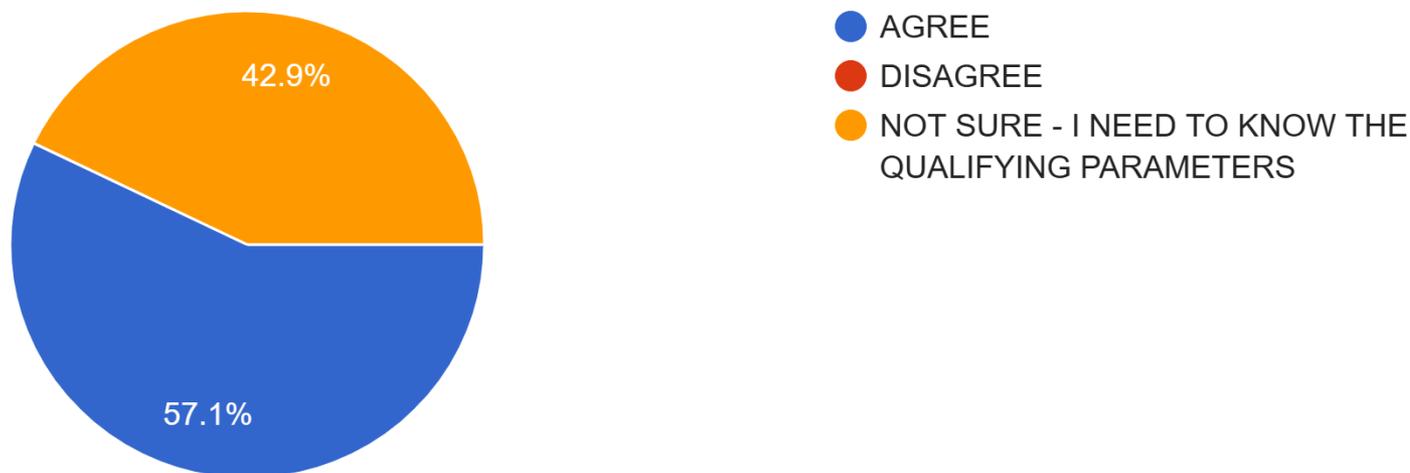
7. The Delaware Primary Care Delivery Model should be incorporated into all health plan options, whether through regulation or legislation.

7 responses



8. The PCRC should recommend that the certification of PCMH level of care not be limited only NCQA certification and can qualify for higher reimbursement if the practice meets certain parameters.

7 responses



ADDITIONAL COMMENTS: NCQA IS NOT A PARTICULARLY GOOD MEASURE OF PCMH; IT IS HEAVILY BURDENSOME TO THE PRACTICES



MEETING CADENCE

- June 12, 2023- Potentially Reschedule
- Public Health Emergency has expired- all public meetings are required to have an anchor location starting on May 11.





PUBLIC COMMENT

