



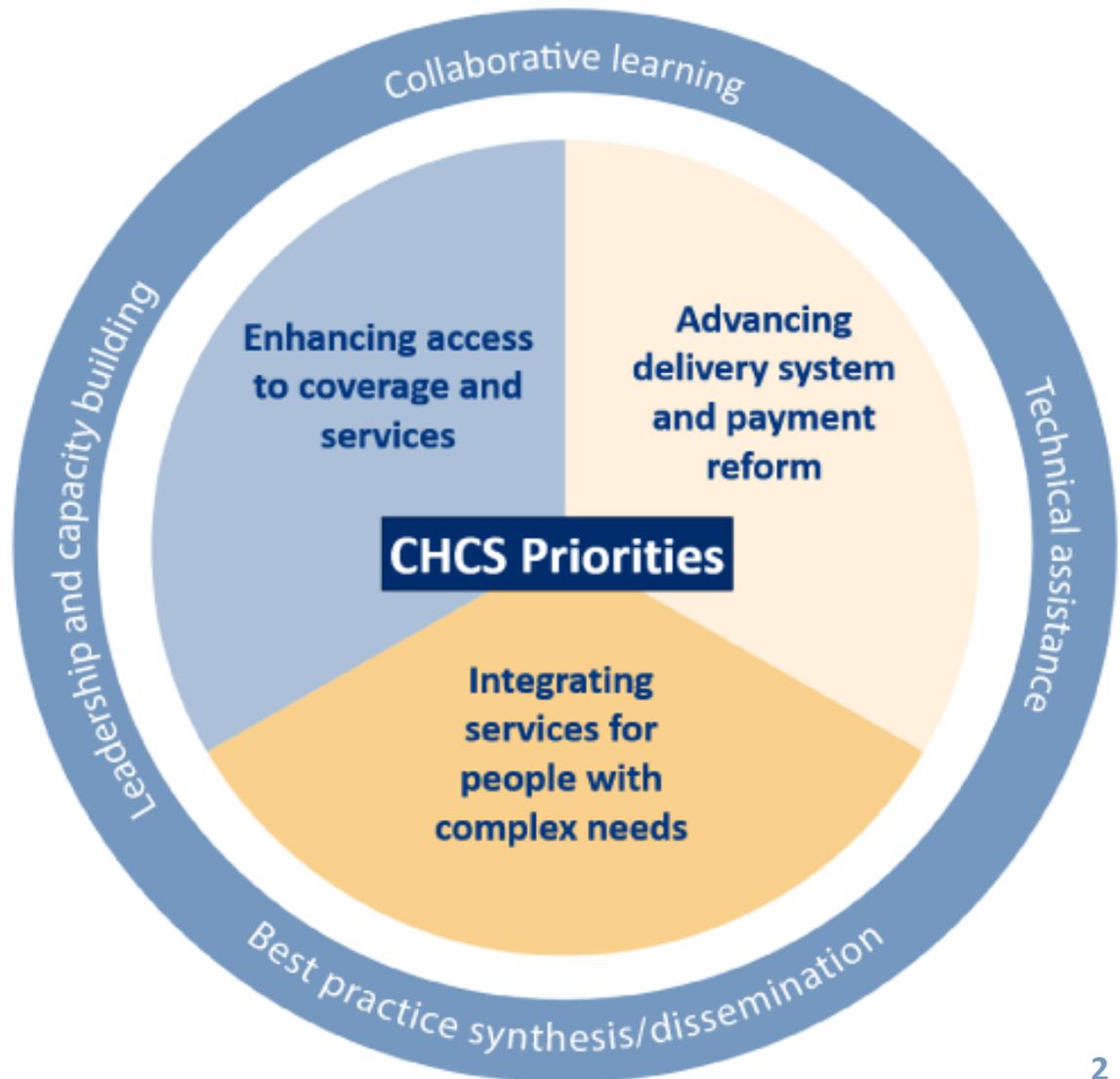
# Program Sustainability: Opportunities and Approaches

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# About the Center for Health Care Strategies

**A non-profit health  
policy center  
dedicated to  
improving the  
health of low-  
income Americans**



# Relevant CHCS Initiatives

- **Medicaid ACO Learning Collaborative**  
Currently working with six states (CO, IA, MA, NC, RI, WA) to share ideas and best practices and help design/implement Medicaid ACO programs
- **State Innovation Models (SIM) Initiative**  
Provide technical assistance for CMMI project to design and test state-based models for multi-payer payment and delivery system reform
- **Health Care Innovation Awards Grant**  
Worked with Rutgers University and Camden Coalition of Healthcare Providers (CCHP) to spread CCHP's model to four additional cities

# Agenda

- Introduction to sustainability and value based payment
- Existing VBP approaches and state examples
- Strategies and opportunities to promote sustainability



# What Does Sustainability Mean?

- May be dependent upon:
  - ▶ Patient outcomes / clinical success
  - ▶ Profits
  - ▶ Program costs
  - ▶ Value added
  - ▶ Stakeholder support
  - ▶ Marketability / public relations
  - ▶ A combination of these factors
- Defining clear goals for the program is the best way to construct a sustainability plan



# There is No Panacea to Sustainability

- Different programs and initiatives require different solutions and approaches to sustainability
- Approach may vary based on:
  - ▶ Program attributes
  - ▶ Stage of program development
  - ▶ Results to date
  - ▶ Potential funder
- However, Value Based Payment (VBP) is an opportunity to fund programs that prioritize improving outcomes and lowering costs



**NO MAGIC**

# What is Value Based Payment?

- ***Value Based Payment (VBP)*** - Broad set of performance-based payment strategies that link financial incentives to providers' performance on a set of defined measures of quality and/or cost or resource use
- **VBP Goals**
  - ▶ Improve quality/outcomes
  - ▶ Lower costs
  - ▶ Improve patient experience
- Impetus for VBP can come from the federal government, state governments, health plans, or providers



VBP

# The Five Most Common VBP Approaches

- Care coordination fees
- Pay-for-performance (P4P)
- Bundled payments
- Shared savings/risk
- Capitation/global payments



# Care Coordination Fees

- Providing upfront payment, usually on a per member per month (PMPM) basis, to perform care coordination activities
- Payments are typically used to pay for technological elements and personnel
- No real accountability beyond receiving payment



# Pay-for-Performance (P4P)

- Rewards
  - ▶ Providers receive a bonus payment for measurable performance in quality, patient satisfaction, resource use, and/or cost (e.g., hospital readmissions from nursing homes)
- Penalties
  - ▶ Providers receive a withhold/clawback of payment based on performance
  - ▶ Providers receive lower or no payments for events and procedures that are harmful and avoidable



# Care Coordination + P4P Example: Colorado

- Colorado's Accountable Care Collaborative established seven Regional Care Coordination Organizations (RCCOs) charged with improving care coordination
- RCCOs receive upfront care coordination payments between \$8 and \$10 and a P4P bonus for performance on quality metrics
- RCCOs receive data and analytics support from the State Data and Analytics Contractor (SDAC)
- Program has saved \$77 million in net savings over four years



# Bundled Payments

- Providers receive an inclusive bundled payment for a specific scope of services to treat an “episode of care” with a defined start and end point
  - ▶ Incentivizes coordination across physicians, hospitals, nursing homes, etc. to provide care at or below the payment level
  - ▶ Payment contingent on quality performance
  - ▶ Popular episodes include:
    - Knee/hip replacement
    - Pre-natal care
    - Diabetes



# Bundled Payment Example: Arkansas

- Arkansas Medicaid currently provides bundled payments for 15 episodes of care, including total hip/knee replacement, perinatal care, and ambulatory URI
- Each episode has a Principal Accountable Provider (PAP) selected by payers who acts as a “quarterback” for care coordination between providers for the episode
- PAP receives shared savings payment if costs of an episode are lower than “commendable” or “acceptable” levels and meets quality standards
- Bundles are layered on top of existing PCMH program



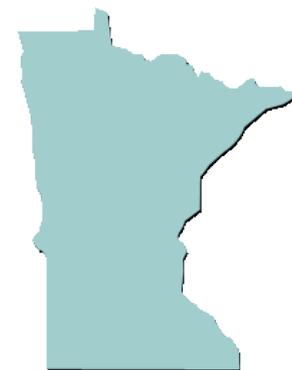
# Shared Savings/Risk

- Providers that succeed in keeping costs below a total cost of care benchmark keep a percentage of the savings
  - ▶ Payment contingent upon quality performance
  - ▶ Incentivizes quality and cost improvements across all services included in the total cost
  - ▶ Utilized primarily in accountable care organizations (ACOs)
    - But increasingly being explored in PCMH, health homes, and super-utilizer initiatives



# Shared Savings Example: Minnesota

- Integrated Health Partnership ACO – builds on existing patient-centered medical home (PCMH) initiative and is modeled on the Medicare Shared Savings Program
- Two-track approach:
  - ▶ “Virtual” providers participate on an upside-only basis, receiving 50% of shared savings
  - ▶ Fully integrated providers bear two-sided risk, and shared losses are gradually incorporated
- Providers can choose to participate, but MCOs must share savings with ACOs
- Program saved \$76.1 million in 2 years and all ACOs have improved quality



# Global or Capitated Payments

- Providers receive a PMPM payment to cover a wide range of services
  - ▶ Providers bear full financial risk for patients
  - ▶ Incentivizes investments in care coordination, quality improvement, and efficiency across the full continuum of care
  - ▶ Utilized with advanced ACOs, hospitals, and multi-specialty provider groups



# Global Payment Example: Maryland

- All Maryland hospitals receive an all-payer per capita global budget for hospital expenditures
  - ▶ Rates are case-mix adjusted
  - ▶ Limits per capita spending growth to 3.8% annually over five years
  - ▶ Uses 3M quality metrics to track quality performance
- Approved via CMMI waiver in January 2014
- Includes initiatives to reduce Medicare readmissions reduction and potentially preventable conditions
- Estimated to save Medicare \$330 million over 5 years
- Program is exceeding expectations:
  - ▶ 1.47% growth rate and \$116M Medicare savings in Y1



# Existing Programs in Your States

State	Programs
<b>Delaware</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Broad-based VBP Efforts</li> </ul>
<b>Illinois</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accountable Care Entities (Shared Savings)</li> </ul>
<b>Massachusetts</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Primary Care Payment Reform (Shared Savings)</li> <li>• Developing Medicaid ACO Program (Shared Savings)</li> </ul>
<b>Michigan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health Homes</li> <li>• Developing Accountable Systems of Care (Shared Savings)</li> </ul>
<b>New York</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delivery System Reform Incentive Payment (Multiple Strategies)</li> <li>• Health Homes</li> </ul>
<b>Ohio</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health Homes</li> <li>• Developing Episodes of Care Model (Bundled Payments)</li> </ul>
<b>Washington</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health Homes</li> <li>• Developing Shared Savings Program</li> </ul>
<b>Wisconsin</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Broad-based VBP Efforts</li> <li>• Health Homes</li> </ul>

# Three Big Sustainability Questions

1. How does your program stand out?
2. Who can you approach for funding?
3. How can your program's strengths be communicated to a specific funder?



# 1. How does the Program Stand Out?

- Do something unique that no one has ever done before
- Do something familiar better than others have done it before
- Guarantee results
- Show return on investment (ROI)



$$ROI = \frac{(Gain\ from\ Investment - Cost\ of\ Investment)}{Cost\ of\ Investment}$$

## 2. Who Will Fund The Program?

- Health plans
  - ▶ Medicaid, Medicare, and commercial
- State Medicaid agencies
- Philanthropies
- Medicare
- Self-funding
- Partnerships with community organizations



*Note: Not all programs will have the same funding streams*

# 3. How can Program Strengths be Shown?

- Know your audience
  - ▶ E.g., a health plan, Medicaid agency, or foundation may have different goals and interests
- Do not be afraid to tailor messaging to specific funders
  - ▶ Communicate strengths to a receptive audience in an appealing way



# For More Information

Contact me for  
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