

A Path Forward: The Rural Healthcare System of the Future

Presentation to 2023 IHA Small & Rural Hospitals Annual Meeting

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Department of
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Outline of Comments



Landscape: Federal Policy Goals





- Getting to categories 3 and 4 of HCPLAN model: alternative payment models with both upside shared savings and downside risk; population-based payment
- Federal policy goals to reach 100% of beneficiaries in an advanced payment model by 2030 – applied to both Medicare (directly) and Medicaid (through letters to state Medicaid directors)
- Specific actions
 - Medicare Shared Savings Program – the program, not demonstrations
 - Other designs to shift downside risk to providers (global budgets, direct contracting, i.e. ACO REACH)
 - Eye on the prize: quadruple aim



Health Care Payment Learning and Action Network (HCP LAN)

Alternative Payment Model Framework

Source: <http://hcp-lan.org/workproducts/apm-framework-onepager.pdf>

			
<p>CATEGORY 1 FEE FOR SERVICE - NO LINK TO QUALITY & VALUE</p>	<p>CATEGORY 2 FEE FOR SERVICE - LINK TO QUALITY & VALUE</p>	<p>CATEGORY 3 APMS BUILT ON FEE-FOR-SERVICE ARCHITECTURE</p>	<p>CATEGORY 4 POPULATION - BASED PAYMENT</p>
	<p>A</p>	<p>A</p>	<p>A</p>
	<p>Foundational Payments for Infrastructure & Operations (e.g., care coordination fees and payments for HIT investments)</p>	<p>APMs with Shared Savings (e.g., shared savings with upside risk only)</p>	<p>Condition-Specific Population-Based Payment (e.g., per member per month payments, payments for specialty services, such as oncology or mental health)</p>
	<p>B</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>B</p>
	<p>Pay for Reporting (e.g., bonuses for reporting data or penalties for not reporting data)</p>	<p>APMs with Shared Savings and Downside Risk (e.g., episode-based payments for procedures and comprehensive payments with upside and downside risk)</p>	<p>Comprehensive Population-Based Payment (e.g., global budgets or full/percent of premium payments)</p>
	<p>C</p>		<p>C</p>
	<p>Pay-for-Performance (e.g., bonuses for quality performance)</p>		<p>Integrated Finance & Delivery Systems (e.g., global budgets or full/percent of premium payments in integrated systems)</p>
		<p>3N Risk Based Payments NOT Linked to Quality</p>	<p>4N Capitated Payments NOT Linked to Quality</p>

Shared Savings Program

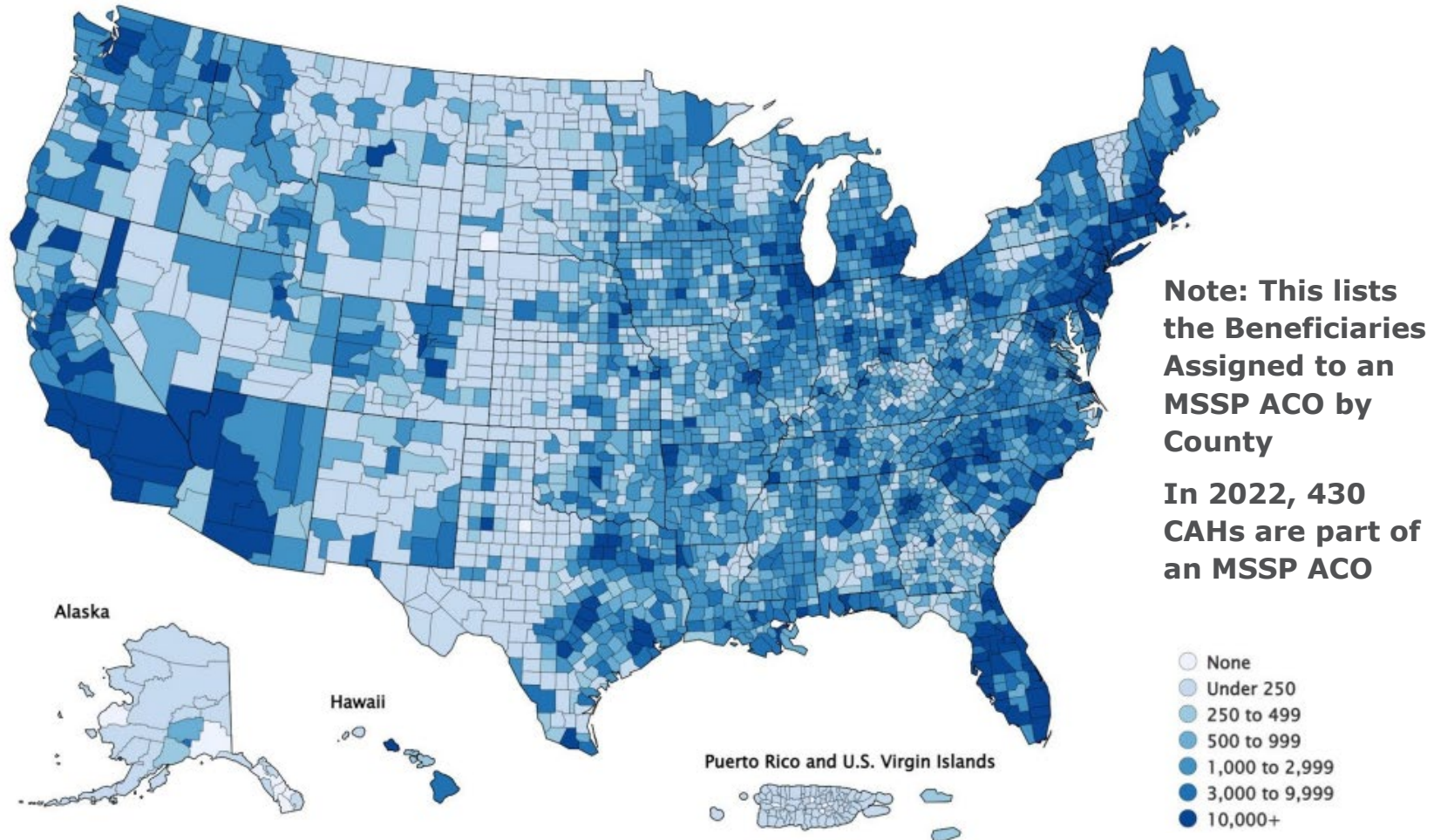
Plateau of 561 in 2018, fell to 477 in 2021, 456 in 2023

Composition in 2022

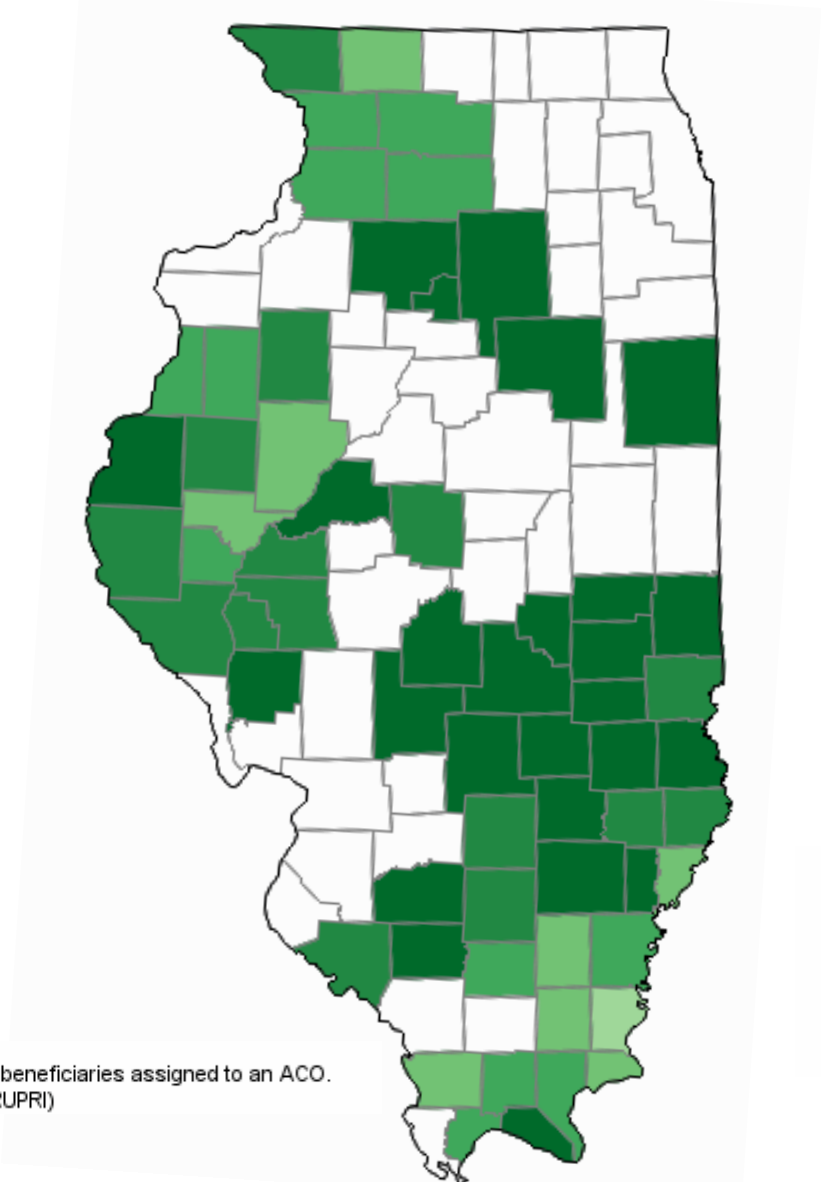
252 low revenue (55%)	2,240 Rural Health Clinics	467 Critical Access Hospitals	One-sided: 33% (151)	Two-sided include 144 in basic tracks, 161 in enhanced track	Source: CMS: Savings Program Fast Facts – As of January 1, 2023
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ACO Spread - 2022

Medicare Shared Savings Program ACO Assigned Beneficiary Population by County



ACO Attributed Lives in Illinois Counties, 2021



Percentage of enrolled Medicare beneficiaries assigned to an ACO.
Rural Policy Research Institute (RUPRI)

- Metropolitan county
- 0% assigned
- 0.01% to 7.5%
- 7.51% to 15.0%
- 15.01% to 25.0%
- 25.01% to 72.0%

SSP Changes 2023 for 2024



Longer time in Basic Track with no downside risk



Advance payment



More favorable calculation of shared savings for new and low revenue ACOs



Source: Medicare Shared Savings Program: Rule Changes and Implications for Rural Health Care Organizations. *Rural Health Value Policy Brief*. 2022.

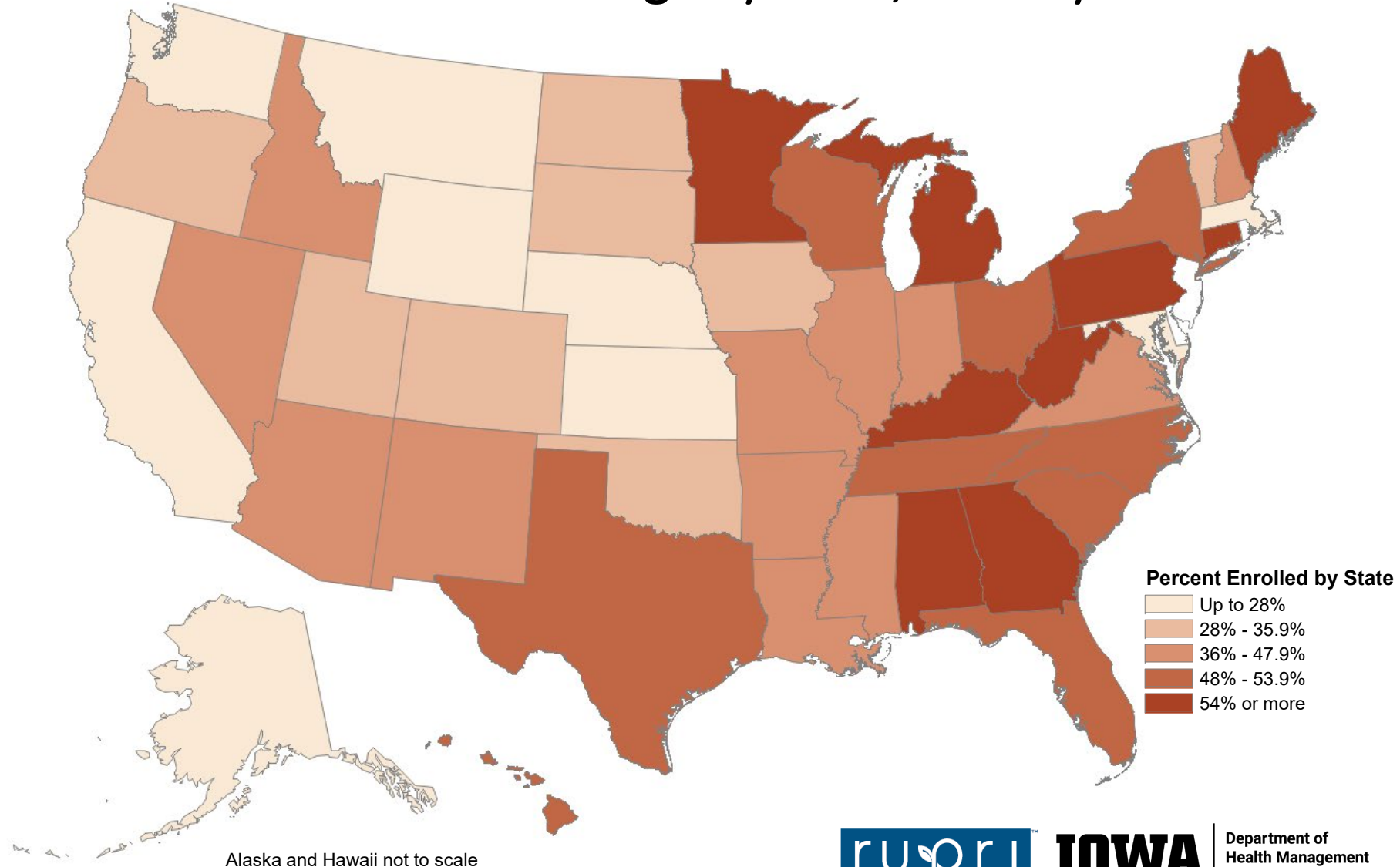
<https://ruralhealthvalue.public-health.uiowa.edu/files/RHV%20MSSP%20Rule%20Changes%20and%20Implications.pdf>

Medicare Advantage Has Arrived



- [Most recent data Kaiser Report \(2023\)](#) shows that just over half of Medicare beneficiaries are enrolled in MA plans – 30.19 million of 59.82 million
- [RUPRI Center report](#) of 2022 enrollment shows rural enrollment at 38.8%, up from 34.6% in 2021 and 22.1% in 2016
- Maps show percent enrolled by state, and percent enrolled by county in Illinois in 2022

Percent of Eligible Non-Metropolitan Beneficiaries Enrolled in Medicare Advantage by State, January 2023



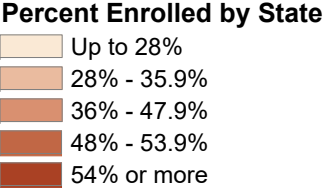
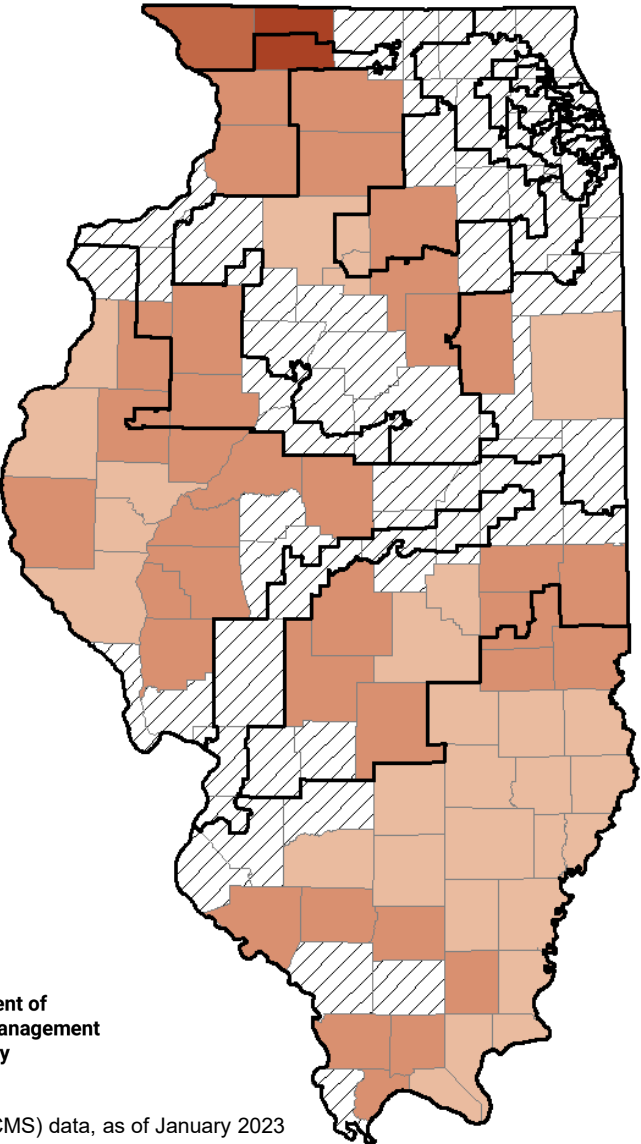
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Source of data: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) data, as of January 2023
Produced by: RUPRI Center for Rural Health Policy Analysis, 2023

Note: Delaware, New Jersey, and Rhode Island contain no non-metropolitan counties

Percent of Eligible Non-Metropolitan Illinois Beneficiaries Enrolled in Medicare Advantage, January 2023



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Source of data: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) data, as of January 2023
Produced by: RUPRI Center for Rural Health Policy Analysis, 2023

Implications of MA Growth

- Choices for rural beneficiaries
- Debate about quality of the benefits, but research evidence leans to better quality outcomes and more benefits to the beneficiaries
- MA plans are *private* plans contracting with health care organizations
- Opportunity or threat? Or both? – critical element of the national and state landscapes



Landscape: Commercial Plans

- Helped create the bandwagon of VBP – earliest efforts predated SSP
- Inherent interest in VBP based on
 - Marketing advantage
 - Reduces medical loss ratio
 - Impacts return on investment
 - Lower premiums in a competitive market
- Examples:
 - Cigna Collaborative Accountable Care – Core Physicians in Exeter, NH: <https://www.pcpcc.org/initiative/cigna-collaborative-accountable-care-core-physicians>
 - Blue Cross NC, Caravan Health expanding Blue Premier to Community and Rural Hospitals: <https://www.bluecrossnc.com/provider-news/blue-cross-nc-caravan-health-collaborate-expand-blue-premier-community-and-rural>

Landscape: State Policies

- Medicaid payment policy, including requirements built into contracts with Managed Care Organizations (MCOs) – 29 require MCOs to implement VBP models; 26 define the types of VBP models
- State regulatory policies facilitate or inhibit change
- CMS role of transmittal letters to state Medicaid directors:
 - January 7, 2021, letter re opportunities to address SDOH
 - January 4, 2023, CMS guidance re SDOH waivers

Sources: Most States Require Managed Care Organizations to Implement VBP Models with Providers. *Insights* Guidehouse. July 19, 2022. <https://guidehouse.com/insights/healthcare/2022/blogs/managed-care-implement-vbp-models?lang=en>



Transforming Care

- Value-based care (basis for payment?): important to get into this stream
- Community engagement: pathway to success, **action-oriented**
- Care across the continuum: linkages to sites of care outside the community
- Focus on the benefits of integrated health teams that broaden locus of care to community-based services that can address preventive measures and living environments that influence chronic conditions



Transforming
Healthcare

Changing Sites of Care

- Telehealth – Disruptor?
 - Use increased dramatically in 2020-2021
 - Declined since 2021, but leveled off at higher percent of all visits than pre-PHE, including primary care
 - Not yet a major disruptor, but use in primary care and remote patient monitoring indicate potential impact
- Increased use of ambulatory sites for formerly inpatient services
- Shift in sites of care for rehabilitation, monitoring and treating chronic conditions



Effects on Legacy Sites

- Hospital information from previous presentation: closure, financial stress, onset of a new classification (Rural Emergency Hospitals)
- Closures of Skilled Nursing Facilities in Rural places: 472 in 400 nonmetropolitan counties between 2008 and 2018; as of 2018 10.1% of nonmetropolitan counties without a nursing home
- In 2021, 138 counties with no retail pharmacy, 101 in noncore counties and 15 in micropolitan counties

Sources: Sharma H et al. 2021. Trends in Nursing Home Closures in Nonmetropolitan and Metropolitan Counties in the United States, 2008-2018. *Rural Policy Brief 2021-1*. RUPRI Center for Rural Health Policy Analysis. <https://rupri.public-health.uiowa.edu/publications/policybriefs/2021/Rural%20NH%20Closure.pdf>

RUPRI Center for Rural Health Policy Analysis. 2022. Nursing Homes in Rural America: A Chartbook. <https://rupri.public-health.uiowa.edu/publications/other/Nursing%20Home%20Chartbook.pdf>

Constantin J, Ullrich F, and Mueller KJ. 2022. Rural and Urban Pharmacy Presence – Pharmacy Deserts. *Rural Policy Brief 2022-2*. RUPRI Center for Rural Health Policy Analysis. <https://rupri.public-health.uiowa.edu/publications/policybriefs/2022/Pharmacy%20Deserts.pdf>.

The Health Teams of 2024

- Primary care foundation and focus – comprehensive, continuous, coordinated
- Include clinical care focused on behavioral health (including substance use)
- Include community-based service providers
- Link to others in community, including public health
- Think about what is meant by *engagement* – an **action** orientation focused on quadruple aim (improve population health, enhance patient experience, increase provider satisfaction, reduce cost of care)



One Possible Scenario: Old Wine in New Bottles

- New Bottle: combination of new payment and new treatment modalities
- Old Wine: Traditional organizational configuration and reliance on volume as driver of payment
- Consequence: Short term survival (perhaps); long term problems as payment continues to shift and modality changes bring new competitors –*missed opportunities*



A Different Scenario: New Wine in New Bottles

- New Bottle: combination of new payment and new treatment modalities
- New Wine: (*example*): community health care organizations (including, most often led by, hospitals) providing services through health teams and negotiating (or accepting) new payment designs that support strategies tied to quadruple aim
- Consequence: sustainable services appropriate for each community – ***optimizing opportunities created by changes in payment and treatment modalities***

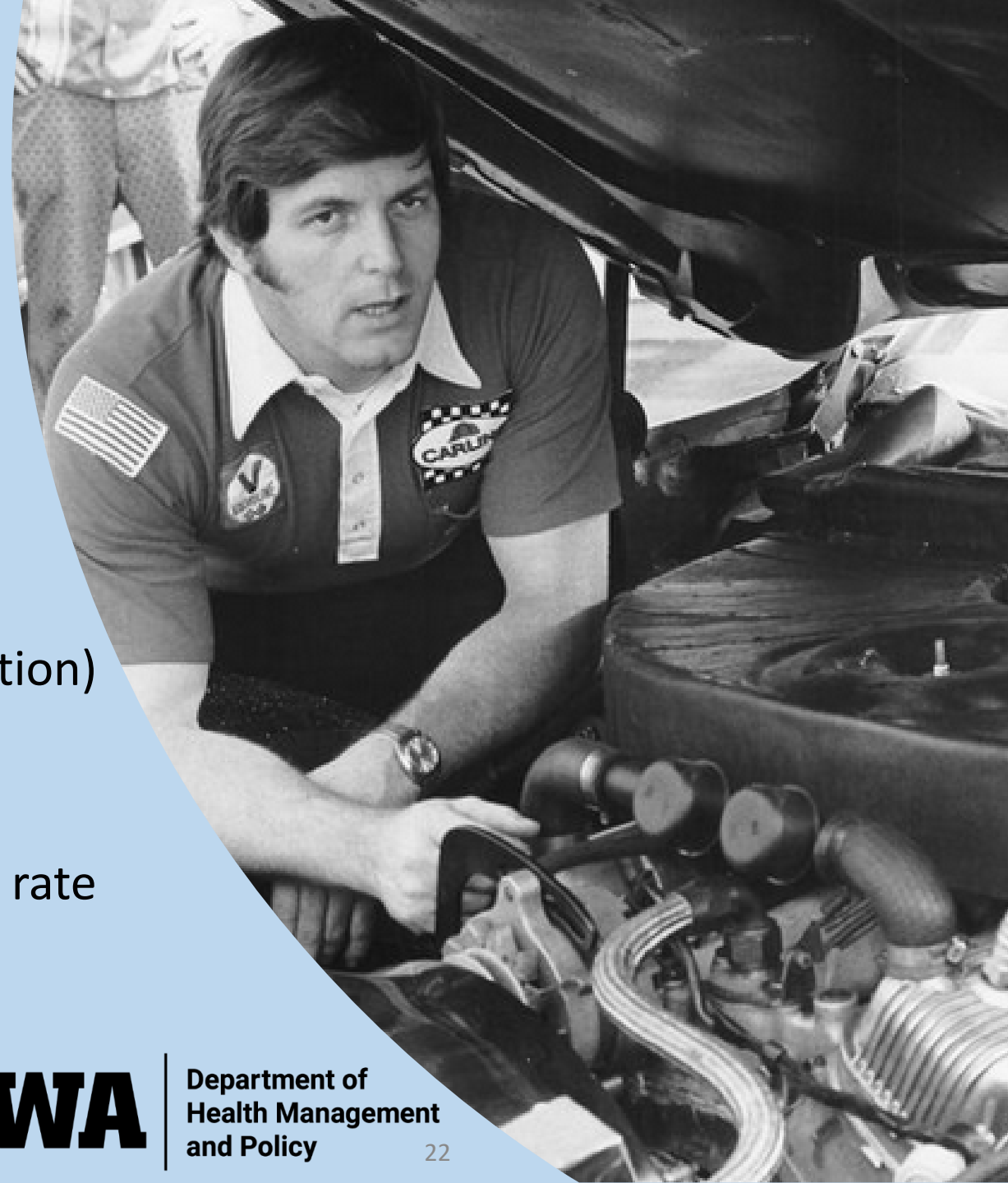


Implication: What Needs to be Done

- Take full advantage of advances in health care to shift locus of care to most cost-effective site
- Take full advantage of any investment capital available to build and maintain information systems
- Take full advantage of support for building networks and taking action through networks
- For healthcare organizations, the analogy of building a race car to get into the fast lane to VBP still holds (originally presented in 2018)

Building the Race Car: Engine is Finance

- Current finance: pro forma
- Operating in a shared savings environment
- Understanding cross-payer issues (helps tremendously to be an all-payer demonstration)
- Operating at full risk
- Crucial to keep it lubricated: in McCready biweekly meetings of CEO and CFO to make rate adjustments



The Wheels for the Car

- Community partnerships
- Maintains continuous progress toward community health objectives
- Maintaining tire pressure: spreading resources to meet health needs through the appropriate agency



The Body of the Car: Strategies and Tactics

- Care management for high-risk patients
- Identifying pressure points driving expenditures and work to control (readmissions down in MD; “high-flyers” in emergency rooms)
- Population health measures to achieve community health goals



Rural Health Value Resources

- Value-based Care Assessment tool:
<https://ruralhealthvalue.public-health.uiowa.edu/TnR/vbc/vbctool.php>
- Social determinants of health opportunities guide:
<https://ruralhealthvalue.public-health.uiowa.edu/files/Understanding%20the%20Social%20Determinants%20of%20Health.pdf>
- Care Coordination: A Self-Assessment for Rural Health Providers and Organizations: <https://ruralhealthvalue.public-health.uiowa.edu/files/RHV%20Care%20Coordination%20Assessment.pdf>



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Further Resources

The RUPRI Center for Rural Health Policy Analysis

<http://cph.uiowa.edu/rupri>



The RUPRI Health Panel

<http://www.rupri.org>



- ✓ The National Rural Health Resource Center
<https://www.ruralcenter.org/>
- ✓ The Rural Health Information Hub
<https://www.ruralhealthinfo.org/>
- ✓ The National Rural Health Association
<https://www.ruralhealthweb.org/>
- ✓ The American Hospital Association
<https://www.aha.org/front>

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The Rural Health Research Gateway ensures this research lands in the hands of our rural leaders.



Funded by the Federal Office of Rural Health Policy, Health Resources & Services Administration

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