HEALTHCARE REGULATORY ROUND-UP

MedPAC: What It Is and Why You Should Care

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MedPAC: Role and Purpose



Independent congressional agency

- Established under Balanced Budget Act of 1997
- Advises Congress on issues impacting Medicare program
 - Includes access to care, quality of care, payment updates

MedPAC meetings open to the public

- Currently virtual
- Transcripts available

Other MedPAC activity

- Comments on proposed regulations
 - Responses contained in final rules

March 2021 Report: Rate Updates



Hospital services

Recommended 2% payment update for both inpatient and outpatient services;
 same update for LTCH

Physician services

Follow current law for update

No update –

- ASC
- Outpatient dialysis
- Skilled nursing
- Hospice

Reduce current rate -

- Home health (5%)
- Inpatient rehab (5%)

March 2021 Report: Telehealth



- Dozens of bills introduced to expand Medicare coverage for telehealth services post-PHE
- MedPAC recommends continuing coverage 1-2 years post-PHE to evaluate impact on access, quality, and cost
 - Limited to specific services
 - Including audio-only E/M for established patients
 - Reimburse at facility rate
 - No cost-sharing waiver
 - Safeguards to address higher risk of fraud
 - Monitor outliers
 - Face-to-face visit required before ordering high-cost DME/lab
 - No incident-to billing for clinicians who can bill directly
- On the look-out for regulations implementing expanded telehealth coverage for behavioral health services



- Operating a smaller portfolio of more harmonized alternative payment models
 - CMMI's experience
 - Now operating 12 APMs with 25 different tracks
 - Population-based and episodic payment models have generated gross savings and some have produced net savings; primary care transformation models have had inconsistent results
 - Success-limiting factors
 - Providers in APMs can continue to have incentives to maximize utilization
 - Payment models' incentives can be hard to understand.
 - Clinicians' employers may shield them from models' incentive
 - It may take more time for APMs' impact to materialize than CMMI currently allows
 - Voluntary payment models allow selection bias among participant
 - Some clinicians may be unable to make the infrastructure investments needed to succeed in new payment models
 - Beneficiaries' financial incentives are not aligned with those of provider

Alternative Payment Models



- After a decade of playing mad scientist, CMMI needs greater discipline in designing and implementing APMs
 - "[D]eploy a more parsimonious portfolio of models that are designed to work together"
 - Use more consistent model parameters (e.g., for calculating spending targets and measuring quality performance)
 - "If models were less complex, they could also attract more independent providers, since such providers might no longer need to hire consultants to help them understand different models, enroll in a model, and excel in that model."
 - Consider geographically-restricted models
- MedPAC is silent on voluntary vs. mandatory APMs



- Revising Medicare's indirect medical education payments to better reflect teaching hospitals' costs
 - Current methodology results in add-on payment under IPPS (teaching hospitals)
 - Concern that IME payments are "well above" the added costs of IME associated with training residents
 - Is there an incentive to provide care in inpatient settings that could have been safely provided in outpatient setting?
 - Recommendation: Expand policy to include both inpatient and outpatient IME policy
 - Maintain overall current level of funding
 - Need to address beneficiary cost sharing on outpatient IME payments



- Improving Medicare's policies for separately payable drugs in the hospital OPPS
 - Current policy addresses payment for relatively costly drugs
 - Pass-through policy
 - Separately payable non-pass-through drugs
 - Policy is not restricted to drugs that are supplies to a service
 - Policy does not have a clinical superiority requirement
 - Results in additional payments for higher cost drugs that are no more effective than similar drugs already on the market
 - Recommendation: Revise policies to assure that separately payable status is warranted



- Changing Medicare coverage and payment for vaccines
 - Cover all appropriate preventive vaccines and their administration under Part B instead of Part D, without cost sharing
 - Establish payment rate of 103% of wholesale acquisition cost (WAC) for Part B preventive vaccines
 - Moderate reduction from current rates based on 95% of average wholesale price
 - Require manufacturers to report average sales price (ASP) data for vaccines to permit CMS to analyze impact of payment based on ASP rather than WAC

June 2021 Report: Request from Congress PYA



- Private equity and Medicare requested by the Chair of the Committee on Ways and Means
 - 1. What are current gaps in Medicare data that create issues in tracking PE investments?
 - No reliable ownership data; challenges with collecting such data and making it public
 - 2. What are PE funds' business models when investing in health care? How do these strategies vary by health care setting?
 - Limited interest in hospitals; waning interest in nursing facilities; growing interest in and opportunities with physician practices
 - 3. How has PE investment affected Medicare costs and the beneficiary and provider experience?
 - Research inconclusive regarding impact on hospitals and nursing facilities;
 concern that pressure on physicians to increase revenue will drive up costs
 - 4. To what extent are PE firms investing in companies that participate in Medicare Advantage, and is it possible to evaluate the effects of such investments on Medicare costs?
 - PE making significant investments in primary care delivery and care management companies

June 2021 Report: Request from Congress



- Rural access to care (interim report)
 - 2018 claims data analysis
 - Rural beneficiaries have less access to outpatient specialist care
 - Minimal differences in utilization of hospital inpatient services
 - Rural beneficiaries have higher utilization of hospital outpatient services
 - Minimal differences in utilization of SNF and home health services.
 - Rural hospital closures
 - Decline in inpatient admissions (outmigration); ED and outpatient services remained constant up until closure
 - Beneficiaries residing in communities in which hospital closed had lower utilization of hospital inpatient and outpatient services
 - FQHCs offered best option to maintain local services
 - Policies to support rural access to care
 - "substantial reservations about the expanded use of cost-based reimbursement"
 - Global budget pilots
 - Rural emergency hospital program
 - Rural health clinic payment increases
 - Telehealth expansion

June 2021: Mandated Report



- Assessing the impact of recent changes to Medicare's clinical lab fee schedule payment rates
 - Report examines the PAMA requirement to establish CLFS rates based on private payer rates for lab services
 - Rates were previously set based on local lab charges, updated for inflation (subject to cap)
 - Report evaluates spending and utilization before and after implementation of PAMA requirement in 2018
 - Independent lab overrepresented in private payer data
 - Once private payer rates fully implemented, expect average of 24 percent decrease in payment rates (heaviest declines were for routine, low-cost tests
 - Report reviews options to collect private payer rates
 - Goal is to identify least burdensome data collection process that results in representative sample of lab market segments

Other MedPAC Issues



- Medicare Advantage benchmarks and risk adjustment
- Skilled nursing value-based purchasing program
- Hospital value-incentive program

July Round-Ups



- Wednesday, July 14 11 am EDT
 - 2022 Medicare Physician Fee Schedule Proposed Rule
 -or-
 - No Surprises Act Interim Final Rule Part 1
- Wednesday, July 21 11 am EDT
 - Provider Relief Fund Reporting Requirements
- Wednesday, July 28 11 am EDT
 - 2022 Outpatient Prospective Payment System Proposed Rule
 -or-
 - No Surprises Act Interim Final Rule (Part 1 and/or Part 2)

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