

California Medical Association

Health Care Reform 2010 Impact on Physicians

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Health Reform

Historic Legislation

Complex Law-Outcome Unknown

Repeal vs. Incremental Fixes

Focus on Implementation

Physician Opportunities/Challenges



CMA Principles for Health Care Reform

Universal Access to Care

**Assistance for Low-income Families to Afford
Health Insurance**

Health Insurance Exchange

Choice, Competition, Insurance Reform

Broad-based Financing

Medicare Delivery Reform

CMA Survey Supports

CMA – 43% Support, 43% Oppose

Insurance Coverage Expansions

Insurance Industry Reforms

Increasing Affordability of Insurance

Health Insurance Exchange

**90 – 100% Federal Financing of
Medicaid**

Health Reform CMA Supports

Investments in Primary Care

Medicare Primary Care Rate Increase

Medicare General Surgery Rate Increase

Medi-Cal Primary Care Rate Increase

Investments in Prevention & Wellness

**Investments in Growing the MD Workforce
and its Diversity**

Health Reform: CMA Opposes

HR Provides Expanded Coverage But Does NOT Improve Access to Doctors

IPAB – Independent Medicare Payment Board

No SGR repeal

No SGR update

No Medi-Cal rate increase for All Physicians

No CA GPCI update



Health Reform CMA Opposes

Reduces Payment for Imaging Services

Bans Physician-owned Hospitals

***Allows Nurse Practitioners to “Lead”
Medical Homes***

***No Private Contracting in the Medicare
Program***

Politics: Congressional Leaders

U.S. House of Representatives

California Leadership – Clean Sweep

Speaker Nancy Pelosi

Chairman Henry Waxman-Energy Commerce

Chairman Pete Stark-Ways & Means

Chairman George Miller- Ed Labor

Leader Xavier Becerra

Politics: Congressional Leaders

More Favorable House Bill – HR 3200

\$450 Billion in Physician Payment Fixes

Repeal of SGR

Improved Access to Care

Massachusetts Election – Senate Bill

Politics: Congressional Leaders

President Obama's Leadership

(Help of Wellpoint 38% premium increase)

Willingness to risk his presidency

Speaker Pelosi's Leadership

Willingness to risk a Democratic majority



Health Reform Summary

Coverage

Insurance Industry Reforms

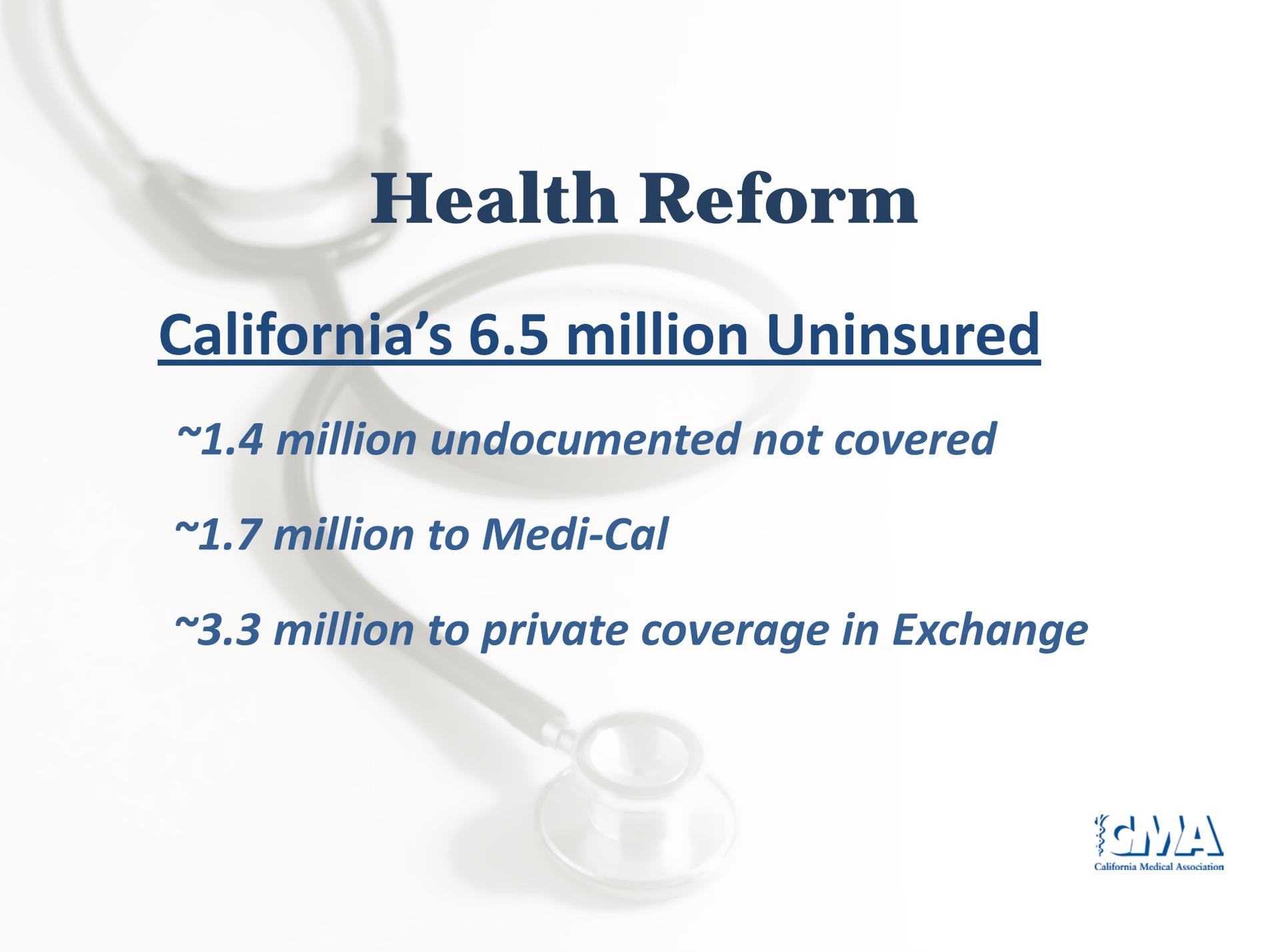
Health Insurance Exchange

Medicare Payment Reform-Quality

Prevention, Wellness, Public Health

Health Care Professional Workforce

Revenue



Health Reform

California's 6.5 million Uninsured

~1.4 million undocumented not covered

~1.7 million to Medi-Cal

~3.3 million to private coverage in Exchange

Health Reform

Coverage Expansion – 2014

Individual mandate

Individual tax credits 133-400% FPL

Medicaid Expansion to 133% FPL

Primary Care Rate Inc to Medicare

100% federally financed phased to 90% 2020

No Employer Mandate but Penalties

Small Business Tax Credits

Health Reform

Health Insurance Exchange – 2014

Health Plan Standards & Benefits

Choice of Private Health Plans

*Allows Patients to Choose Out-of-Network,
Non- Contracted Physicians*

Enrollment Initially Limited to Uninsured



Health Reform

Insurance Industry Reforms 2010/2014

85% Medical Loss Ratio

Adequate Provider Networks

No Bans for Pre-existing Conditions

No Rescinding Coverage

Community Rating with Limits



Health Reform

Immediate Implementation

Temporary High-risk Pool

Temporary Reinsurance Program

Children Covered on Parent's Plan Through Age 26

Insurance Industry Reforms

Health Reform

**Allows Coops in the Exchange
Consumer Operated and Oriented Plans**

Not run by government or insurers

Not for Profit

Licensed to Sell Insurance In CA

Same Benefits Offered

\$6 billion loans for start up costs-repaid 5 yrs

Grants to build reserves-repaid 15 yrs

Physicians can form, lead and operate

Health Reform

Prevention and Wellness

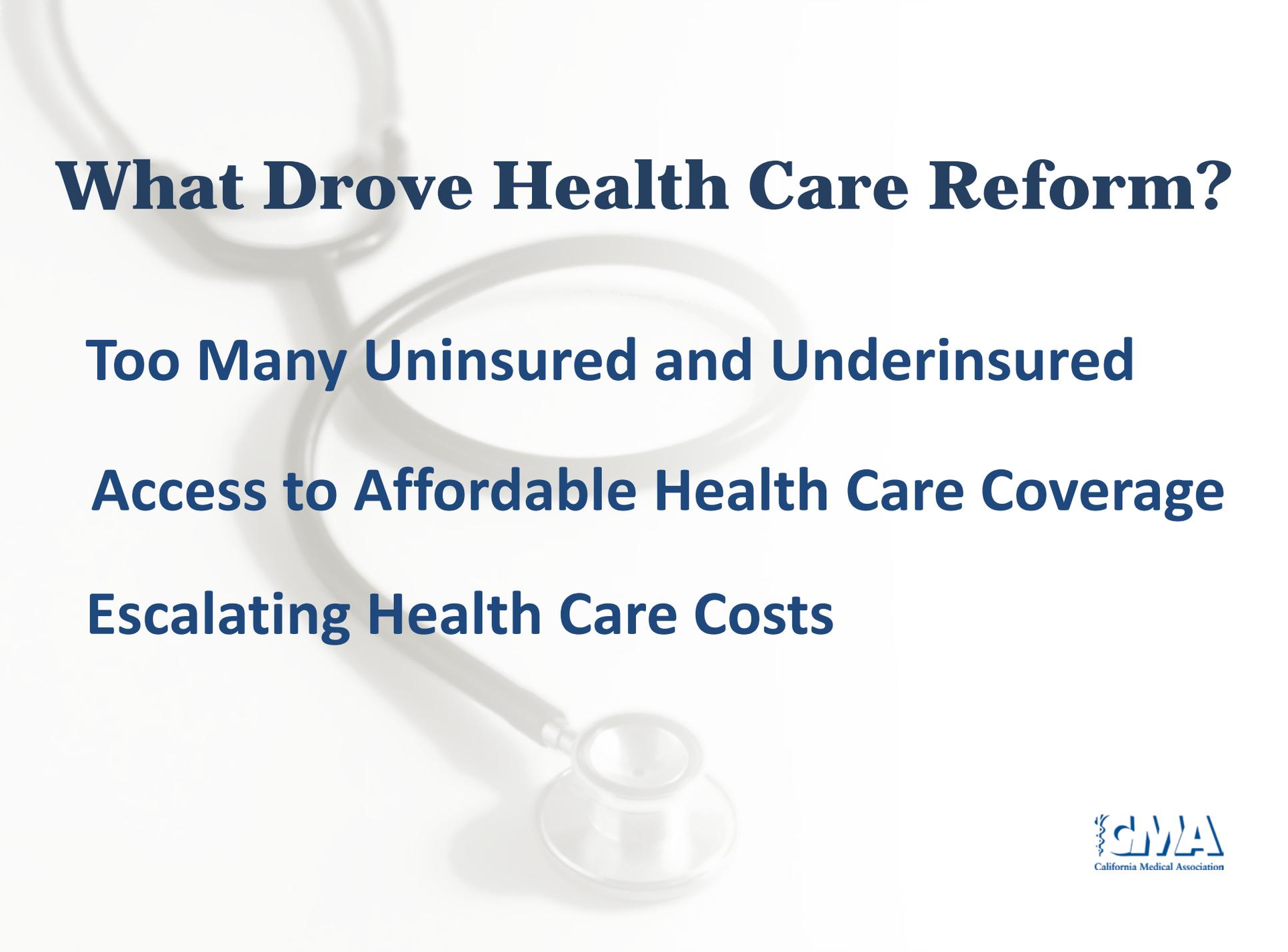
Medical Liability

Physician Workforce Restoration

Redistributes GME slots

Primary care

State grants; NHSC scholarship and loan repayment \$\$; health professionals & diversity programs; cultural competency



What Drove Health Care Reform?

Too Many Uninsured and Underinsured

Access to Affordable Health Care Coverage

Escalating Health Care Costs

What Drove Health Care Reform?

Economic Recession Makes it Possible

State and federal governments cannot sustain growth

Insurance unaffordable for business

Insurance unaffordable for low income and middle class

-- Political Accomplishment--

“That we are in the midst of crisis is now well understood. Our nation is at war . . . And, our health care is too costly.”

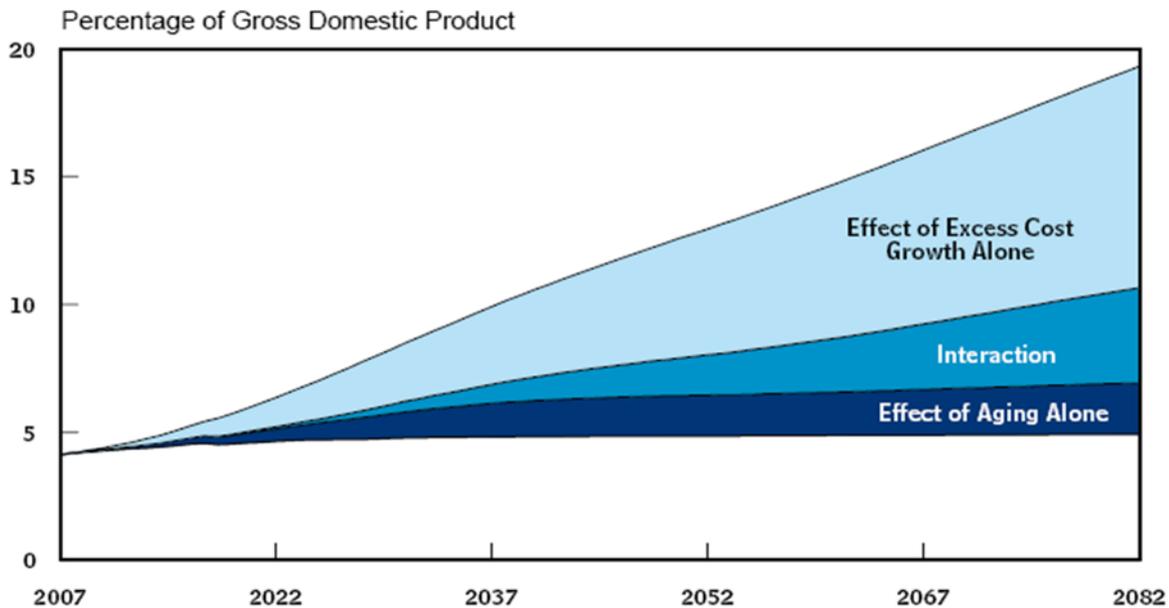
-Obama Inaugural Address



The Influence of Peter Orszag



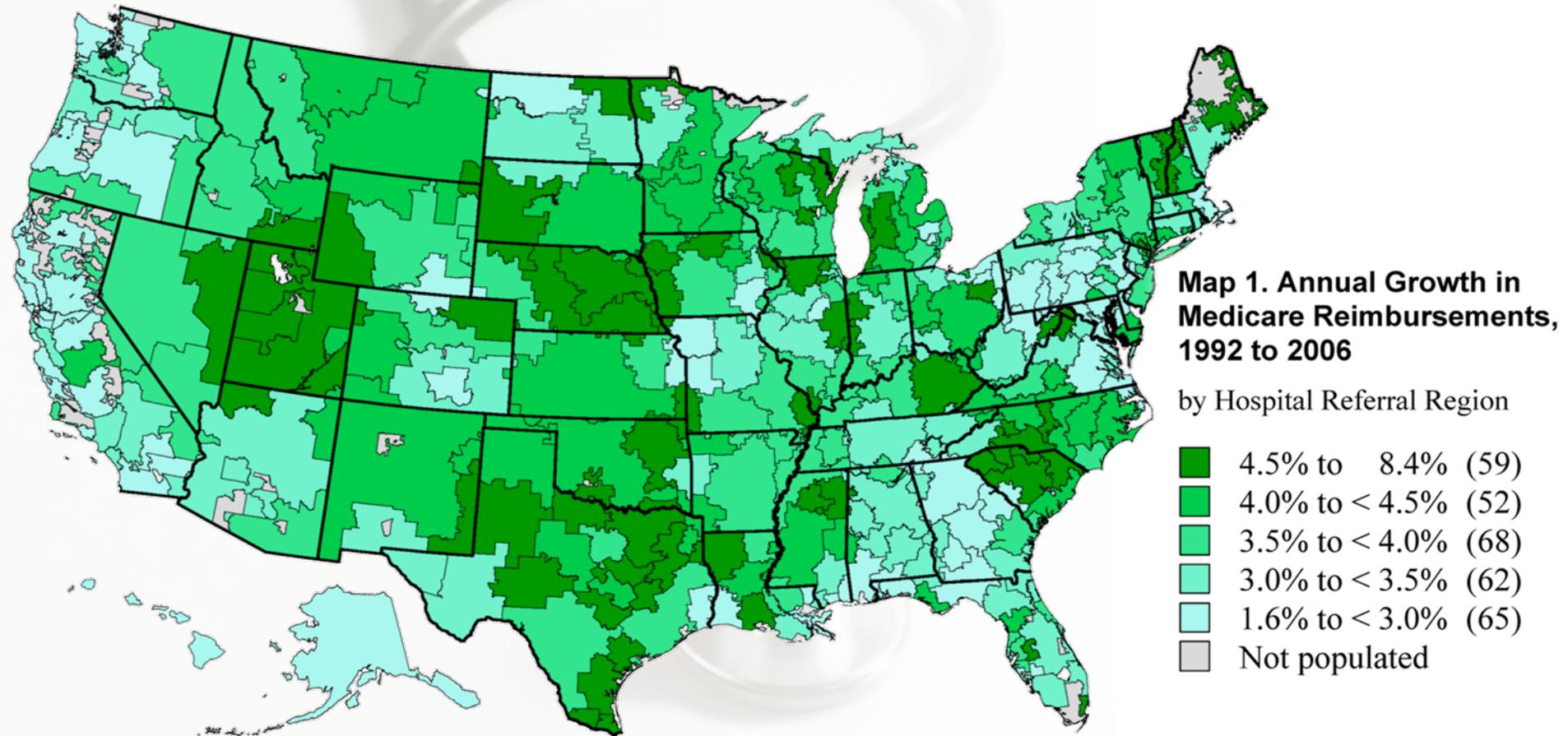
Sources of Growth in Projected Federal Spending on Medicare and Medicaid



**Former CBO Chair
Now Leads OMB**

The Influence of Dartmouth

(if the U.S. behaved like San Francisco . . .)



Health Reform

Medicare Reform = Delivery System Reform

What Resonated with Policy-Makers?

Medicare cost growth unsustainable

Medicare's broad influence

SGR is broken

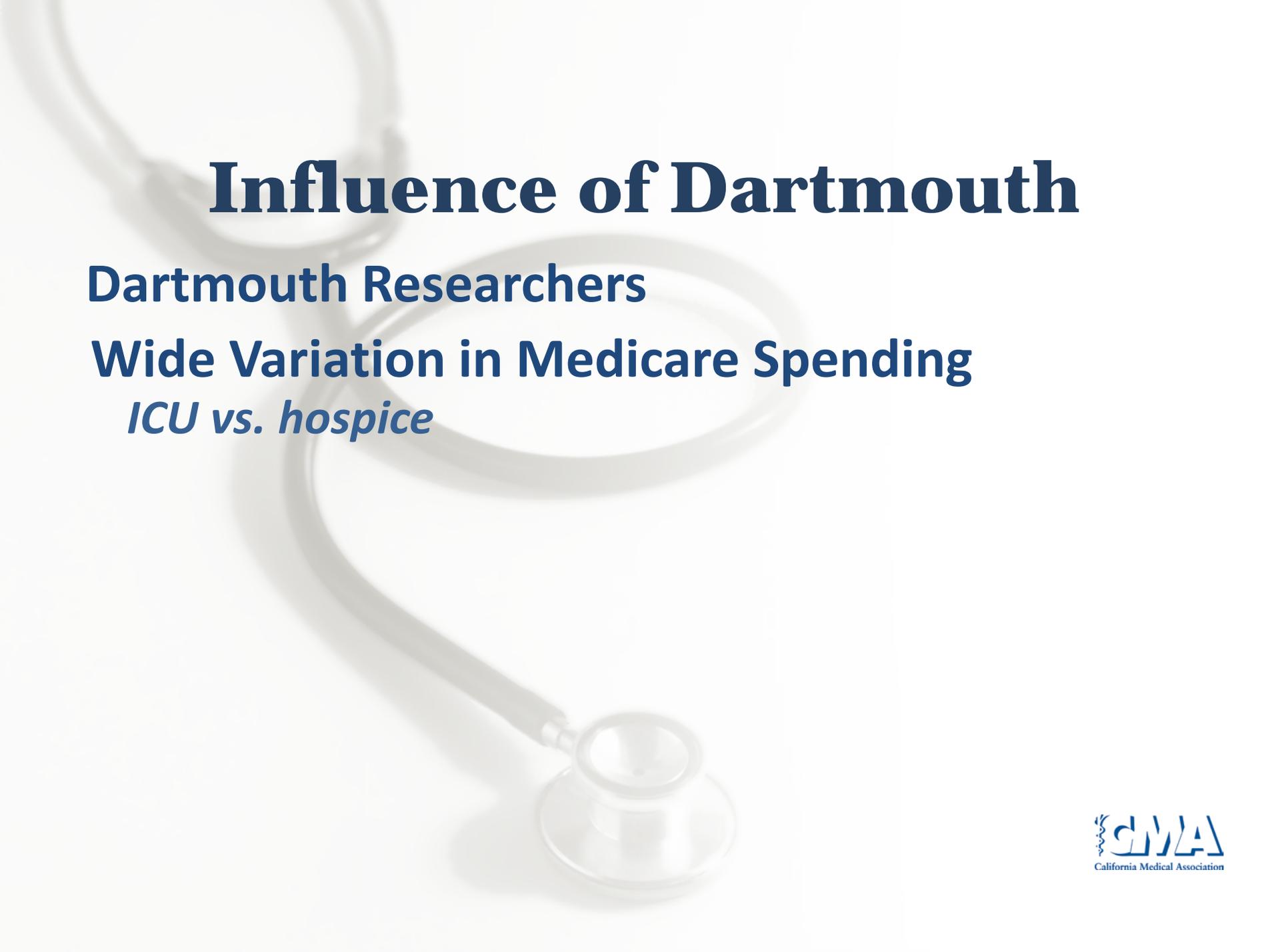
Value over volume

Geographic variation in spending

Rewarding coordination of care

Emphasis on primary care

Quality and accountability



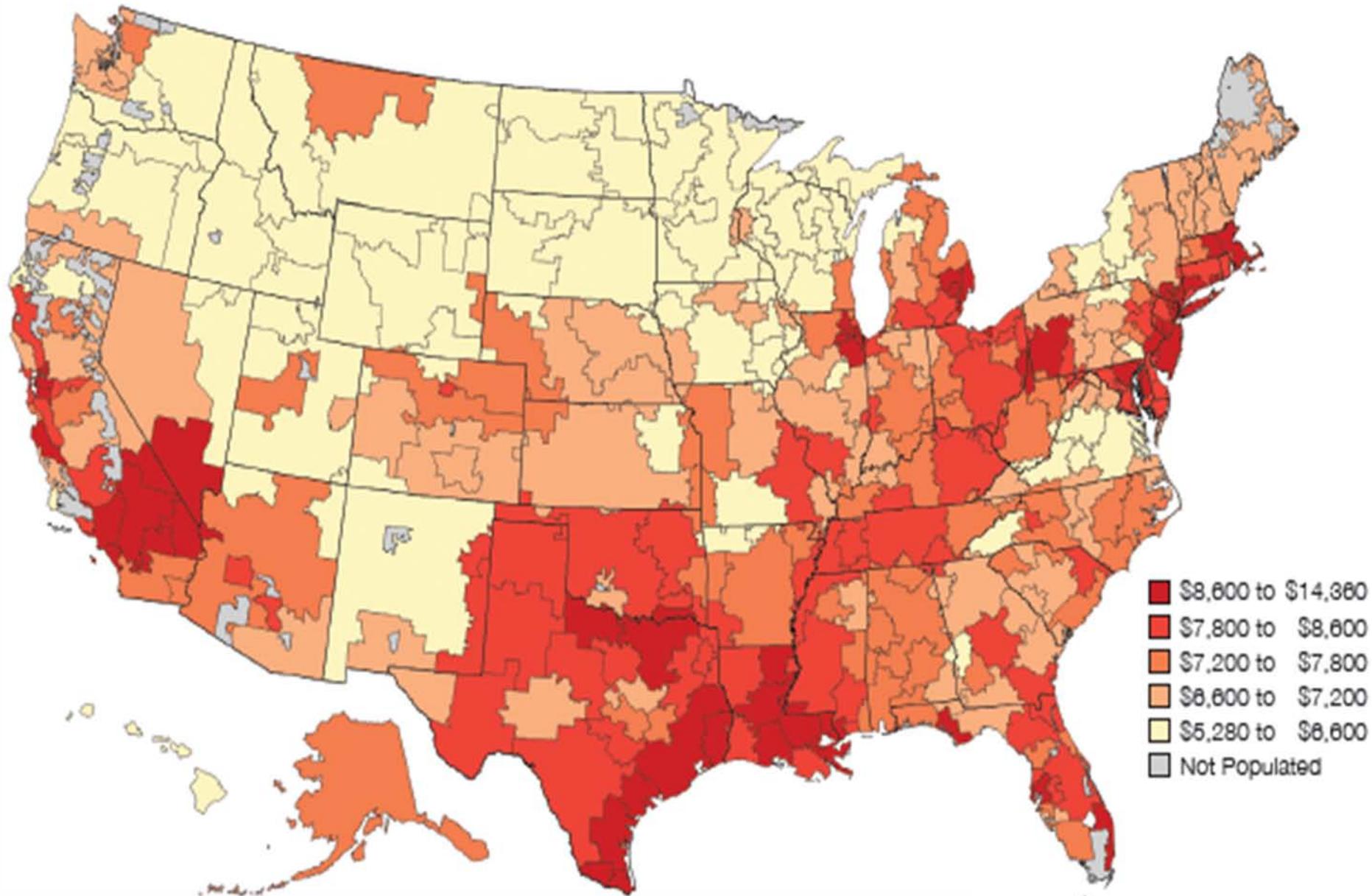
Influence of Dartmouth

Dartmouth Researchers

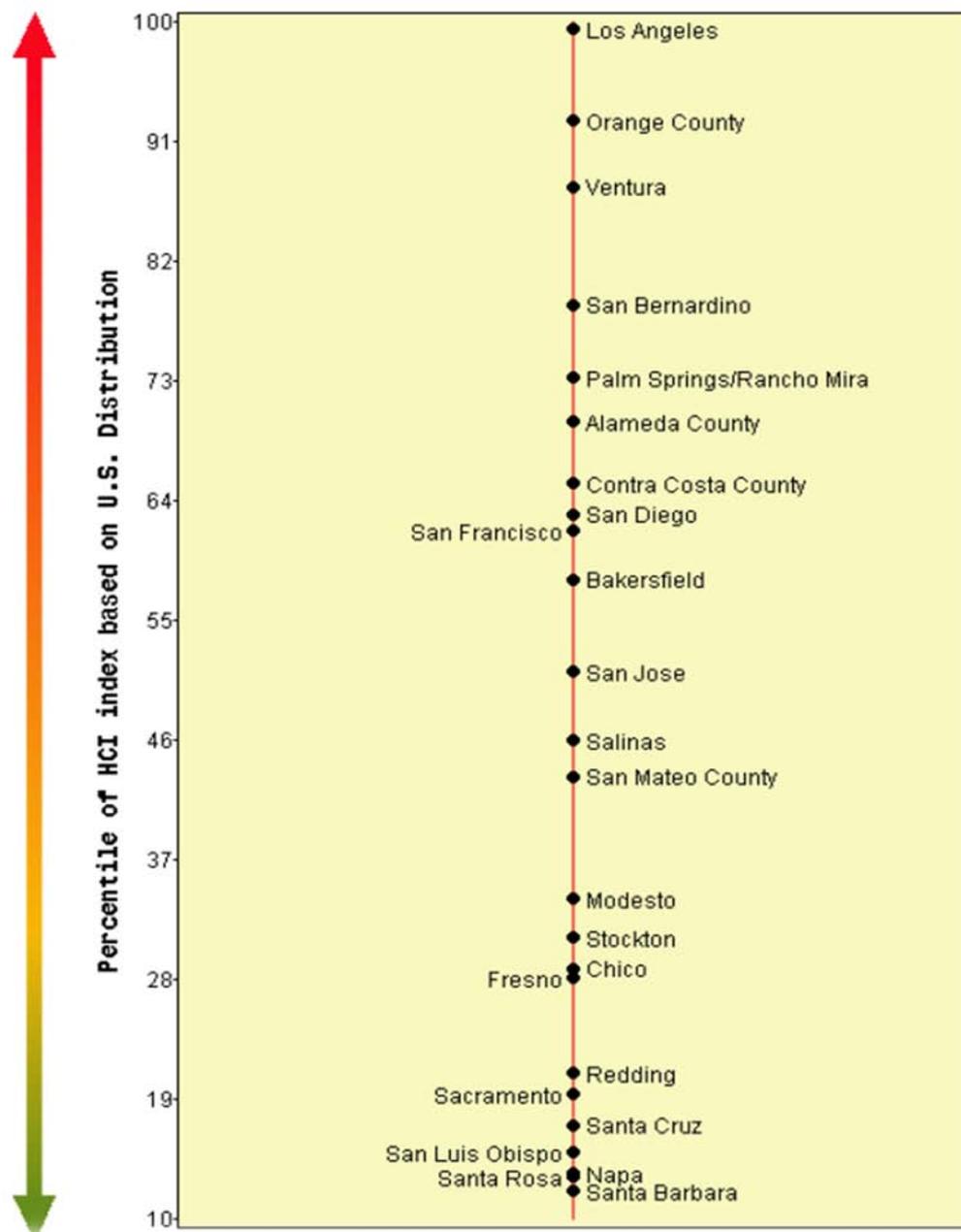
Wide Variation in Medicare Spending

ICU vs. hospice

Medicare Spending per Beneficiary, 2005



2005 Dartmouth Atlas Total Medicare Expenditures Comparison
– California





Dartmouth Solutions

Midwest Providers Propose “Value Index”

Reward Efficient Providers; Penalize Inefficient

**Need Profound Dramatic Change in Health Care
Delivery System**

Dartmouth Critics

Several studies show that Dartmouth researchers did not take into account socioeconomic/health status of patients.

Dartmouth researchers did not factor in regional practice costs – rent and wages.

NEJM & MedPAC studies show these variables may account for all the geographic variation in spending.

CA DATA

For instance, CA monthly rents are twice as high as rents in Midwest states:

San Mateo, CA \$1,658

San Diego, CA \$1,418

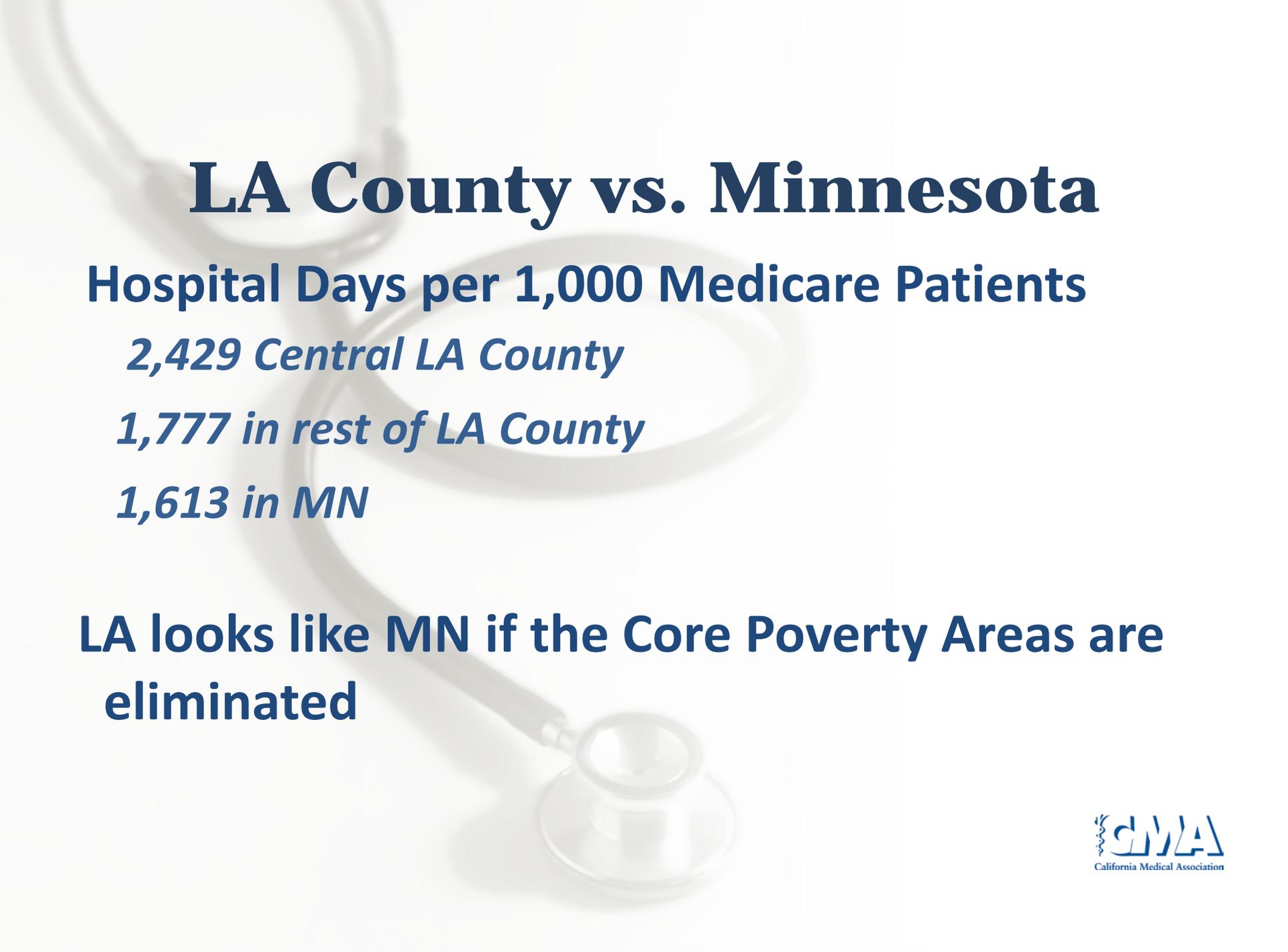
Marshfield, WI \$586

Des Moines, IA \$579

LA County vs. Minnesota

UCLA researchers show socioeconomic differences which impact costs:

<u>LA County/Inner-city LA</u>	<u>MN</u>
<i>Average income: \$24,705</i>	<i>\$37,373</i>
<i>Below FPL: 38%/56%</i>	<i>11.6%</i>
<i>Black/Latino: 57%/80%</i>	<i>9%</i>
<i>Uninsured: 24%/41%</i>	<i>8.8%</i>



LA County vs. Minnesota

Hospital Days per 1,000 Medicare Patients

2,429 Central LA County

1,777 in rest of LA County

1,613 in MN

LA looks like MN if the Core Poverty Areas are eliminated

Health Spending Growth

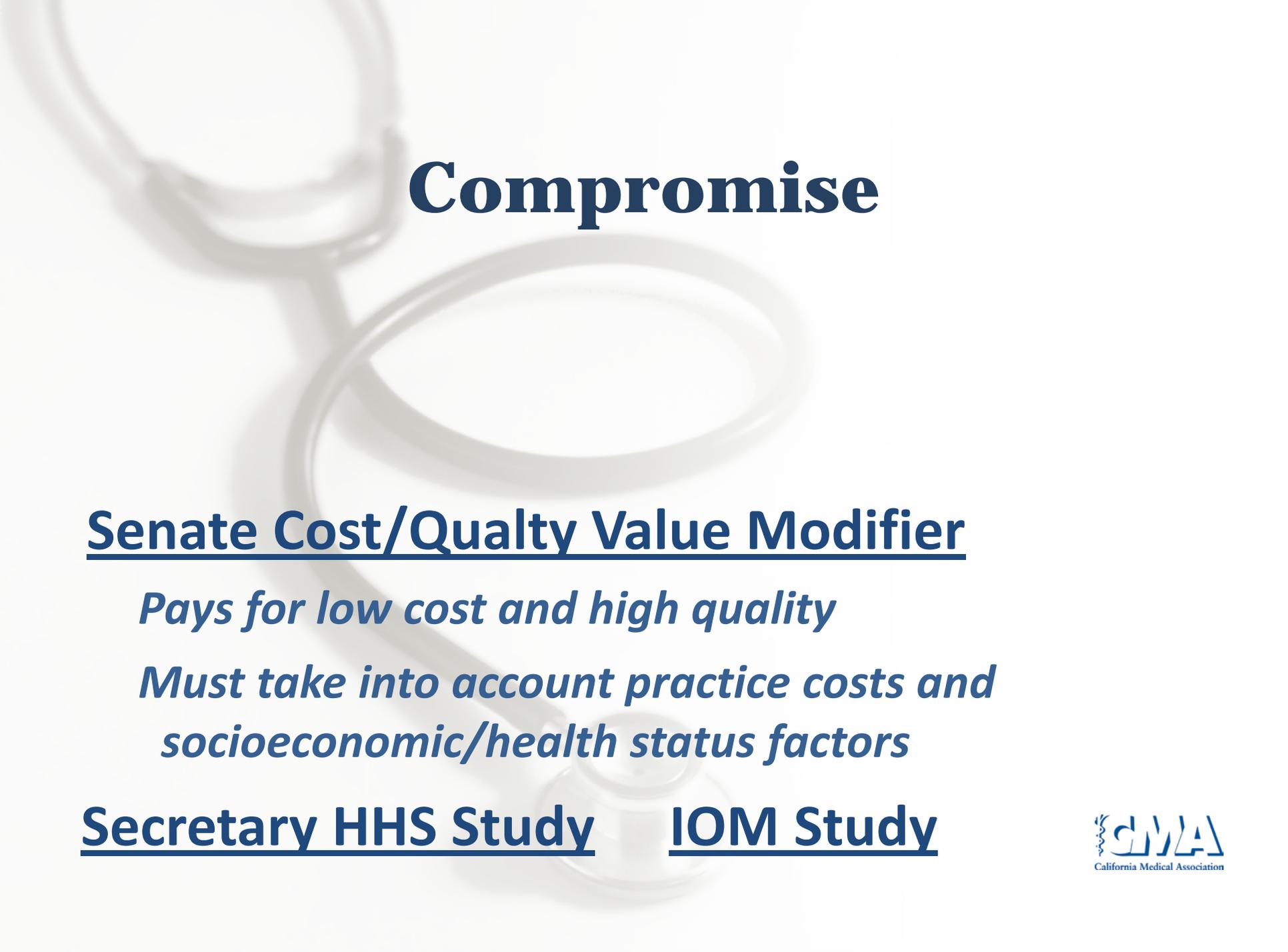
Midwest states argue that paying for value is the best approach to bending the cost curve in US health spending.

Yet rates of spending growth are higher in Midwest states

Minneapolis, MN -- 4.3%, LA -- 3%

Marshfield, WI -- 4.02%, SF -- 2.4%

Iowa -- 4.1%, Boston -- 3%



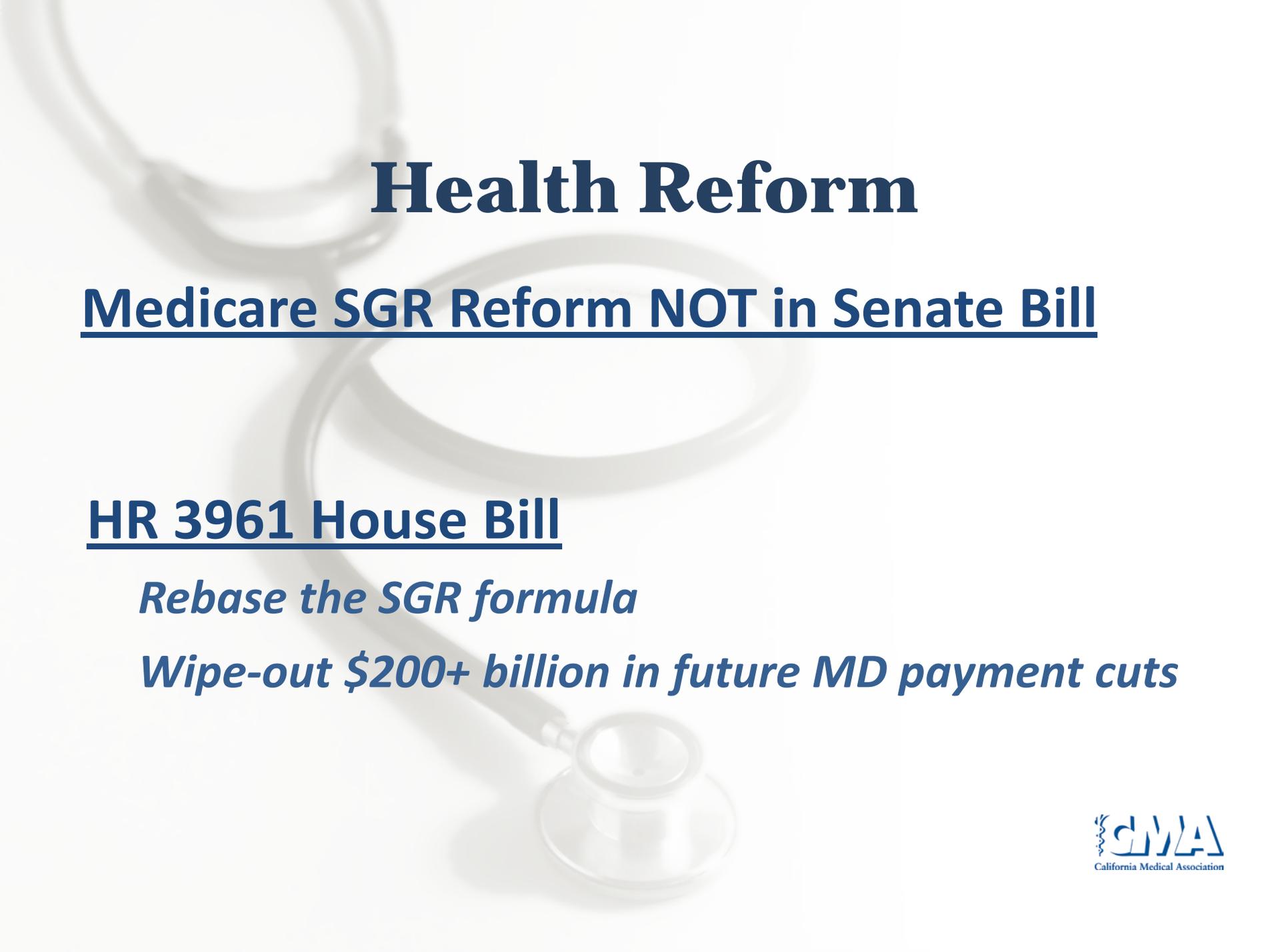
Compromise

Senate Cost/Quality Value Modifier

Pays for low cost and high quality

Must take into account practice costs and socioeconomic/health status factors

Secretary HHS Study **IOM Study**



Health Reform

Medicare SGR Reform NOT in Senate Bill

HR 3961 House Bill

Rebase the SGR formula

Wipe-out \$200+ billion in future MD payment cuts



Health Reform

Medicare SGR

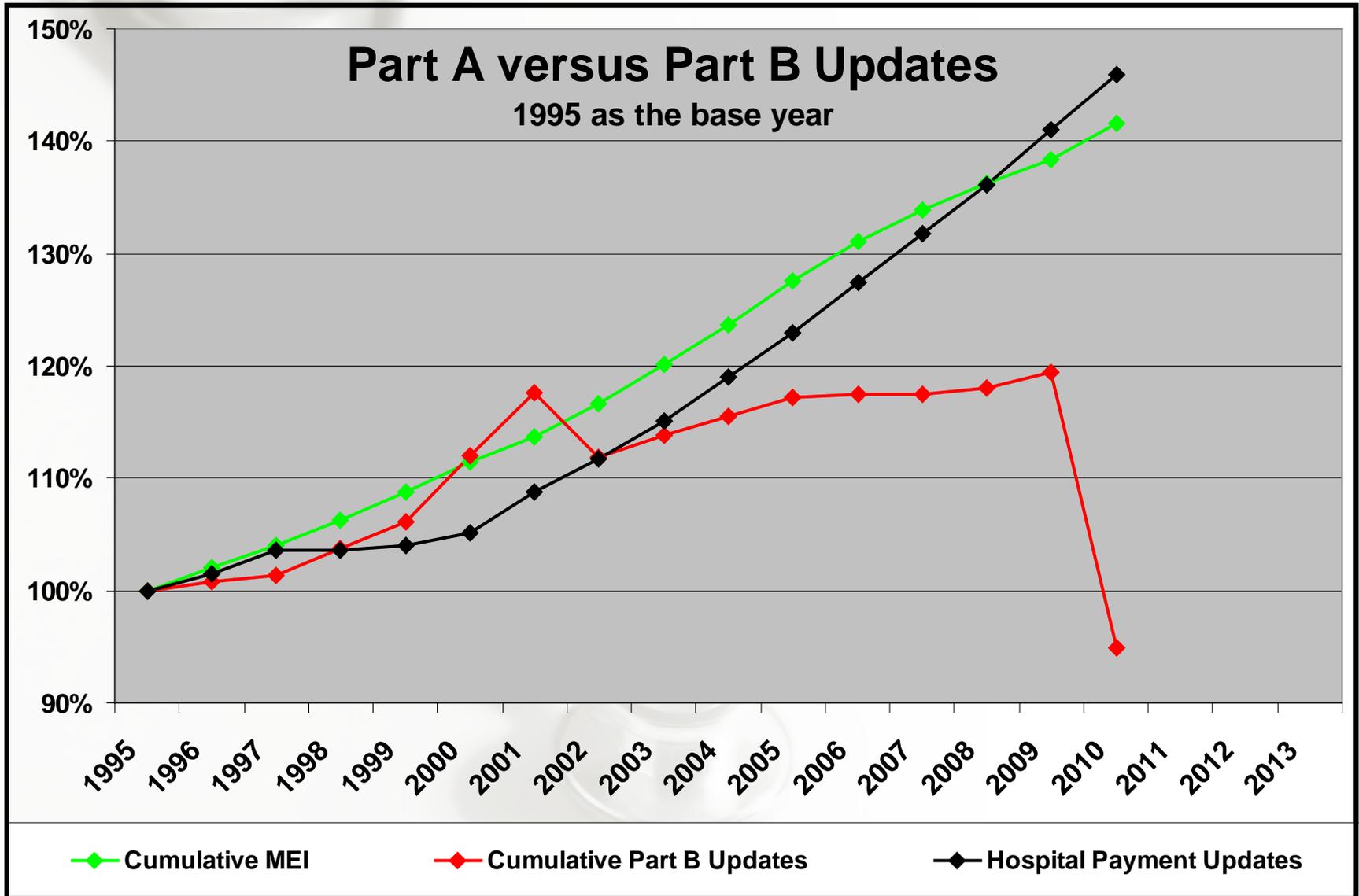
2011 Deal

Stopped 21% Cut

2.2% Payment Update

Facing 30% Cut 2012

SGR vs. MEI





Health Reform

Medicare Reform

10% Primary Care Bonus 2011 -- 2016

For internal medicine, family practice, geriatrics and pediatrics

For office visits, home visits, nursing facility visits

60% of Part B Charges



Health Reform

Medicare Reform

10% Rural General Surgery Bonus 2011 -- 2016

Surgeons in HPSAs billing 10 or 90 day global



Health Reform

Medicare Reform

Medical Homes

Accountable Care Organizations

*Hospitals: Bundling, Hospital-acquired Infections,
Readmissions, DSH*

*Medicare Advantage Cuts but Bonuses for
Meeting Quality Standards*

Health Reform

Medicare Reform

Comparative Effectiveness Research

Clinical tool for physicians

Prohibition on using information to make coverage, benefit and payment decisions

Quality Improvement

PQRI bonuses 0.5 – 1%; penalties 2014

Public reporting Medicare & Private 2013

CMS Innovation Center; National strategy

Health Reform

Medicaid Rates

Increases Medi-Cal rates for primary care up to Medicare levels 2013 -- 2014

Family practice, internal medicine, pediatrics

E & M services and immunizations

100% federally financed

Health Reform

Medicare Reform

Accountable Care Organizations-ACOs

Physician-led; No hospital involvement required

Loose affiliation, large medical groups, integrated systems

Coordinate care & report on quality

Shared savings to ACO for reducing Part A & B expenditures in region: Benchmark

Pathway to anti-trust relief



Health Reform

ACO

Traditional FFS

Multi-specialty – 5,000 patients

3 year Commitment

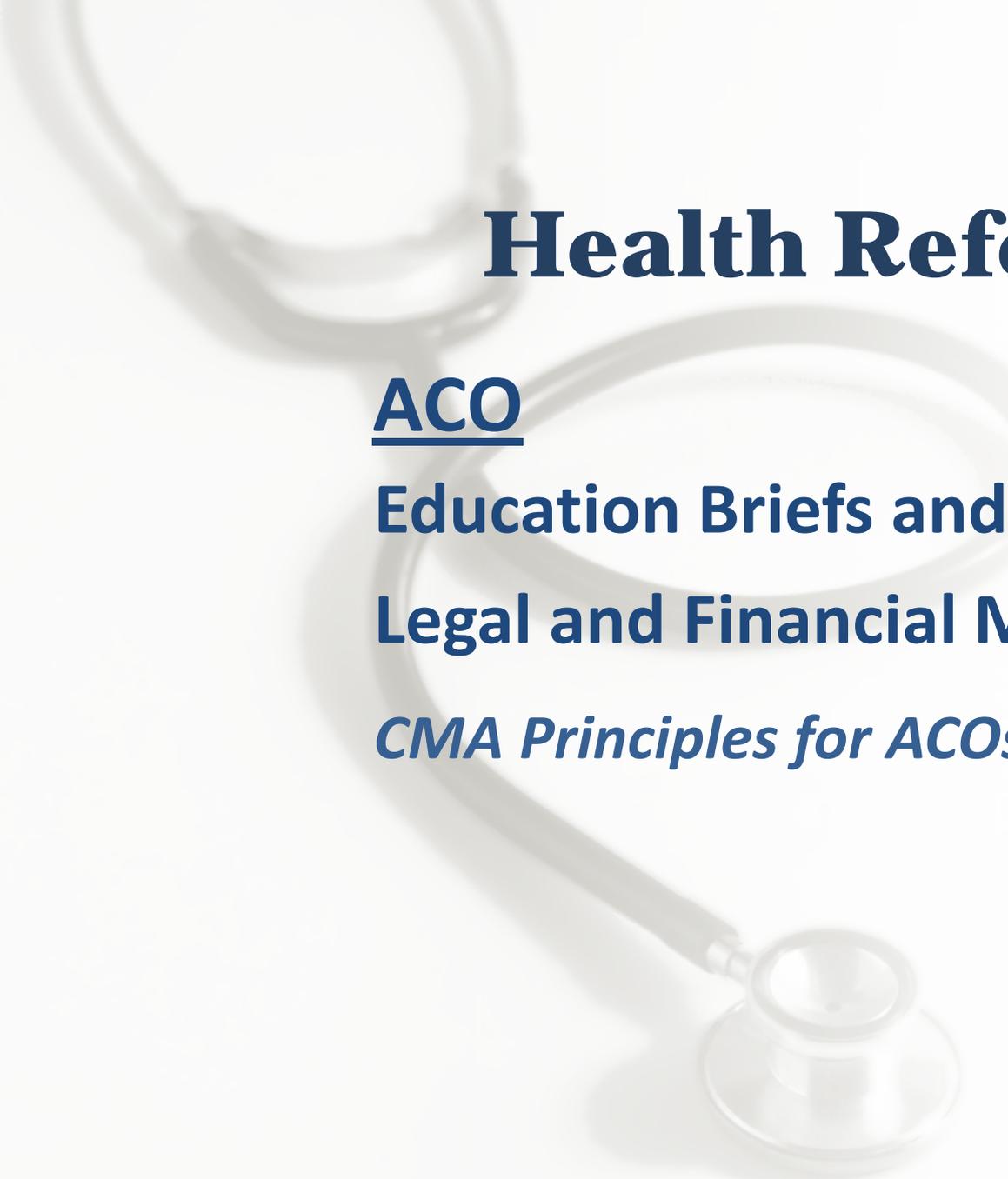
Legal and Financial Structure

Health Reform

- ACO Regulations
- Burdensome Requirements
- Governance
- 65 Quality Measures – PQRI/Hospital
- Spending Benchmark Good for California
- Risk/Cost Adjusted; National Growth Rate
- 2 Payment Tracks:50-65% Shared Savings
- Downside Financial Risk

Health Reform

- ACO Regulations
- Patient Assignment
- Anti-Trust Relief
- Fraud and Abuse Waivers



Health Reform

ACO

Education Briefs and Webinars

Legal and Financial Models

CMA Principles for ACOs

Profound Changes

- Driven by Private Sector
- Accelerated by Health Care Reform
- Predictions: Physician Consolidation
- Independent Practice Model in Decline
- Larger Physician Groups
- Physicians Aligning with Hospitals
- Foundations, ACOs, Medical Homes
- Concierge Direct Practice Physicians

Profound Changes

- Required Capabilities:
- Coordination of Care
- HIT-reporting and communication
- Quality Improvement/Quality Reporting
- Private Sector/Medicare: PQRI&Value Modifier/Health Exchanges/Public Website
- Reduce Clinical Variation
- Achieve Efficiencies and Show Value

Profound Changes

- New Payment Models in Health Reform
- SGR Transformation
- Independent Medicare Advisory Board (IPAB)
- Medical Home
- Partial and Full Capitation
- Shared Savings Payments

Profound Changes

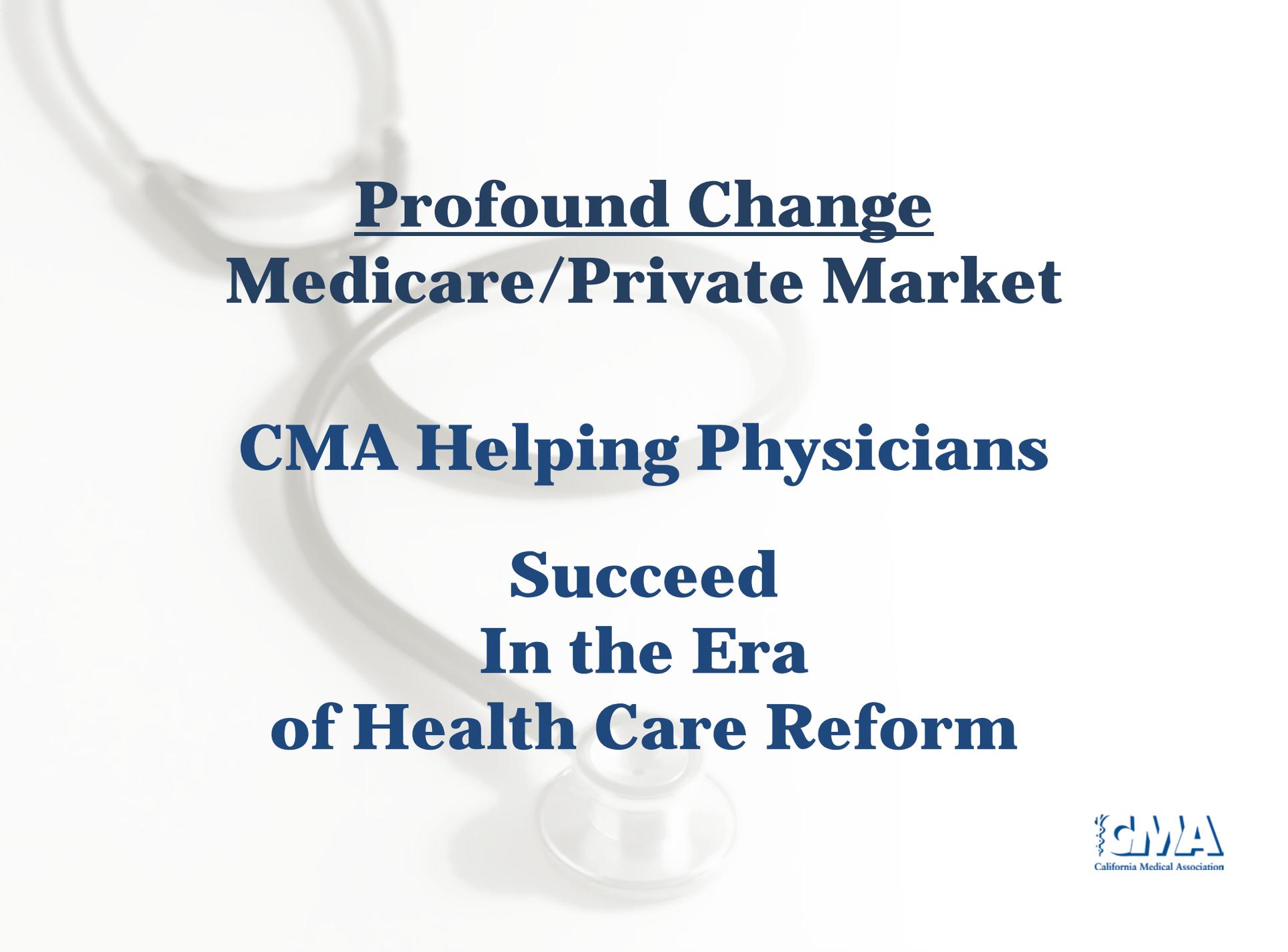
- New Payment Models Continued
- Value Modifier Payment Methodology
Payment based on quality reporting and individual physician spending above or below the national per capita level.
- Quality Reporting Bonus
- E-Prescribing Bonus
- HIT Adoption Funding
- Primary Care Bonus

Profound Changes

- New Hospital Payment Changes Impacting Physicians:
- Bundling
- Hospital Readmissions
- Hospital Acquired Infections
- Reduced DSH Payments
- GME Funding

Health Reform Profound Changes

- CMS Innovation Center
- CMA Draft “Unofficial” Proposals
- Registries
- Reducing Clinical Variation
- ACO Transition Model for Solo/Small Groups
- Feedback Bonus Program (Util/Quality)
- Role for Specialties and Local Medical Societies



**Profound Change
Medicare/Private Market**

CMA Helping Physicians

**Succeed
In the Era
of Health Care Reform**

Health Reform

Revenue

Medicare cuts (mostly to non-MDs)

Fees on HP, Pharma, device manufacturers

Cadillac tax on health plans

Increase in Medicare tax

Higher income earners \$250,000

*Tax on net investment income & capital gains
from certain sources*

Goal of Policy-Makers

Shared Responsibility

Everyone Must Contribute

Individuals Must Purchase Insurance

Employers Must Offer Coverage or Pay

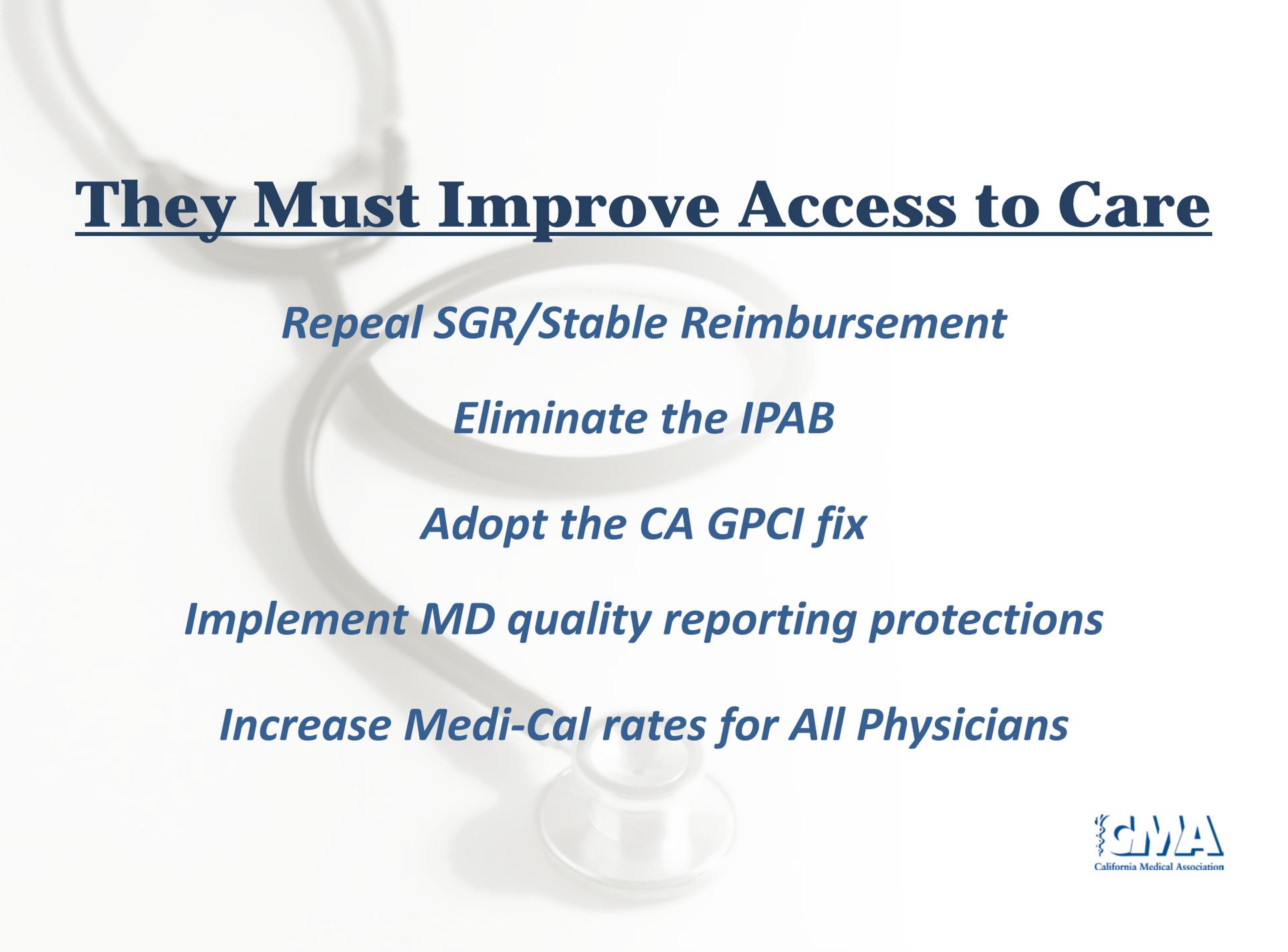
**Insurers Must Meet Market Reforms
and Benefit Requirements**

*Providers Must Be More Accountable, Efficient
and Coordinate Care*



What You Can Do Meet with Your Representative

**THEY MUST FULFILL THE PROMISE OF
UNIVERSAL COVERAGE BY ENSURING THAT
EVERYONE HAS A DOCTOR**



They Must Improve Access to Care

Repeal SGR/Stable Reimbursement

Eliminate the IPAB

Adopt the CA GPCI fix

Implement MD quality reporting protections

Increase Medi-Cal rates for All Physicians