



Don't Let Downside Risk Get You Down

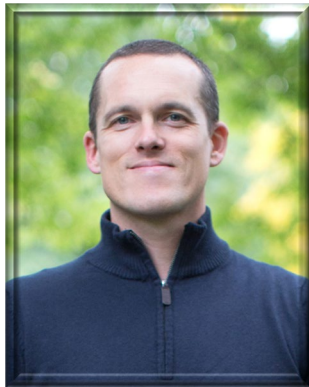
Effectively right-sizing your risk exposure, Part 1

Today's Presenters



Scott Machut, CPA, FLMI

Vice President, Sales for Reinsurance and Provider Excess

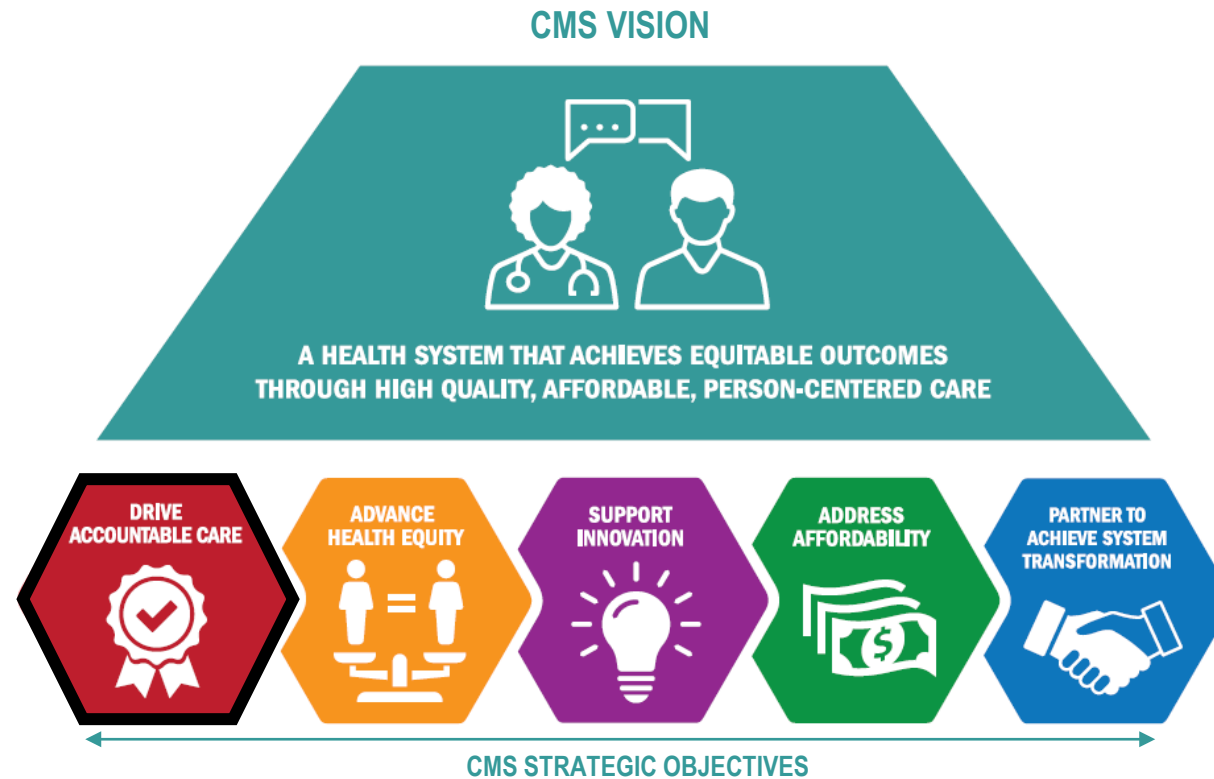


Rick Lassow, FSA, MAAA

Vice President, Underwriting and Actuarial

Understanding the Risk

CMS Vision and Objectives



CMS expects all Medicare beneficiaries with Parts A and B to be in a care relationship with accountability for quality and total cost of care *by the end of the decade (2030)*.

The Road to Risk-Bearing

2016: NextGen ACO moves select ACOs to greater risk bearing arrangements

2023 MSSP performance year: 456 ACOs, 10.9M assigned beneficiaries

- One-sided
 - Basic track A&B – 151 ACOs (33%)
- Two-sided
 - Basic Track C&D, 19 ACOs (4%)
 - Track E, 125 ACOs (28%)
 - Enhanced, 161 ACOs (35%)

2012: MSSP and Pioneer ACO models introduce providers to greater risks

2021: Direct Contracting model (transitioned to ACO REACH 1/1/23)

2023 REACH

- 132 participants
- Risk-sharing options
 - Professional (50% svgs/losses)
 - Global (100% svgs/losses)

Types of Risk-taking Provider Organizations

At-risk health care providers can include:

- Accountable care organizations (ACOs)
- Hospital systems
- Integrated delivery systems
- Independent physician organizations (IPOs)
- Physician groups
- Physician hospital organizations (PHOs)



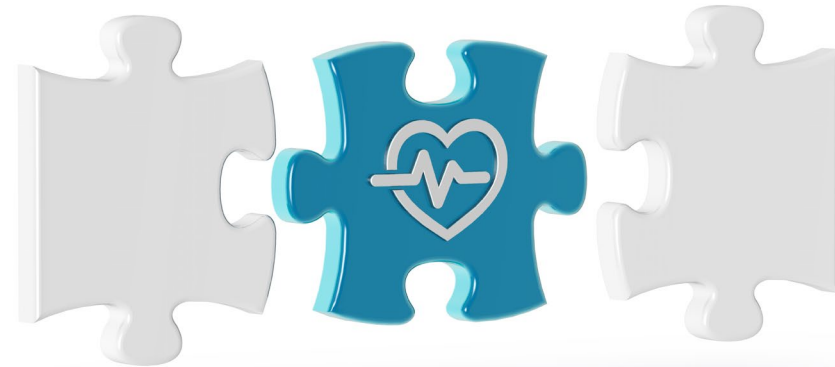
Scope of Provider Risk-Taking

- Full/global risk
- Partial risk
 - Professional only
 - Hospital only
 - In-network only
 - Specific bundles/episodes
- Shared risk – hospital(s) and physicians jointly enter a global risk arrangement, each with defined responsibility for certain services
- Any option may include carve-outs



Carve-outs: by Choice or by Design

- Transplant
 - Still exists, but used to be more common when transplant risk was a major driver of large claims
- Gene Therapy
 - Stand-alone products not widely available to providers, but may be coming soon



Carve-outs: by Choice or by Design





- Rx
 - Often used when hospital and physician risk are split apart in the DOFR and Rx is retained by the payer
 - Some Medicaid programs carve out Rx (or just gene therapy) from managed care, necessarily resulting in carve-out to provider
 - Medicare Part D has historically covered most high dollar Rx claims, yet some insurers do put providers at risk for Rx.
 - Beginning in 2025, insurers will be at risk for 60% of catastrophic Part D Rx, not 15%



Financial Risk-Sharing: Alternative Payment Models

- Payment models with no risk sharing
 - Fee for service
 - Pay for quality reporting (steppingstone to financial risk sharing)
- Payment models with risk sharing
 - 1-sided cost of care / upside only
 - 2-sided cost of care / upside & downside
 - Any option may also include financial incentives for quality outcomes

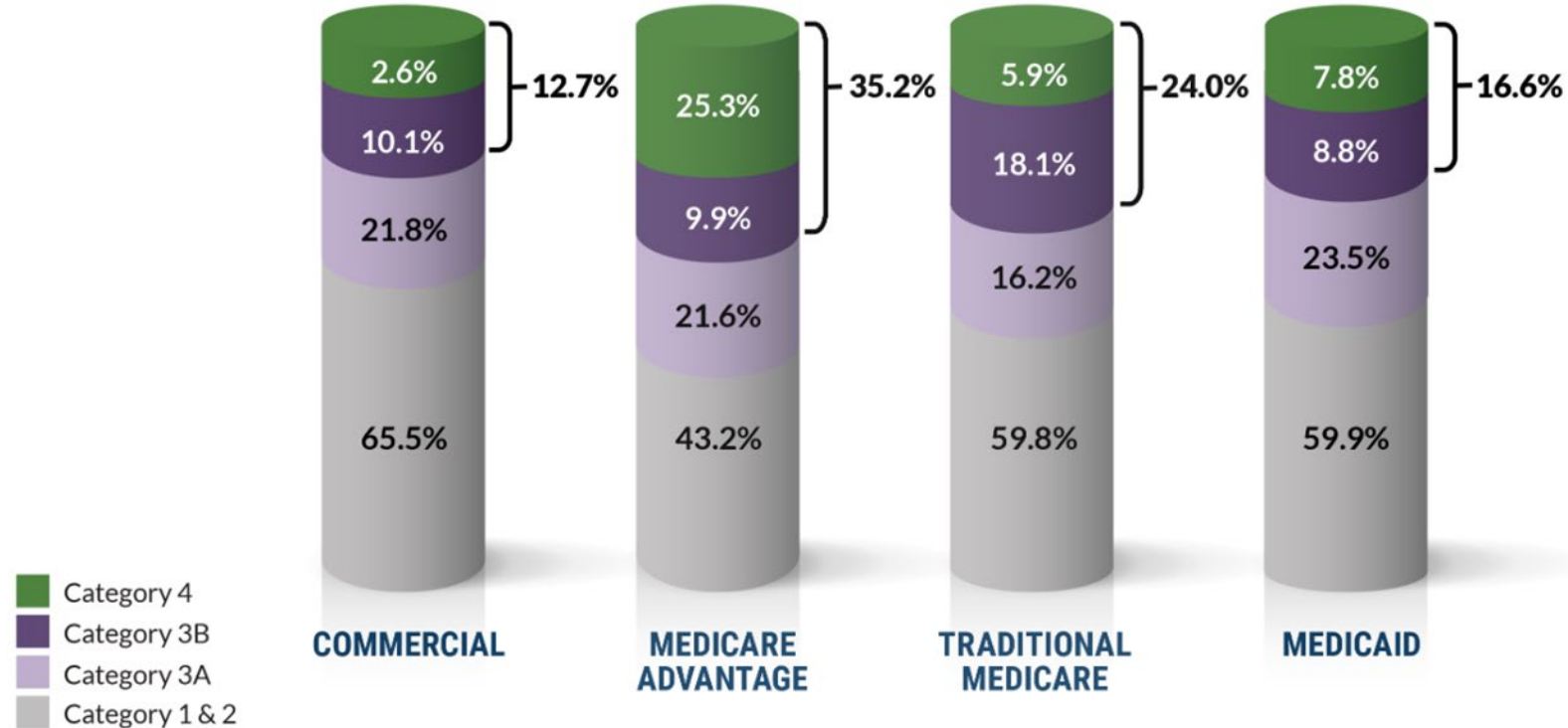
Alternative Payment Models (APMs)

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

Credit: APM Measurement Health Care. Progress of Alternative Payment Models 2020 – 2021 Methodology Report HCP LAN

Trends in Provider Risk-sharing

In 2021,
19.6% of U.S. health care payments, flowed through Categories 3B-4 models.
In each market, Categories 3B-4 payments accounted for:

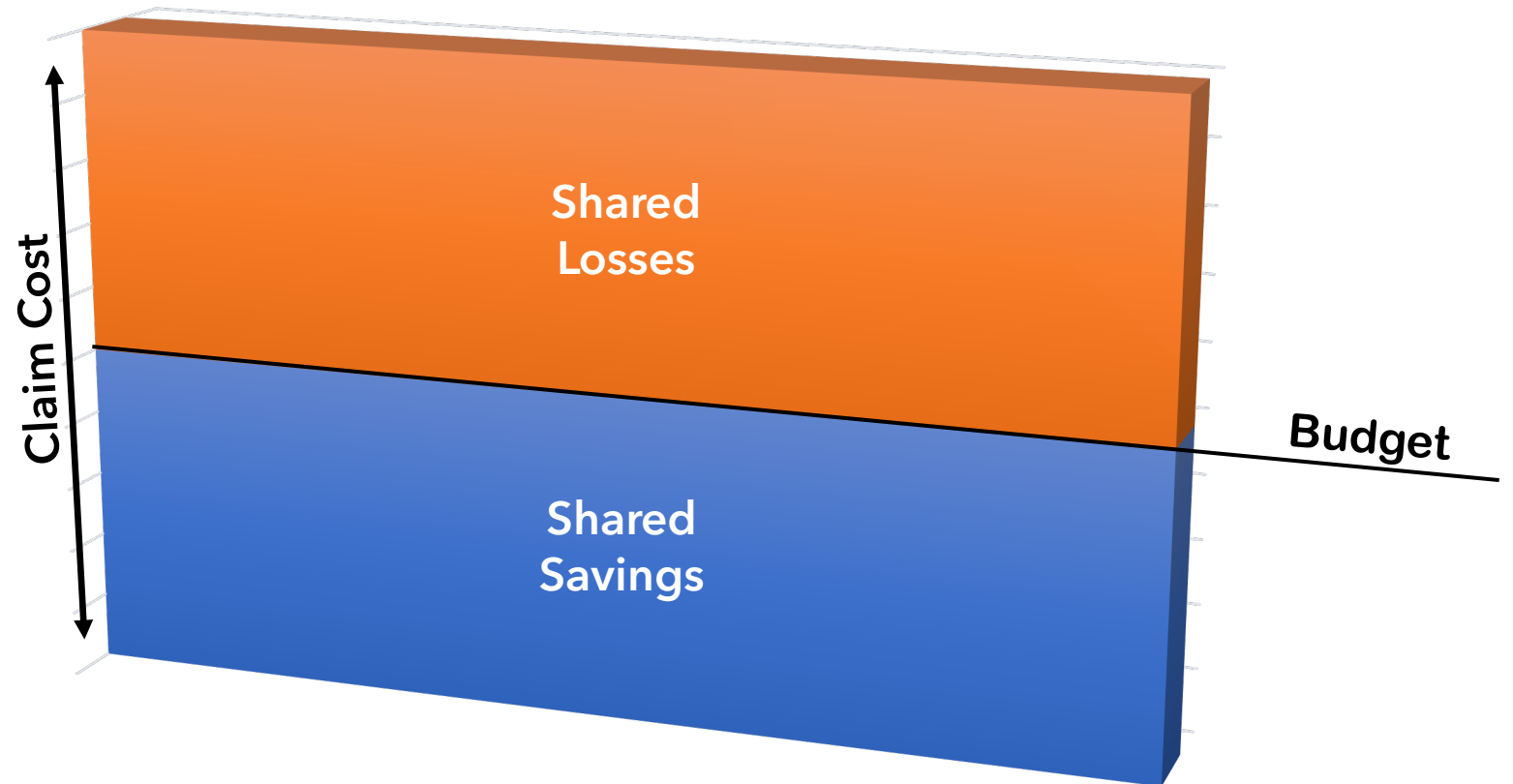


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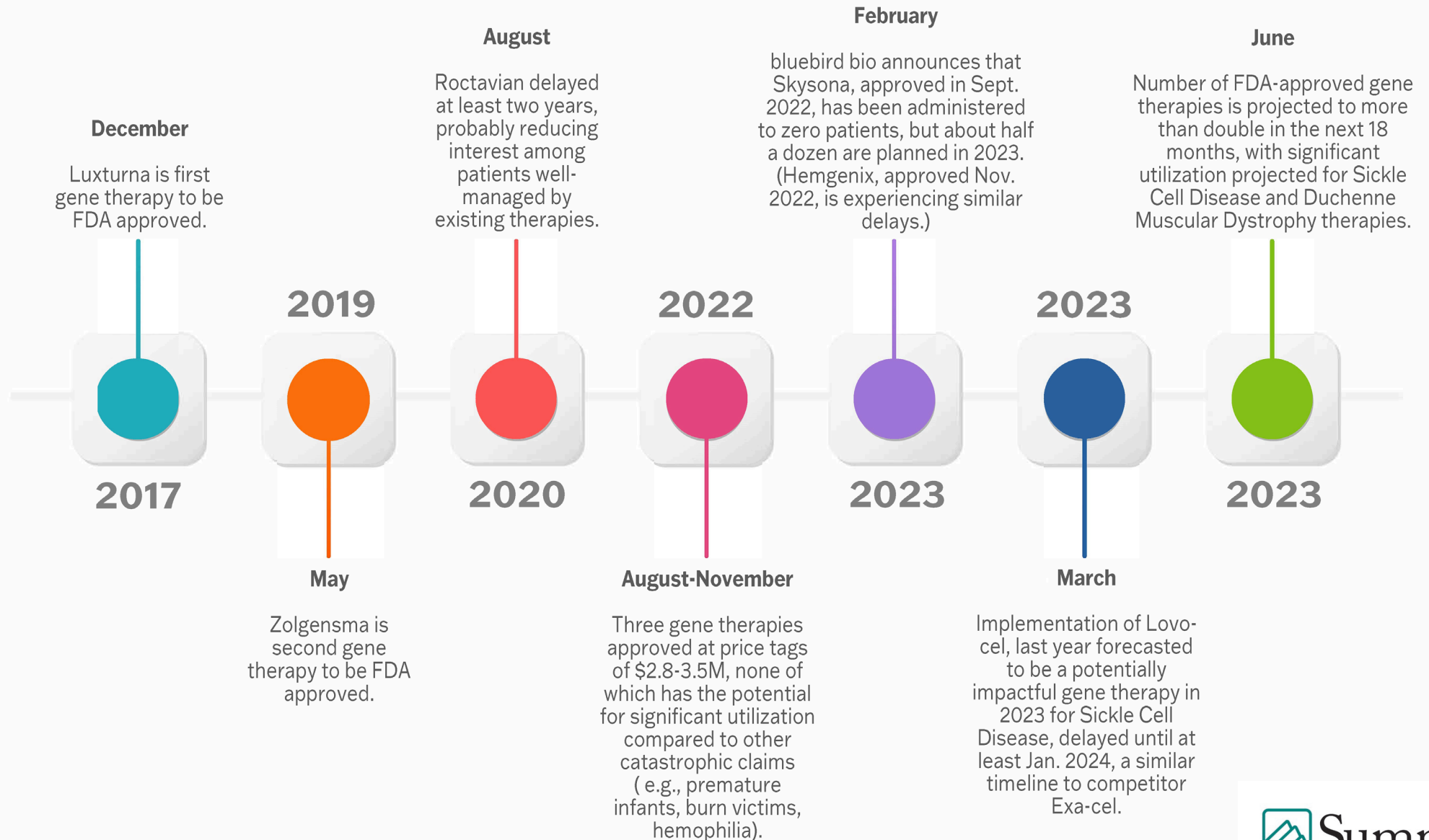
How Did Claim Cost Compare to My Budget?

Risks

- Utilization
- Large claims
 - Complex cancer
 - Neonatal
 - Burns
 - Hemophilia
 - Gene therapies



Is the Gene Therapy Tsunami Real?



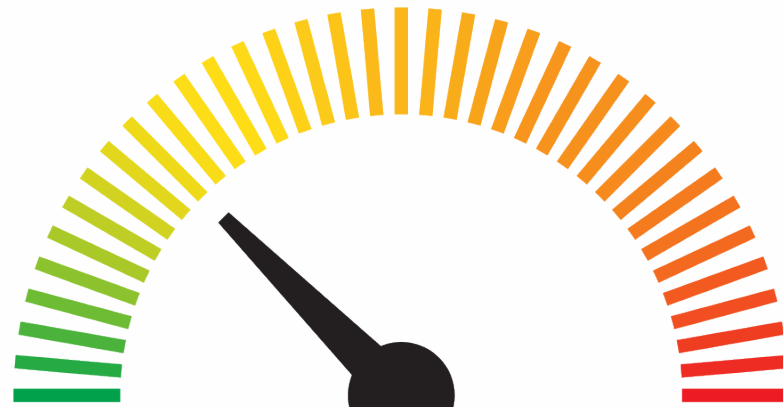
Poll: What Do You Think?

1. **The gene therapy tsunami is real:** By 2028, gene therapies will lead to at least one major change in US health care financing.
2. **The tsunami is real (but...):** Gene therapies will continue to be approved and administered at an increasing rate, but our current health care financing system will absorb it without major changes.
3. **The tsunami isn't real:** In 2028 only about 1x-3x as many gene therapies will be administered to patients as in 2023.
4. **Not sure**

SELECT ONE

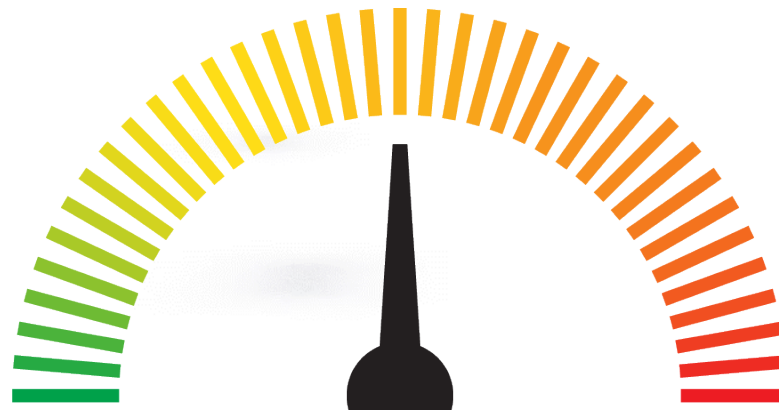
Cell & Gene Therapy Trends: \$2-4M Claims

- Commercial – potentially significant but relatively low impact
 - There are currently many causes for million-dollar hospital stays
 - Gene therapies will continue to add to this mix



Cell & Gene Therapy Trends: \$2-4M Claims

- Medicare – moderate impact
 - Hospital payment rates are much lower than commercial, so million-dollar claims are relatively rare, but few gene therapies apply to seniors
 - Catastrophic claims are driven by specialty drug, particularly for cancer
 - CAR-T is contributing to this trend



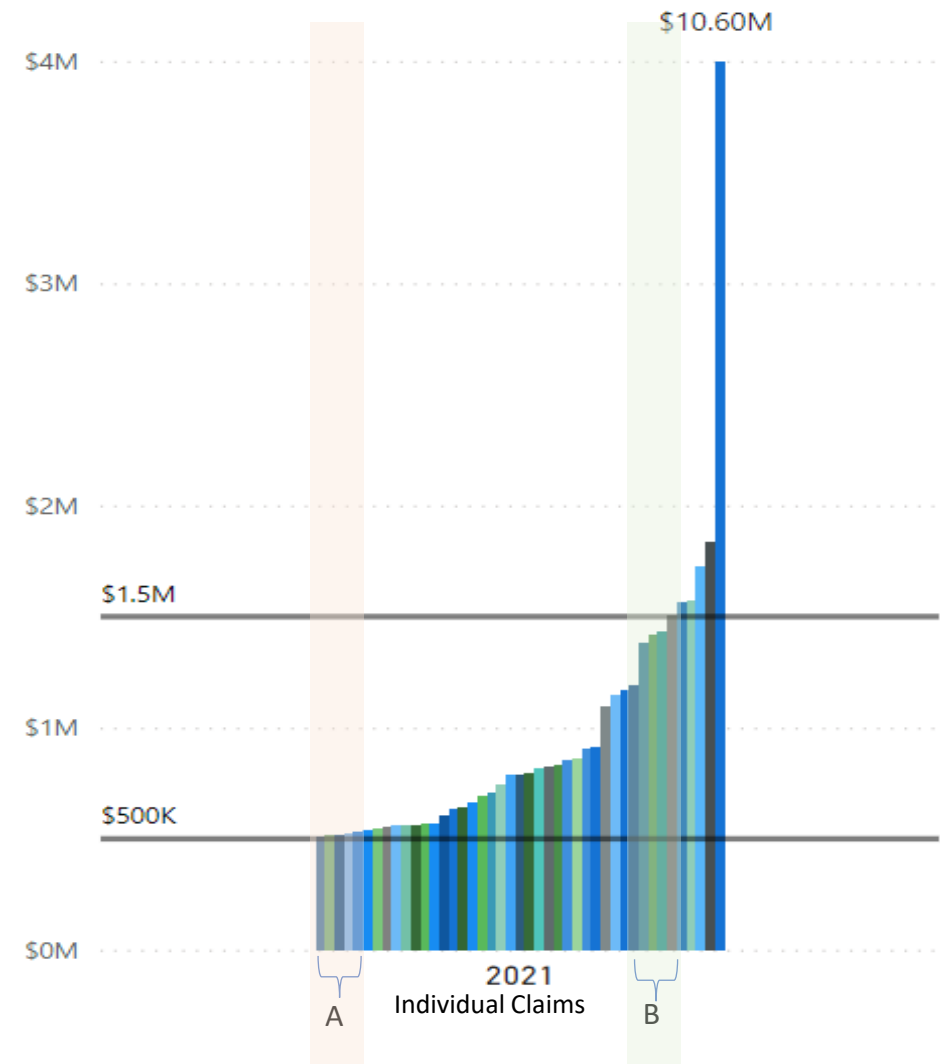
Cell & Gene Therapy Trends: \$2-4M Claims

- Medicaid – high impact
 - While payment rates are even lower than Medicare, million-dollar claims are much more common, primarily due to premature infants
 - Reinsurance deductibles tend to be high, so gene therapy is dramatically increasing rates, particularly for Medicaid child populations



The Risk is Real: Large Claims

- A large claim for an insurance company is so rare, the risk may appear to be zero to a provider over many years of taking risk
- Meanwhile, a large claim for provider taking risk might not even register as unusual for an insurance company



Risk Appetite

- How much risk do I have today?
 - Requirements (e.g. payer truncation, carve-outs)
- What is my risk tolerance?
- What are my options for the risk I need to mitigate?
 - Elect coverage from payer (CMS or insurer)
 - Explore third-party PXS coverage



PXS Coverage for Risk Protection

- Aggregate coverage
 - Insurance policy pays out when claims for all covered members, in aggregate, exceed say 105% of expected claims
 - Example:
 - Expected claims are \$1,000 per member per month
 - 100,000 member months are covered
 - Expected annual claims are \$100 million
 - The policy might reimburse any claims above \$105 million
- Availability
 - A few insurers offer aggregate coverage to MSSP and REACH ACOs
 - PXS aggregate coverage is rarely available for other coverages



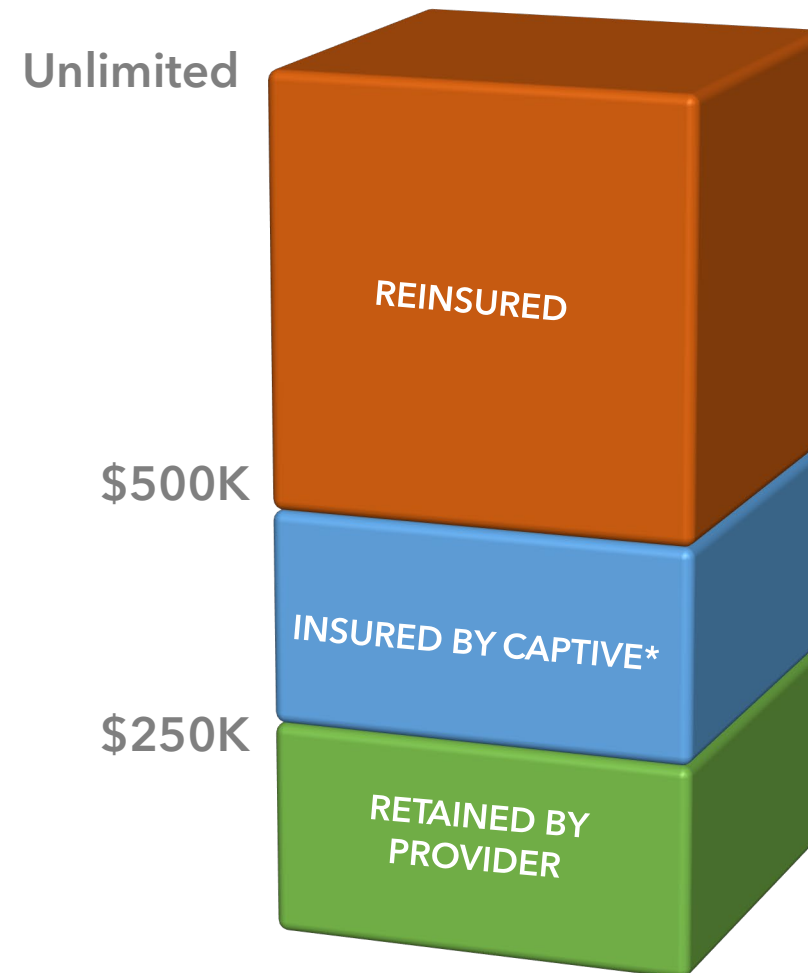
PXS Coverage for Risk Protection

- Specific coverage (our focus today)
 - Insurance policy pays out when any member's total annual claims exceed the deductible
 - Example
 - Deductible is \$500k
 - 10,000 members are covered
 - 9,997 members have annual claims below \$500k
 - 3 members have claims of \$550k, \$750k, and \$1M
 - Insurance policy reimburses $\$50k + \$250k + \$500k = \$800k$
- Availability
 - Select insurers offer specific coverage in most jurisdictions
 - Some providers use captive insurance companies (“captives”) to access the much larger reinsurance market for specific coverage



PXS Coverage Using a Captive

- Example of specific excess coverage using a captive
- ACOs owned by health systems often have captives already place for hospital and professional liability (HPL) and/or medical malpractice



*Owned by provider's parent company

Payer truncation vs. Commercial/3rd Party PXS

Program	Payer Truncation: Advantages	3 rd Party PXS: Advantages
All Programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low cost when payer includes no expense margin • When payer uses a pooled rate: favorable terms for higher-cost providers • Simplicity: Integrated with risk-sharing arrangement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When payer uses a pooled rate: favorable terms for lower-cost providers • Availability of higher deductibles to retain more risk/savings opportunity • Customization such as domestic facility carve-outs • Simplicity: Ability to combine multiple risk contracts • Ability to use a captive to pool risk with other lines • Experience refund
Medicare REACH ACOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low cost: No expense margin • Cash flow: Year-end settlement instead of monthly premium payments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Much simpler than CMS's risk-adjusted deductibles • Availability of higher deductibles to retain more risk/savings opportunity
Medicare Shared Savings Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Required by CMS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A

Summary

- CMS continues to be the catalyst behind value-based care risk sharing.
 - Extends to all product lines
 - Has led to many types of risk-taking provider organizations
- Downside risk is real.
 - Cell and gene therapy costs introduce a new level of potential volatility
- Downside risk for provider organizations is insurable!
 - Specific: protection from single member's catastrophic loss
 - Aggregate: protection across entire membership
 - Both

What Do I Do Now?

Don't Let Downside Risk Get You Down, Part 2

Thursday, October 5, 1pm EDT

- Understanding third-party provider excess (PXS) product
- How to determine an appropriate deductible
- Coinsurance, annual max, incurred, and paid: what they mean and why they matter
- Customization options and lasers
- Unique considerations for ACO REACH



Q & A

Stop by our virtual booth at VBCExhibitHall.com



Enter booth



Thank you!

Scott Machut
612-749-0190
smachut@summit-re.com

Rick Lassow
651-200-4340
rlassow@summit-re.com