

POLICY ANALYSIS

A Review of Physician-Focused Payment Model Technical Advisory Committee (PTAC) Voting Patterns and Comments on Proposed Physician-Focused Payment Models as of December 2019

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Executive Summary

The Medicare Access and CHIP Reauthorization Act of 2015 (MACRA) significantly changed Medicare fee-for-service (FFS) physician payment methods. The law also specifically encouraged development of alternative payment models (APMs) known as physician-focused payment models (PFPMs) and created the Physician-Focused Payment Model Technical Advisory Committee (PTAC). MACRA established the Committee to review stakeholder-submitted PFPM proposals and provide comments and recommendations to the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS). The 11-member PTAC, composed of individuals with national recognition for their expertise in PFPMs and related delivery of care under the Medicare program, begins review of PFPM proposals through preliminary review teams (PRTs), which typically consist of three PTAC members, including at least one physician.¹ Each PRT conducts a preliminary analysis of the proposed model and writes a report to the full PTAC. The PRT's report assesses the extent to which the proposed model meets the Secretary's regulatory criteria for PFPMs and is used by the full PTAC in its review and deliberation on the proposal. PTAC members evaluate, deliberate, and vote on each proposed PFPM at a public meeting. PTAC then summarizes its comments and recommendation in a report to the Secretary of HHS.

In this report, two approaches are applied to describe patterns in how members of PTAC assessed payment models submitted to the Committee to date: 1) describing Committee members' votes on PFPM proposals deliberated on by PTAC; and 2) analyzing Committee member's comments regarding how the proposals relate to the 10 criteria for PFPMs established by the Secretary, as conveyed in each report to the Secretary (RTS). By summarizing patterns and themes garnered from an analysis of PTAC's assessment of the proposed models submitted for PTAC's review, this report may be useful for understanding the breadth, objectives and variation of alternative payment models submitted by stakeholders. This report can also potentially be useful in providing insights regarding the findings derived from the Committee's analysis of the proposals relative to the Secretary's criteria.

Findings

As of December 2019, PTAC had submitted 22 RTSs regarding 24 proposed models. (PTAC concluded that the criteria for PFPMs established by the Secretary are not applicable to two of the 24 proposals.)

Voting

PTAC's voting on proposed models varied by criterion and among PTAC members. The 10 criteria established by the Secretary include scope, quality and cost, payment methodology, value over volume, flexibility, ability to be evaluated, integration and care coordination, patient choice, patient safety, and health information technology. Definitions for each criterion are available in Exhibit 2.

Three of the Secretary's criteria were key differentiators. Among the 22 proposed models for which PTAC made a recommendation to the Secretary, the major differentiating criteria in PTAC voting

¹ Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation. FAQs: Physician-Focused Payment Model Technical Advisory Committee. U.S. Department of Health & Human Services. <https://aspe.hhs.gov/faqs-physician-focused-payment-model-technical-advisory-committee>. Accessed July 8, 2019.

patterns were quality and cost (N=17 met this criterion), payment methodology (N=11 met this criterion), and integration and care coordination (N=14 met this criterion).

Votes varied across PTAC members. Among the five proposed models recommended for implementation, PTAC members generally voted similarly on most of the Secretary’s criteria. However, for three of these models, there was wide variation in voting on the payment methodology criterion. For proposed models recommended for testing or limited-scale testing, there was wide variation in PTAC voting for some models on scope, quality and cost, payment methodology, value over volume, integration and care coordination, and patient safety criteria. (See Appendix Exhibit 1 and Appendix Exhibit 2 for a summary of PTAC voting by proposed model and criterion.)

Themes

Analysis of PTAC comments across proposals identified several key themes and insights across six domains that were related, but not identical to, the Secretary’s criteria:

- **Scope and Scalability:** provide new opportunities for APM participation; provide new services for Medicare beneficiaries; identify issues in Medicare’s payment structure; avoid non-generalizable care delivery approaches; and address interaction with existing CMMI models, including potential opportunities to add additional services to existing models.
- **Quality:** design care models to improve quality; tie payment to quality; measure patient experience; and address quality assurance.
- **Payment Model:** explore a fee schedule change; justify payment amounts; clarify accountability; consider whether two-sided risk is appropriate; consider whether shared savings and penalties based on total cost of care are appropriate; identify positive and negative incentives created by the payment model; and use risk adjustment.
- **Evidence and Evaluability:** describe how the proposed model can be evaluated; provide evaluation results for previously tested models; strengthen evidence for the model; conduct real-world testing; and ensure sufficient sample sizes and relevant comparison groups.
- **Care Coordination, Care Integration, and Shared Decision-Making:** describe formal integration and care coordination approach; explain how integration and care coordination will be incentivized and ensured; ensure that integration and care coordination focuses on the whole patient, not just the targeted disease; describe how patient preferences and individual needs would be considered; and develop formal shared decision-making processes.
- **Health Information Technology:** use novel technologies where appropriate; describe beneficiary and provider burden; avoid proprietary technology; and describe how health information technology will be used.

Summary

Among the 22 proposed models for which PTAC provided a recommendation to the Secretary, the Committee found that more than 80 percent of the proposed models met the scope, value over volume, flexibility, ability to be evaluated, patient choice, patient safety, and health information technology criteria. The Committee found that all of the proposals met the flexibility criterion, and all but one met

the scope criterion. In addition, there was broad agreement between PRT and PTAC voting on most criteria—though the full PTAC was more likely to determine that a proposed model met the scope criterion (21 proposed models) than the PRT (16 proposed models). By contrast, however, the Committee found that less than 80 percent of the proposed models met the payment methodology, quality and cost, and integration and care coordination criteria—suggesting that it was more difficult for the proposed models to meet these remaining three criteria. The Committee found that only 11 proposed models met the payment methodology criterion, 17 met the quality and cost criterion, and 14 met the integration and care coordination criterion. PTAC members also differed in how they scored proposals for each of these criteria, underscoring their importance to the deliberative process. The payment methodology criterion, in particular, was a significant source of voting variation among PTAC members.

Purpose and Overview

This report describes patterns in how members of the Physician-Focused Payment Model Technical Advisory Committee (PTAC) have assessed proposed payment models submitted to the Committee as of December 31, 2019. Analyses are presented for Committee member votes on 24 physician-focused payment model (PFPM) proposals submitted to PTAC and the Committee's comments on how the proposals relate to the 10 criteria established by the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) for PFPMs. The focus is on identifying patterns and themes that resulted from these analyses and reviews of PFPMs, relative to the Secretary's criteria.

The report is organized as follows:

- Background on PTAC proposals, voting rules, and reports to the Secretary
- Data and methods used to produce this analysis
- Findings from the analysis of PTAC voting patterns
- Findings from the synthesis of themes identified in PTAC member comments
- Discussion

Background

The Medicare Access and CHIP Reauthorization Act of 2015 (MACRA) significantly changed Medicare fee-for-service (FFS) physician payment methods. The law also specifically encouraged development of alternative payment models (APMs) known as physician-focused payment models (PFPMs) and created PTAC to review stakeholder-proposed PFPMs and provide comments and recommendations to the Secretary of HHS. The 11-member PTAC, composed of individuals with national recognition for their expertise in PFPMs and related delivery of care under the Medicare program, begins its review of PFPM proposals with preliminary review teams (PRTs), which typically consist of three PTAC members, including at least one physician.² Each PRT conducts a preliminary analysis of the proposed model and writes a report to the full PTAC assessing the extent to which the proposed model meets the Secretary's regulatory criteria for PFPMs. This report is then used by the full PTAC to inform its review and deliberation on the proposal. PTAC members evaluate, deliberate, and vote on each proposed PFPM at a public meeting. PTAC then summarizes its comments and recommendation in a report to the Secretary of HHS.

Nature of Proposals Submitted

As of December 31, 2019, PTAC has submitted 22 RTSs regarding 24 proposed models.³ Exhibit 1 lists each of the proposals that are relevant to this report. As noted in the exhibit, proposed PFPMs come from a range of submitter types, including national provider associations or specialty societies, regional/local single-specialty physician practices, and other provider organizations. As described in the companion report, *A Review of Proposed Models Deliberated and Voted on by the Physician-Focused Payment Model Technical Advisory Committee (PTAC) as of December 2019*, the proposal submissions include a diverse array of providers, conditions, and settings. For example, some proposed PFPMs focus on beneficiaries with a particular health condition, such as cancer or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), while others consider a particular provider type or setting, such as primary care clinicians or inpatient hospital services. In addition, the proposed payment models may be grouped into three major categories: those with additional payments, those with per beneficiary per month payments and shared risk, and those with episode-based payments.

² Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation. FAQs: Physician-Focused Payment Model Technical Advisory Committee. U.S. Department of Health & Human Services. <https://aspe.hhs.gov/faqs-physician-focused-payment-model-technical-advisory-committee>. Accessed July 8, 2019.

³ This brief does not cover proposals that were submitted to PTAC but not discussed at a public meeting by the full Committee as of December 31, 2019. All reports to the Secretary (RTS) reviewed in this paper were made public by December 31, 2019. In addition, this paper does not cover six proposals that were withdrawn by the submitters.

Exhibit 1: PFPMs Reviewed in PTAC Reports to the Secretary as of December 2019

Full Proposal Name	Submitter	Abbreviated Name
Advanced Primary Care: A Foundational Alternative Payment Model (APC-APM) for Delivering Patient-Centered, Longitudinal, and Coordinated Care	American Academy of Family Physicians	AAFP
Patient and Caregiver Support for Serious Illness	American Academy of Hospice and Palliative Medicine	AAHPM
Acute Unscheduled Care Model (AUCM): Enhancing Appropriate Admissions	American College of Emergency Physicians	ACEP
The ACS-Brandeis Advanced APM	American College of Surgeons	ACS
Intensive Care Management in Skilled Nursing Facility Alternative Payment Model (ICM SNF APM)	Avera Health	Avera Health
Advanced Care Model (ACM) Service Delivery and Advanced Alternative Payment Model	Coalition to Transform Advanced Care	C-TAC
Alternative Payment Model for Improved Quality and Cost in Providing Home Hemodialysis to Geriatric Patients Residing in Skilled Nursing Facilities	Dialyze Direct	Dialyze Direct
An Innovative Model for Primary Care Office Payment	Jean Antonucci, MD	Dr. Antonucci
Medicare 3 Year Value Based Payment Plan (Medicare 3VBPP)	Zhou Yang, PhD, MHP	Dr. Yang
Oncology Bundled Payment Program Using CNA-Guided Care	Hackensack Meridian Health and Cota	HMH/Cota
Community Aging in Place – Advancing Better Living for elders (CAPABLE) Provider-Focused Payment Model	Johns Hopkins School of Nursing and Stanford Clinical Excellence Research Center	Hopkins/Stanford
Project Sonar	Illinois Gastroenterology Group and SonarMD	IGG/SonarMD
Making Accountable Sustainable Oncology Networks (MASON)	Innovative Oncology Business Solutions	IOBS
LUGPA APM for Initial Therapy of Newly Diagnosed Patients with Organ-Confined Prostate Cancer	Large Urology Group Practice Association	LUGPA
Annual Wellness Visit Billing at Rural Health Clinics	Mercy Accountable Care Organization	Mercy ACO
HaH Plus (Hospital at Home Plus) Provider-Focused Payment Model	Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai	Mount Sinai
Multi-Payer, Bundled Episode-of-Care Payment Model for Treatment of Chronic Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) Using Care Coordination by Employed Physicians in Hospital Outpatient Clinics	New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene	NYC DOHMH
The COPD and Asthma Monitoring Project	Pulmonary Medicine, Infectious Disease and Critical Care Consultants Medical Group	PMA

Full Proposal Name	Submitter	Abbreviated Name
Home Hospitalization: An Alternative Payment Model for Delivering Acute Care in the Home	Personalized Recovery Care	PRC
Incident ESRD Clinical Episode Payment Model	Renal Physicians Association	RPA
Bundled Payment for All Inclusive Outpatient Wound Care Services in Non-Hospital Based Setting	Seha Medical and Wound Care	Seha
Comprehensive Care Physician Payment Model	University of Chicago Medicine	UChicago
ACCESS Telemedicine: An Alternative Healthcare Delivery Model for Rural Cerebral Emergencies	University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center	UNMHSC
CMS Support of Wound Care in Private Outpatient Therapy Clinics: Measuring the Effectiveness of Physical or Occupational Therapy Intervention as the Primary Means of Managing Wounds in Medicare Recipients	Upstream Rehabilitation	Upstream

NOTE: Sorted alphabetically by abbreviated name.

The Preliminary Review Team

PTAC’s review of each submitted PFPM begins with a PRT typically consisting of three PTAC members including at least one physician.⁴ PRTs conduct a preliminary analysis of the proposed model for use in the full PTAC’s review and deliberation on the proposal. The PRT reviews and discusses each proposal and seeks additional information if needed. In order to clarify aspects of proposed models, PRTs also frequently send written questions or hold follow-up conversations with submitters. PRTs also can request additional quantitative or qualitative analyses, consult with clinical experts, obtain information on aspects of current Medicare programs that intersect with the proposal, and obtain actuarial consultation on the implications of a proposed model. Once the PRT has fully gathered and assessed all information it deems necessary, it writes a report to the full PTAC summarizing its evaluation and the extent to which the proposal meets the Secretary’s 10 regulatory criteria for PFPMs. The PRT determines, relative to each criterion, whether the proposal does not meet, meets, or meets and deserves priority consideration. A PRT may also provide initial feedback to the submitter on the extent to which the proposal meets the Secretary’s criteria for PFPMs in advance of sending a report to the full PTAC. Exhibit 2 below provides a summary of the Secretary’s 10 criteria; see Appendix A for more detailed information.

Exhibit 2: PFPM Regulatory Criteria Established By the Secretary

1. Scope: Aim to either directly address an issue in payment policy that broadens and expands the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) APM portfolio or include APM Entities whose opportunities to participate in APMs have been limited.	2. Quality and Cost: [PFPMs] are anticipated to improve health care quality at no additional cost, maintain health care quality while decreasing cost, or both improve health care quality and decrease cost.
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⁴ Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation. FAQs: Physician-Focused Payment Model Technical Advisory Committee. U.S. Department of Health & Human Services. <https://aspe.hhs.gov/faqs-physician-focused-payment-model-technical-advisory-committee>. Accessed July 8, 2019.

<p>3. Payment Methodology: Pay APM Entities with a payment methodology designed to achieve the goals of the PFFPM criteria. Addresses in detail through this methodology how Medicare and other payers, if applicable, pay APM Entities, how the payment methodology differs from current payment methodologies, and why the PFFPM cannot be tested under current payment methodologies.</p>	<p>4. Value over Volume: Provide incentives to practitioners to deliver high-quality health care.</p>
<p>5. Flexibility: Provide the flexibility needed for practitioners to deliver high-quality health care.</p>	<p>6. Ability to Be Evaluated: Have evaluable goals for quality of care, and any other goals of the PFFPM.</p>
<p>7. Integration and Care Coordination: Encourage greater integration and care coordination among practitioners and across settings where multiple practitioners or settings are relevant to delivering care to the population treated under the PFFPM.</p>	<p>8. Patient Choice: Encourage greater attention to the health of the population served while also supporting the unique needs and preferences of individual patients.</p>
<p>9. Patient Safety: Aim to maintain or improve standards of patient safety.</p>	<p>10. Health Information Technology: Encourage use of health information technology to inform care.</p>

Full PTAC Review on Scoring Criteria

The full PTAC evaluates and deliberates on the proposed PFFPM at a public meeting. During the public meeting, the PRT lead provides an overview of the proposed model and conveys the PRT’s evaluation of the proposed model, including the extent to which the proposal meets the Secretary’s 10 regulatory criteria for PFFPMs. In addition, the submitter has an opportunity to make a public statement and respond to questions from Committee members, and there is an opportunity for public comment on the proposed model. Following public deliberation, PTAC members vote on the proposal to determine scores for each of the 10 criteria established by the Secretary.⁵ The Committee has identified the first three criteria (Scope, Quality and Cost, and Payment Methodology) as being high priority. PTAC members can assign each proposed model a score of 1 to 6 on each criterion. A proposed model may also be assigned a score noted as “not applicable” for one or more criteria.⁶ The distribution of scores from each PTAC member is calculated to determine whether there is consensus on a score, with all or nearly all votes in agreement on “does not meet,” “meets,” or “meets and deserves priority consideration.” Exhibit 3 below provides a summary of the voting process.

⁵ 42 CFR §414.1465.

⁶ “Not applicable” may indicate, for example, that the proposed model is not relevant for the vast majority of the Medicare population (e.g., maternity care models); represents a wholesale change to Medicare’s structure rather than a targeted payment model (e.g., changes to Medicare’s cost-sharing design); or requests only a straightforward fee schedule change (e.g., expansion of the allowable uses for a currently available fee schedule code).

Exhibit 3: PTAC Voting Process

When Committee members vote during the public meeting, each criterion receives a score of 1 to 6, as follows:

- 1–2: does not meet criterion
- 3–4: meets criterion
- 5–6: meets criterion and deserves priority consideration

Committee members can also vote that a proposal is not applicable for a particular criterion.

Additionally, PTAC members may determine that the criteria for PFPMs established by the Secretary are not applicable to a proposed model. Such proposed models are not included in this analysis unless otherwise noted.

If an initial vote does not reach consensus, additional deliberation and a second round of voting may occur. Once consensus is achieved, PTAC members submit final votes on each criterion, with a score of 1 to 6 (or not applicable) as before. Again, the distribution of scores is calculated, and the final, overall score for each criterion is determined based on the range in which the majority of votes fell. If a majority of PTAC members voted 1 or 2, the proposed model does not meet the criterion; if a majority voted 3 or 4, the proposed model meets the criterion; and if a majority voted 5 or 6, the proposed model meets the criterion and deserves priority consideration relative to that criterion. Exhibit 4 below shows the number of proposals that did not meet, met, or met and deserved priority consideration for each criterion. If a majority of votes are 3 or higher but there is not consensus on whether the proposed model meets the criterion or meets and deserves priority consideration, the proposed model is scored as meeting the criterion.

Exhibit 4: PTAC Recommendations by Criterion for Proposals Voted and Deliberated on By PTAC

Criteria	Number of Proposals Receiving Each Score on the 10 Criteria			Percent of Proposals Scored “Meets” or “Meets and Deserves Priority Consideration”
	Does Not Meet	Meets	Meets Criterion and Deserves Priority Consideration	
Priority Criteria				
1. Scope	1	11	10	95%
2. Quality and Cost	5	16	1	77%
3. Payment Methodology	11	11	0	50%
Other Criteria				
4. Value over Volume	2	20	0	91%
5. Flexibility	0	22	0	100%
6. Ability to Be Evaluated	3	19	0	86%
7. Integration and Care Coordination	8	13	1	64%
8. Patient Choice	1	17	4	95%
9. Patient Safety	2	19	1	91%
10. Health Information Technology	4	15	3	82%

SOURCE: Authors’ analysis of 22 proposals deliberated and voted on by PTAC as of December 31, 2019; excludes two proposals for which PTAC concluded that the criteria for PFPMs established by the Secretary were not applicable.

Full PTAC Voting on Overall Recommendations

In addition to voting on how well proposals fulfill each criterion, PTAC members also vote on an overall recommendation for the proposal. Initially and up until September 2018, Committee members voted for one of four dispositions as an overall recommendation for each proposal. These dispositions ranged from “not applicable” to “implementation,” the latter of which was for proposed models recommended for full implementation by HHS. In contrast to PTAC voting on the criteria, a two-thirds supermajority of PTAC members is required for a proposed model to be recommended to the Secretary.

At the September 2018 PTAC public meeting, Committee members voted to add another disposition option—“recommend proposal for attention”—as an overall voting category. This option allows PTAC to draw the Secretary’s attention to payment issues identified by a submitter, without recommending the proposed model for implementation or testing. For example, a proposed model may be recommended for attention when PTAC has significant concerns about the particular payment model, but members wish to highlight the opportunity for payment reform identified by the proposed model (e.g., Dialyze Direct).

In addition, following the September 2018 public meeting, PTAC created a two-part process for making overall recommendations. Under this current approach, PTAC members first vote to “recommend,” “not recommend,” or “refer” the proposed PFPM to HHS for other attention. Then, for those proposed models that are recommended, PTAC votes on whether the recommended PFPM is ready for full implementation as is; if it should be further developed during implementation; if it requires additional testing before implementation, or if it should be implemented as part of an existing APM. Exhibit 5 describes changes in the PTAC voting process for overall recommendations approved at the September 2018 public meeting, and Exhibit 6 shows the overall recommendation for each proposed model with an RTS as of December 2019.

Exhibit 5: Changes in PTAC Approach to Voting on Overall Recommendations

One-Part Vote, 18 Proposals (pre-September 2018)	Two-Part Vote, 4 Proposals (post-September 2018)	
	Round One	Round Two (If Recommended)
<p>Not Applicable: The model does not meet requirements for a PFPM (N=2)</p> <p>Do not recommend: PTAC recommends against implementation of the model (N=3)</p> <p>Limited-scale testing: PTAC recommends the Secretary consider testing the model in a limited geographic area or on another limited basis to collect data to inform payment levels and payment approach and to assess any operational issues prior to full implementation (N=8)</p> <p>Implementation: PTAC believes the model is ready for full implementation by HHS (N=5)</p>	<p>Do not recommend (N=2)</p> <p>Recommend (N=3)</p> <p>Referred for attention by HHS (N=1)</p>	<p>Implementation: Same as prior “recommended for implementation” category (N=0)</p> <p>Further development and implementation: PTAC believes the model would benefit from further development in coordination with HHS prior to implementation (N=2)</p> <p>Testing: PTAC recommends testing the model as specified in the report to the Secretary to inform model development (N=1)</p> <p>Implementation through Another CMMI Model: PTAC recommends implementation of proposal but as part of an existing or planned Center for Medicare & Medicaid Innovation (CMMI) APM model (N=0)</p>

NOTE: The number of proposed models is noted in parentheses: for example, N=2 means two proposed models.

Exhibit 6: PTAC Recommendations to the Secretary, by Proposal

PTAC Recommendation Category (Number of Proposals)	Proposal Abbreviated Name
Not Applicable (N=2)	Dr. Yang Mercy ACO
Do Not Recommend (N=5)	LUGPA NYC DOHMH PMA Seha Upstream
Recommend for Attention by HHS* (N=1)	Dialyze Direct
Recommend for Limited-Scale Testing (N=8)	AAFP AAHPM ACS C-TAC Dr. Antonucci HMH/Cota IGG/SonarMD UChicago
Recommend for Testing* (N=1)	Hopkins/Stanford
Recommend for Further Development and Testing* (N=2)	IOBS UNMHSC
Recommend for Implementation (N=5)	ACEP Avera Health Mount Sinai RPA PRC

NOTE: *PTAC deliberated on six proposed models (Dialyze Direct, Hopkins/Stanford, IOBS, Seha, UNMHSC, and Upstream) after a change in voting approach approved in September 2018. For the two-part voting approach implemented after the September 2018 PTAC public meeting, two options for round two had not yet been selected as of December 2019—namely, to recommend for implementation and to recommend for implementation through another CMMI model.

Data and Methods

Two analyses were conducted—one focused on PTAC and PRT voting patterns and the other on PTAC comments as discussed in the reports to the Secretary (RTSs). Methods used for both analyses are described below. To analyze PTAC and PRT voting patterns, a database of PTAC votes across the 10 scoring criteria for each proposal (as recorded in each RTS), as well as PRT votes across the 10 scoring criteria for each proposal (as reported in each PRT report), was developed. Voting tables in an RTS show the number of PTAC members voting for each score (1–6) on each criterion, as well as voting for the overall recommendation. The PRT reports show the conclusion of the PRT members, as well as whether that conclusion was unanimous (three of three members) or majority (two of three members). Exhibit 7 shows an example of a voting table, as reproduced in a typical RTS.

Exhibit 7: Example of PTAC Voting Table

Criteria Specified by the Secretary (at 42 CFR §414.1465)	Not Applicable	Does Not Meet Criterion		Meets Criterion		Priority Consideration		Rating
		1	2	3	4	5	6	
1. Scope (High Priority)	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	Meets Criterion and Deserves Priority Consideration
2. Quality and Cost (High Priority)	0	0	0	4	2	1	0	Meets
3. Payment Methodology (High Priority)	0	0	2	4	1	0	0	Meets
4. Value over Volume	0	0	0	3	3	0	1	Meets
5. Flexibility	0	0	0	2	4	1	0	Meets
6. Ability to Be Evaluated	0	0	0	3	3	1	1	Meets
7. Integration and Care Coordination	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	Meets
8. Patient Choice	0	0	0	2	3	1	1	Meets
9. Patient Safety	0	0	0	1	4	1	1	Meets
10. Health Information Technology	0	0	0	0	3	1	3	Meets Criterion and Deserves Priority Consideration

The second analysis focuses on PTAC comments about proposed models, as captured in 22 reports to the Secretary. The qualitative analysis software package NVivo 12 was used to facilitate analysis through coding of text, to identify and categorize all PTAC comments on proposed PFPs. ASPE staff advised on the development of several overarching domains to categorize PTAC comments, prior to coding any

reports to the Secretary. Initial domains were tested by coding text from three proposals and then adjusting the domains to more accurately capture PTAC comments across proposals. In addition, subdomains were developed to allow for greater specificity in describing themes.

The final domains and subdomains include the following:

- PTAC recommendation
- Scope and Scalability Domain: subdomains include importance to the Medicare program, types of providers included in the proposed model, and relationship to other APMs.
- Quality Measurement Domain: subdomains include the types of quality measures proposed, link between quality measures and payment, and quality assurance.
- Payment Model Domain: subdomains include payment amount calculations, financial risk and shared savings, incentives created by the model, relationship of the payment model to the care model, risk adjustment methodology, shared savings calculations, accountability, and need for an APM to implement the care model.
- Evidence and Evaluability Domain: subdomains include existing evidence for the model, prior model evaluations, and potential barriers to future model evaluation.
- Care Coordination, Care Integration, and Shared Decision-Making Domain: subdomains include integration and care coordination, shared decision-making and patient choice, and eligibility.
- Health Information Technology Domain: subdomains include interoperability, proprietary technology, and effects of new technology on beneficiaries and providers.

For each domain, the subdomains guided identification of themes that frequently occurred in at least three reports to the Secretary. These key themes reflect PTAC comments about proposed models. Findings generally exclude the two proposals for which PTAC concluded that the criteria for PFPs established by the Secretary were not applicable, unless otherwise noted.

Findings

Findings are reported for each of two analyses: 1) A description of voting patterns for PRTs and PTAC; and 2) an analysis of key themes in PTAC comments, derived from the content analysis of the RTSs.

PTAC Voting Patterns

This section describes PTAC voting patterns for the 10 review criteria, with a focus on the three priority criteria. PTAC concluded that the criteria for PFPMs established by the Secretary are not applicable to 2 of the 24 proposals, and these two proposals are excluded from all analyses in this section. This analysis first describes PTAC scores by criterion, then assesses variations in voting among PTAC members and finally considers differences in voting between PRTs and PTAC.

PTAC Scores by Criterion

Exhibit 8 shows PTAC voting on the 10 criteria for each of the 22 proposed models considered in this analysis. Among the three high-priority criteria, 21 proposed models met the scope criterion, 17 met the quality and cost criterion, and 11 met the payment methodology criterion. Among the other seven criteria, six criteria were met by at least 18 of the 22 proposed models, and all 22 proposed models met the flexibility criteria. Exhibit 8 groups proposed models by overall recommendation to the Secretary. Within each group, models are sorted alphabetically. *Overall, among the 22 proposed models for which PTAC made a recommendation to the Secretary, the major differentiating criteria are quality and cost (17 met) and payment methodology (11 met) and integration and care coordination (14 met).*

Exhibit 8: Overall PTAC Voting by Criterion

Proposal	Scoring Criteria									
	High Priority			Value over Volume	Flexibility	Ability to Be Evaluated	Integration and Care Coordination	Patient Choice	Patient Safety	Health Information Technology
	Scope	Quality and Cost	Payment Methodology							
Recommend for Implementation										
ACEP	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Avera Health	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Mount Sinai	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
PRC	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
RPA	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Recommend for Further Development and Implementation										
IOBS*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
UNMHSC*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Recommend for Testing										
Hopkins/Stanford*	●	●	○	●	●	●	○	●	●	○

Proposal	Scoring Criteria									
	High Priority			Value over Volume	Flexibility	Ability to Be Evaluated	Integration and Care Coordination	Patient Choice	Patient Safety	Health Information Technology
	Scope	Quality and Cost	Payment Methodology							
Recommend for Limited-Scale Testing										
AAFP	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
AAHPM	●	○	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
ACS	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●
C-TAC	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Dr. Antonucci	●	○	○	●	●	●	○	●	○	●
HMH/Cota	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●
IGG/SonarMD	●	●	○	●	●	●	○	●	●	●
UChicago	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Recommend for Attention										
Dialyze Direct*	○	○	○	●	●	○	○	●	●	○
Do Not Recommend										
LUGPA	●	●	○	●	●	●	○	●	●	●
NYC DOHMH	●	●	○	●	●	○	●	●	●	●
PMA	●	●	○	●	●	●	○	●	●	●
Seha*	●	○	○	○	●	○	○	●	○	○
Upstream*	●	○	○	●	●	●	○	●	●	○

SOURCE: Authors’ analysis of 22 proposals deliberated and voted on by PTAC as of December 31, 2019. Excludes two proposals for which PTAC concluded that the criteria for PFPMs established by the Secretary were not applicable.

NOTES: Proposals are sorted alphabetically within each category. Votes are identified as follows: ○ = Does Not Meet; ● = Meets; ● = Meets Criterion and Deserves Priority Consideration. *PTAC deliberated on six proposed models (Dialyze Direct, Hopkins/Stanford, IOBS, Seha, UNMHSC, and Upstream) under a new voting approach that was approved in September 2018.

Variations in Voting Among PTAC Members

PTAC scores for each criterion mask significant variation in voting among members for some proposed models; see Exhibit 9 below, as well as Appendix Exhibits 1 and 2 for full set of scores analyzed. In the section below, findings are presented regarding variations in voting by overall PTAC recommendation to the Secretary, focusing first on proposed models recommended for implementation, then on proposed models recommended for testing or limited-scale testing. (Proposed models deemed not applicable as PFPMs by PTAC are excluded from this analysis.)

Exhibit 9: PTAC Voting on Priority Criteria for Proposed Models Recommended for Implementation, Further Development and Implementation, Testing, or Limited-Scale Testing

Proposal	Scope		Quality and Cost		Payment Methodology	
	PTAC Score	PTAC Vote Range	PTAC Score	PTAC Vote Range	PTAC Score	PTAC Vote Range
Recommended for Implementation						
ACEP	Priority	3–6	Meets	2–5	Meets	2–5
Avera Health	Priority	3–6	Meets	3–5	Meets	2–4
Mount Sinai	Priority	4–6	Meets	3–5	Meets	2–6 [†]
PRC	Meets	3–6	Meets	2–6 [†]	Meets	2–6 [†]
RPA	Meets	3–6	Meets	3–6	Meets	3–4
Recommended for Further Development and Implementation						
IOBS*	Priority	4–6	Meets	3–5	Meets	2–4
UNMHSC*	Priority	3–6	Priority	3–6	Meets	1–4
Recommended for Testing						
Hopkins/Stanford*	Priority	3–6	Meets	3–5 [†]	Does not meet	2–3
Recommended for Limited-Scale Testing						
AAHPM	Priority	3–6	Does not meet	2–6 [†]	Does not meet	1–4
AAFP	Priority	3–6	Meets	3–5	Meets	3–5
ACS	Priority	3–6	Meets	2–3	Meets	1–5 [†]
C-TAC	Priority	4–6	Meets	3–5	Meets	3–4
Dr. Antonucci	Meets	2–6 [†]	Does not meet	1–3	Does not meet	2–5
HMH/Cota	Meets	3–5	Meets	3–5	Meets	2–5
IGG/SonarMD	Meets	1–6 [†]	Meets	1–6 [†]	Does not meet	1–5 [†]
UChicago	Meets	1–6 [†]	Meets	1–5 [†]	Does not meet	1–5 [†]

SOURCE: RTS for those proposals recommended for implementation, further development and implementation, testing, or limited-scale testing as of December 31, 2019.

NOTES: Priority=Meets Criterion and Deserves Priority Consideration. Proposals are sorted alphabetically within each PTAC recommendation category. Maroon color cell indicates wide variation (of at least 4 points) in PTAC voting.

[†] Orange color cell indicates wide variation (of at least 4 points) in PTAC voting.

* PTAC deliberated on six proposed models (Dialyze Direct, Hopkins/Stanford, IOBS, Seha, UNMHSC, and Upstream) under a new voting approach made in September 2018.

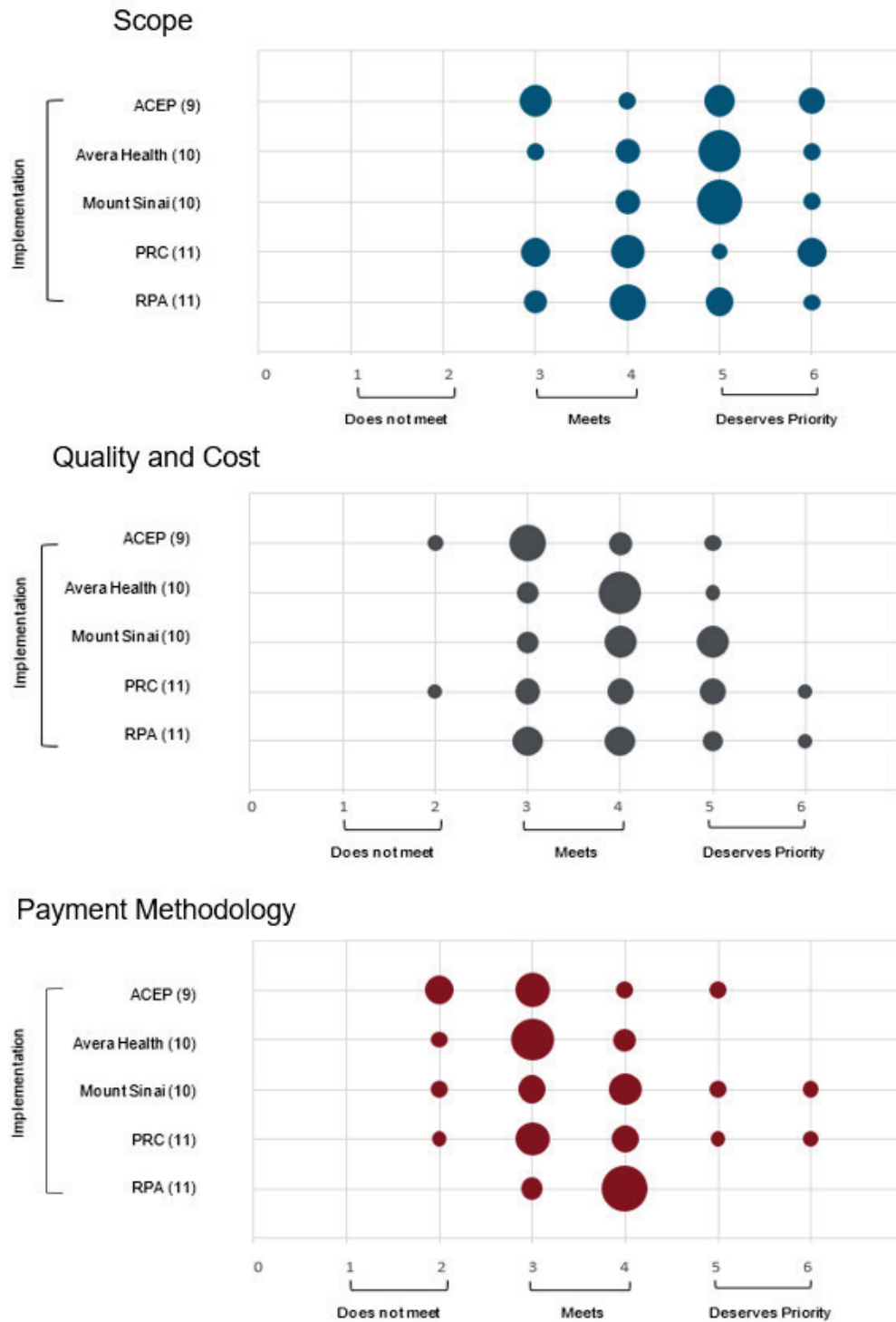
Variations in Voting for Proposed Models Recommended for Implementation. All proposed models that were recommended for implementation or recommended for further development and implementation received scores of “meets” or “priority” for each of the three high-priority criteria (see Exhibit 8 above). However, *PTAC members varied in their scores for the three priority criteria for these proposed models.* For example, among the proposed models recommended for implementation:

- **ACEP:** One-third of voting PTAC members indicated the model did not meet the payment methodology criterion. Two-thirds found the model met or deserved priority for this criterion.

- **Mount Sinai:** One PTAC member indicated the model did not meet the payment methodology criterion, while another member gave the model the highest possible rating for payment methodology. Seven of 10 PTAC voting members indicated that the model met the payment methodology criterion but did not warrant priority consideration.
- **PRC:** One member indicated the model did not meet the quality and cost criterion. Another indicated the proposal deserved the highest possible rating. In addition, one member found that the model did not meet the payment methodology criterion, while another member indicated the model deserved the highest possible rating for payment methodology. For both criteria, the bulk of PTAC members indicated that the proposal met the criteria but did not warrant priority consideration (8 of 11 for payment methodology and 6 of 11 for quality and cost).

See Exhibit 10 for summaries of PTAC voting patterns for proposed models recommended for implementation and the Appendix for detailed lists of votes by priority criterion (Appendix Exhibit 1) and by non-priority criteria (Appendix Exhibit 2) for all of the proposed models included in this analysis.

Exhibit 10: PTAC Voting on Priority Criteria: Proposed Models Recommended for Implementation



NOTES: Bubble sizes represent the share of PTAC members voting for each score. Number of voters is shown after the proposal submitter name. Number of voters varies according to the number of PTAC members present and the number of PTAC members recusing themselves due to conflicts. Within each overall recommendation group, proposals are sorted alphabetically.

Variations in Voting for Proposed Models Recommended for Further Development and Implementation, Testing, or Limited-Scale Testing. *Proposed models recommended for further development and implementation, testing, or limited-scale testing were more likely than others to have greater variation among PTAC members in their scores for the three priority criteria;* see Exhibit 9 above. Overall, Committee members found that all of the proposed models recommended for further development and implementation, testing, or limited scale-testing met the scope criterion; nine of eleven met the quality and cost criterion; and six of eleven met the payment methodology criterion. However, for six of the proposed models, one-third or more of PTAC voting members indicated that the proposed model did not meet the payment methodology criterion (Exhibit 11), even though one of these proposed models was ultimately scored as meeting that criterion. Additionally, for two of the proposed models, there were differences among PTAC members about whether the proposed model met any of the priority criteria, including:

- **IGG/SonarMD:** One member found that the proposal did not meet the scope criterion, while two members found that it deserved priority consideration. Three members indicated that the proposal did not meet the quality and cost criterion, while two members indicated that it deserved priority consideration. Six members voted that the proposal did not meet the payment methodology criterion, while four members voted that it deserved priority consideration.
- **UChicago:** Three PTAC members found that the proposal did not meet the scope criterion, while one member voted for priority consideration. Three members indicated that the proposal did not meet the quality and cost criterion, while two members voted that it deserved priority consideration. Seven members indicated the proposal did not meet the payment methodology criterion, while one voted it deserved priority consideration.

See Exhibit 11 for summaries of PTAC voting patterns for proposed models recommended for further development and implementation, testing, or limited-scale testing. Among the eight proposals recommended for limited-scale testing, there were also differences among PTAC members on scores for the seven non-priority criteria (see Appendix Exhibit 2). In particular, *PTAC members varied in their scores for the value over volume, integration and care coordination, and patient safety criteria.*

Exhibit 11: PTAC Voting on Priority Criteria: Models Recommended for Further Development and Implementation and Models Recommended for Limited-Scale Testing



NOTES: Bubble sizes represent the share of PTAC members voting for each score. Number of voters is shown after the proposal submitter name. Number of voters varies according to the number of PTAC members present and the number of PTAC members recusing themselves due to conflicts. Within each overall recommendation group, proposals are sorted alphabetically. *PTAC deliberated on three proposed models (Hopkins/Stanford, IOBS, and UNMHSC) under a new voting approach that was approved in September 2018.

Variations in Voting Between PRTs and Full PTAC

Full PTAC voting patterns for the priority criteria frequently were consistent with PRT voting patterns. However, in some cases, the PTAC score for a criterion was higher than the PRT score (Exhibit 12), as follows:

- Scope:** Many of the voting differences between PRTs and the full PTAC were for the scope criterion. For scope, PTAC scores were higher than PRT scores for 11 proposed models: AAFP, ACEP, ACS, Avera Health, Dr. Antonucci, Hopkins/Stanford, IGG/SonarMD, LUGPA, Mount Sinai, NYC DOHMH, and UChicago.
- Quality and Cost:** PTAC scores were higher than PRT scores for four proposed models: ACS, IGG/SonarMD, IOBS, and UChicago.
- Payment Methodology:** PTAC scores were higher than PRT scores for two proposed models: ACEP and IOBS. In addition, the LUGPA proposed model was the only proposed model to receive a lower score from PTAC than from the PRT.

Exhibit 12: PRT and PTAC Voting on Priority Criteria, by Proposal

Proposal	Scope		Quality and Cost		Payment Methodology	
	PRT	PTAC	PRT	PTAC	PRT	PTAC
Recommend for Implementation						
ACEP	Meets [†]	Priority [‡]	Meets	Meets	Does not meet [†]	Meets [†]
Avera Health	Meets [†]	Priority [‡]	Meets	Meets	Meets	Meets
Mount Sinai	Meets [†]	Priority [‡]	Meets	Meets	Meets	Meets
PRC	Meets	Meets	Meets	Meets	Meets	Meets
RPA	Meets	Meets	Meets	Meets	Meets	Meets
Recommend for Further Development and Implementation						
IOBS*	Priority	Priority	Does not meet [†]	Meets [†]	Does not meet [†]	Meets [†]
UNMHSC*	Priority	Priority	Priority [†]	Priority [†]	Meets [†]	Meets [†]
Recommend for Testing						
Hopkins/Stanford*	Meets [†]	Priority [‡]	Meets	Meets	Does not meet	Does not meet
Recommended for Limited-Scale Testing						
AAFP	Meets [†]	Priority [‡]	Meets	Meets	Meets	Meets
AAHPM	Priority	Priority	Does not meet	Does not meet	Does not meet	Does not meet
ACS	Meets [†]	Priority [‡]	Does not meet [†]	Meets [†]	Meets	Meets
C-TAC	Priority	Priority	Meets	Meets	Meets	Meets
Dr. Antonucci	Does not meet [†]	Meets [†]	Does not meet	Does not meet	Does not meet	Does not meet
HMH/Cota	Meets	Meets	Meets	Meets	Meets	Meets
IGG/SonarMD	Does not meet [†]	Meets [†]	Does not meet [†]	Meets [†]	Does not meet	Does not meet
UChicago	Does not meet [†]	Meets [†]	Does not meet [†]	Meets [†]	Does not meet	Does not meet
Recommend for Attention						
Dialyze Direct*	Does not meet	Does not meet	Does not meet	Does not meet	Does not meet	Does not meet
Do Not Recommend						
LUGPA	Does not meet [†]	Meets [†]	Meets	Meets	Meets [†]	Does not meet [†]

Proposal	Scope		Quality and Cost		Payment Methodology	
	PRT	PTAC	PRT	PTAC	PRT	PTAC
NYC DOHMH	Does not meet [†]	Meets [†]	Meets	Meets	Does not meet	Does not meet
PMA	Meets	Meets	Meets	Meets	Does not meet	Does not meet
Seha*	Meets	Meets	Does not meet	Does not meet	Does not meet	Does not meet
Upstream*	Meets	Meets	Does not meet	Does not meet	Does not meet	Does not meet

SOURCE: Authors’ analysis of 22 proposals deliberated and voted on by PTAC as of December 31, 2019; excludes two proposals for which PTAC concluded that the criteria for PFPMs established by the Secretary were not applicable.

NOTES: Proposals are sorted alphabetically within each recommendation category. Cell colors indicate differences in voting between the PRT and the full PTAC:

[†] Maroon means PRT score was “Does not meet” while PTAC score was “Meets” or PRT score was “Meets” while PTAC score was “Does not meet.”

[‡] Blue means PRT score was “Meets” while PTAC score was “Priority.”

*PTAC deliberated on six proposed models (Dialyze Direct, Hopkins/Stanford, IOBS, Seha, UNMHSC, and Upstream) under a new voting approach made in September 2018.

Common Themes in PTAC Comments

Key themes or areas for PTAC member focus are documented in the 20 RTSs analyzed for this report (relating to 22 proposed models, which does not include the two proposed models for which PTAC concluded that the criteria for PFPMs established by the Secretary were not applicable). These themes are presented below, organized by analytic domain, as described earlier.

Scope and Scalability

Most PTAC comments on scope and scalability were positive, noting opportunities for new specialties to participate in APMs and the potential for provision of new services to Medicare beneficiaries. Overall, 21 of the proposed models met the related criterion (scope), and one did not (Dialyze Direct).

Provide new opportunities for APM participation. PTAC noted that five proposed models would provide APM opportunities to specialty areas that currently have limited opportunity to participate in an APM, namely: 1) emergency medicine physicians in ACEP (recommended for implementation); 2) geriatricians in Avera Health (recommended for implementation); 3) gastroenterologists in IGG/SonarMD (recommended for limited-scale testing); 4) pulmonologists in PMA (not recommended); and 5) rural physicians, neurologists, and neurosurgeons in UNMHSC (recommended for further development and implementation). In addition, two proposed models that were not recommended would provide APM opportunities in wound care (Seha and Upstream). Further, PTAC indicated that three proposed models focused on primary care and end-stage renal disease (ESRD) could expand the ability of primary care physicians and nephrologists, respectively, to participate in APMs, under AAFP (recommended for limited-scale testing), Dr. Antonucci (recommended for limited-scale testing), and RPA (recommended for implementation).

Provide new services for Medicare beneficiaries. PTAC supported the approaches of six proposed models related to providing new services to Medicare patients that are not currently available, including two home hospitalization models (Mount Sinai and PRC, both recommended for implementation) two

serious illness models (AAHPM and C-TAC, both recommended for limited-scale testing), one model focused on improving safety and independence in the home (Hopkins/Stanford, recommended for testing), and one model using telemedicine to provide access to neurological and neurosurgical consultations for rural beneficiaries (UNMHSC, recommended for further development and implementation).

Identify issues in Medicare’s payment structure. PTAC highlighted how several proposed models focused on perceived issues in the current traditional Medicare payment structure. For example, PTAC noted that the Hopkins/Stanford proposed model (recommended for testing) would address an important gap in Medicare FFS by providing medical and non-medical services to enable beneficiaries to live safely and independently at home, including improvements to beneficiaries’ physical environment. In addition, PTAC noted that the UNMHSC proposed model (recommended for further development and implementation) identified gaps in access to specialist care for rural beneficiaries experiencing neurological emergencies. PTAC also acknowledged the efforts of the Seha and Upstream proposed models (both not recommended) to identify gaps in the payment structure for wound care and to allow new provider types, including physical and occupational therapists, to provide and bill for wound care (Upstream). Similarly, PTAC supported the Dialyze Direct proposed model (recommended for attention) for its efforts to draw attention to the need for home hemodialysis for Medicare patients residing in skilled nursing facilities (SNFs).

Avoid non-generalizable care delivery approaches. PTAC observed that three proposed models focused narrowly on particular provider types or care delivery approaches. For example, PTAC indicated that both the Seha and Upstream wound care proposed models were too limited to be recommended to the Secretary for implementation and recommended that the submitters develop a more comprehensive wound care model. PTAC members similarly stated that the Dialyze Direct proposed model was too narrowly focused on one particular approach to dialysis delivery and recommended the model for attention.

Address interaction with existing CMMI models, including potential opportunities to add additional services to existing models. Several of the proposed models that PTAC recommended for implementation, further development and implementation, testing, or limited-scale testing could potentially overlap, expand on, improve, or provide add-on services to existing CMMI models. For example, PTAC noted that the two proposed oncology care models (HMH/Cota and IOBS) could address what some members perceived as gaps in CMMI’s Oncology Care Model by broadening its scope and individualizing payment levels, bringing precision payment to precision medicine. Similarly, for the two proposed primary care models that were recommended for limited-scale testing, PTAC noted that the proposed AAFP model was more flexible than CMMI’s Comprehensive Primary Care Plus (CPC+) Model and that Dr. Antonucci used a significantly different approach to risk stratification of payments and quality measurement than CPC+, including extensive use of patient surveys to measure quality. PTAC members also indicated that the RPA model would have broader applicability than CMMI’s Comprehensive ESRD Care (CEC) Model, as most nephrologists will be unable to participate in CEC but could participate in the RPA model. PTAC also noted that several of the proposed models, such as UChicago and Avera Health, potentially overlap with accountable care organizations (ACOs), which would need to be resolved. Finally, PTAC indicated that the Hopkins/Stanford proposed model could be

developed as an optional addition to existing models, such as Independence at Home, CPC+, and ACOs or other shared savings arrangements with full risk-sharing.

Quality

PTAC provided detailed comments on quality of care in the RTSs for all 22 proposed models, although quality is not a standalone voting criterion. Overall, PTAC determined that 17 of the proposed models met the related quality and cost criterion and 20 met the related patient safety criterion. Key insights include comments on specific quality measures as well as more general discussion of likely effects of the proposed models on care quality, regardless of measurement.

Design care models to improve quality. PTAC noted that many of the proposed models had quality improvement as a key goal. For example, PTAC indicated that IOBS' approach to rewarding adherence to cancer treatment pathways would improve the quality of care. Similarly, for AAFP, PTAC observed that a risk-adjusted monthly payment in place of fees for office visits would give practices the flexibility to deliver high-value services for which physicians currently cannot bill or have difficulty billing, like responding to patient calls and emails and providing patient education and self-management support. In Dr. Antonucci, PTAC indicated that the proposed model's flexibility and focus on improving performance on patient-centered quality measures would enable physicians to deliver more responsive, higher-quality care. PTAC also indicated that ACEP is expected to improve quality by supporting appropriate emergency department (ED) discharge and monitoring post-discharge events. Finally, PTAC indicated that the Hopkins/Stanford proposed model is expected to improve patients' functional status, likely leading to improved long-term outcomes.

Tie payment to quality. PTAC praised the specific approach that two proposed models would take to link payment to quality—specifically for ACEP, which was recommended for implementation, and NYC DOHMH, which was not recommended. In particular, PTAC supported the ACEP model's proposed measures that would hold emergency physicians accountable for post-discharge complications, as well as the NYC DOHMH model's link between payment and the share of patients completing treatment for hepatitis C.

In contrast, for nine proposed models (ACS, Avera Health, HMM/Cota, IGG/SonarMD, Mount Sinai, PMA, PRC, RPA, and Seha), PTAC recommended a more explicit linkage of payment to quality measures—through, for example, minimum quality thresholds for shared savings and incentive payments or conditioning payment on outcomes. Of these models, four were recommended for implementation, three were recommended for limited-scale testing, and two were not recommended. For two of these proposed models—ACS (recommended for limited-scale testing) and RPA (recommended for implementation)—PTAC noted that payment was only tied to reporting of quality measures, not to performance on outcomes, and suggested model improvements to create outcome thresholds or adjust weighting of quality measures.

Measure patient experience. PTAC discussed including quality measures focused on patient experience or patient goals for six proposed models. PTAC stated that Dr. Antonucci model's approach to patient experience data collection could be an example for other payment models. However, PTAC noted that patient surveys can increase patient burden and create disparities in care if response rates are substantially lower for vulnerable patient groups. PTAC recommended adding or emphasizing patient experience

measures in four proposed models (AAFP, ACS, C-TAC, and RPA) and clearly capturing patient goals in one proposed model (Avera Health).

Address quality assurance. For 12 proposed models (AAFP, AAHPM, Avera Health, C-TAC, Dialyze Direct, Dr. Antonucci, Hopkins/Stanford, Mount Sinai, PRC, RPA, UChicago, and UNMHSC), PTAC recommended thorough quality assurance through additional quality measures, tracking use of particular types of care (such as hospitalizations or referrals for specialist care), review of credentials or certification of consulting providers (UNMHSC), and/or training or minimum competency standards for model participants (particularly non-physician participants in serious illness models and handy workers in the Hopkins/Stanford proposed model). In general, these proposed models included two-sided risk, capitated payments, bundled payments, or new approaches to delivering care (e.g., home hospitalization, serious illness, telemedicine consultations for neurological emergencies, home modifications) that could inadvertently incentivize stinting on care or otherwise diminish quality.

Payment Model

The payment model is at the core of PFPs and varied widely across the proposed models. PTAC comments varied depending on the type of care (e.g., SNF care versus primary care), the payment approach (e.g., episode payments, DRG-like payments, or care management fees), and the risk-adjustment approach. The RTSs provided detailed comments on the payment model for all 22 proposed models with recommendations to the Secretary, as well as one proposed mode for which PTAC concluded that the criteria for PFPs established by the Secretary were not applicable. Overall, Committee members found that 11 proposed models met the related payment methodology criterion, 11 proposals did not meet the payment methodology criterion, and concluded that the payment methodology criterion was not applicable to 1 proposal.

Explore a fee schedule change. For eight proposed models (including one for which PTAC concluded that the criteria for PFPs established by the Secretary were not applicable), PTAC members discussed whether the desired care model could be accommodated under the current payment system or with relatively minor changes to the current payment system. Of these eight proposed models, one was deemed not applicable (Mercy ACO), two were not recommended (LUGPA and NYC DOHMH), three were recommended for limited-scale testing (UChicago, IGG/SonarMD, and ACS), one was recommended for testing (Hopkins/Stanford), and one was recommended for further development and implementation (UNMHSC). Some PTAC members indicated that the care models proposed by IGG/SonarMD, NYC DOHMH, and LUGPA could be achieved with an expansion of currently available care management codes in the Medicare physician fee schedule. For the LUGPA model, PTAC noted that expansion of care management codes, or even new Medicare codes to support active surveillance, could be faster to implement than a new APM.

Justify payment amounts. PTAC commented on the payment amounts for 16 of the proposed models. PTAC noted that data did not support the payment amounts or payment approach for three proposed models (LUGPA, PMA, and UChicago). For example, PTAC “expressed almost uniform concern about why the [UChicago] payment model was structured as proposed and whether a PBPM payment model added to FFS payment for other services would be able to reproducibly result in the desired care approach and outcomes.” Also, PTAC noted that the calculation of site- or diagnosis-specific payment amounts

could be difficult or burdensome to participants (AAFP, ACEP, and IOBS). Specifically, PTAC noted that the AAFP proposed payment model was overly complex and burdensome, yet did not include critical information like actual payment amounts. PTAC also indicated that the payment amounts should likely be lower for three proposed models—Dr. Antonucci, Mount Sinai, and PRC—and that the payment amount should potentially be higher for Dialyze Direct to adequately address barriers that discourage broader use of home hemodialysis in SNFs. Finally, for UNMHSC, PTAC noted that the set of services included in the bundle and the appropriate payment amounts required further development and revision.

Clarify accountability. For seven proposed models, PTAC noted a lack of clarity about where accountability resides for operationalizing the care model, ensuring quality, or reducing costs. For example, in reviewing the ACS proposed model, PTAC raised “questions about where and how accountability for quality of care resides in the model and how it would be implemented.” In addition, PTAC indicated that the UNMHSC proposed model’s approach to payment, which would provide bundled payments to the rural hospital rather than to the specialists providing the telemedicine consultations, would make it difficult for Medicare to ensure the services being provided were high-quality and payment was adequate but not excessive. Finally, PTAC sought greater clarity on the APM entity that would be responsible for initiating and receiving payments in the Hopkins/Stanford proposed model. Three of these seven proposed models were not recommended for implementation (LUGPA, NYC DOHMH, and PMA).

Consider whether two-sided risk is appropriate. PTAC generally supported the approach to shared savings and financial risk in three proposed models—ACEP (recommended for implementation), IGG/SonarMD (recommended for limited-scale testing), and PMA (not recommended). Overall, PTAC’s views on the appropriateness of two-sided risk depended on the proposed model setting and practitioner type. For example, PTAC expressed concerns about the stability of two-sided risk for small physician practices and about the appropriateness of shared savings if it introduces incentives to inappropriately limit care, as in serious illness and SNF care (AAHPM, C-TAC, and Avera Health). Additionally, PTAC suggested a very gradual approach to shared savings and financial risk in the two home hospitalization proposed models (Mount Sinai and PRC).

Consider whether shared savings and penalties based on total cost of care are appropriate. For two proposed models (C-TAC and LUGPA), PTAC expressed concern about the appropriateness of calculating shared savings based on total cost of care. For example, in the LUGPA proposed model, PTAC noted that holding urologists responsible for total cost of care with shared risk for patients under active surveillance for prostate cancer did not accurately reflect urologists’ role in overall patient care. In addition, PTAC questioned whether the C-TAC proposed model, which would hold APM entities accountable for total cost of care in the last 12 months of an enrollee’s life, was appropriate because patients may not receive serious illness services from the APM entity during that entire period and because shared savings could create incentives to stint on care at the end of life.

PTAC discussed alternatives to total cost of care proposed in two cancer care models (HMH/Cota and IOBS). HMH/Cota left open the possibility of shared savings based on either total cost of care or cost of oncology care, and PTAC ultimately recommended that the approach to shared savings for HMH/Cota be tested by CMMI. In addition, while PTAC praised IOBS for holding oncologists accountable only for

cancer-related expenditures rather than total cost of care, PTAC members noted that isolating cancer care expenditures will be challenging and may raise implementation challenges.

PTAC also expressed concern about the approach to bonuses and penalties in NYC DOHMH, which proposed basing bonuses on estimated lifetime savings from curing hepatitis C. PTAC noted that this approach is unprecedented in Medicare and that it would reward providers for cost savings that were attributable primarily to prescription drugs.

PTAC members recommended several alternatives to calculating shared savings based on reductions in total cost of care, including measuring utilization like avoidable emergency department visits and avoidable hospitalizations (Avera Health), focusing on the costs of care related to the targeted condition (LUGPA) and avoiding shared savings entirely (Avera Health, C-TAC).

Identify positive and negative incentives created by the model. PTAC expressed concern about the incentives created by most of the proposed models (18 of the 21), including four that were recommended for implementation (Avera Health, Mount Sinai, PRC, and RPA); two that were recommended for further development and implementation (IOBS and UNMHSC); seven that were recommended for limited-scale testing (AAFP, AAHPM, ACS, C-TAC, Dr. Antonucci, HMH/Cota, and UChicago); and five that were not recommended (IGG/SonarMD, LUGPA, NYC DOHMH, Seha, and Upstream). In general, PTAC noted that capitated and bundled payments create incentives for cherry-picking patients if not adequately risk-adjusted and could create incentives to stint on needed care. In addition, capitated approaches for primary care could increase specialist referrals. PTAC also cautioned about potential unintended consequences of new approaches to care (like the home hospitalization proposals that were recommended for implementation and the UNMHSC proposal that was recommended for further development and implementation) and complex proposed models like the ACS proposal, which was recommended for limited-scale testing.

For four proposed models, PTAC questioned whether and how the payment model would produce the desired changes in clinical practice. For example, PTAC members were unsure whether Dr. Antonucci's model would lead to significantly better or different results than other primary care models, ultimately suggesting that it be tested as one track of a broader primary care model. Among the other three proposed models, PTAC recommended one for attention (Dialyze Direct) and did not recommend the other two proposed models (LUGPA and NYC DOHMH).

Finally, some PTAC members questioned whether a new payment model was even needed to incentivize different practice patterns for four proposed models, one recommended for further development and implementation (UNMHSC), one recommended for testing (Hopkins/Stanford), and two recommended for limited-scale testing (UChicago and IGG/SonarMD), suggesting the possibility of a fee schedule change as an alternative. For UNMHSC, PTAC briefly discussed whether the goals of the proposed model could be achieved through fee schedule changes. In addition, PTAC noted that additional work was necessary to determine whether traditional Medicare payments could be modified to support the in-home services proposed in the Hopkins/Stanford model. For UChicago, some PTAC members indicated that paying more for existing codes could adequately incentivize comprehensive care for high-risk patients in both inpatient and outpatient settings without the need for a new APM. For IGG/SonarMD, some PTAC

members questioned whether the proposed model was needed to drive physician behavioral change or if an updated chronic care management code would be sufficient.

Use risk adjustment. PTAC generally supported efforts to risk-adjust per beneficiary per month payments and episode-based payments to avoid incentives to cherry-pick healthier Medicare beneficiaries and questioned models that included these payment types but lacked a risk-adjustment approach. PTAC suggested improvements to the risk-adjustment approach for 12 proposed models. For five proposed models, PTAC suggested that risk-adjustment and risk-stratification methodologies be developed and/or tested before full-scale implementation (AAFP, AAHPM, C-TAC, Dr. Antonucci, and PMA). Four of these proposed models were recommended for limited-scale testing, with PTAC recommending that CMMI work with the submitters to develop and test risk-adjustment approaches. For seven proposed models, PTAC expressed concern that the model did not propose a risk-adjustment approach that would adequately support care for more complex patients (ACS, Avera Health, Hopkins/Stanford, LUGPA, NYC DOHMH, Seha, and Upstream); one of these models was recommended for implementation, one was recommended for testing, one was recommended for limited-scale testing, and four were not recommended.

Evidence and Evaluability

PTAC provided detailed comments on evidence and evaluability for 19 of the 22 proposals analyzed (all except for AAHPM, C-TAC, and Dr. Yang). PTAC found that most of these proposed models met the related ability to be evaluated criterion (all except for Dr. Antonucci, PMA, and Seha). Key insights included suggestions for incorporating existing evidence for the proposed model, assessment of the strength of evidence for the model, and guidance for developing a feasible evaluation plan.

Describe how the proposed model can be evaluated. For most proposals, PTAC indicated that Medicare claims data could successfully be used to conduct an evaluation.

Provide evaluation results and CMMI input for previously tested models. PTAC supported including previous evaluation results or relevant studies in proposal materials. For three proposed models based on CMMI Health Care Innovation Awards (HCIAs), PTAC noted that HCIA final evaluation reports were not yet available. Members emphasized that input from CMMI on HCIA models, including any information on preliminary evaluation results, effectiveness of services, and feasibility of payment models would be helpful for PTAC deliberations.

Strengthen evidence for the model. PTAC supported the inclusion of any evidence regarding the effectiveness of the proposed model in PTAC proposals. When such evidence was available, Committee members assessed its strength, noting some deficiencies in available evidence for six proposed models. For example, PTAC observed that evidence is mixed for Dr. Antonucci's proposed model regarding how much savings can be achieved by increasing payments to primary care practices. In addition, for the UChicago model, PTAC noted that the savings indicated in the proposal were not supported by the HCIA evaluation, and the proposed payment model had not yet been tested. For LUGPA, PTAC members indicated they did not have sufficient evidence to understand where payment changes were needed to support surveillance over intervention for prostate cancer. PTAC indicated that evidence for the NYC DOHMH model may not be generalizable, as the proposed model had only been implemented in large,

integrated health systems in New York. For Hopkins/Stanford, PTAC cited evidence indicating that the proposed model can improve functional status, but noted that the effect on costs is unclear. Finally, PTAC indicated that it is unclear how many Medicare beneficiaries could benefit from the UNMHSC proposed model.

Conduct real-world testing. PTAC stated that five proposed models would likely need real-world testing to develop evidence and/or finalize a payment model, including UChicago (limited-scale testing), Dialyze Direct (recommended for attention), HMH/Cota (limited-scale testing), IGG/SonarMD (limited-scale testing), and Hopkins/Stanford (recommended for testing). In addition, PTAC cited mixed evidence on cost savings for two primary care-focused models (Dr. Antonucci and UChicago) and noted—similar to its concerns regarding the NYC DOHMH model—that evidence from small-scale testing in a limited geographic area may not be generalizable.

Ensure sufficient sample sizes and relevant comparison groups. For some proposed models recommended for limited-scale testing, PTAC made additional recommendations to ensure sufficient sample size, an adequate comparison group, or sufficient test sites to allow for a thorough evaluation of the proposed model. In addition, for three proposed models recommended for implementation (Mount Sinai, PRC, and RPA), PTAC suggested that the evaluation include a focus on the effectiveness and feasibility of the proposed model for small practices/organizations. Further, PTAC noted that home hospitalization models (Mount Sinai and PRC) would need to collect data about patients' home environment to develop adequate comparison groups.

Care Integration, Care Coordination, and Shared Decision-Making

The RTSs for each of the 22 proposed models provided detailed comments on three criteria related to care models: integration and care coordination, patient choice, and patient safety. Unlike the proposed payment model, however, there is not a PTAC voting criterion that requires an overall assessment of the care model being proposed. Therefore, this analysis could not consistently assess PTAC's views on the quality or innovation of the proposed care models overall. However, as noted in the Scope and Scalability section, PTAC praised submitters for developing proposed care models that would provide new services to Medicare beneficiaries, give new provider types opportunities to participate in APMs, or identify perceived issues in the current payment and delivery system.

Overall, Committee members found that 14 proposed models met the integration and care coordination criterion, 21 met the related patient choice criterion, and 20 met the related patient safety criterion. Key insights emphasized the level of specificity for care integration and coordination as well as aspects of patient engagement and shared decision-making.

Describe formal integration and care coordination approach. PTAC identified two proposed models as having particularly strong, detailed approaches to integration and care coordination: Mount Sinai and PRC, which both focused on providing hospital-like services in the home. PTAC praised both proposed models for using the same team to manage both the acute and post-acute care phases in the home, as well as for their explicit mechanisms for ensuring connections to the patients' usual providers.

For other proposals, PTAC members requested more explicit details on formal care coordination and integration approaches, particularly with primary care providers and specialists managing different

comorbidities not covered under the proposed payment model. For example, in Avera Health, which was recommended for implementation, PTAC noted the absence of guaranteed integration and coordination between the “on call” geriatrician providing telemedicine services and a patient’s primary care physician. In addition, PTAC noted that the two serious illness models (AAHPM and C-TAC) needed explicit standards and requirements for care coordination with the patients’ primary care providers. Further, in NYC DOHMH, PTAC noted that many of the eligible patients would have significant comorbidities and would likely benefit from care coordination before and after hepatitis C treatment, but the proposal only addressed care coordination *during* prescription drug treatment. Finally, in Hopkins/Stanford, PTAC advised further testing of the proposed model to assess how to best integrate the model with primary care, including formal communication and data sharing procedures.

Explain how integration and care coordination will be incentivized and ensured. PTAC members noted a lack of measures, requirements, resources, and/or processes to ensure and incentivize care coordination in several proposals recommended for limited-scale testing. For example, PTAC observed that the ACS model did not include any minimum threshold for the level of integration required among the group of physicians providing a bundled service, and it did not encourage or require coordination with physicians who were not part of the proposed model. Similarly, the AAFP primary care proposal also did not include any requirements or measures of care coordination for individual patients.

Ensure that integration and care coordination focuses on the whole patient, not just the targeted disease. PTAC noted significant problems with care coordination approaches for three of the proposed models that were not recommended for implementation. For example, concern was expressed that the LUGPA model did not include integration and coordination with physicians responsible for patients’ conditions beyond prostate cancer, despite a payment model that held urologists responsible for patients’ total cost of care. Similar concerns were raised about the PMA proposal, which did not include integration and coordination with primary care providers in the proposed care model. Finally, PTAC noted that the NYC DOHMH proposed model focused only on care coordination during active treatment for hepatitis C, potentially limiting the effectiveness of the model, given significant mental health comorbidities among the target population.

Describe how patient preferences and individual needs would be considered. PTAC identified promising approaches in many proposed models. For example, PTAC praised the new choices provided to Medicare beneficiaries under several proposed models—including Avera Health, Hopkins/Stanford, Mount Sinai, PRC, and UNMHSC—that all aimed to keep beneficiaries in their homes or communities and out of the hospital. However, PTAC observed that two proposed models (Avera Health and Dr. Antonucci) could be improved with a description of how patient preferences would be considered. For example, PTAC noted that the Dr. Antonucci proposed model did not describe how patients would be informed about differences between the model and the current payment system or what information patients would receive about the types of services and quality of care they would receive under the model. Further, PTAC recommended that the Avera Health proposed model, which would provide telemedicine in SNFs, document patient goals to ensure geriatricians providing telemedicine services take patient preferences and advanced care plans into account.

Develop formal shared decision-making processes. PTAC comments were largely positive regarding proposed models’ commitment to pursuing shared decision-making. For example, PTAC supported the

Hopkins/Stanford proposed model's focus on patient-centered care, including patient-directed care goals and training to improve patients' skill at communicating with their providers. PTAC also noted that UNMHSC would add treatment options for patients without imposing new constraints, reduce avoidable transfers, and allow more patients to receive care in their local communities, which may align with patient and family preferences. PTAC also supported the inclusion of a shared decision-making quality measure in the LUGPA model, which was ultimately not recommended for implementation. PTAC also noted that two proposed models—IGG/SonarMD and PMA—improved patient engagement in their own care through remote monitoring and regular self-assessment. In four other models, PTAC recommended the addition of detailed, formal shared decision-making processes that go beyond the general processes described in the proposal to ensure that patient preferences were accounted for and patients and families were fully engaged in care decisions. These proposed models were focused on critical areas of care that are significantly affected by patient preferences, including serious illness care (AAHPM and C-TAC, both recommended for limited-scale testing) and oncology care (IOBS, recommended for further development and implementation, and HMH/Cota, recommended for limited-scale testing).

Health Information Technology

PTAC provided detailed comments on technology used in 13 of the 22 proposed models: ACS, Avera Health, Dialyze Direct, Dr. Antonucci, HMH/Cota, Hopkins/Stanford, IOBS, IGG/SonarMD, PMA, PRC, Seha, UNMHSC, and Upstream. Overall, nine of these proposed models were found to meet the related health information technology criterion, and four did not (Dialyze Direct, Hopkins/Stanford, Seha, and Upstream). For the nine other proposed models, PTAC comments were limited.

Use novel technological approaches where appropriate. PTAC expressed support for novel technological approaches included in five proposed models: Avera Health, Dr. Antonucci, IGG/SonarMD, PMA, and UNMHSC. In particular, PTAC supported remote patient monitoring through Bluetooth peak-flow meters included in PMA, as well as the patient-facing self-assessment included in IGG/SonarMD. PTAC also noted that direct data collection through peer-reviewed, validated online patient surveys (as used in the Dr. Antonucci model) was innovative and could be applied to other models, potentially substituting for other forms of risk adjustment. PTAC supported expanded use of advanced telemedicine in the Avera Health model. Finally, PTAC praised the central role of health information technology in the UNMHSC proposed model, which combined remote specialist consultations via videoconferencing with sharing of test results and integration with multiple electronic health record (EHR) systems.

Describe beneficiary and provider burden. While PTAC praised innovative approaches to data collection and patient monitoring, Committee members expressed concerns about Medicare beneficiaries' willingness and ability to use new technologies for remote monitoring (IGG/SonarMD and PMA) and providers' willingness to log into multiple systems to view the resulting data (IGG/SonarMD). In addition, PTAC noted that direct data collection from beneficiaries, as proposed in the Dr. Antonucci model, could be burdensome for patients. Finally, for the Avera Health proposed model, PTAC noted that participating geriatricians would need to be able to provide privacy-compliant, real-time, two-way audio/visual assessments and that SNFs may lag behind acute care settings in adoption of electronic health records, making it difficult to provide virtual access to health records.

Avoid proprietary technology. Seven proposed models included mention of proprietary technology, such as physician-facing software and algorithms (ACS, HMMH/Cota, IOBS, UNMHSC, and PRC) and devices and patient-facing applications to collect and share patient data and with the care team (IGG/SonarMD and PMA). Of these, PTAC recommended six for implementation, further development and implementation, or limited-scale testing, suggesting that CMS broaden the proposed model to allow use of competing technologies, make details of algorithms public, or otherwise not require the use of a specific proprietary technology.

Describe how health information technology will be used. Four of the proposed models were found not to meet the health information technology criterion. For these proposed models (Dialyze Direct, Hopkins/Stanford, Seha, and Upstream), PTAC noted that the submitters provided insufficient information on how health information technology would be used. In addition, PTAC noted that the Hopkins/Stanford proposed model did not require the use of health information technology.

Conclusion

Among the 22 proposed models for which PTAC provided a recommendation to the Secretary, more than 80 percent were found to meet the scope, value over volume, flexibility, ability to be evaluated, patient choice, patient safety, and health information technology criteria. In fact, all of the proposals were found to meet the flexibility criterion, and all but one were found to meet the scope criterion. In addition, there was broad agreement between PRT and PTAC voting on most criteria, though the full PTAC tended to provide higher scores than the PRT for the scope criterion.

The remaining three criteria were the hardest for proposed models to meet. Committee members found that only 11 proposed models met the payment methodology criterion, 14 met the integration and care coordination criterion, and 17 met the quality and cost criterion. PTAC members also differed in how they scored proposals for each of these criteria, underscoring their importance to the deliberative process. The payment methodology criterion in particular was a significant source of voting variation among PTAC members.

These three criteria were also frequently addressed in PTAC comments, and this report has discussed several themes emerging from those comments. The following is a summary of several key points implied by PTAC comments on each of these criteria.

Payment Methodology: This criterion generated substantial comments from PTAC members and raised the following key questions across multiple proposals:

- Could the desired approach to care be achieved through a fee schedule change?
- Does the payment model sufficiently incentivize or require the desired care model?
- Who is accountable for operationalizing the care model? Who is accountable for producing savings?
- Is total cost of care an appropriate savings metric for the model? For example, it may be inappropriate for specialists be accountable for total cost of care when their specialty area accounts for a small portion of total spending for their patients (e.g., urologists in the LUGPA proposed model).
- Is two-sided risk appropriate for the patient population, and does it create appropriate incentives for participating providers?
- What might be unintended consequences of the model incentives?
- How does the model protect against incentives to cherry-pick healthier patients?

Quality and Cost: Key questions raised by PTAC across proposals included the following:

- Are well-validated, appropriate quality measures available?
- Are incentive payments and shared savings tied to performance on quality measures?
- Is additional quality assurance needed to mitigate adverse incentives created by the model, such as incentives to stint on care or to refer patients unnecessarily to specialists?
- Can patient experience measures be added or emphasized in the quality measurement framework?

Integration and Care Coordination: Key questions raised by PTAC across proposals included the following:

- Is there a formal approach to care coordination and integration?
- Does the model have formal procedures for integrating and coordinating with primary care physicians and specialists managing patients' comorbidities that are not targeted by the model?
- Does the care coordination and integration approach match the payment model? For example, if total cost of care is used to measure savings, does the model appropriately incentivize/require participants to coordinate and integrate care as needed to influence total cost of care?

The assessment of PTAC voting and comments on the extent to which proposed models meet the Secretary's criteria for PFPMs revealed both areas of consensus (e.g., flexibility) and disagreement (e.g., payment methodology) within PTAC. In addition, Committee members' voting patterns showed that certain criteria are more difficult to meet than others, particularly quality and cost, payment methodology, and integration and care coordination. Finally, PTAC's comments based on the Committee's review and deliberation on the proposed models provide important insights regarding key strengths and areas for potential improvement across models.

Appendix Exhibit 1: PTAC Voting Through December 2019, for Criteria One, Two, and Three (High Priority)

Proposal	Report Date	Scope				Quality and Cost				Payment Methodology			
		PTAC Score	PTAC Vote Range	# of Does Not Meet Votes	# of Meets or Priority Votes	PTAC Score	PTAC Vote Range	# of Does Not Meet Votes	# of Meets or Priority Votes	PTAC Score	PTAC Vote Range	# of Does Not Meet Votes	# of Meets or Priority Votes
Recommend for Implementation													
ACEP	3/6/18	Priority	3–6	0	9	Meets	2–5	1	8	Meets	2–5	3 ⁺	6 ⁺
Avera Health	2/22/18	Priority	3–6	0	10	Meets	3–5	0	10	Meets	2–4	1	9
Mount Sinai	8/16/17	Priority	4–6	0	10	Meets	3–5	0	10	Meets	2–6 ⁺	1	9
PRC	2/23/18	Meets	3–6	0	11	Meets	2–6 ⁺	1	10	Meets	2–6 ⁺	1	10
RPA	11/16/17	Meets	3–6	0	11	Meets	3–6	0	11	Meets	3–4	0	11
Recommend for Further Development and Implementation													
IOBS*	10/3/18	Priority	4–6	0	7	Meets	3–5	0	7	Meets	2–4	2 ⁺	5 ⁺
UNMHSC*	11/25/19	Priority	3–6	0	11	Priority	3–6	0	11	Meets	1–4	1	10
Recommend for Testing													
Hopkins/Stanford*	9/6/19	Priority	3–6	0	7	Meets	3–5	0	7	Does not meet	2–3	6	1
Recommended for Limited-Scale Testing													
AAHPM	2/12/18	Priority	3–6	0	10	Does not meet	2–6 ⁺	6 ⁺	4 ⁺	Does not meet	1–4	7 ⁺	3 ⁺
AAFP	11/15/17	Priority	3–6	0	11	Meets	3–5	0	11	Meets	3–5	0	11
ACS	3/22/17	Priority	3–6	0	9	Meets	2–3	4 ⁺	5 ⁺	Meets	1–5 ⁺	2	7
C-TAC	2/13/18	Priority	4–6	0	10	Meets	3–5	0	10	Meets	3–4	0	10
Dr. Antonucci	8/9/18	Meets	2–6 ⁺	1	8	Does not meet	1–3	6 ⁺	3 ⁺	Does not meet	2–5	6 ⁺	3 ⁺
HMH/Cota	8/14/17	Meets	3–5	0	10	Meets	3–5	0	10	Meets	2–5	1	9
IGG/SonarMD	3/22/17	Meets	1–6 ⁺	1	9	Meets	1–6 ⁺	3 ⁺	7 ⁺	Does not meet	1–5 ⁺	6 ⁺	4 ⁺
UChicago	8/14/18	Meets	1–6 ⁺	3 ⁺	7 ⁺	Meets	1–5 ⁺	3 ⁺	7 ⁺	Does not meet	1–5 ⁺	7 ⁺	3 ⁺
Recommend for Attention													
Dialyze Direct*	8/7/18	Does not meet	1–3	7 ⁺	3 ⁺	Does not meet	0–3	7	2	Does not meet	0–2	8	0
Do Not Recommend													
LUGPA	11/16/17	Meets	2–5	2	9	Meets	2–4	2	9	Does not meet	1–3	7 ⁺	4 ⁺
NYC DOHMH	11/15/17	Meets	1–3	4 ⁺	6 ⁺	Meets	2–4	1	9	Does not meet	1–3	9	1
PMA	3/22/17	Meets	2–5	1	9	Meets	2–4	2	8	Does not meet	1–3	8	2
Seha*	5/17/19	Meets	2–6*	2	9	Does not meet	1–2	11	0	Does not meet	1–2	11	0
Upstream*	5/17/19	Meets	2–6*	1	9	Does not meet	2–4	9	1	Does not meet	2–4	7 ⁺	3 ⁺

SOURCE: Authors’ analysis of 22 proposals deliberated and voted on by PTAC as of December 31, 2019. Excludes two proposals for which PTAC concluded that the criteria for PFPs established by the Secretary were not applicable.

NOTES: Proposals are sorted alphabetically within each section.

‡ Blue color cell indicates criteria for which at least one-third of PTAC votes were that the proposal *did not meet* the criterion and at least one-third of PTAC votes were that the proposal *met* the criterion.

† Maroon color cell indicates wide variation in PTAC voting.

* PTAC deliberated on six proposed models (Dialyze Direct, Hopkins/Stanford, IOBS, Seha, UNMHSC, and Upstream) under a new voting approach made in September 2018.

Appendix Exhibit 2: PTAC Voting Through December 2019, for Criteria Four Through Ten

Proposal	Value over Volume		Flexibility		Ability to Be Evaluated		Integration and Care Coordination		Patient Choice		Patient Safety		Health Information Technology	
	PTAC Score	PTAC Vote Range	PTAC Score	PTAC Vote Range	PTAC Score	PTAC Vote Range	PTAC Score	PTAC Vote Range	PTAC Score	PTAC Vote Range	PTAC Score	PTAC Vote Range	PTAC Score	PTAC Vote Range
Recommend for Implementation														
ACEP	Meets	3–5	Meets	3–6	Meets	3–5	Meets	2–5	Meets	3–5	Meets	2–5	Meets	3–4
Avera Health	Meets	3–5	Meets	3–5	Meets	3–4	Meets	2–5	Meets	3–5	Meets	3–5	Meets	3–6
Mount Sinai	Meets	3–5	Meets	3–5	Meets	3–4	Priority	3–6	Priority	4–6	Meets	3–4	Meets	3–4
PRC	Meets	3–6	Meets	2–6	Meets	3–6	Meets	3–6	Priority	3–6	Meets	2–5	Meets	3–5
RPA	Meets	4–5	Meets	3–5	Meets	3–4	Meets	2–5	Meets	3–5	Meets	3–6	Meets	3–4
Recommend for Further Development and Implementation														
IOBS*	Meets	3–6	Meets	3–5	Meets	3–6	Meets	3–4	Meets	3–6	Meets	3–6	Priority	4–6
UNMHSC*	Meets	3–5	Meets	3–5	Meets	3–5	Meets	2–6†	Meets	4–5	Meets	4–6	Priority	3–6
Recommend for Testing														
Hopkins/Stanford*	Meets	3–4	Meets	3–5	Meets	3–5	Does not meet	2–3	Priority	4–6	Priority	4–6	Does not meet	1–3
Recommend for Limited-Scale Testing														
AAHPM	Meets	2–6†	Meets	3–6	Meets	3–6	Meets	3–6	Priority	2–6†	Meets	2–5	Meets	2–3
AAFP	Meets	3–5	Meets	4–5	Meets	2–4	Meets	2–5	Meets	3–5	Meets	2–4	Meets	3–4
ACS	Does not meet	1–3	Meets	2–4	Meets	2–4	Meets	2–6†	Meets	2–4	Meets	2–3	Meets	3–6
C-TAC	Meets	4–5	Meets	4–5	Meets	3–4	Meets	4–6	Meets	3–6	Meets	3–4	Meets	3–5
Dr. Antonucci	Meets	2–6†	Meets	2–6†	Meets	2–4	Does not meet	2–3	Meets	2–5	Does not meet	2–6†	Meets	3–5

Proposal	Value over Volume		Flexibility		Ability to Be Evaluated		Integration and Care Coordination		Patient Choice		Patient Safety		Health Information Technology	
	PTAC Score	PTAC Vote Range	PTAC Score	PTAC Vote Range	PTAC Score	PTAC Vote Range	PTAC Score	PTAC Vote Range	PTAC Score	PTAC Vote Range	PTAC Score	PTAC Vote Range	PTAC Score	PTAC Vote Range
HMH/Cota	Meets	2-5	Meets	2-5	Meets	2-4	Meets	1-4	Does not meet	2-3	Meets	2-5	Priority	3-5
IGG/SonarMD	Meets	1-5 [†]	Meets	3-5	Meets	3-5	Does not meet	1-3	Meets	1-4	Meets	3-6	Meets	2-4
UChicago	Meets	3-5	Meets	2-6 [†]	Meets	2-5	Meets	1-5 [†]	Meets	3-5	Meets	2-6 [†]	Meets	3-4
Recommend for Attention														
Dialyze Direct*	Meets	1-4	Meets	2-3	Does not meet	0-3	Does not meet	1-3	Meets	3-6	Meets	1-6 [†]	Does not meet	1-3
Do Not Recommend														
LUGPA	Meets	3-4	Meets	3-5	Meets	2-4	Does not meet	1-4	Meets	2-5	Meets	3-4	Meets	1-5 [†]
NYC DOHMH	Meets	3-5	Meets	2-4	Does not meet	1-4	Meets	1-6 [†]	Meets	3-4	Meets	2-4	Meets	3-4
PMA	Meets	3-4	Meets	2-4	Meets	3-4	Does not meet	1-5 [†]	Meets	3-5	Meets	2-4	Meets	2-4
Seha*	Does not meet	1-2	Meets	2-4	Does not meet	1-3	Does not meet	1-3	Meets	2-4	Does not meet	1-3	Does not meet	1-3
Upstream*	Meets	3-4	Meets	3-4	Meets	2-5	Does not meet	2-5	Meets	3-5	Meets	2-3	Does not meet	1-3

SOURCE: Authors’ analysis of 20 proposals deliberated and voted on by PTAC as of December 31, 2019. Excludes two proposals for which PTAC concluded that the criteria for PFPs established by the Secretary were not applicable. NOTES: Proposals are sorted alphabetically within each section.

[†] Maroon color cell indicates wide variation in PTAC voting.

* PTAC deliberated on six proposed models (Dialyze Direct, Hopkins/Stanford, IOBS, Seha, UNMHSC, and Upstream) under a new voting approach made in September 2018.