Clinical ARPs 101

A Model Overview

August 2024



Objectives

To better understand:

- Key aspects and guiding principles that apply to all clinical ARPs
- The clinical ARP models
- ARP governance requirements and the physician group decisions that need to be made.





The Key Things
You Need to
Know About
Clinical
Alternative
Relationship
Plans (cARPs)



Guiding principles

 Designed to provide an alternative to the FFS payment method and operate based on the following principles:

Voluntary Physician professional Monitoring and participation autonomy is maintained evaluation **cARP** Partnerships between Support for infrastructure physicians and AHS **Principles** and tools Clear eligibility criteria and Fair and equitable Utilize best practice and terms of agreements payment rates high standards of care



Funding is for clinical services only

Set remuneration amounts in exchange for delivering . . .



Scope Narrow e.g.,
Broad e.g.,

Pediatric anesthesia out-of-OR services

Mental healthcare services

One small clinic

All Mental Healthcare Outpatient Clinics Patients with chronic wounds needing specialized treatment

Patients requiring mental healthcare follow-up services



Clinical ARPs do <u>not</u> fund . . .

- On-call availability
- Lecture-based teaching
- Research
- Travel time
- Vacation / sick time

- **9** ·
 - Benefits
- Administration / meetings
 - Any time for which you are earning other clinical income

cARP physicians <u>are</u> eligible to receive physician benefit program payments (e.g., RRNP, BCP, SOC, ROC, etc.)

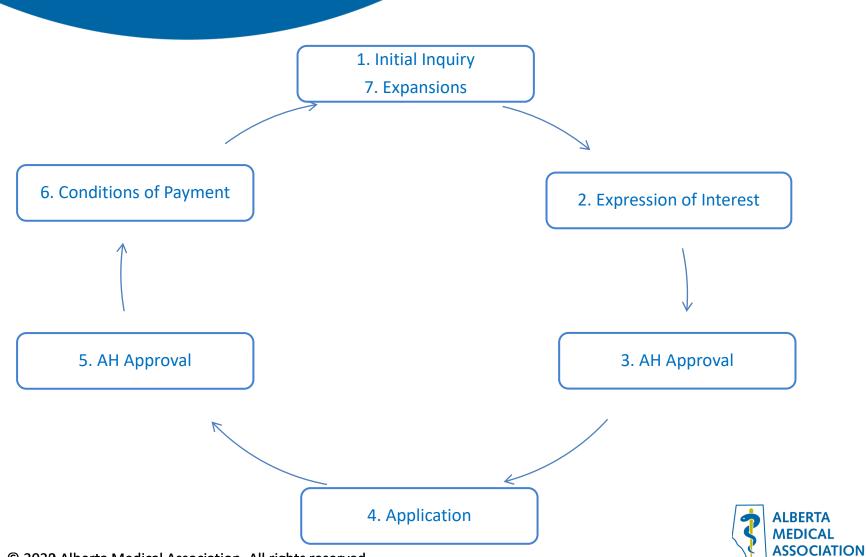


ARPs are legally governed through Ministerial Orders (MO)

- MOs have two parts:
 - Program Parameters
 - Conditions of Payment
- Letter of Participation
- Authorized Representative(s)
- AHS Services Agreement
 - For programs in AHS facilities



Process of Development



Four types of funding models

٠.				
	Annualized (GP or specialist)	Sessional (GP or specialist)	Capitation (GP primary care)	Blended Capitation (GP primary care)
	➤ Funding is based on # of physician FTEs required to deliver ARP services	➤ Funding is based on # of annual hours required to deliver ARP services	➤ Funding is based on an annual amount per patient to deliver ARP services (capitation rate) multiplied	Similar to capitation model. Key differences are: > Annual amount per
	Funding rate per 1.0 FTE varies by specialty (e.g., GP = \$374,972 per year)	➤ Funding rate is \$226.19 per hour (all specialties)	by the # of affiliated patients	patient is a blend of 85% of cap rate plus 15% of FFS rate for ARP services (up to
	➤ FTE is a time-based unit of measure (e.g., GP = 241	➤ Intended for small specialized programs	 Different cap rates for 40 age/gender categories (avg. ≈ \$325/patient/year) 	max of 100% cap rate) > Different cap rates for
	days or 1928 hours/year)	➤ Part-time participation up to 16 hours per week	"Negation" if physician	9,560 categories based on age, gender, and health
	➤ Can participate part- time or full-time in ARP	(832 hours annually)➤ Can bill FFS for non-ARP	outside the ARP provides ARP services (at FFS value up to cap rate)	risk (average 100% cap rate ≈ \$280-\$320/pt/year depending on panel)
	➤ Can bill FFS for non-ARP services (outside of ARP time)	services (outside of ARP time)	Can bill FFS for non-ARP services and un-affiliated	➤ Negation at FFS value up to max of 85% of patient
	,		patients (limits)	cap rate
			➤ Crowfoot: formal signed affiliation; office services only (91 codes)	➤ No negation for first year of implementation
	© 2020 Alberta Medical Associat	ion. All rights reserved.	➤ Taber: geographic roster; office, ED, inpatient and LTC services (98 codes)	➤ Office services only (59 codes)

Funding rate ≠ Payment rate

- Funding rates are intended to reflect average FFS payments
- Funding rates are inclusive of overhead
- Physician groups have flexibility
- After covering overhead, the cARP physician group may want to vary internal payment rates with remaining funds.



Sessional Invoicing - Funding Process

- Funding is tied to the submission of claims using SOMB and ARP codes.
- Physicians are required to attach a time modifier (TM) to each claim for the actual time spent delivering the service.
- Time is reported in full 5-minute increments. For example, 5 minutes is reported as TM01, 18 minutes is reported as TM03, and 30 minutes is reported as TM06.
- The maximum length of time that can be claimed per health service code is 8.25 hours or TM99 and the maximum length of time that can be claimed per day is 24 hours.



Performance measures & reporting requirements

Performance goals and measures are developed during the application process

Type of Reporting	Funding Model	Frequency	By Whom
Performance Reporting	All	Quarterly	Participating Physician Authorized Rep (AR)
Performance Reporting	All	Annual	AR
FTE Reports	Annualized	Monthly	AR
Service Event Reporting (Shadow Billing)	All	Daily/Weekly (on a regular basis)	All participating physicians



Effective internal governance & change management

Internal Governance

- Develop a physician practice agreement
 - May require partnership / collaboration with AHS
 - Ensure all physicians are meeting terms, accountability and reporting requirements
 - Specify how the group is going to make decisions and resolve disputes

Change Management

- Change is often greater than we think
- Invest the time to make changes
- AMA supports are available to help
- Learn from others who have been there



Internal Decisions

- Overhead rate and process
- Internal payment rates/incentives
- Create a payment process
- Create an invoicing system, if necessary
- Agree on performance measures and reporting process
- Scheduling process

