## XVI. <u>Appendices</u>

## Appendix A: Comparison of OCM to EOM by Select Model Features

Description	OCM	EOM
Included Beneficiary	Beneficiaries with a cancer	Beneficiaries with a cancer diagnosis for an
Population	diagnosis receiving	included cancer type (breast cancer, lung cancer,
	chemotherapy (including	lymphoma, multiple myeloma, small
	hormonal therapies)	intestine/colorectal, prostate cancer, and chronic
		leukemia) receiving systemic chemotherapy (not
		including exclusively hormonal therapies)
Required	Six cross-cutting requirements	Same as OCM with the addition of two participant
Practice/Participant	that provide for broad	redesign activities: the gradual implementation of
<b>Redesign Activities</b>	improvements in cancer care	electronically submitted patient reported
	including documenting a care	outcomes and screening EOM beneficiary social
	plan that includes the 13	needs using a health-related social needs
	element Institute of Medicine	screening tool
	Care Management Plan	
		Added health equity planning requirement under
		use of data for CQI
Data Sharing and	Participants were not required	Required submission of sociodemographic data, if
Collection	to collect any	available, as a part of EOM health equity strategy;
	sociodemographic data; CMS	CMS may share with EOM participants certain
	did not stratify data based on	aggregate, de-identified data, for example,
	sociodemographic data within	aggregate utilization data, stratified by
	feedback reports or	sociodemographic metrics (e.g., dual status, LIS
	reconciliation reports	eligibility, and race and ethnicity)
PBPM	Monthly Enhanced Oncology	Monthly Enhanced Oncology Services (MEOS)
	Services (MEOS) payment	payment amount = \$70 PBPM (beneficiary not
	amount = \$160 PBPM for each	dually eligible for Medicaid and Medicare); or
	OCM beneficiary; the entire	\$100 PBPM (beneficiary dually eligible for
	\$160 is included as episode	Medicaid and Medicare) of which \$70 will be
	expenditures	included as episode expenditures in reconciliation
		calculation
Drug Payment	No change from FFS Medicare:	No change from OCM
	payment is typically ASP+6%;	
	total cost of care responsibility	
	that includes Part B drug	
	payment and certain Part D	
	expenditures	

Attribution Methodology for MEOS and Performance-Based Payment	Plurality of E&M claims with a cancer diagnosis on the service line during a six-month episode	Attribute to the eligible oncology PGP that provides the first qualifying E&M service after the initiating chemotherapy, provided that the PGP has at least 25% of the cancer-related E&M services during the episode; if the initiating oncology PGP does not did not bill at least 25% of cancer-related E&M services during the episode, then attribute based on plurality of cancer-related E&M services at an oncology PGP
Novel Therapies Adjustment for Performance-Based Payment	Calculated in aggregate across all cancer types	Calculated separately for each of the seven included cancer types
Risk Adjustment for Performance-Based Payment	All cancer types included in one price prediction model; clinical data used in final five performance periods, where participating practice-reported metastatic status is included in risk adjustment	Included cancer type-specific price prediction models; a more robust use of EOM participant- reported clinical and staging data in risk adjustment, to include ever-metastatic status and HER2 status
Risk Arrangements for Performance-Based Payment	One-sided risk in PP1, followed by the option for one- or two- sided risk in PP2—PP7 Participants earning a performance-based payment by the initial reconciliation of PP4 have the option to stay in one-sided risk in PP8—PP11; other participants must either accept two-sided risk in PP8— PP11 or be terminated from the model 1) Original two-sided risk arrangement: Discount=2.75% of benchmark	Two downside risk arrangement options: 1) Less aggressive two-sided risk arrangement option (RA1) will include minimal downside risk (below the generally applicable nominal amount standard for RA1 to qualify as an Advanced APM): Discount=4% of benchmark amount Stop-gain=4% of benchmark amount Stop-loss=2% of benchmark amount 2) More aggressive two-sided risk arrangement option (RA2) (expected to meet the generally applicable nominal amount standard for RA2 to qualify as an Advanced APM): Discount=3% of benchmark amount Stop-gain=12% of benchmark amount Stop-loss=6% of benchmark amount
	amount	Across both risk arrangements, if the EOM

Stop-gain/stop-loss=20% of benchmark amount 2) Alternative two-sided risk arrangement (less aggressive): Discount=2.5% of benchmark amount Minimum threshold for recoupment=2.5% of benchmark amount Stop-gain=16% of total Part B revenue for the practice* Stop-loss=8% of total Part B	participant's performance period episode expenditures are greater than 98% of the benchmark they will owe a PBR; if the EOM participant's performance period episode expenditures are less than the target amount then they are eligible to earn a PBP (actual payment of PBP is dependent upon the EOM participant satisfying the PBP eligibility requirements); if the EOM participant's performance period episode expenditures are between the target amount and 98% of the benchmark amount, they are in the neutral zone and neither earn a PBP nor owe a PBR.
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\*Total Part B revenue for the practice is defined as the sum of:

- (1) Total Part B revenue for services billed under the OCM practice's TIN during the 12-month time period that begins on the earliest date on which an episode that terminates during a performance period could initiate and ends on the last day of the Performance Period (i.e., the four calendar quarters that cover initiation through termination for all episodes that terminate during a performance period); plus
- (2) Any additional Part B chemotherapy administration and drug payments for all Episodes attributed to the Practice that terminate during that Performance Period.