

## VHIE Claims Subcommittee Agenda and Meeting Minutes

Subcommittee Name: VHIE Claims Pilot Subcommittee	Committee Chair: N/A	
[Health Information Exchange (HIE) Steering Committee]		
Meeting Agenda: 1. Review New Use Cases: Medicaid Payment Reform 2. Next Steps	Mtg. Facilitator: Emily Richards Mtg. Recorder: Mahesh ThopaSridharan Where: Virtual Meeting	
	Conference Room: none	
	<b>Date:</b> April 16, 2021 <b>Time:</b> 2:00pm – 3:00pm	
☐ May contain Confidential/Exempt information	Teams Meeting Information: +1 802-552-8456,,504634126#	

Attendees (Present Bold)			
Name, Organization	Role	Name	Role
Lisa Schilling, DVHA, AHS	Medicaid Claims and Payer Operations SME	<b>Tim Tremblay</b> , Health Care Reform, AHS	Blueprint for Health SME
Ena Backus, Health Care Reform, AHS	Health Care Reform SME	Katie Muir, OneCare Vermont	ACO SME
Sarah Lindberg, Green Mountain Care Board	Claims Management/All- Payer Claims Database SME; Data Governance SME	Carolyn Stone, VITL	VHIE Technical Operations & Design SME
Mary Kate Mohlman, Health Care Reform, AHS	Health Data Research & Analytics SME; Data Governance SME	Beth Anderson, VITL	VHIE Policy and Governance SME
Erin Flynn, DVHA, AHS	Medicaid Payment Reform SME	Emily Richards, Health Care Reform, AHS	Subcommittee Operational Support

Non-Subcommittee Members (Present Bold)				
Name, Organization	Role	Name	Role	
Mahesh ThopaSridharan, Health Care Reform, AHS	Subcommittee Operational Support	Dan Chavez Health Tech Solutions	HIE Steering Committee Consultant	
Varun Manohar ADS	Subcommittee Operational Support			

#	Agenda Topic	Topic Facilitator	NOTES (notes are provided in italics and blue)	Action Items
1.	Meeting Introduction	Emily Richards	<ul> <li>Introduction from Emily R.</li> <li>[Slide#2 - Agenda]         <ul> <li>Today we are going to review the use cases developed by Erin F. And Pat J. from the Payment Reform team. And then we will talk about next steps.</li> </ul> </li> <li>[Slide#3 - Role of Subcommittee Members Re: Use Cases]         <ul> <li>As a reminder - the subcommittee is sort of the brain trust around assessing the VHIE Claims Use Cases, weigh-in, ask questions, identify area of priority, identify areas of overlap and if this augments/makes you think about your use cases differently, let us talk about it.</li> </ul> </li> <li>[Slide#4 - Use Case Categories Definition]         <ul> <li>This is just a reminder of the taxonomy that we are using, our categorization of the use cases that Mary Kate put together. We are thinking about them in four categories.</li> <li>Clinical uses Individual</li> <li>Ql/operational Organization</li> <li>Evaluation Population health</li> <li>Reporting Population Health</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
2.	Review New Use Cases: Medicaid Payment Reform	Erin Flynn	Over to Erin F. to explain the use cases - [Slide#5]  • [Slide#6 - USE CASE: Ql/Operations Organization] Determine payments made to providers participating in Medicaid value based payment arrangements (Part 1)]  • Overarching description - When we went through the 2nd section of the Taxonomy of Program Operations, we realized, we wanted to kind of flesh that out a little bit and MaryKate helped us. We actually use this data operate 'Alternative payment models' and 'Value based payment models' as a part of the work that we do in DVHA payment reform. So it's not only for like clinical/Ql efforts, we need this data in order to do the things that we say we are going to do in paying in a way that is different than fee for service through reconciliation processes or other targets.  • When we are talking about Claims data, it can be through tracking of overall utilization volume of services utilized throughout the year, and there is a payment model structure that uses that data to impact payments.  • Another common mechanism that exists in value-based payment models is a performance component performance of quality measure uses Claims data to calculate the performance on that measure, so that claims data is obviously essential. It can be a bonus type payment or based on the outcomes in calculating those performance measures.  • In the VMNG program, we got very specific - hypertension, diabetes being in control. And there are a few other examples - whoever participates in the payment reform model, how they perform, how is the potential to impact the payments that providers receive. Those are the main programs we have under operations right now across the AHS (see bottom of slide #6).  • I think we are taking on more & more programs as the agency shifts towards value based payment model.  • Emily - Question about the list of programs before we move into the details of the use case - Can you talk about the data that you use to evaluate those programs today?	

- Erin involved in some of projects closely, and know a little bit about all
  of them.
- A good example would be 'Developmental disability payment reform project' - it is bit still underway in design, in terms of both payment and delivery system shift that our partners at the Department of Disabilities, Aging and Independent Living are trying to achieve and that was impacted by COVID-19 and that kind of slowed things down for the last year but the goal is ultimately, we would report historically the kind of discrete service-level-utilization-data was not reported and stored in the MMIS. Historically claims that would trigger a payment to a provider actually did go through the MMIS, but we are really trying to marry that. We use a design feature - encounter claims, we used reimbursement rates to pay zero for those claims in cases where we already paid for that service in some other agreed upon payment model. We are really trying to support the concept of having the MMIS as the single source of truth for all healthcare service utilization information. We are working on building up that data in the project that I had chosen as an example. What we haven't done yet is flesh out the complete details of the payment model, but essentially we are looking at PMPM payments tiered by level of need. We are building standard service packages based on historical data to understand what needs are and making PMPM payments, setting some expectations. We use that data to track. We still need to have a sense of what services are being delivered and in what volume so that we can uphold our payment models, comparing payments against actual services rendered.
- Emily Is the reliance on Claims exclusively because it's the most reliable data type? If the children's integrated services had reliable service coordination data, can it be matched with the Claims data or is the strategy specific to Claims for a reason?
- Erin when we are talking about payment, we are paying in different ways other than fee for service, we do want to think about utilization as its always a consideration because we want to understand how much of it is volume, as we are reimbursing for value and quality. It's never going to go away. Claims data will be a component of the value based payment model, but stronger integrated systems that take in other indicators, including clinical indicators is the direction.
- Emily Since some of these groups have their own data collection systems, if their data systems were improved, could the data from those systems inform the payment model?
- Erin yes, absolutely. They can strengthen the work that we try to do.
- Lisa There are several outcomes that CMS expects when we are talking about value based payments/payment arrangements around evaluating what has been in the fee-for-service realm as opposed to what the service delivery looks like in a value based payment situation. There are definite requirements that the state has to meet in our evaluation. This is a growing area for the department to track these outcomes for both claims and clinical realm. Encounter claims presents differently than fee-for-service claims because there has to be additional data elements explaining how the encounter data was processed and which alternative payment model it fell under. The would have paid value is stored in few different locations in MMIS. In order to meet a use case associated with this, we would have to think about mapping out how each of these store their claims data.
- Emily what is an example of how they store and transmit the data?
- Lisa in the ACO, for instance, the MMIS has a field 'would have paid amount' that stores that information. It is not a field in an 835/837. In addition to that, on the 835 response that says the claim is adjudicated there is an adjustment reason code in the Explanation of Benefits (EOB)

- that is associated with the ACO. The payment is part of the AIPDP within the ACO or a fee-for-service in the network or out of the network. So there are several UBs that are used, and for claims that have zero payment the EOB w/ the adjustment reason code captures the value for that payment. For other types of payment reform initiatives such as the applied behavioral analysis, the calculated paid amount is stored in the 'allowed amount' field. So it just knowing where each of those are stored and knowing how do you want to translate that into something that could be easily understood.
- Erin and those fields Lisa described give us a service unit level a value to associate with each claim that we are paying zero so that we can add those up and compare them against payments that may have gone out some other way other than at the claim level.
- Emily Question how does Children's Integrated Services report claims data to the MMIS?
- Erin They had operated under a bundled PMPM payment type model over 10 years. They had rates that varied across the state. We did a rate/reimbursement type study for standardized PMPM. It's a procedure code that is billed to the MMIS. It increased the volume of claims sent to the MMIS w/ zero paid claims.
- Lisa Unlike other types of payers, within like Healthcare Common Procedure Coding System (HCPCS), there are codes set aside that are primarily used by the State, that will allow us to define services that are not traditional health services, like some of the case management codes that we use for different programs. The state has the ability to use those codes in order to classify services that are a little bit harder to classify. For Hub/spoke we have bundled arrangement. CIS is another one where we have a HCPCS code that used to define these types of services. They are all known codes, it's not something you would find in other types of care's claims data. It will only grow as we add things like housing support and social issues.
- Erin There was a State Medicaid Director letter that came out in 2021 that set some of these expectations that Lisa described that would allow us to continue to get federal dollars through the Alternative Payment Model.
- Sarah What they are talking about that is something critical, the idea
  of taking in raw pre-adjudicated Claims and trying to figure out the
  output that can bridge Commercial-Medicare-Medicaid claims worlds is
  probably achievable goal, but there is a lot of complexity and that is the
  reason the MMIS procurement is such a beast.
- Lisa Just the gathering requirements is a good 9 month process. It is complex.
- [Slide (#7) Determine payments made to providers participating in Medicaid value based payment arrangements (Part 2)]
- Emily The challenges and pain points might be a place where we may want to stop and expand on.
- Erin This is where we dug in a little bit to talk about our alternative payment model program being our VMNG Medicaid program with OCV. There is a process by which, through our partnership between DVHA and OCV as part of the VMNG program operations we provide a random sample of Medicaid attributed lives, for which they have to go and do a chart review and pull the clinical data to calculate some of the clinical measures, and also we calculate some of the claims measures. It's kind of highly manual process right now to actually go into clinical records and pull the data that is needed to calculate the measures that play a

critical part in payments under this Value based payment program. That probably describes the current painfulness. Carolyn - When you say integrated claims and clinical -- are you thinking of encounter level (from that exact visit) or is it at a patient level? Erin - You would identify an individual, then a measure with a specification, this would tell us the data points that we need to pull from the clinical record to be able to generate/calculate the performance measure for the individual. It's kind of a random representative sample that we use. In order to be able to do that I don't know if the claims/clinical information has to recognize the information at the claim-level. We use individual claims data for the financials of the program where we evaluate expenditures and volume utilization against targets and expectations that were set at the beginning of a given performance year. I am giving you two discrete examples of how we use the clinical data and how we use the claims data. Tim - <comment> In general, there is no formal link between a claims and a clinical record. When you link the two as an encounter, you are creating something that is artificial. But there is not an ID or date that they could be easily tied on. Lisa - Tim has a point, however, there is a need to replace chart reviews -- w/ paid claims. There is no quality to evaluate, from a pure operational standpoint. You don't do the measure unless there is a paid Carolyn - From VITL's perspective, we can get the same piece of data in 3 different organizations/EMR. If this is going to be needed, there is supposed to be a logic that we need to come up with. That gets a little harder if we need to go down to the level. Katie - What Tim said earlier, it depends on the quality measure. There may be a need to look at something like a HEDIS specs and thought process of how the encounters are being linked. Katie - Sometimes you get in the denominator conditions that you would define in claims, like 'did you have an encounter?' -- can be found in claims and then you have to have a clinical value to hit the numerator in the same timeframe. Some of the aspects are really complicated to the extent of needing clinical-claims linkage and some aspects need clinical vs. claims separately. Lisa - Each measure is slightly different. Tim - Except record linked by a person ID (MPI), it's really hard to have a general purpose linkage. It's going to vary by the measure. Lisa - the healthcare insurance market place, Medicaid market place is moving in that direction to have a common record of a person. You got the person and a provider as the common linkage point. Sarah - the provider piece would be tricky, but MPI would be a great. Emily - question - Logistically, is there a document that describes how the measures are actually defined? Erin - I can take that back to Amy and get it to VITL. [action required] Sarah - if there are proprietary measures (e.g. HEDIS specifications) have a cost. Carolyn - VITL participates in HEDIS measures license.

be able to look up the specifications?

Carolyn - yes

Erin - if we provide the measures used by the program, then will VITL

- [Slide#8 USE CASE: Reporting Population AHS/DVHA Payment Reform Alternative Payment Model Program Monitoring and Reporting (Part 1)]
- Emily This one is looking at the program evaluation rather than payment.
- Erin We use the data to monitor, evaluate and report out on the payment model. There are people that are interested in the outcomes of these programs CMS, Public, Legislature. Monitoring and evaluation just making sure everything is functioning and operating as it should be, no billing errors, etc., sometimes we have to make little tweaks. Just monitoring for proper program operations as well as telling us how the model is going. Are we achieving our goals? Are we seeing improvements in quality? As an example we have a payment reform around hi-tech nursing services, and the goal of the project is to we have got to work for a shortage of these nurses that deliver these services with a high level of nursing care; we are trying to increase volume. It's a monitoring and evaluation strategy. Don't have a lot of experience with access to robust clinical data. Claims data can give you indication of trends, but not a lot of information on 'why' but merging of clinical and claims may help us do this better.
- Emily Question do you know what the annual goals are, and where you might be probing into in advance or are your data inquiries a justin-time look?
- Erin we sometimes stay in the design phase for a while to identify what
  data we will be using to measure progress, and the goals of the model.
  We implement once we have a sense of what the payment model is
  designed to achieve.
- Emily could part of that design process could be a conversation with VITL to say what clinical data is available and ask how it could be linked to claims?
- Erin having that resource to help us think that is very exciting to me.
- Mary Kate a lot of these use cases are similar in flavor, but are actually
  for different specific purposes. The second use case has a higher
  standard that you would need to meet for payments, because linking
  measures, outcomes and payment will be scrutinized a bit more.
   Something that differentiates.
- Erin to incentivize the payments and make the payments in a way.
- Carolyn From VITL's perspective, we just need to understand what are the measures, and what we need to go after -- is it some first or all at once. The clinical data is vast, and we want to be able to match up what is required accordingly. Already starting to dive down the technical aspects of it. what are the ways that we need to get the data out is the big one. Getting the data in some cases might be easy. There are many details that we need to figure out in order to understand the requirements. How are we going to try and support the use cases.
- Erin @Carolyn you mentioned the quality measures. There is also the VMNG program, there is raw claims extract that DVHA shares with OCV. That is facilitated through Lisa's former team our claims processing vendor. This came up on our last call. If we are sending this through VITL we might be able to produce the extracts of claims data in a more efficient way. That's a big part of our operations too.
- Lisa that is definitely a possibility, changing the way we share data
  with OneCare. It makes sense to be an use case. HEDIS is a requirement
  for DVHA as a managed care organization. We should be very careful
  with reporting a subset of the total population vs. full Medicaid
  population and make sure that its clear to users on how we are
  measuring things.

			<ul> <li>Tim - back to Carolyn's question, since it's complicated - I would suggest to already start with something already being built. Try to get some small successes and build on it. For clinical data - there 3 candidates data in Blueprint Extract, USCDI, the data that DVHA has been trying to send over to OCV. Any three of these data sets could be a starting point for this. And for claims dataset - DVHA sending to OCV and to VHCURES. Select top 2 or 3 HEDIS measures that lots of people use and build some interactive measures, maybe go with them first and get some success first. Then expand from there.</li> <li>Erin - There is not a lot of payment reform projects just because the nature of the services are specialized. Sometimes we do look at some elements/data points for clinical and claims data to meet our goals. But HEDIS is the gold standard.</li> <li>Mary Kate - one of the things that came up in the conversation with Erin and Pat was - we seem fairly limited in our hybrid measures - hypertension/diabetes/depression screening - those are the ones (hybrid measure set - focus predominantly on those 3) that we want to look at. With more reliable claims and clinical data, I have started to look at 'what is the universe of standardized hybrid measures for quality improvement or population health?'</li> <li>Sarah - Initiation and engagement rely heavily on chart review but we are talking small numbers and I don't know about ratios.</li> <li>Mary Kate - @Carolyn - have you found any measures that we may find useful?</li> <li>Carolyn - from VITLs perspective we got the measures that we use for Blueprint. I cannot say we have done a deep dive on it. We look at the program to tell us what measure would be of interest. But we can take a cursory glance.</li> <li>Tim - When we put together the blueprint extract, we used the data elements from the hybrid measures that we have been using in state and federal reporting. To a large part we have been trying to get close to what ACO has been doing for a while now.</li> <li></li></ul>	Erin to provide measures used by the program to Carolyn.
3.	Next Steps	Emily Richards	<ul> <li>Representatives from BCBS (commercial payer slides) volunteered to participate in a use case gathering session to consider how a linked clinical and claims data set will aid work on behalf of their members. They will present at the next subcommittee meetings.</li> <li>Emily thanked Erin and everybody else that participated in the meeting.</li> </ul>	