The HSCRC is developing a process to quantify hospital care transformation efforts around the State to make incentive payments to hospitals through the Medicare Performance Adjustment (MPA). Currently, hospitals may receive incentive payments for the Episode Care Improvement Program (ECIP), which focuses on reducing post-acute care costs for 23 clinical episodes. The HSCRC will add incentive payments for hospital efforts, outside of ECIP, that reduce the Medicare Total Cost of Care (TCOC).

There are four fields which are required for hospital submission and an additional two which HSCRC staff will use in their review and approval of these care transformation efforts:

Required from Hospital: Background Components	
Overview Description of current or upcoming program/initiative which hospitals may be implementing to impact patient outcomes, population health and total cost of care performance under Global Budget Revenues (GBR).	FMH implemented the Chronic Care Management Program (CCMP) to address the ongoing needs of the high risk chronic disease population. The program includes the use of Tele-monitoring technology to engage the high risk chronic disease population to increase self- management while improving health outcomes and reducing avoidable utilization. The program's success is largely driven by "high- touch" involvement of the Chronic Care team. The program also provides for home based oversight of medication management/pill box fills in the home.
 Briefly describe a standardized intervention pathway to address unmet clinical or social needs. Identify care partners at the hospital, or in the community, who will implement the intervention. 	Patients are referred into the program in a variety of ways: during or immediately after a home care episode, or based on a referral by one of our community based care management programs, including Care Transitions and our ACO/MDPCP partners. The program is implemented by our dedicated Chronic Care Management Team, consisting of RNS and LPNS. Other partners include Hospice, Department of Social Services and the Community Foundation (partial funding of 1 LPN team member)
Required from Hospital: Analytic Components	
 Medicare FFS beneficiaries only, until further payer data available Must be identifiable in Medicare claims based on clinical condition, patient history and/or other criteria; cannot be identified with an EHR or clinical data point, 	Medicare beneficiary currently enrolled in a home care episode (with FMH HH), or recently discharged from FMH HH.
A "trigger" event, or combination of factors, to identify when a beneficiary is enrolled in the intervention	Any beneficiary receiving home health services through FMH Home Health.

 Must be identifiable in Medicare claims; cannot be triggered with an EHR or clinical data point,

For HSCRC Analysis and Consideration:

TCOC Impact and Duration of Episode

• From the information above, HSCRC will estimate the TCOC savings related to the intervention by calculating the difference in costs for the intervention population before and after the intervention went into effect. E.g. HSCRC will calculate the PBPM cost for all beneficiaries with Heart failure, COPD, Cancer, Dementia, ESRD, End Stage Liver Disease, or Stroke who were hospitalized at FMH in 2018 and the PBPM cost for all beneficiaries with Heart failure, COPD, Cancer, Dementia, ESRD, End Stage Liver Disease, or Stroke who were hospitalized at FMH in 2019. The TCOC will be equal to the difference in PBPM costs times the number of beneficiaries.

Reconciliation Payments

- HSCRC staff will calculate the reconciliation payment that will be made to the hospital for the savings that they produce as part of a care transformation effort.
- The reconciliation payments will be included when the State calculates the TCOC run rate and the required savings for the TCOC Model. The costs may be offset through the MPA-EC in order to ensure any reconciliation payments will remain cost neutral and reward hospitals that meaningfully engage in care transformation efforts.