

**MEDICARE-MEDICAID
CAPITATED FINANCIAL ALIGNMENT MODEL
REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:
TEXAS-SPECIFIC REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

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TEXAS-SPECIFIC REPORTING REQUIREMENTS APPENDIX

Introduction

The measures in this appendix are required reporting for all MMPs in the Texas Dual Eligible Integrated Care Demonstration Project. CMS and the state reserve the right to update the measures in this appendix for subsequent demonstration years. These state-specific measures directly supplement the Medicare-Medicaid Capitated Financial Alignment Model Core Reporting Requirements, which can be found at the following web address:

<https://www.cms.gov/Medicare-Medicaid-Coordination/Medicare-and-Medicaid-Coordination/Medicare-Medicaid-Coordination-Office/FinancialAlignmentInitiative/MMPInformationandGuidance/MMPReportingRequirements.html>

MMPs should refer to the core document for additional details regarding Demonstration-wide definitions, reporting phases and timelines, and sampling methodology.

The core and state-specific measures supplement existing Part C and Part D reporting requirements, as well as measures that MMPs report via other vehicles or venues, such as HEDIS^{®1} and HOS. CMS and the states will also track key utilization measures, which are not included in this document, using encounter and claims data. The quantitative measures are part of broader oversight, monitoring, and performance improvement processes that include several other components and data sources not described in this document.

MMPs should contact the TX Help Desk at TXHelpDesk@norc.org with any questions about the Texas state-specific appendix or the data submission process.

Definitions

Calendar Quarter: All quarterly measures are reported on calendar quarters. The four calendar quarters of each calendar year will be as follows: 1/1 – 3/31, 4/1 – 6/30, 7/1 – 9/30, and 10/1 – 12/31.

Calendar Year: All annual measures are reported on a calendar year basis. Calendar year 2015 (CY1) will be an abbreviated year, with data reported for the time period beginning March 1, 2015 and ending December 31, 2015. Calendar year 2016 (CY2) will represent January 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016.

Implementation Period: The period of time starting with the first effective enrollment date, March 1, 2015, until September 30, 2015.

Long Term Services and Supports (LTSS): Services to meet an individual's health or personal care needs over an extended period of time and may include nursing, assistance with bathing, toileting, dressing, eating, meal preparation, relief for caregivers, home modifications and repairs, transportation, adaptive aids, services at licensed facilities, and nutrition services such as home-delivered meals or meals at

¹ HEDIS[®] is a registered trademark of the National Committee for Quality Assurance (NCQA).

senior centers. LTSS are provided predominantly in homes and communities, but also in facility-based settings such as nursing facilities.

Primary Care Provider: A Provider who has agreed with the STAR+PLUS MMP to provide a Medical Home to Enrollees and who is responsible for providing initial and primary care to Enrollees, maintaining the continuity of care, and initiating referral for services.

Service Coordination: A specialized Care Management service that is performed by a Service Coordinator that includes but is not limited to: 1) identification of needs, including physical and behavioral health services, and LTSS, 2) development of and necessary updates to an Integrated Plan of Care to address those identified needs; 3) assistance to ensure timely and a coordinated access to an array of Providers and Covered Services; 4) attention to addressing unique, person-centered needs of Enrollees; 5) coordination of Covered Services with Non-Capitated Services, as necessary and appropriate; and 6) includes, for Enrollees who have been determined STAR+PLUS HCBS eligible, the development of an ISP with the Enrollee, family members, and Provider(s), as well as authorization of HCBS services.

Variations from the Core Reporting Requirements Document

Core 2.1 and Core 2.2

Under certain circumstances, Texas MMPs are permitted to count assessments previously completed by the MMP's affiliated STAR+PLUS and/or Medicare Advantage D-SNP product. As a result, there are some caveats to the reporting of the core measures that pertain to assessments (i.e., Core 2.1 and Core 2.2).

Only those assessments completed by a MMP's own sister product may be counted toward MMP requirements. In addition, the MMP must determine, through contact with the member or other means as appropriate, if the member has experienced any of the triggering events listed in Section 2.6.2.8.2 of the three-way contract. If so, the MMP should conduct a new assessment and report that completion according to the specifications for Core 2.1 and Core 2.2.

In the absence of a triggering event as described in Section 2.6.2.8.2 of the three-way contract, MMPs are not required to complete an additional assessment for members who have previously received a comprehensive assessment in the MMP's sister product within the prior nine months. As such, for formerly STAR+PLUS and/or D-SNP members with a comprehensive assessment completed within nine months of their initial effective enrollment date in the MMP, MMPs are to report those assessments under Core 2.1 and Core 2.2 as having been completed as of the member's first effective enrollment date in the MMP. For example, if a member's first effective enrollment date was March 1, 2017 and the assessment for that member was previously completed on August 20, 2016, the MMP should report the assessment as if it were completed on March 1, 2017.

For Level 2 members who received a non-comprehensive assessment from the MMP's sister product within nine months of their initial effective enrollment date in the MMP, and who have not had a triggering event as described in Section 2.6.2.8.2 of the three-way contract, MMPs are required to ask the additional required assessment questions

within 90 days of the member's effective enrollment date in the MMP. MMPs are to report such assessments as completed as of the date on which the missing questions were asked and documented. Alternatively, the MMP may opt to complete a new assessment for the low-risk member using its new comprehensive tool (with the required questions added) within 90 days of the member's enrollment in the MMP. MMPs would report the completion of the new comprehensive assessment under Core 2.1 and Core 2.2 according to the actual date of completion.

Level 1 members who received a non-comprehensive assessment while enrolled in an MMP's sister product must have a new, comprehensive assessment within 90 days of enrollment. MMPs should report these new comprehensive assessments under Core 2.1 and Core 2.2 according to the actual date of completion.

MMPs should refer to the Core reporting requirements for detailed specifications for reporting Core 2.1 and Core 2.2. For example, Core 2.1 should only include members whose 90th day of enrollment occurred during the reporting period and who were still enrolled as of the last day of the reporting period. Members enrolled into the MMP on March 1 would reach their 90th day (which is equivalent to three full months) on May 31. Therefore, these members would be reported in the data submission for the Quarter 2 reporting period, even if their assessment was marked as complete on the first effective enrollment date (i.e., March 1).

Core 2.3

For Core 2.3, members with an annual reassessment, MMPs should determine whether members are eligible for an annual reassessment using the actual date the initial assessment was completed, even if that date occurred when the member was enrolled in the MMP's sister product.

Core 9.2

The following section provides additional guidance about identifying individuals enrolled in the MMP as "nursing home certifiable," or meeting the nursing facility level of care (NF LOC), for the purposes of reporting Core 9.2.

Core 9.2 focuses on "nursing home certifiable" members, defined as "members living in the community, but requiring an institutional level of care" (see the Core Reporting Requirements for more information). TX STAR+PLUS MMPs should use risk group assignments, supplemented by claims or enrollment data, to categorize members as "nursing home certifiable." Members in the following risk groups should be included:

- Dually-eligible, STAR+PLUS Waiver
- Dually-eligible, Nursing Facility, for individuals residing in the nursing home no more than 100 days

In addition, MMPs may have members who, for a short period, may be in HCBS but not yet assigned to the appropriate risk group. MMPs should use information available in internal data systems wherever possible to identify whether these individuals should be included in reporting for Core 9.2.

Quality Withhold Measures

CMS and the state will establish a set of quality withhold measures, and MMPs will be required to meet established thresholds. Throughout this document, state-specific quality withhold measures are marked with the following symbol for Demonstration Year 1: (i) and the following symbol for Demonstration Years 2 through 5: (ii). Note that an additional state-specific quality withhold measure is collected separately through CAHPS®.² For more information about the state-specific quality withhold measures, refer to the Quality Withhold Technical Notes (DY 1): Texas-Specific Measures and the Quality Withhold Technical Notes (DY 2-5): Texas-Specific Measures at <https://www.cms.gov/Medicare-Medicaid-Coordination/Medicare-and-Medicaid-Coordination/Medicare-Medicaid-Coordination-Office/FinancialAlignmentInitiative/MMPInformationandGuidance/MMPQualityWithholdMethodologyandTechnicalNotes.html>.

Reporting on Assessments and Integrated Plans of Care Completed Prior to First Effective Enrollment Date

MMPs may complete Health Risk Assessments (HRAs) prior to individuals' effective date of enrollment, provided that the MMP meets the requirements as articulated in the National MMP Enrollment and Disenrollment Guidance. Note that for individuals who are passively enrolled, the MMP may reach out to complete an HRA no sooner than 20 days before the individual's effective date of the passive enrollment.

For purposes of reporting data on HRAs (Core 2.1 and Core 2.2), MMPs should report any HRAs completed prior to the first effective enrollment date as if they were completed on the first effective enrollment date. For example, if a member's first effective enrollment date was June 1 and the HRA for that member was completed on May 25, the MMP should report the HRA as if it were completed on June 1. As noted in the prior section, MMPs should refer to the Core reporting requirements for detailed specifications for reporting Core 2.1 and Core 2.2.

MMPs must comply with contractually-specified timelines regarding completion of Integrated Plans of Care (IPCs) within 90 days of enrollment. In the event that an IPC is also finalized prior to the first effective enrollment date, MMPs should report completion of the IPC (for measures Core 3.2, TX1.2, and TX1.4) as if it were completed on the first effective enrollment date. For example, if a member's first effective enrollment date was June 1 and the IPC for that member was completed on May 27, the MMP should report the IPC as if it were completed on June 1.

² CAHPS® is a registered trademark of the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ).

Guidance on Assessments and Integrated Plans of Care for Members with a Break in Coverage

Health Risk Assessments

If a MMP already completed an HRA for a member that was previously enrolled, the MMP is not necessarily required to conduct a new HRA if the member rejoins the same MMP within one year of his/her most recent HRA. Instead, the MMP can:

1. Perform any risk stratification, claims data review, or other analyses as required by the three-way contract to detect any changes in the member's condition since the HRA was conducted; and
2. Ask the member (or his/her authorized representative) and service coordinator if there has been a change in the member's health status or needs since the HRA was conducted.

The MMP must document any risk stratification, claims data review, or other analyses that are performed to detect any changes in the member's condition. The MMP must also document its outreach attempts and the discussion(s) with the member (or his/her authorized representative) and service coordinator to determine if there was a change in the member's health status or needs.

If a change is identified, the MMP must conduct a new HRA within the timeframe prescribed by the three-way contract. If there are no changes, the MMP is not required to conduct a new HRA unless requested by the member (or his/her authorized representative). Please note, if the MMP prefers to conduct HRAs on all re-enrollees regardless of status, it may continue to do so. The MMP must inform the member of his/her right to request a new HRA at any time.

Once the MMP has conducted a new HRA as needed or confirmed that the prior HRA is still accurate, the MMP can mark the HRA as complete for the member's current enrollment. The MMP would then report that completion according to the specifications for Core 2.1 and Core 2.2. When reporting these core measures, the MMP should count the 90 days from the member's most recent enrollment effective date and should report the HRA based on the date the prior HRA was either confirmed to be accurate or a new HRA was completed. Additionally, in certain circumstances a new HRA that has been completed for a member upon reenrollment may also be reported in Core 2.3.

If the MMP is unable to reach a re-enrolled member to determine if there was a change in health status, then the MMP may report that member as unable to be reached so long as the MMP made the requisite number of outreach attempts. If a re-enrolled member refuses to discuss his/her health status with the MMP, then the MMP may report that member as unwilling to participate in the HRA.

If the MMP did not complete an HRA for the re-enrolled member during his/her prior enrollment period, or if it has been more than one year since the member's HRA was completed, the MMP is required to conduct an HRA for the member within the timeframe prescribed by the contract. The MMP must make the requisite number of attempts to reach the member (at minimum) after his/her most recent enrollment effective date, even if the MMP reported that the member was unable to be reached during his/her prior enrollment. Similarly, members that refused the HRA during their

prior enrollment must be asked again to participate (i.e., the MMP may not carry over a refusal from one enrollment period to the next).

Integrated Plans of Care

If the MMP conducts a new HRA for the re-enrolled member, the MMP must revise the IPC accordingly in collaboration with the member or authorized representative within the timeframe prescribed by the three-way contract. Once the IPC is revised, the MMP may mark the IPC as complete for the member's current enrollment. If the MMP determines that the prior HRA is still accurate and therefore no updates are required to the previously completed IPC, the MMP may mark the IPC as complete for the current enrollment at the same time that the HRA is marked complete. The MMP would then follow the Core 3.2, TX1.2, and TX1.4 measure specifications for reporting the completion. Please note, for purposes of reporting, the IPC for the re-enrolled member should be classified as an *initial* IPC.

If the MMP did not complete an IPC for the re-enrolled member during his/her prior enrollment period, or if it has been more than one year since the member's IPC was completed, the MMP is required to complete an IPC for the member within the timeframe prescribed by the three-way contract. The MMP must also follow the above guidance regarding reaching out to members that previously refused to participate or were not reached.

Annual Reassessments and Integrated Plan of Care Updates

The MMP must follow the three-way contract requirements regarding the completion of annual reassessments and updates to the IPC. If the MMP determined that an HRA/IPC from a member's prior enrollment was accurate and marked that HRA/IPC as complete for the member's current enrollment, the MMP should count continuously from the date that the HRA/IPC was completed in the prior enrollment period to determine the due date for the annual reassessment and IPC update. For example, when reporting Core 2.3, the MMP should count 365 days from the date when the HRA was actually completed, even if that date was during the member's prior enrollment period.

Reporting on Passively Enrolled and Opt-In Enrolled Members

When reporting all Texas state-specific measures, MMPs should include all members who meet the criteria for inclusion in the measure regardless of whether the member was enrolled through passive enrollment or opt-in enrollment. Medicaid-only members should not be included.

Reporting on Disenrolled and Retro-disenrolled Members

Unless otherwise indicated in the reporting requirements, MMPs should report on all members enrolled in the demonstration who meet the definition of the data elements, regardless of whether that member was subsequently disenrolled from the MMPs. Measure-specific guidance on how to report on disenrolled members is provided under the Notes section of each state-specific measure.

Due to retro-disenrollment of members, there may be instances where there is a lag between a member's effective disenrollment date and the date on which the MMP is informed about that disenrollment. This time lag might create occasional data inaccuracies if an MMP includes members in reports who had in fact disenrolled before the start of the reporting period. If MMPs are aware at the time of reporting that a member has been retro-disenrolled with a disenrollment effective date prior to the reporting period (and therefore was not enrolled during the reporting period in question), then MMPs may exclude that member from reporting. Please note that MMPs are *not* required to re-submit corrected data should you be informed of a retro-disenrollment subsequent to a reporting deadline. MMPs should act upon their best and most current knowledge at the time of reporting regarding each member's enrollment status.

Hybrid Sampling

Some demonstration-specific measures may allow medical record/supplemental documentation review to identify the numerator. In these instances, the sample size should be 411, plus additional records to allow for substitution. Sampling should be systematic to ensure that all individuals eligible for a measure have an equal chance of inclusion.

MMPs should complete the following steps for each measure that requires medical record review:

- Step 1:** Determine the eligible population. Create a list of eligible members, including full name, date of birth, and event (if applicable).
- Step 2:** Determine the final sample size. The final sample size will be 411 plus an adequate number of additional records to make substitutions. Oversample only enough to guarantee that the targeted sample size of 411 is met. The following oversampling rates are acceptable: 5 percent, 10 percent, 15 percent, or 20 percent. If oversampling, round up to the next whole number when determining the final sample size.
- Step 3:** If the eligible population exceeds the final sample size as determined in Step 2, proceed to Step 5. If the eligible population is less than or equal to the final sample size as determined in Step 2, proceed to Step 4.
- Step 4:** If the eligible population is less than or equal to the final sample size as determined in Step 2, the sample size can be reduced from 411 cases to a reduced final sample size by using the following formula:

$$\text{Reduced Final Sample Size} = \frac{\text{Original Final Sample Size}}{1 + \left(\frac{\text{Original Final Sample Size}}{\text{Eligible Population}} \right)}$$

Where the *Original Final Sample Size* is the number derived from Step 2, and the *Eligible Population* is the number derived from Step 1.

Step 5: Sort the list of eligible members in alphabetical order by last name, first name, date of birth, and event (if applicable). Sort this list by last name from A to Z during even reporting periods and from Z to A in odd reporting periods (i.e., name will be sorted from A to Z in 2014, 2016, and 2018 and from Z to A in 2015, 2017, and 2019).

Note: Sort order applies to all components. For example, for reporting period 2014, the last name, first name, date of birth, and events will be ascending.

Step 6: Calculate N , which will determine which member will start your sample. Round down to the nearest whole number.

$$N = \frac{\text{Eligible Population}}{\text{Final Sample Size}}$$

Where the *Eligible Population* is the number derived from Step 1. The *Final Sample Size* is either of the following:

- The number derived from Step 2, for instances in which the eligible population exceeds the final sample size as determined in Step 2.
- OR
- The number derived in Step 4, for instances in which the eligible population was less than or equal to the number derived from Step 2.

Step 7: Randomly select starting point, K , by choosing a number between one and N using a table of random numbers or a computer-generated random number.

Step 8: Select every K th record thereafter until the selection of the sample size is completed.

Value Sets

The measure specifications in this document refer to code value sets that must be used to determine and report measure data element values. A value set is the complete set of codes used to identify a service or condition included in a measure. The Texas-Specific Value Sets Workbook includes all value sets and codes needed to report certain measures included in the Texas-Specific Reporting Requirements and is intended to be used in conjunction with the measure specifications outlined in this document. The Texas-Specific Value Sets Workbook can be found on the CMS website at the following address: <https://www.cms.gov/Medicare-Medicaid-Coordination/Medicare-and-Medicaid-Coordination/Medicare-Medicaid-Coordination-Office/FinancialAlignmentInitiative/MMPInformationandGuidance/MMPReportingRequirements.html>.

Texas's Implementation, Ongoing, and Continuous Reporting Periods

Phase		Dates	Explanation
Demonstration Year 1.a			
Continuous Reporting	Implementation Period	3-1-15 through 9-30-15	From the first effective enrollment date through September 30, 2015.
	Ongoing Period	3-1-15 through 12-31-15	From the first effective enrollment date through December 31, 2015.
Demonstration Year 1.b			
Continuous Reporting	Ongoing Period	1-1-16 through 12-31-16	From January 1, 2016 through the end of the first demonstration year.
Demonstration Year 2			
Continuous Reporting	Ongoing Period	1-1-17 through 12-31-17	From January 1, 2017 through the end of the second demonstration year.
Demonstration Year 3			
Continuous Reporting	Ongoing Period	1-1-18 through 12-31-18	From January 1, 2018 through the end of the third demonstration year.
Demonstration Year 4			
Continuous Reporting	Ongoing Period	1-1-19 through 12-31-19	From January 1, 2019 through the end of the fourth demonstration year.
Demonstration Year 5			
Continuous Reporting	Ongoing Period	1-1-20 through 12-31-20	From January 1, 2020 through the end of the fifth demonstration year.

Data Submission

All MMPs will submit state-specific measure data through the web-based Financial Alignment Initiative Data Collection System (FAI DCS), unless otherwise specified in the measure description. All data submissions must be submitted to this site by 5:00 p.m. ET on the applicable due date. This site can be accessed at the following web address: <https://Financial-Alignment-Initiative.NORC.org>.

(Note: Prior to the first use of the system, all MMPs will receive an email notification with the username and password that has been assigned to their MMP. This information will be used to log in to the FAI DCS and complete the data submission.)

All MMPs will submit core measure data in accordance with the Core Reporting Requirements. Submission requirements vary by measure, but most core measures are reported through the Health Plan Management System (HPMS).

Please note, late submissions may result in compliance action from CMS.

Resubmission of Data

MMPs must comply with the following steps to resubmit data after an established due date:

1. Email the TX HelpDesk (TXHelpDesk@norc.org) to request resubmission.
 - a. Specify in the email which measure(s) needs resubmission;
 - b. Specify for which reporting period(s) the resubmission is needed; and
 - c. Provide a brief explanation for why the data need to be resubmitted.
2. After review of the request, the TX HelpDesk will notify the MMP once the FAI DCS and/or HPMS has been re-opened.
3. Resubmit data through the applicable reporting system.
4. Notify the TX HelpDesk again after resubmission has been completed.

Please note, requests for resubmission after an established due date may result in compliance action from CMS.

Section TXI. Care Coordination

TX1.1 Members with an Integrated Plan of Care within 90 days of enrollment. – **Retired**

TX1.2 Members with an Integrated Plan of Care (IPC) completed.

IMPLEMENTATION				
Reporting Section	Reporting Frequency	Level	Reporting Period	Due Date
TX1. Care Coordination	Monthly, beginning after 90 days	Contract	Current Month Ex: 1/1 – 1/31	By the end of the month following the last day of the reporting period
ONGOING				
Reporting Section	Reporting Frequency	Level	Reporting Periods	Due Date
TX1. Care Coordination	Quarterly	Contract	Current Calendar Quarter Ex: 1/1-3/31 4/1-6/30 7/1-9/30 10/1-12/31	By the end of the second month following the last day of the reporting period

A. Data element definitions – details for each data element reported to CMS and the state, including examples, calculation methods, and how various data elements are associated.

Element Letter	Element Name	Definition	Allowable Values
A.	Total number of members enrolled for 90 days or longer as of the last day of the reporting period.	Total number of members enrolled for 90 days or longer as of the last day of the reporting period and who were currently enrolled as of the last day of the reporting period.	Field Type: Numeric
B.	Total number of members who had an initial IPC completed as of the end of the reporting period.	Of the total reported in A, the number of members who had an initial IPC completed as of the end of the reporting period.	Field type: Numeric Note: Is a subset of A.

- B. QA Checks/Thresholds – procedures used by CMS and the state to establish benchmarks in order to identify outliers or data that are potentially erroneous.
 - CMS and the state or its designee will perform an outlier analysis.
 - As data are received from MMPs over time, CMS and the state or its designee will apply threshold checks.
- C. Edits and Validation checks – validation checks that should be performed by each MMP prior to data submission.
 - MMPs should validate that data element B is less than or equal to data element A.
- D. Analysis – how CMS and the state will evaluate reported data, as well as how other data sources may be monitored.
 - CMS and the state will evaluate the percentage of members enrolled for 90 days or longer as of the last day of the reporting period who had an initial IPC completed as of the end of the reporting period.
 - $\text{Percentage} = (B / A) * 100$
- E. Notes – additional clarifications to a reporting section. This section incorporates previously answered frequently asked questions.

Definition

- An IPC is a person-centered care plan that is developed by the STAR+PLUS MMP Service Coordinator with the member, his/her family and caregiver supports, as appropriate, and providers.

Data Element A

- The 90th day of enrollment should be based on each member's most recent effective enrollment date in the MMP. Members must be continuously enrolled from the most recent effective enrollment date through 90 days of enrollment (or longer) with no gaps in enrollment.
- For the purposes of reporting this measure, 90 days of enrollment will be equivalent to three full calendar months.

Data Element B

- The initial IPCs reported in data element B could have been completed at any time from the member's first day of enrollment through the end of the reporting period.
- MMPs should only report completed IPCs in data element B when the member or the member's authorized representative was involved in the development of the IPC.

General Guidance

- MMPs should refer to the Texas three-way contract for additional requirements pertaining to an IPC.

F. Data Submission – how MMPs will submit data collected to CMS and the state.

- MMPs will submit data collected for this measure in the above specified format through a secure data collection site established by CMS. This site can be accessed at the following web address: <https://Financial-Alignment-Initiative.NORC.org>.

TX1.3 Members with first follow-up visit within 30 days of hospital discharge.

CONTINUOUS REPORTING				
Reporting Section	Reporting Frequency	Level	Reporting Period	Due Date
TX1. Care Coordination	Annually	Contract	Calendar Year	By the end of the fourth month following the last day of the reporting period

A. Data element definitions – details for each data element reported to CMS and the state, including examples, calculation methods, and how various data elements are associated.

Element Letter	Element Name	Definition	Allowable Values
A.	Total number of acute inpatient hospital discharges.	Total number of acute inpatient hospital discharges that occurred during the reporting period for members who were continuously enrolled from the date of the inpatient hospital discharge through 30 days after the inpatient hospital discharge, with no gaps in enrollment.	Field Type: Numeric
B.	Total number of acute inpatient hospital discharges that resulted in an ambulatory care follow-up visit within 30 days of discharge from the inpatient hospital stay.	Of the total reported in A, the number of acute inpatient hospital discharges that resulted in an ambulatory care follow-up visit within 30 days of discharge from the inpatient hospital stay.	Field Type: Numeric Note: Is a subset of A.

- B. QA checks/Thresholds – procedures used by CMS and the state to establish benchmarks in order to identify outliers or data that are potentially erroneous.
- CMS and the state or its designee will perform an outlier analysis.
 - As data are received from MMPs over time, CMS and the state or its designee will apply threshold checks.
- C. Edits and Validation checks – validation checks that should be performed by each MMP prior to data submission.
- MMPs should validate that data element B is less than or equal to data element A.
- D. Analysis – how CMS and the state will evaluate reported data, as well as how other data sources may be monitored. CMS and the state will:
- Evaluate the percentage of acute inpatient hospital discharges that resulted in an ambulatory care follow-up visit within 30 days of the discharge from the inpatient hospital stay.
 - $\text{Percentage} = (B / A) * 100$
 - Use enrollment data to evaluate the total number of acute inpatient hospital discharges per 10,000 member months during the reporting period:
 - $\text{Rate} = (A / \text{Total Member Months}) * 10,000$
- E. Notes – additional clarifications to a reporting section. This section incorporates previously answered frequently asked questions.

Data Element A

- MMPs should include all inpatient hospital discharges for members who meet the criteria outlined in data element A, regardless if they are disenrolled as of the end of the reporting period.
- The denominator for this measure is based on inpatient hospital discharges, not members.
- To identify all acute inpatient hospital discharges during the reporting period :
 - Identify all acute and nonacute inpatient stays (Inpatient Stay value set).
 - Exclude nonacute inpatient stays (Nonacute Inpatient Stay value set).
 - Identify the discharge date for the stay. The date of discharge must be within the reporting period.
 - Report on all inpatient stays identified with discharges within the reporting period, including denied and pended claims.

Additionally, MMPs should use UB Type of Bill codes 11x, 12x, 41x, and 84x or any acute inpatient facility code to identify discharges from an inpatient hospital stay.

- If the discharge is followed by readmission or direct transfer to an acute inpatient care setting within the 30-day follow-up period, count only the last discharge for reporting in data element A. To identify readmissions and direct transfers to an acute inpatient care setting:
 - Identify all acute and nonacute inpatient stays (Inpatient Stay value set)
 - Exclude nonacute inpatient stays (Nonacute Inpatient Stay value set)
 - Identify the admission date for the stay

Data Element A Exclusions

- Exclude discharges for members who use hospice services or elect to use a hospice benefit at any time between the hospital discharge date and 30 days following the hospital discharge. These members may be identified using various methods, which may include but are not limited to enrollment data, medical record or claims/encounter data (Hospice value set).
- Exclude discharges due to death, using the Discharges due to Death value set.
- Exclude from data element A any discharges followed by readmission or direct transfer to a nonacute inpatient care setting within the 30-day follow-up period. To identify readmissions and direct transfers to a nonacute inpatient care setting:
 - Identify all acute and nonacute inpatient stays (Inpatient Stay value set)
 - Confirm the stay was for nonacute care based on the presence of a nonacute code (Nonacute Inpatient Stay value set) on the claim
 - Identify the admission date for the stay

These discharges are excluded from the measure because rehospitalization or direct transfer may prevent an outpatient follow-up visit from taking place.
- For example, the following direct transfers/readmissions should be excluded from this measure:
 - An inpatient discharge on June 1, followed by an admission to another inpatient setting on June 1 (a direct transfer)
 - An inpatient discharge on June 1, followed by a readmission to a hospital on June 15 (readmission within 30 days)

Data Element B

- The date of discharge must occur within the reporting period, but the follow-up visit may not be in the same reporting period.
 - For example, if a discharge occurs during the last month of the reporting period, look to the first month of the following reporting period to identify the follow-up visit.
- A follow-up visit is defined as an ambulatory care follow-up visit to assess the member's health following a hospitalization. Codes to identify follow-up visits are provided in the Ambulatory Visits value set and Other Ambulatory Visits value set.

- MMPs should report ambulatory care follow-up visits based on all visits identified, including denied and pended claims, and including encounter data as necessary in cases where follow-up care is included as part of a bundled payment covering the services delivered during the inpatient stay. MMPs should use all information available, including encounter data supplied by providers, to ensure complete and accurate reporting.

F. Data Submission – how MMPs will submit data collected to CMS and the state.

- MMPs will submit data collected for this measure in the above specified format through a secure data collection site established by CMS. This site can be accessed at the following web address: <https://Financial-Alignment-Initiative.NORC.org>.

TX1.4 Members whose Integrated Plan of Care (IPC) is updated annually before the expiration date.^{i, ii}

CONTINUOUS REPORTING				
Reporting Section	Reporting Frequency	Level	Reporting Period	Due Date
TX1. Care Coordination	Annually	Contract	Calendar Year, beginning CY2	By the end of the second month following the last day of the reporting period

A. Data element definitions - details for each data element reported to CMS and the state, including examples, calculation methods, and how various data elements are associated.

Element Letter	Element Name	Definition	Allowable Values
A.	Total number of members eligible for an IPC annual update.	Total number of members eligible for an IPC annual update during the reporting period.	Field Type: Numeric
B.	Total number of members whose IPC was updated annually before the expiration date.	Of the total reported in A, the number of members whose IPC was updated annually before the expiration date during the reporting period.	Field Type: Numeric Note: Is a subset of A.

- B. QA checks/Thresholds – procedures used by CMS and the state to establish benchmarks in order to identify outliers or data that are potentially erroneous.
 - The quality withhold benchmark is 91% for DY 2 through 5. For more information, refer to the Quality Withhold Technical Notes (DY 2-5): Texas-Specific Measures.
- C. Edits and Validation checks – validation checks that should be performed by each MMP prior to data submission.
 - MMPs should validate that data element B is less than or equal to data element A.
- D. Analysis – how CMS and the state will evaluate reported data, as well as how other data sources may be monitored.
 - CMS and the state will evaluate the percentage of members eligible for an IPC annual update during the reporting period whose IPC was updated annually before the expiration date during the reporting period.
 - $\text{Percentage} = (B / A) * 100$
- E. Notes – additional clarifications to a reporting section. This section incorporates previously answered frequently asked questions.

Data Element A

- MMPs should only include those members who are currently enrolled as of the last day of the reporting period. The last day of the reporting period is the anchor date, or the date on which all reported members must be enrolled in the MMP.
- For data element A, MMPs should include all members who were enrolled as of the last day of the current reporting period and who had an initial or updated IPC completed in the previous reporting period.
- To be eligible for an IPC update, a member must be enrolled for 90 days prior to the expiration date of the most recent IPC completion date in the previous reporting period.
 - For example, if a member had his or her IPC updated twice during CY 2017 (the previous reporting period) – first on May 15, 2016 and again on October 15, 2017 – the member must be enrolled continuously in the MMP for at least 90 days prior to October 14, 2018, or enrolled at least July, August, September and October 2018.

Data Element B

- For data element B, MMPs should include members reported in data element A whose IPC update occurred during the current reporting period and that update was completed within 365 days of their most recent IPC completion date in the previous reporting period.
 - For example, if a member had his or her IPC updated twice during CY 2017 (the previous reporting period) – first on May 15, 2018 and again on October 15, 2018 – count 365 days continuously from October 15, 2018 to determine if an IPC update occurred within 365 days.

- In this example, if the member's IPC was updated on September 15, 2019, he or she would be included in data element B for CY 2019 reporting.
- Conversely, if the member's IPC was not updated until November 15, 2019, he or she would not be included in data element B for CY 2019 reporting.
- Please note that data element B may include a limited number of members with a break in enrollment for whom the updated IPC in the current reporting period has also been marked as an "initial" IPC for the purposes of reporting measures Core 3.2 and TX1.2.
 - For example, if a member had an IPC update on October 15, 2019, subsequently disenrolled from the MMP on October 31, 2019, reenrolled on July 1, 2019, had his or her IPC updated on September 20, 2019, and remained enrolled through December 31, 2019, this member's IPC would be reported in multiple measures.
 - The member would be reported as having an initial IPC completed within 90 days for the purposes of Core 3.2 (Q3 2019 reporting), as having an initial IPC completed for the purposes of TX1.2 (Q3 2019 reporting), and as having an IPC update annually before the expiration date for TX1.4 (CY 2019).
- For members with a break in enrollment who are reenrolled with the MMP for less than 90 days prior to the expiration date of the most recent IPC update in the previous reporting period, initial IPCs should be completed according to the Texas three-way contract requirements and reported distinctly from the annual IPC update reported in this measure.

Data Element B Exclusion

- Members who meet the inclusion criteria for this measure who do not have an annual IPC update completed within 365 days of the most recent IPC update in the previous reporting period should not be included in data element B.

General Guidance

- This measure will not be reported until Calendar Year 2 (e.g., CY 2016 will be Calendar Year 2 for all MMPs whose demonstration effective enrollment date began in CY 2015).

F. Data Submission – how MMPs will submit data collected to CMS and the state.

- MMPs will submit data collected for this measure in the above specified format through a secure data collection site established by CMS. This site can be accessed at the following web address: <https://Financial-Alignment-Initiative.NORC.org>.

Section TXII. Enrollee Protections

TX2.1 The number of critical incident and abuse reports for members receiving LTSS.

IMPLEMENTATION				
Reporting Section	Reporting Frequency	Level	Reporting Period	Due Date
TX2. Enrollee Protections	Monthly	Contract	Current Month Ex: 1/1 – 1/31	By the end of the month following the last day of the reporting period
ONGOING				
Reporting Section	Reporting Frequency	Level	Reporting Periods	Due Date
TX2. Enrollee Protections	Quarterly	Contract	Current Calendar Quarter Ex: 1/1-3/31 4/1-6/30 7/1-9/30 10/1-12/31	By the end of the second month following the last day of the reporting period

A. Data element definitions – details for each data element reported to CMS and the state, including examples, calculation methods, and how various data elements are associated.

Element Letter	Element Name	Definition	Allowable Values
A.	Total number of members receiving LTSS.	Total number of members receiving LTSS during the reporting period.	Field Type: Numeric
B.	Total number of critical incident and abuse reports.	Of the total reported in A, the number of critical incident and abuse reports during the reporting period.	Field Type: Numeric

B. QA Checks/Thresholds – procedures used by CMS and the state to establish benchmarks in order to identify outliers or data that are potentially erroneous.

- CMS and the state or its designee will perform an outlier analysis.
- As data are received from MMPs over time, CMS and the state or its designee will apply threshold checks.

- C. Edits and Validation checks – validation checks that should be performed by each MMP prior to data submission.
 - N/A.
- D. Analysis – how CMS and the state will evaluate reported data, as well as how other data sources may be monitored.
 - CMS and the state will evaluate the number of critical incident and abuse reports per 1,000 members receiving LTSS.
 - Rate = $(B / A) * 1,000$
- E. Notes – additional clarifications to a reporting section. This section incorporates previously answered frequently asked questions.

Definition

- Critical incident or abuse means an event or incident that may harm, or create the potential for harm, to an individual. Critical incidents or abuse include:
 - Abuse, neglect, or exploitation as defined in 40 Tex. Admin. Code Chapter 711;
 - The unauthorized use of restraint, seclusion, or restrictive interventions;
 - Serious injuries that require medical intervention or result in hospitalization;
 - Criminal victimization;
 - Unexplained death;
 - Medication errors; and
 - Other events or incidents that involve harm or risk of harm to a member.

Data Element A

- MMPs should include all members who meet the criteria outlined in data element A, regardless if they are disenrolled as of the end of the reporting period (i.e., include all members regardless if they are currently enrolled or disenrolled as of the last day of the reporting period).
- MMPs should refer to the STAR+PLUS handbook for guidance on how to identify members classified as receiving LTSS.

Data Element B

- For data element B, MMPs should include all new critical incident and abuse cases that are reported during the reporting period, regardless if the case status is open or closed as of the last day of the reporting period.
- Critical incident and abuse reports could be reported by the MMP or any provider, and are not limited to only those providers defined as LTSS providers.
- It is possible for members to have more than one critical incident and/or abuse report during the reporting period. All critical incident and abuse reports during the reporting period should be counted.

F. Data Submission – how MMPs will submit data collected to CMS and the state.

- MMPs will submit data collected for this measure in the above specified format through a secure data collection site established by CMS. This site can be accessed at the following web address: <https://Financial-Alignment-Initiative.NORC.org>.

Section TXIII. Organizational Structure and Staffing

TX3.1 Service coordinator training for supporting self-direction.

CONTINUOUS REPORTING				
Reporting Section	Reporting Frequency	Level	Reporting Period	Due Date
TX3. Organizational Structure and Staffing	Annually	Contract	Calendar Year	By the end of the second month following the last day of the reporting period

A. Data element definitions – details for each data element reported to CMS and the state, including examples, calculation methods, and how various data elements are associated.

Element Letter	Element Name	Definition	Allowable Values
A.	Total number of newly hired service coordinators (or those newly assigned to the MMP) who have been employed by the MMP for at least six months.	Total number of newly hired full-time and part-time service coordinators (or those newly assigned to the MMP) who have been employed by the MMP for at least six months during the reporting period.	Field Type: Numeric
B.	Total number of newly hired service coordinators that have undergone State-based training for supporting self-direction under the demonstration.	Of the total reported in A, the number of newly hired service coordinators that received State-based training for supporting self-direction under the demonstration.	Field Type: Numeric Note: Is a subset of A.

B. QA Checks/Thresholds – procedures used by CMS and the state to establish benchmarks in order to identify outliers or data that are potentially erroneous.

- CMS and the state or its designee will perform an outlier analysis.
- As data are received from MMPs over time, CMS and the state or its designee will apply threshold checks.

C. Edits and Validation checks – validation checks that should be performed by each MMP prior to data submission.

- MMPs should validate that data element B is less than or equal to data element A.

- D. Analysis – how CMS and the state will evaluate reported data, as well as how other data sources may be monitored.
- CMS and the state will evaluate the percentage of newly hired full-time and part-time service coordinators who have been employed by the MMP for at least six months that received State-based training for supporting self-direction.
 - $\text{Percentage} = (B / A) * 100$
- E. Notes – additional clarifications to a reporting section. This section incorporates previously answered frequently asked questions.

Data Element A

- If a service coordinator was not currently with the MMP at the end of the reporting period, but was with the MMP for at least six months during the reporting period, they should be included in this measure. All service coordinators newly hired and beginning employment with the MMP during the reporting period, or newly assigned during the reporting period to the MMP from another role, should be reported in data element A.

General Guidance

- MMPs should refer to the Texas three-way contract for specific requirements pertaining to a service coordinator and to training for supporting self-direction. Additional guidance and training materials will be provided by HHSC.
- F. Data Submission – how MMPs will submit data collected to CMS and the state.
- MMPs will submit data collected for this measure in the above specified format through a secure data collection site established by CMS. This site can be accessed at the following web address: <https://Financial-Alignment-Initiative.NORC.org>.

Section TXIV. Performance and Quality Improvement

- TX4.1 Diabetes short-term complications admission rate. (PQI #01) – **Retired**
- TX4.2 Diabetes long-term complications admission rate. (PQI #03) – **Retired**
- TX4.3 Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) or asthma in older adults admission rate. (PQI #05) – **Retired**
- TX4.4 Hypertension admission rate. (PQI #07) – **Retired**
- TX4.5 Heart failure admission rate. (PQI #08) – **Retired**
- TX4.6 Dehydration admission rate. (PQI #10) – **Retired**
- TX4.7 Bacterial pneumonia admission rate. (PQI #11) – **Retired**
- TX4.8 Urinary tract infection admission rate. (PQI #12) – **Retired**
- TX4.9 Angina without procedure admission rate. (PQI #13) – **Retired**
- TX4.10 Uncontrolled diabetes admission rate. (PQI #14) – **Retired**
- TX4.11 Lower-extremity amputation among patients with diabetes admission rate. (PQI #16) – **Retired**
- TX4.12 Medication management for people with asthma. – **Retired**
- TX4.13 Cervical cancer screening.

CONTINUOUS REPORTING				
Reporting Section	Reporting Frequency	Level	Reporting Period	Due Date
TX4. Performance and Quality Improvement	Annually	Contract	Calendar Year, beginning in CY2	By the end of the sixth month following the last day of the reporting period

- A. Data element definitions – details for each data element reported to CMS and the state, including examples, calculation methods, and how various data elements are associated.

Element Letter	Element Name	Definition	Allowable Values
A.	Total number of women 24-64 years old.	Total number of women 24-64 years old, who were continuously enrolled in the MMP during the reporting period, and who were enrolled on December 31 of the reporting period.	Field Type: Numeric
B.	Total number of women sampled that met inclusion criteria.	Of the total reported in A, the number of women sampled that met inclusion criteria.	Field Type: Numeric Note: Is a subset of A.
C.	Total number of women who were appropriately screened for cervical cancer.	Of the total reported in B, the number of women who were appropriately screened for cervical cancer.	Field Type: Numeric Note: Is a subset of B.

- B. QA Checks/Thresholds – procedures used by CMS and the state to establish benchmarks in order to identify outliers or data that are potentially erroneous.
- CMS and the state or its designee will perform an outlier analysis.
 - As data are received from MMPs over time, CMS and the state or its designee will apply threshold checks.
- C. Edits and Validation checks – validation checks that should be performed by each MMP prior to data submission.
- MMPs should validate that data element B is less than or equal to data element A.
 - MMPs should validate that data element C is less than or equal to data element B.
- D. Analysis – how CMS and the state will evaluate reported data, as well as how other data sources may be monitored.
- CMS and the state will evaluate the percentage of women 24-64 years old who were appropriately screened for cervical cancer.
 - Percentage = $(C / B) * 100$

- E. Notes – additional clarifications to a reporting section. This section incorporates previously answered frequently asked questions.

Data Element A

- The member must be enrolled during the current reporting period and the previous reporting period with no more than one gap in enrollment of up to 45 days during the reporting period (i.e., January through December). To determine continuous enrollment for a member for whom enrollment is verified monthly, the member may not have more than a 1-month gap in coverage (i.e., a member whose coverage lapses for 2 months [60 days] is not considered continuously enrolled).

Data Element A Exclusion

- Members who use hospice services or elect to use a hospice benefit at any time during the reporting period are excluded from the eligible population. These members may be identified using various methods, which may include but are not limited to enrollment data, medical record or claims/encounter data (Hospice value set).

Data Element B

- MMPs may elect to use a hybrid methodology and select a sample. For further instructions on selecting the sample size, please see page TX-9 of this document.
- If an MMP does not elect to sample, data element B should be equal to data element A.

Data Element C

- When reporting this measure, services rendered before the current reporting period may be included in the numerator, whether or not they occurred during MMP-specific enrollment spells.

Administrative Specifications

- **Step 1:** Identify women 24-64 years of age as of December 31 of the reporting period who had a cervical cytology (Cervical Cytology value set) during the reporting period or the two years prior to the reporting period.
- **Step 2:** From the women who did not meet step 1 criteria, identify women 30-64 years of age as of December 31 of the reporting period who had cervical cytology (Cervical Cytology value set) and a human papillomavirus (HPV) test (HPV Tests value set) with service dates four or less days apart during the reporting period or the four years prior to the reporting period and who were 30 years or older on the date of both tests.
 - For example, if the service date for cervical cytology was December 1 of the reporting period, then the HPV test must include a service date on or between November 27 and December 5 of the reporting period.In administrative data, there is flexibility in the date of service (i.e., four days or fewer apart) to allow for lab processing that may result in separate billing of the two tests.

- **Step 3:** Sum the events from steps 1 and 2 to obtain the rate.

Hybrid Specifications

- When reviewing a member's medical record, the following steps should be used to identify numerator compliance.
 - **Step 1**
 - Identify the number of women who were 24–64 years of age as of December 31 of the reporting period who had cervical cytology during the reporting period or the two years prior to the reporting period. Documentation in the medical record must include both of the following:
 - A note indicating the date when the cervical cytology was performed.
 - The result or finding.
 - Count any cervical cancer screening method that includes collection and microscopic analysis of cervical cells. Do not count lab results that explicitly state the sample was inadequate or that “no cervical cells were present”; this is not considered appropriate screening.
 - Do not count biopsies because they are diagnostic and therapeutic only and are not valid for primary cervical cancer screening.
 - Lab results that indicate the sample contained “no endocervical cells” may be used if a valid result was reported for the test.
 - **Step 2**
 - From the women who did not meet step 1 criteria, identify the number of women who were 30–64 years of age as of December 31 of the reporting period who had cervical cytology and an HPV test on the same date of service during the reporting period or the four years prior to the reporting period and who were 30 years or older as of the date of testing. Documentation in the medical record must include both of the following:
 - A note indicating the date when the cervical cytology and the HPV test were performed.
 - The cervical cytology and HPV test must be from the same data source.
 - The results or findings.
 - Include only cytology and HPV “co-testing”; in co-testing, both cytology and HPV tests are performed (i.e., the samples are collected and both tests are ordered, regardless of the cytology result) on the same date of service. Do not include reflex testing. In addition, if the medical record indicates the HPV test was performed only after determining the cytology result, this is considered reflex testing and does not meet criteria for the measure.

- Count any cervical cancer screening method that includes collection and microscopic analysis of cervical cells. Do not count lab results that explicitly state the sample was inadequate or that “no cervical cells were present”; this is not considered appropriate screening.
- Do not count biopsies because they are diagnostic and therapeutic only and are not valid for primary cervical cancer screening.
- Lab results that indicate the sample contained “no endocervical cells” may be used if a valid result was reported for the test.
- **Step 3:** Sum the events from Steps 1-2 to obtain the rate.

Data Element C Exclusion

- Services rendered during the current reporting period but outside of MMP-specific enrollment spells should not be included.

Administrative Specifications (Optional)

- Exclude hysterectomy with no residual cervix, cervical agenesis, or acquired absence of cervix (Absence of Cervix value set) any time during the member’s history through December 31 of the reporting period.

Hybrid Specifications (Optional)

- Evidence of a hysterectomy with no residual cervix, cervical agenesis, or acquired absence of cervix (Absence of Cervix value set) any time during the member’s history through December 31 of the reporting period. Documentation of “complete,” “total” or “radical” abdominal or vaginal hysterectomy meets the criteria for hysterectomy with no residual cervix.
- The following also meet criteria:
 - Documentation of a “vaginal pap smear” in conjunction with documentation of “hysterectomy”
 - Documentation of hysterectomy in combination with documentation that the patient no longer needs pap testing/cervical cancer screening
 - Documentation of hysterectomy alone does not meet the criteria because it is not sufficient evidence that the cervix was removed.

General Guidance

- Due to continuous enrollment criteria this measure will be reported beginning CY2.

F. Data Submission – how MMPs will submit data collected to CMS and the state.

- MMPs will submit data collected for this measure in the above specified format through a secure data collection site established by CMS. This site can be accessed at the following web address: <https://Financial-Alignment-Initiative.NORC.org>.

TX4.14 Avoidance of antibiotic treatment in adults with acute bronchitis.

CONTINUOUS REPORTING				
Reporting Section	Reporting Frequency	Level	Reporting Period	Due Date
TX4. Performance and Quality Improvement	Annually	Contract	Calendar Year, beginning in CY2	By the end of the sixth month following the last day of the reporting period

A. Data element definitions – details for each data element reported to CMS and the state, including examples, calculation methods, and how various data elements are associated.

Element Letter	Element Name	Definition	Allowable Values
A.	Total number of members 21-64 years of age with a diagnosis of acute bronchitis.	Total number of members 21-64 years of age who were continuously enrolled in the MMP one year prior to the Episode Date through seven days after the Episode Date with a diagnosis of acute bronchitis.	Field Type: Numeric
B.	Total number of members 21-64 years of age who were dispensed a prescription for antibiotic medication on or three days after the index episode start date (IESD).	Of the total reported in A, the number of members 21-64 years of age who were dispensed a prescription for antibiotic medication on or three days after the IESD.	Field Type: Numeric Note: Is a subset of A.
C.	Total number of members 65 years of age and older with a diagnosis of acute bronchitis.	Total number of members 65 years of age and older who were continuously enrolled in the MMP one year prior to the Episode Date through seven days after the Episode Date with a diagnosis of acute bronchitis.	Field Type: Numeric

Element Letter	Element Name	Definition	Allowable Values
D.	Total number of members 65 years of age and older who were dispensed a prescription for antibiotic medication on or three days after the IESD.	Of the total reported in C, the number of members 65 years of age and older who were dispensed a prescription for antibiotic medication on or three days after the IESD.	Field Type: Numeric Note: Is a subset of C.

B. QA checks/Thresholds – procedures used by CMS and the state to establish benchmarks in order to identify outliers or data that are potentially erroneous.

- CMS and the state or its designee will perform an outlier analysis.
- As data are received from MMPs over time, CMS and the state or its designee will apply threshold checks.

C. Edits and Validation checks – validation checks that should be performed by each MMP prior to data submission.

- MMPs should validate that data element B is less than or equal to data element A.
- MMPs should validate that data element D is less than or equal to data element C.

D. Analysis – how CMS and the state will evaluate reported data, as well as how other data sources may be monitored.

NOTE: This measure is reported as an inverted rate [1-(numerator/eligible population)]. A higher rate indicates appropriate treatment of adults with acute bronchitis (i.e., the proportion for whom antibiotics were not prescribed).

CMS and the state will evaluate the percentage of:

- Members 21-64 years of age with a diagnosis of acute bronchitis who were not dispensed a prescription for antibiotic medication on or three days after the IESD.
 - Percentage = $(1 - (B / A)) * 100$
- Members 65 years of age and older with a diagnosis of acute bronchitis who were not dispensed a prescription for antibiotic medication on or three days after the IESD.
 - Percentage = $(1 - (D / C)) * 100$

- E. Notes – additional clarifications to a reporting section. This section incorporates previously answered frequently asked questions.

Definitions

- The Intake Period is January 1-December 24 of the reporting period. The Intake Period captures eligible episodes of treatment.
- The Episode Date is the date of service for any outpatient or ED visit during the Intake Period with a diagnosis of acute bronchitis.
- The Index Episode Start Date (IESD) is the earliest Episode Date during the Intake Period that meets all of the following criteria:
 - A 30-day Negative Medication History prior to the Episode Date.
 - A 12-month Negative Comorbid Condition History prior to and including the Episode Date.
 - A Negative Competing Diagnosis during the 38-day period from 30 days prior to the Episode Date through seven days after the Episode Date.
 - The member was continuously enrolled one year prior to the Episode Date through seven days after the Episode Date.
- To qualify for Negative Medication History, the following criteria must be met:
 - A period of 30 days prior to the Episode Date, when the member had no pharmacy claims for either new or refill prescriptions for a listed antibiotic drug.
 - No prescriptions that were filled more than 30 days prior to the Episode Date and are active on the Episode Date.
- A prescription is considered active if the “days’ supply” indicated on the date when the member filled the prescription is the number of days or more between that date and the relevant service date. The 30-day look-back period for pharmacy data includes the 30 days prior to the Intake Period.
- The Negative Comorbid Condition History is a period of 12 months prior to and including the Episode Date, when the member had no claims/encounters with any diagnosis for a comorbid condition.
- The Negative Competing Diagnosis is a period of 30 days prior to the Episode Date through 7 days after the Episode Date (38 total days), when the member had no claims/encounters with any competing diagnosis.

Data Elements A and C

- A member must be continuously enrolled for one year prior to the Episode Date through seven days after the Episode Date (373 total days).
- No more than one gap in enrollment of up to 45 days is allowed during the 365 days (1 year) prior to the Episode Date. To determine continuous enrollment for a member for whom enrollment is verified monthly, the member may not have more than a 1-month gap in coverage (i.e., a member whose coverage lapses for 2 months [60 days] is not considered continuously enrolled). No gaps in enrollment are allowed on the IESD through 7 days after the IESD (defined below).

- Follow the steps below to identify the eligible population.
 - **Step 1:** Identify all members who had an outpatient visit (Outpatient value set) with or without a telehealth modifier (Telehealth Modifier value set), a telephone visit (Telephone Visits value set), an online assessment (Online Assessment value set), an observation visit (Observation value set), or an ED visit (ED value set) during the Intake Period, with a diagnosis of acute bronchitis (Acute Bronchitis value set).
 - Do not include ED visits or observation visits that result in an inpatient stay (Inpatient Stay value set). When an ED or observation visit and an inpatient stay are billed on separate claims, the visit results in an inpatient stay when the ED/observation date of service occurs on the day prior to the admission date or any time during the admission (admission date through discharge date). An ED or observation visit billed on the same claim as an inpatient stay is considered a visit that results in an inpatient stay.
 - **Step 2:** Determine all acute bronchitis Episode Dates. For each member identified in step 1, determine all outpatient, observation or ED visits with a diagnosis of acute bronchitis.
 - **Step 3:** Test for Negative Comorbid Condition History. Exclude Episode Dates when the member had a claim/encounter with any diagnosis for a comorbid condition during the 12 months prior to or on the Episode Date. A code from any of the following meets criteria for a comorbid condition:
 - HIV value set
 - HIV Type 2 value set
 - Malignant Neoplasms value set
 - Other Malignant Neoplasm of Skin value set
 - Emphysema value set
 - COPD value set
 - Cystic Fibrosis value set
 - Comorbid Conditions value set
 - Disorders of the Immune System value set
 - **Step 4:** Test for Negative Medication History. Exclude Episode Dates where a new or refill prescription for an antibiotic medication (AAB Antibiotic Medications List) was filled 30 days prior to the Episode Date or was active on the Episode Date.
 - **Step 5:** Test for Negative Competing Diagnosis. Exclude Episode Dates where during the period 30 days prior to the Episode Date through 7 days after the Episode Date (38 total days) the member had a claim/encounter with any competing diagnosis. A code from either of the following meets criteria for a competing diagnosis:
 - Pharyngitis value set
 - Competing Diagnosis value set

- **Step 6:** Calculate continuous enrollment. The member must be continuously enrolled with no more than one gap in coverage from 365 days (one year) prior to the Episode Date through 7 days after the Episode Date (373 total days).
- **Step 7:** Select the IESD. This measure examines the earliest eligible episode per member.

Data Element A Exclusion

- Members who use hospice services or elect to use a hospice benefit at any time during the reporting period are excluded from the eligible population. These members may be identified using various methods, which may include but are not limited to enrollment data, medical record or claims/encounter data (Hospice value set).

Data Elements B and D

- Identify members who were dispensed a prescription for an antibiotic medication (AAB Antibiotic Medications List) on or three days after the IESD.
- For data elements B and D, do not include denied claims.

General Guidance

- Due to continuous enrollment criteria this measure will be reported beginning CY2.

F. Data Submission – how MMPs will submit data collected to CMS and the state.

- MMPs will submit data collected for this measure in the above specified format through a secure data collection site established by CMS. This site can be accessed at the following web address: <https://Financial-Alignment-Initiative.NORC.org>.

TX4.15 Use of appropriate medications for people with asthma. – **Retired**

TX4.16 Prenatal and postpartum care.

CONTINUOUS REPORTING				
Reporting Section	Reporting Frequency	Level	Reporting Period	Due Date
TX4. Performance and Quality Improvement	Annually	Contract	Calendar Year, beginning in CY2	By the end of the sixth month following the last day of the reporting period

A. Data element definitions – details for each data element reported to CMS and the state, including examples, calculation methods, and how various data elements are associated.

Element Letter	Element Name	Definition	Allowable Values
A.	Total number of live deliveries.	Total number of live deliveries for women who were continuously enrolled in the MMP between 43 days prior to delivery through 56 days after delivery during the reporting period, with no gaps in enrollment.	Field Type: Numeric
B.	Total number of deliveries sampled that met inclusion criteria.	Of the total reported in A, the number of deliveries sampled that met inclusion criteria.	Field Type: Numeric Note: Is a subset of A.
C.	Total number of deliveries that received a prenatal visit in the first trimester or within 42 days of enrollment.	Of the total reported in B, the number of deliveries that received a prenatal visit in the first trimester, on the enrollment date or within 42 days of enrollment in the MMP.	Field Type: Numeric Note: Is a subset of B.
D.	Total number of deliveries that had a postpartum visit for a pelvic exam or postpartum care on or between 21 and 56 days after delivery.	Of the total reported in B, the number of deliveries that had a postpartum visit for a pelvic exam or postpartum care on or between 21 and 56 days after delivery.	Field Type: Numeric Note: Is a subset of B.

- B. QA checks/Thresholds – procedures used by CMS and the state to establish benchmarks in order to identify outliers or data that are potentially erroneous.
- CMS and the state or its designee will perform an outlier analysis.
 - As data are received from MMPs over time, CMS and the state or its designee will apply threshold checks.
- C. Edits and Validation checks – validation checks that should be performed by each MMP prior to data submission.
- MMPs should validate that data element B is less than or equal to data element A.
 - MMPs should validate that data elements C and D are less than or equal to data element B.
- D. Analysis – how CMS and the state will evaluate reported data, as well as how other data sources may be monitored. CMS and the state will evaluate the percentage of deliveries for women who were continuously enrolled in the MMP between 43 days prior to delivery and 56 days after delivery during the reporting period that:
- Received a prenatal visit in the first trimester, on the enrollment start date or within 42 days of enrollment in the MMP.
 - Percentage = $(C / B) * 100$
 - Had a postpartum visit for a pelvic exam or postpartum care on or between 21 and 56 days after delivery.
 - Percentage = $(D / B) * 100$
- E. Notes – additional clarifications to a reporting section. This section incorporates previously answered frequently asked questions.

Definitions

- An OB/GYN and other prenatal care practitioner includes:
 - Physicians certified as obstetricians or gynecologists by the American Medical Specialties Board of Obstetrics or Gynecology or the American Osteopathic Association; or, if not certified, who successfully completed an accredited program of graduate medical or osteopathic education in obstetrics and gynecology.
 - Certified nurse midwives, nurse practitioners or physician assistants who deliver prenatal care services in a specialty setting (under the direction of an OB/GYN certified or accredited provider).
- A PCP is a primary care practitioner. A physician or nonphysician (e.g., nurse practitioner, physician assistant) who offers primary care medical services. Licensed practical nurses and registered nurses are not considered PCPs.

Data Element A

- Include all events for those members who delivered a live birth on or between November 6 of the prior reporting period and November 5 of the current reporting period. Include women who delivered in any setting.

- Women who had two separate deliveries (different dates of service) between November 6 of the year prior to the reporting period and November 5 of the current reporting period should be counted twice. Women who had multiple live births during one pregnancy should be counted once in the measure.
- Follow the steps below to identify the eligible population, which is the denominator for both rates (i.e., data elements C and D).
 - **Step 1:** Identify deliveries. Identify all women with a delivery (Deliveries value set) on or between November 6 of the year prior to the reporting period and November 5 of the current reporting period.
 - **Step 2:** Exclude non-live births (Non-live Births value set).
 - **Step 3:** Identify continuous enrollment. Determine if enrollment was continuous between 43 days prior to delivery through 56 days after delivery, with no gaps.

Data Element A Exclusion

- Members who use hospice services or elect to use a hospice benefit at any time during the reporting period are excluded from the eligible population. These members may be identified using various methods, which may include but are not limited to enrollment data, medical record or claims/encounter data (Hospice value set).

Data Element B

- MMPs may elect to use a hybrid methodology and select a sample. For further instructions on selecting the sample size, please see page TX-9 of this document.
- If an MMP does not elect to sample, data element B should be equal to data element A.

Data Element C

- For data element C, the prenatal visit depends on the date of enrollment in the MMP and the gaps in enrollment during the pregnancy. Include only visits that occur while the member was enrolled.

Administrative Specifications

- Follow the steps below to identify data element C:
 - **Step 1:** Determine enrollment status during the first trimester. For all women in the eligible population, identify those who were enrolled on or before 280 days prior to delivery (or estimated date of delivery [EDD]). For these women proceed to step 2.
 - For women not enrolled on or before 280 days prior to delivery or (EDD), who were therefore pregnant at the time of enrollment, proceed to step 3.

- **Step 2:** Determine continuous enrollment for the first trimester. Identify women from step 1 who were continuously enrolled during the first trimester (176-280 days prior to delivery [or EDD]), with no gaps in enrollment. For these women, determine numerator compliance using the decision rules for *Identifying Prenatal Care for Women Continuously Enrolled During the First Trimester* (see page TX-40).
 - For women who were not continuously enrolled during the first trimester (e.g., had a gap between 176 and 280 days before delivery), proceed to step 3.
- **Step 3:** Determine the start date of the last enrollment segment (i.e., the enrollment segment during the pregnancy with the start date that is closest to the delivery date).
 - For women whose last enrollment started on or between 219 and 279 days before delivery, proceed to step 4.
 - For women whose last enrollment started less than 219 days before delivery, proceed to step 5.
- **Step 4:** Determine numerator compliance. If the last enrollment segment started on or between 219 and 279 days before delivery, determine numerator compliance using the instructions for *Identifying Prenatal Care for Women Not Continuously Enrolled During the First Trimester* (see page TX-42) and find a visit on or between the last enrollment start date and 176 days before delivery.
- **Step 5:** Determine numerator compliance. If the last enrollment segment started less than 219 days before delivery (i.e., between 219 days before delivery and the day of delivery), determine numerator compliance using the instructions for *Identifying Prenatal Care for Women Not Continuously Enrolled During the First Trimester* (see page TX-42) and find a visit on the enrollment start date or within 42 days after enrollment.

Identifying Prenatal Care for Women Continuously Enrolled During the First Trimester

- **Decision Rule 1:** Either of the following during the first trimester, where the practitioner type is an OB/GYN or other prenatal care practitioner or PCP meets criteria:
 - A bundled service (Prenatal Bundled Services value set) where the MMP can identify the date when prenatal care was initiated (because bundled service codes are used on the date of delivery, these codes may be used only if the claim form indicates when prenatal care was initiated).
 - A visit for prenatal care (Stand Alone Prenatal Visits value set).
- **Decision Rule 2:** A prenatal visit (Prenatal Visits value set) with an OB/GYN or other prenatal care practitioner and at least one of the following, all during the first trimester (on the same date of service as the prenatal visit or on different dates of service):
 - An obstetric panel (Obstetric Panel value set).

- An ultrasound of the pregnant uterus (Prenatal Ultrasound value set).
- A pregnancy-related diagnosis code (Pregnancy Diagnosis value set) for the prenatal visit (codes must be from the same visit).
- All of the following on the same date of service or on different dates of service:
 - Toxoplasma (Toxoplasma Antibody value set)
 - Rubella (Rubella Antibody value set)
 - Cytomegalovirus (Cytomegalovirus Antibody value set)
 - Herpes simplex (Herpes Simplex Antibody value set)
- A rubella antibody test (Rubella Antibody value set) **and** an ABO test (ABO value set) on the same date of service or on different dates of service.
- A rubella antibody test (Rubella Antibody value set) **and** an Rh test (Rh value set) on the same date of service or on different dates of service.
- A rubella antibody test (Rubella Antibody value set) **and** an ABO/Rh test (ABO and Rh value set) on the same date of service or on different dates of service.
- **Decision Rule 3:** A prenatal visit (Prenatal Visits value set) with a pregnancy-related diagnosis code (Pregnancy Diagnosis value set) (codes must be from the same claim) where the practitioner type is a PCP and at least one of the following, all during the first trimester (on the same date or service as the prenatal visit or on different dates of service):
 - An obstetric panel (Obstetric Panel value set).
 - An ultrasound of the pregnant uterus (Prenatal Ultrasound value set).
 - All of the following on the same date of service or on different dates of service:
 - Toxoplasma (Toxoplasma Antibody value set)
 - Rubella (Rubella Antibody value set)
 - Cytomegalovirus (Cytomegalovirus Antibody value set)
 - Herpes simplex (Herpes Simplex Antibody value set)
 - A rubella antibody test (Rubella Antibody value set) **and** an ABO test (ABO value set) on the same date of service or on different dates of service.
 - A rubella antibody test (Rubella Antibody value set) **and** an Rh test (Rh value set) on the same date of service or on different dates of service.
 - A rubella antibody test (Rubella Antibody value set) **and** an ABO/Rh test (ABO and Rh value set) on the same date of service or on different dates of service.

Identifying Prenatal Care for Women Not Continuously Enrolled During the First Trimester

- Any of the following, where the practitioner type is an OB/GYN or other prenatal care practitioner or PCP, meet criteria:
 - A bundled service (Prenatal Bundled Services value set) where the MMP can identify the date when prenatal care was initiated (because bundled service codes are used on the date of delivery, these codes may be used only if the claim form indicates when prenatal care was initiated).
 - A visit for prenatal care (Stand Alone Prenatal Visits value set).
 - A prenatal visit (Prenatal Visits value set) **and** an ultrasound of the pregnant uterus (Prenatal Ultrasound value set) on the same date of service or on different dates of service.
 - A prenatal visit (Prenatal Visits value set) **with** a principal pregnancy-related diagnosis code (Pregnancy Diagnosis value set).

Hybrid Specifications

- When reviewing a member's medical record, the record should include a prenatal care visit to an OB/GYN or other prenatal care practitioner or PCP. For visits to a PCP, a diagnosis of pregnancy must be present. Documentation in the medical record must include a note indicating the date when the prenatal care visit occurred, and evidence of *one* of the following:
 - A basic physical obstetrical examination that includes auscultation for fetal heart tone, **or** pelvic exam with obstetric observations, **or** measurement of fundus height (standardized prenatal flow sheet must be used).
 - Evidence that a prenatal care procedure was performed, such as:
 - Screening test in the form of an obstetric panel (must include all of the following: hematocrit, differential white blood cell count, platelet count, hepatitis B surface antigen, rubella antibody, syphilis test, red blood cell antibody screen, Rh and ABO blood typing), **or**
 - TORCH antibody panel alone, **or**
 - A rubella antibody test/titer with an Rh incompatibility (ABO/Rh) blood typing, **or**
 - Ultrasound of a pregnant uterus.
 - Documentation of LMP, EDD or gestational age in conjunction with *either* of the following.
 - Prenatal risk assessment and counseling/education.
 - Complete obstetrical history.
- For women whose last enrollment segment was after 219 days prior to delivery (i.e., between 219 days prior to delivery and the day of delivery) and women who had a gap during the first trimester, count documentation of a visit to an OB/GYN, family practitioner or other PCP with a principle diagnosis of pregnancy.

Data Element D

Administrative Specifications

- A postpartum visit for a pelvic exam or postpartum care on or between 21 and 56 days after delivery. Any of the following meet criteria:
 - A postpartum visit (Postpartum Visits value set).
 - Cervical cytology (Cervical Cytology value set).
 - A bundled service (Postpartum Bundled Services value set) where the MMP can identify the date when the postpartum care was rendered (because bundled service codes are used on the date of delivery, not on the date of the postpartum visit, these codes may be used only if the claim form indicates when postpartum care was rendered).
- The practitioner requirement only applies to the Hybrid Specification. The MMP is not required to identify practitioner type in administrative data.

Hybrid Specifications

- When reviewing a member's medical record, the record should include a postpartum visit to an OB/GYN practitioner or midwife, family practitioner or other PCP on or between 21 and 56 days after delivery. Documentation in the medical record must include a note indicating the date when a postpartum visit occurred and *one* of the following:
 - Pelvic exam.
 - Evaluation of weight, blood pressure, breasts and abdomen.
 - Notation of "breastfeeding" is acceptable for the "evaluation of breasts" component.
 - Notation of postpartum care, including but not limited to:
 - Notation of "postpartum care", "PP care", "PP check", "6-week check."
 - A preprinted "Postpartum Care" form in which information was documented during the visit.

Additional Notes

- For women continuously enrolled during the first trimester (176–280 days before delivery with no gaps), the MMP has sufficient opportunity to provide prenatal care in the first trimester. Any enrollment gaps in the second and third trimesters are incidental.
- Criteria for identifying prenatal care for women who were not continuously enrolled during the first trimester allow more flexibility than criteria for women who were continuously enrolled.
 - For women whose last enrollment segment started on or between 219 and 279 days before delivery, the MMP has sufficient opportunity to provide prenatal care by the end of the first trimester.
 - For women whose last enrollment segment started less than 219 days before delivery, the MMP has sufficient opportunity to provide prenatal care within 42 days after enrollment.

- Services that occur over multiple visits count toward this measure if all services are within the time frame established in the measure. Ultrasound and lab results alone are not considered a visit; they must be combined with an office visit with an appropriate practitioner in order to count for this measure.
- For each member, the MMP must use one date (date of delivery or EDD) to define the start and end of the first trimester. If multiple EDDs are documented, the MMP must define a method to determine which EDD to use and use that date consistently. If the MMP elects to use EDD, and the EDD is not on or between November 6 of the year prior to the reporting period and November 5 of the current reporting period, the member is excluded as a valid data error and replaced by the next member of the oversample. The LMP may not be used to determine the first trimester.
- The MMP may use EDD to identify the first trimester for the Timeliness of Prenatal Care rate (i.e., $(C / B) * 100$) and use the date of delivery for the Postpartum Care rate (i.e., $(D / B) * 100$).
- A Pap test alone does not count as a prenatal care visit for the administrative and hybrid specification of the Timeliness of Prenatal Care rate but is acceptable for the Postpartum Care rate as evidence of a pelvic exam. A colposcopy alone is not numerator compliant for either rate.
- The intent is that a visit is with a PCP or OB/GYN. Ancillary services (lab, ultrasound) may be delivered by an ancillary provider. Nonancillary services (e.g., fetal heart tone, prenatal risk assessment) must be delivered by the required provider type.
- The intent is to assess whether prenatal and preventive care was rendered on a routine, outpatient basis rather than assessing treatment for emergent events.

F. Data Submission – how MMPs will submit data collected to CMS and the state.

- MMPs will submit data collected for this measure in the above specified format through a secure data collection site established by CMS. This site can be accessed at the following web address: <https://Financial-Alignment-Initiative.NORC.org>.

TX4.17 Ambulatory care-sensitive condition hospital admission. (PQI #90)

CONTINUOUS REPORTING				
Reporting Section	Reporting Frequency	Level	Reporting Period	Due Date
TX4. Performance and Quality Improvement	Annually	Contract	Calendar Year	By the end of the fourth month following the last day of the reporting period

A. Data element definitions – details for each data element reported to CMS and the state, including examples, calculation methods, and how various data elements are associated.

Element Letter	Element Name	Definition	Allowable Values
A.	Total number of members age 21 years and older.	Total number of members age 21 years and older enrolled in the MMP during the reporting period.	Field Type: Numeric
B.	Total number of discharges for members age 21 years and older at the time of discharge with an admission for one of the following conditions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diabetes with short-term complications 2. Diabetes with long-term complications 3. Uncontrolled diabetes 4. Diabetes with lower-extremity amputation 5. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease 6. Asthma 7. Hypertension 8. Heart failure 9. Dehydration 10. Bacterial pneumonia 11. Urinary tract infection 	Of the total reported in A, the number of discharges for members age 21 years and older at the time of discharge with an admission for one of the following conditions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diabetes with short-term complications 2. Diabetes with long-term complications 3. Uncontrolled diabetes 4. Diabetes with lower-extremity amputation 5. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease 6. Asthma 7. Hypertension 8. Heart failure 9. Dehydration 10. Bacterial pneumonia 11. Urinary tract infection 	Field Type: Numeric

B. QA Checks/Thresholds – procedures used by CMS and the state to establish benchmarks in order to identify outliers or data that are potentially erroneous.

- CMS and the state or its designee will perform an outlier analysis.
- As data are received from MMPs over time, CMS and the state or its designee will apply threshold checks.

C. Edits and Validation checks – validation checks that should be performed by each MMP prior to data submission.

- N/A.

D. Analysis – how CMS and the state will evaluate reported data, as well as how other data sources may be monitored.

- CMS and the state will evaluate the number of ambulatory care-sensitive condition hospital admissions (discharges) for members age 21 years and older at the time of discharge per 100,000 members.
 - $\text{Rate} = (B / A) * 100,000$

E. Notes - additional clarifications to a reporting section. This section incorporates previously answered frequently asked questions.

Data Element A

- MMPs should include all members who meet the criteria outlined in data element A, regardless if they are disenrolled as of the end of the reporting period (i.e., include all members regardless if they are currently enrolled or disenrolled as of the last day of the reporting period).

Data Element B

- The PQI overall composite measure includes admissions for one of the following conditions during the reporting period:
 - Diabetes with Short-Term Complications (PQI #01)
 - Diabetes with Long-Term Complications (PQI #03)
 - Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease or Asthma in Older Adults (PQI #05)
 - Hypertension (PQI #07)
 - Heart Failure (PQI #08)
 - Dehydration (PQI #10)
 - Bacterial Pneumonia (PQI #11)
 - Urinary Tract Infection (PQI #12)
 - Uncontrolled Diabetes (PQI #14)
 - Asthma in Younger Adults (PQI #15)
 - Lower-Extremity Amputation among Patients with Diabetes (PQI #16)
- The numerator for this measure is based on inpatient discharges, not members.
- Discharges that meet the inclusion and exclusion rules for the numerator in more than one of the above PQIs are counted only once in the composite numerator.
- Further details on technical specifications for the individual PQI measures, including inclusion and exclusion criteria and codes, are located in the Individual Measure Technical Specifications on the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) website at the following link:
http://www.qualityindicators.ahrq.gov/Modules/PQI_TechSpec_ICD10_v2018.aspx. Further details on the AHRQ quality indicator software used to generate results are located at the following link:
<https://www.qualityindicators.ahrq.gov/Software/Default.aspx>

F. Data Submission – how MMPs will submit data collected to CMS and the state.

- MMPs will submit data collected for this measure in the above specified format through a secure data collection site established by CMS. This site can be accessed at the following web address: <https://Financial-Alignment-Initiative.NORC.org>.

Section TXV. Utilization

TX5.1 Members who went from community to hospital to nursing facility and remained in nursing facility.^{i, ii}

Please note: No MMP reporting is required for this measure; however, MMPs must assist HHSC with data collection and analysis as needed.

CONTINUOUS REPORTING				
Reporting Section	Reporting Frequency	Level	Reporting Period	Due Date
TX5. Utilization	Annually	Contract	Calendar Year	N/A

A. Data element definitions – details for each data element reported to CMS and the state, including examples, calculation methods, and how various data elements are associated.

Element Letter	Element Name	Definition	Allowable Values
A.	Total number of members who were admitted to the hospital from the community and who remained in the hospital for 30 days or less.	Total number of members who were admitted to the hospital from the community and who remained in the hospital for 30 days or less during the reporting period.	Field Type: Numeric
B.	Total number of members who were discharged to a nursing facility (NF) and remained in the NF for at least 120 continuous days.	Of the total reported in A, the number of members who were discharged to a NF and remained in the NF for at least 120 continuous days.	Field Type: Numeric Note: Is a subset of A.

B. QA Checks/Thresholds – procedures used by CMS and the state to establish benchmarks in order to identify outliers or data that are potentially erroneous.

- The quality withhold benchmark is 1.5% for DY 2 through 5. For more information, refer to the Quality Withhold Technical Notes (DY 2-5): Texas-Specific Measures.

C. Edits and Validation checks – validation checks that should be performed by each MMP prior to data submission.

- MMPs should validate that data element B is less than or equal to data element A.

- D. Analysis – how CMS and the state will evaluate reported data, as well as how other data sources may be monitored.
- CMS and the state will evaluate the percentage of members who were admitted to the hospital from the community, remained in the hospital for 30 days or less during the reporting period, and who were discharged to a NF and remained in the NF for at least 120 continuous days.
 - $\text{Percentage} = (B / A) * 100$
- E. Notes – additional clarifications to a reporting section. This section incorporates previously answered frequently asked questions.

Definitions

- A nursing facility is a convalescent or nursing home or related institution licensed under Chapter 242, Health and Safety Code, that provides long-term services and supports to Medicaid recipients.
- An admission is a stay in a nursing facility longer than 120 continuous days.

Data Element A

- MMPs should include all members who meet the criteria outlined in data element A, regardless if they are disenrolled as of the end of the reporting period (i.e., include all members regardless if they are currently enrolled or disenrolled as of the last day of the reporting period).
- The member needs to be enrolled from the date of the hospital admission through 120 days following the hospital discharge, with no gaps in enrollment, to be included in this measure.

Data Element B

- The date of discharge must occur within the reporting period, but the amount of time spent in a nursing facility may not be in the same reporting period.
 - For example, if the discharge occurs during the last four months of the reporting period, look to the first four months of the following reporting period to identify if a member remained in the nursing facility for at least 120 continuous days.
- To determine members who were discharged to a NF and remained in the NF for at least 120 continuous days, the member must have no break in their stay in the NF.
 - For example, if a member is discharged to the NF and remains there for 80 days, then transferred back to the hospital, or some other facility, and then is readmitted back to the NF, the first day back in the NF would count as day one (and not day 81). A transfer or discharge from the NF before the member's 120th continuous day in the facility would disrupt the number of days the member remained in the NF.
 - However, if a member was discharged or transferred from the NF on day 122 of their NF stay, they would be counted in data element B.

F. Data Submission – how MMPs will submit data collected to CMS and the state.

- The data source for this measure is encounter data. HHSC will calculate the measure and provide it to CMS.