



WELCOME



**Funding Opportunities for
Building Data Connections
Between EMS
and Healthcare Partners**

September 14, 2016

EMSFOCUS

Today

EMSFOCUS 
A Collaborative Federal Webinar Series

- ▶ National efforts to increase the utility of EMS data

- ▶ The HITECH Act and the implications of the State Medicaid Director Letter 16-003 for EMS

- ▶ How to leverage the Medicaid HITECH 90/10 Funding

- ▶ Possible EMS activities that could be funded under Medicaid HITECH 90/10 funding

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Today's Speakers

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- ▶ Tom Novak
 - ▶ Medicaid Interoperability Lead
 - ▶ Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology

- ▶ Rachel Abbey, MPH
 - ▶ Program Officer
 - ▶ Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology

- ▶ Noah Smith, MPH, EMT
 - ▶ Project Manager
 - ▶ NHTSA Office of EMS

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Healthcare Data – What is that?



The doctor will be in shortly to type on a computer and update your chart.

If he has time, he will ask how you're feeling and take a look at your rash.



The National EMS Information System

Improving care through the standardization, aggregation and utilization of point of care EMS data at a local, state and national level.



FICEMS Position Statement on NEMSIS



FICEMS promotes the adoption and full utilization of electronic patient care data systems by all EMS agencies that are standardized through the National EMS Information System (NEMSIS).

Standardized and accessible patient-level data is essential to the improvement of pre-hospital emergency care and the integration of EMS into the broader healthcare system...

Federal funds may be used to support activities that support EMS agencies and states to implement NEMSIS-compliant data systems and use collected data meaningfully to measure and improve the quality of care, including through research.



-Adopted August 12, 2015



Office of the National Coordinator for HIT

FEDERAL HEALTH IT STRATEGIC PLAN



2015 - 2020

Prepared by:
The Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology (ONC)
Office of the Secretary, United States Department of Health and Human Services
<http://healthit.gov>



Federal HIT Strategic Plan

A solid health IT infrastructure will help to accelerate the interpersonal connections between each participant, and the information that moves between them ... providers, including behavioral health, emergency medical services (EMS), long-term and post-acute care, play an integral role in helping to keep individuals healthy and have numerous situations that necessitate collaboration and sharing of information with the greater health community.

Often individuals who receive services and care from these providers are among the most vulnerable, and the rich information available from these providers can have significant impacts on individuals' health and their care decisions with others in the health enterprise.

EMS practitioners provide stabilizing care and transportation services; having access to a patient's salient clinical information as a first responder can improve patient health and safety. Access to linked outcomes data from hospitals can help EMS systems measure performance, improve their provision of care, and provide timely feedback to providers.



Health Information Exchange Issue Brief: National Emergency Medical Services Use Cases

- ▶ Improve immediate treatment of EMS patients and their continued care in Emergency Departments (EDs)
- ▶ Improve care coordination and population health and increase appropriate utilization of emergency and urgent care services
- ▶ Better access to needed health information during a disaster for support during evacuation, improved clinical care when transported to remote new care settings, and improved continuity of care in adverse situations



https://www.healthit.gov/sites/default/files/IssueBrief-NationalEMS_Use_Cases.pdf



Expanded Support for Medicaid Health Information Exchanges

Thomas Novak
Medicaid Interoperability Lead

Office of Policy
Office of the National Coordinator for Health IT
Medicaid Data & Systems Group
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services

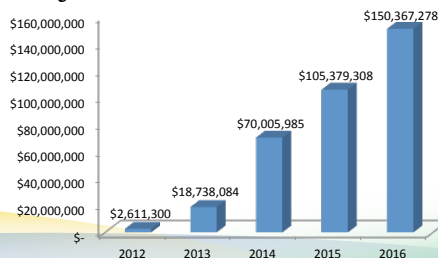


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Background

- Since 2012, \$350 million has been approved by CMS for Medicaid HITECH support for HIEs supporting EPs and EHs under current guidance
- Potential \$45 million increase from 2015 to 2016, though not a yearly increase that is necessarily sustainable till 2021.



Background

- The guidance of how to allocate the matching funds for interoperability and Health Information Exchange (HIE) activities was based on the State Medicaid Director's letter of May 18, 2011*.
- Matching funds were limited to supporting HIE for Eligible Professional and Eligible Hospitals, that is, Eligible Providers (EPs) who were eligible for EHR incentive payments – a smaller subset of Medicaid providers that excluded post-acute care, substance abuse treatment providers, home health, behavioral health, etc.
- That guidance was issued when Meaningful Use Stage 1 was in effect. Meaningful Use Stage 2 and Stage 3, however, later broadened the requirements for the electronic exchange of health information

*<https://www.medicaid.gov/Federal-Policy-Guidance/downloads/SMD11004.pdf>



Bridging the Healthcare Digital Divide: Improving Connectivity Among Medicaid Providers

Connecting All Parts of the Health System

That's why today, we are announcing an initiative to bring interoperable technology to a broader universe of health care providers, including long-term care, behavioral health providers, substance abuse treatment centers, and other providers that have been slower to adopt technology. This announcement will help to bridge an information sharing gap in Medicaid by permitting states to request the 90 percent enhanced matching funds from CMS to connect a broader variety of Medicaid providers to a health information exchange than those providers who are eligible for such connections today. This additional funding will enhance the sustainability of health information exchanges and lead to increased connectivity among Medicaid providers.

Doctors and other clinicians need access to the right information at the right time in a manner they can use to make decisions that impact their patient's health. The free flow of information is hampered when not all doctors, facilities or other practice areas are able to make a complete circuit. Adding long-term care providers, behavioral health providers, and substance abuse treatment providers, for example, to statewide health information exchange systems will enable seamless sharing of a patients' health information between doctors or other clinicians when it's needed. This sharing helps create a more complete care team to collaborate on the best treatment plans and goals for Medicaid patients.

Andy Slavitt, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) Acting Administrator,
Karen DeSalvo, National Coordinator for Health Information Technology (ONC) and Acting Assistant Secretary for Health

<https://blog.cms.gov/2016/03/02/bridging-the-healthcare-digital-divide-improving-connectivity-among-medicaid-providers/>



State Medicaid Directors Letter 16-003*

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- The CMS Medicaid Data and Systems Group and ONC Office of Policy have partnered to update the guidance on how states may support health information exchange and interoperable systems to best support Medicaid providers in attesting to Meaningful Use Stages 2 and 3:
- This updated guidance will allow Medicaid HITECH funds to support all Medicaid providers that Eligible Providers want to coordinate care *with*.
- Medicaid HITECH funds can now support HIE onboarding and systems for behavioral health providers, long term care providers, substance abuse treatment providers, home health providers, **emergency medical service providers**, correctional health providers, social workers, and so on.
- It may also support the HIE on-boarding of laboratory, pharmacy or public health providers.

*<https://www.medicaid.gov/federal-policy-guidance/downloads/SMD16003.pdf>



State Medicaid Directors Letter

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The basis for this update, per the HITECH statute, is that 90/10 Federal State matching funding for State Medicaid Agencies may be used for:

*“pursuing initiatives to encourage the adoption of certified EHR technology to promote health care quality and the exchange of health care information under this title, subject to applicable laws and regulations governing such exchange.”**

*<http://www.hhs.gov/ocr/privacy/hipaa/understanding/coveridentities/hitechact.pdf>



How it works:

- This funding goes directly to the state Medicaid agency in the same way existing Medicaid HITECH administrative funds are distributed
 - State completes IAPD (Implementation Advanced Planning Document) to be reviewed by CMS
 - States complete Appendix D (HIE information) for IAPD as appropriate
- This funding is in place until 2021 and is a 90/10 Federal State match. The state is still responsible for providing the 10%.
- The funding is for HIE and interoperability **only**, not to provide EHRs.
- The funding is for implementation **only**, it is not for operational costs.
- The funding still must be cost allocated if other entities than the state Medicaid agency benefit
- **All providers or systems supported by this funding must connect to Medicaid EPs.**



Possible Activities

HIE Architecture

Several HIE modules and use cases are specifically called out for support:

Provider Directories: with an emphasis on dynamic provider directories that allow for bidirectional connections to public health and that might be web-based, allowing for easy use by other Medicaid providers with low EHR adoption rates

Secure Messaging: with an emphasis on partnering with DirectTrust

Encounter Alerting

Care Plan Exchange

Health Information Services Providers (HISP) Services

Query Exchange

Public Health Systems

Any requested system must support Meaningful Use for a Medicaid EP in some manner. So, for example, the content in the Alerting feed or Care Plan must potentially help an EP meet an MU measure.



HIE On-Boarding

State Medicaid Agencies may use this enhanced funding to on-board Medicaid providers who are not incentive-eligible, including public health providers, pharmacies and laboratories.

On-boarding: the technical and administrative process by which a provider joins an HIE or interoperable system and secure communications are established and all appropriate Business Associate Agreements, contracts and consents are put in place. State activities related to on-boarding might include the HIE's activities involved in connecting a provider to the HIE so that the provider is able to successfully exchange data and use the HIE's services. The 90 percent HITECH match is available to cover a state's reasonable costs (e.g., interfaces and testing) to on-board providers to an HIE.

So, for example:

- Long term care providers may be on-boarded to a statewide provider directory
- Rehabilitation providers may be on-boarded to encounter alerting systems
- Pharmacies may be on-boarded to drug reconciliation systems
- Public health providers may be on-boarded to query exchanges
- **EMS providers may be on-boarded to encounter alerting systems**
- Medicaid social workers may be connected to care plan

Such on-boarding must connect the new Medicaid provider to an EP, and help that EP in meeting MU



HIE Architecture Specifics

Provider Directories

- **Definition** – A system that supports management of healthcare provider information, both individual and organizational (Source: IHE).
 - Information about the provider: Can include demographics, physical addresses, credential and specialty information, and electronic endpoints to facilitate trusted communications with a provider.
 - Information about the provider's relationships:
 - Affiliation with other organizations and providers.
 - Health Information Exchange (HIE) and members
 - Integrated Delivery Networks and care delivery members.
 - Hospitals, their practitioners, and their sub-organizations.

Provider Directories

- MMIS funding has always been available for Medicaid provider directories but MMIS funding limited states to supporting in-house provider directories. This new option allows for the inclusion of all Medicaid providers in statewide HIE's provider directory, so long as such connections help Eligible Providers with Meaningful Use.
- **Scenario 1: Health Information Exchange.**
 - A provider is preparing to transition their patient to a long-term care facility and uses a provider directory to look up the electronic endpoint (e.g., Direct Address or query endpoint) for where to send the summary of care record.
- **Scenario 2: Electronic Prescribing.**
 - A hospital is about to generate and transmit a discharge prescription electronically, and it uses a provider directory to look up the pharmacy to which it will send the prescription.



Secure Messaging

- Definition: ability to send and receive secure information electronically between care providers to support coordinate care. May also be used between patients and their providers. Sometimes called “point-to-point” exchange or “push” exchange
- Secure messaging may support the following MU measures:
 - Transitions of Care
 - View, Download or Transmit
- Direct: National standard for secure messaging
 - Role in CEHRT – Products are certified using Direct; required for Stage 2 but providers do not need to use Direct for Stage 3 MU
 - DirectTrust – A trust community that enables providers in one HISP to communicate with providers from another HISP without one-off data sharing agreements



Encounter Alerting

- Encounter alerting provides real-time electronic notification when patients are admitted to, discharged from, or transferred from a hospital using Admission, Discharge, and Transfer (ADT) messages
- Encounter alerting notifies primary care providers and care coordinators about health care encounters (e.g., ED visits, hospital admissions) and assists with follow up care coordination
- **Potential Meaningful Use Objectives** - Health Information Exchange Objective Measure 1



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Care Plan Exchange

- Sending an electronic care plan between providers (physical and behavioral health, for example)
- MU alignment:
 - Summary of Care
 - Health Information Exchange
 - View, download, transmit



Care Plan Exchange

- A Care Plan (including Home Health Plan of Care (HHPoC)) is a consensus-driven dynamic plan that represents a patient's and Care Team Members' prioritized concerns, goals, and planned interventions. It serves as a blueprint shared by all Care Team Members (including the patient, their caregivers and providers), to guide the patient's care. A Care Plan integrates multiple interventions proposed by multiple providers and disciplines for multiple conditions.
- A Care Plan represents one or more Plan(s) of Care and serves to reconcile and resolve conflicts between the various Plans of Care developed for a specific patient by different providers. The Care Plan also serves to enable longitudinal coordination of care.
- 2015 Edition Certification Health IT Final Rule introduces new criterion for Care Plan 170.315 (b)(9)
 - New criterion requires a Health IT Module to enable a user to record, change, access create and receive care plan information in accordance with the HL7 C-CDA Release 2.1 Implementation Guide (Standard)



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Care Plan Exchange

Scenario 1: Unidirectional Exchange of a Care Plan during a complete handoff of care from the sending Care Team (e.g. Hospital setting) to a receiving Care Team (e.g. Home Health Agency and PCP)

Scenario 2: Exchanging a Care Plan between Care Team Members and a Patient

- Setting 1: Hospital or ED where Patient is discharged from sends Care Plan to Care Team in non-acute care setting
- Setting 2: Care Team including Patient in Acute Care Setting creates harmonized Care Plan for exchange with a second Care Team in a non-acute care setting
- Setting 3: Patient receives Care Plan in their personal health record application or patient system.



HISP Services

Health Information Service Providers are entities that provide secure messaging services, using Direct, to providers and consumers.

- **Value:** Think of a HISP as an e-mail service provider. You need them behind the scenes to make sure your messages are being sent and received properly and securely on your behalf.
- HISP Services are offered by EHR publishers, HIEs, for profit service providers, etc.
- They are usually offered as a paid subscription or by a per transaction rate.



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HISP Services

- **Health Information Service Providers (HISPs)** serves as a health data intermediary providing the secure communication across organizations and providers
- Message senders can create a message in standardized message format and routing with secure transport protocols to the appropriate recipient.
- Message senders and recipients receive a unique email address used for HISP secure messaging and must be connected to a HISP or use technology with the same functions as a HISP
- States may need to review the HIE governance and policies to determine if non-covered entities can be HISP users
- **Meaningful Use Objective** – Health Information Exchange Measures 1, 2 and/or 3

Health Information Service Provider Examples

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Health Information Organization (RHIOs) services • State-level HIE | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within Certified Electronic Health Record Technology (CEHRT) • Network of networks |
|--|---|



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Query Exchange

- Query exchange – used by providers to search and discover accessible clinical data on a patient. This type of exchange is often used when delivering unplanned care.
- Can support MU “Transitions of Care” measure (by meeting other technical requirements and assuming numerators and denominators can be measured by providers)
- Requires trust relationships to be established between participants before data may be exchanged. Governance organizations, often called Health Information Organizations (HIOs), provides the trust relationships (provides policy, agreements, technical security infrastructure, etc.)



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Public Health Systems

The public health systems that support Eligible Providers in achieving Meaningful Use may now be supported:

- Immunization Registries
- Syndromic Surveillance Registries
- Specialty Registries
 - Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs (non-MMIS)
 - Other diseases/conditions that are state priorities (homelessness, lead exposure, etc.)
- Architecture for the registries can now be supported, not just connections



Interoperability Standards

- Medicaid systems must adhere to Medicaid Information Technology Architecture (MITA)*, which requires adherence to seven conditions and standards:
 - Modularity Standards
 - MITA Condition
 - Industry Standards Condition
 - Leverage Conditions
 - Business Results Condition
 - Reporting Condition
 - Interoperability Condition

*<https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid-chip-program-information/by-topics/data-and-systems/medicaid-information-technology-architecture-mita.html>



Interoperability Standards

December 4, 2015, CMS Final Rule on, “Medicaid Program; Mechanized Claims Processing and Information Retrieval Systems,” published describing “industry standards,” as aligned with ONC standards:

§433.112 FFP for design, development, installation or enhancement of mechanized processing and information retrieval systems.

* * * * *

(b) CMS will approve the E&E or claims system described in an APD if certain conditions are met. The conditions that a system must meet are:

* * * * *

(12) The agency ensures alignment with, and incorporation of, industry standards adopted by the Office of the National Coordinator for Health IT in accordance with 45 CFR part 170, subpart B: the HIPAA privacy, security and transaction standards; accessibility standards established under section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act, or standards that provide greater accessibility for individuals with disabilities, and compliance with Federal civil rights laws; standards adopted by the Secretary under section 1104 of the Affordable Care Act; and standards and protocols adopted by the Secretary under section 1561 of the Affordable Care Act.



Interoperability Standards

What's in 45 CFR Part 170?

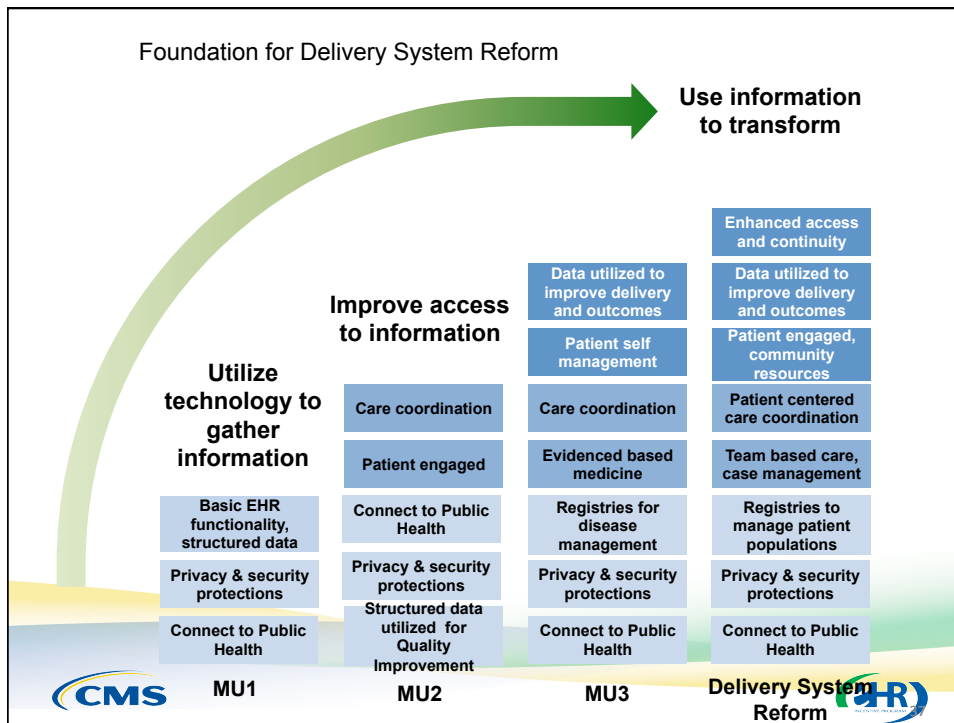
- Transport standards (e.g. Direct)
- Functional standards (e.g. clinical decision support)
- Content exchange standards (e.g. CCDA)
- Implementation specifications for exchanging electronic health information
- Vocabulary standards for representing electronic health information



CMS Oversight

- New funding must connect Medicaid providers to EPs and map to specific MU measures (to be described by the state)
- Implementation benchmarks to be defined by the state
- States should assume data will be requested regarding MU implications of new systems and newly on-boarded providers
- For new systems without defined data standards (Encounter Alerting, Care Plan Exchange), the systems must still support some MU measure to be defined by the state.

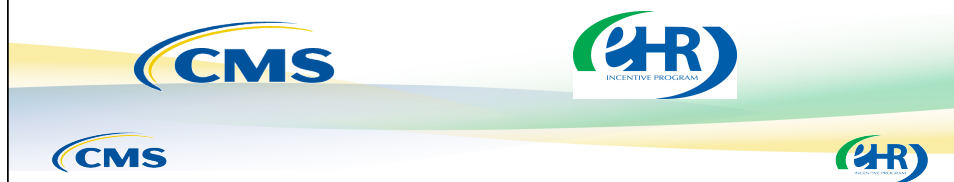




Questions

For states with questions:

- Email questions to: CMS.AllStates@briljent.com
- Contact your Regional CMS Medicaid HITECH lead for support or see www.medicaidhitechta.org
- ONC is a partner is supporting the HIEs as well thomas.novak@hhs.gov



What Can I do? Where to Begin

A General Step-by-Step Guide for Local EMS Agencies Seeking HIT/HIE Funding Via the 90/10 Medicaid Match

- Step 1: Review CMS Letter SMDL# 16-003
- Step 2: Meet with your State Medicaid Officials to understand where EMS can fit into the state plan
- Step 3: Develop an Interagency Agreement between EMSA and Medicaid
- Step 4: Drafting of Necessary Documents (P-APD, SMHP, I-APD)
- Step 5: Collaborate early and often with CMS
- Step 6: Develop I-APD and Submit to CMS
- Step 7: Revise I-APD Based on Feedback Received
- Step 8: Receive Approval Letter from CMS

Potential Projects Involving EMS

- Onboarding to an HIE organization to participate in health information exchange (uni-directional and bi-directional)
- Web based care planning or encounter alerting for transitions of care (e.g., ADT notifications)
- Electronically share information with a hospital (from EMS) connecting ePCR to EHR—promoting care coordination with EPs and EHs
- Specialized Registries (e.g., advance directive/ ePOLST, PDMP)—public health

Tools/Resources

- ONC has produced two resources:
 - » [Fact Sheet: Emergency Medical Services & Health Information Exchange: What do you need to know?](#)
 - » [Health Information Exchange & Emergency Medical Services](#)
- Two additional resources will be public by the end of September 2016:
 - » Emergency Medical Services and Health Information Exchange: The Search Alert File and Reconcile (SAFR) EMS HIE Integration Model (working title)
 - » Electronic End-of-Life and Physicians Order for Life Sustaining Treatment (POLST) Documentation Access through Health Information Exchange (HIE) (working title)
- Technical Assistance
 - » Contact Rachel Abbey (Rachel.Abbey@hhs.gov)

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Questions?



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