

Medicare's Recovery Audit Contractor (RAC) Program

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RAC Demonstration Project

- 3-year RAC Demonstration Project
- Established by Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003
- Operated in CA, NY and FL from March 2005 through March 27, 2008
- Total of \$992.7M in overpayments returned to the Medicare Trust Fund
- Underpayments repaid: \$37.8M
- Overturned on appeal: \$46M
- Costs to operate RAC Demonstration: \$201.3
- Net savings to Trust Fund: \$693.6M
- Cost-effective means of identifying under- and overpayments and recovering overpayments

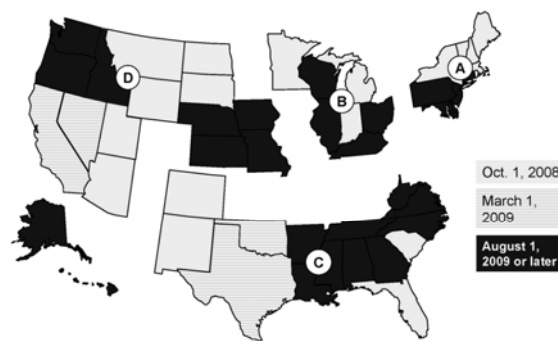
Recovery Audit Contractors: Status

- Tax Relief and Health Care Act of 2006 required HHS to make RAC program permanent and nationwide by 1/1/2010
- RAC outreach meetings underway nationwide; Iowa had meeting in August 2009
- Phase-in Strategy (blue states):
 - Black and White Issues; Automated Review, August 2009
 - DRG Validation; Complex Review, Oct/Nov 2009
 - Coding Error; Complex Review, Oct/Nov 2009
 - DME Medical Necessity Reviews; Complex Review, FY2010
 - Medical Necessity Reviews; Complex Review CY 2010

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RAC Expansion Schedule



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Recovery Audit Contractor - HDI

- Region D – Health Data Insights (“HDI”)
 - (Iowa, along with Midwest states of KS, NE, IL, ND, and SD)
- PRG-Schultz will serve as subcontractor
 - PRG Schultz not selected in original CMS bid due to large number of complaints
 - Touts on its website that during demonstration program, it identified over \$330 million in improper payments
- Types of issues under review required to be listed on HDI website
<https://racinfo.healthdatainsights.com>

The Contingency Fee....

- RACs paid a contingency fee payment based on the amount of the improper payments they correct
 - Theoretically for both overpayments and underpayments
- RAC contingency fee negotiated with CMS by each contractor
 - Region A: 12.45%
 - Region B: 12.50%
 - Region C: 9.00%
 - **Region D: 9.49%**
- If overturned on appeal, fee must be paid back

Lessons Learned from Demonstration Project

- RACs must employ a medical director to assist in review of claims
- Types of issues under review will be listed on RAC websites: "New Issues"
- Ongoing outreach efforts will be monitored so that no provider feels unreasonably burdened
- Lookback reduced from 4 years to 3
- Minimum claim amount changed from \$10 aggregate claims to \$10 minimal claims
- Discussion may be requested with CMD re claim denials under permanent program
- Credentials may be requested of reviewers

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Lessons Learned from Demonstration Project

- External validation will be required in in the permanent program
- Coding experts must be employed by RACs
- Maximum lookback date set at 10/1/2007
- RAC will be allowed to review claims in current year
- Medical record fee payments must be made within 45 days of receipt of records
- QA/Internal Control audit required in permanent program
- Reason for review will be listed on requests for medical records and overpayment letters
- By January 2010, there will be a website portal for review of RAC claims status

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Focus of RAC Efforts

- Incorrect payment amounts (except where CMS directs contractors otherwise)
- Noncovered services (including those not reasonably necessary)
- Incorrectly coded services (including DRG miscoding)
- Duplicate services

Expansion to Medicaid

- Currently just for Medicare claims, but...
- Health Reform bill expands the RAC program to Medicaid services

RAC Data Warehouse

- Risk of multiple agencies reviewing same claims:
 - RACs must check RAC data warehouse before beginning a claim review
 - Excluded claims: already under review by another agency or Medicare contractor
 - Suppressed claims: part of an ongoing fraud review or investigation

Audit Process

- Claim selection
- Medical record requests
- Record review and status determination
- Post review notification
- Overpayment recoupment or Provider Appeal

Claim Selection

- RAC may not review the same claim under review by another Medicare contractor, PSC, MAC or law enforcement agency
- RAC Data Warehouse used by the RAC to identify excluded claims which another entity already has the provider/claim under review
- May not target a claim solely because it is a high dollar claim

New Issue Identification

- All new issues that are identified by HDI must first be approved by CMS
- Must be posted on RAC website
- Check out other RAC websites – will be coming to Region D if not already

New Issue Identification

- As of 9/19/09
 - 7 issues on HDI website
(<https://racinfo.healthdatainsights.com/Public/NewIssues.aspx?State=NE>)
 - BUT, 10 issues on Connolly Healthcare (Region C, including Colorado) website
(http://www.connollyhealthcare.com/RAC/pages/record_submission.aspx)
- As of 4/5/10
 - 80+ New Issues approved by CMS on HDI website

Automated Reviews

- Proprietary software algorithms to identify clearly improper payments detectable without a medical record review
 - Certainty that the service is not covered or is incorrectly coded
 - No manual/human reviewer intervention
 - Provider only notified when overpayments are identified
- Example 1 – Duplicate procedures
 - Two identical surgical procedures for the same beneficiary on the same day at the same hospital
- Example 2 – Excessive units
 - Billing 3 units of service for same day, same beneficiary when units should never exceed 1 for a single date of service

Complex Reviews

- Detects likely improper payments after review of the medical record
 - Suspect claims with high probability of improper payment
 - Random sampling to identify cases
 - High probability, but need medical record to validate improper payment
- Example 1 – Diagnosis code on claim does not match diagnosis described in medical record
- Example 2 – Beneficiary's condition doesn't meet the medical necessity criteria for the setting where service rendered

Medical Record Request Limits (Complex Reviews)

- *Physicians:*
 - Solo practitioner – 10 records/45 days
 - Partnership of 2-5 MDs – 20 records/45 days
 - Group 6-15 MDs – 30 records/45 days
 - 16+ MDs Group – 50 records/45 days

Medical Record Requests

- Provider has 45 days to respond
 - If not received, RAC must initiate one additional contact
 - If no response, RAC can issue denial
- RAC pay charges for certain requests
 - Acute inpatient DRG for PPS hospitals
 - LTC claims

Medical Record Requests

- Medical Record Photocopy Charges
 - RACs must pay for records of acute care PPS hospital claims and long term care hospital claims
 - RACs are permitted to pay for records from other claims – No apparent plans to do so
 - Rate is 12 cents per page, same for records submitted on discs
 - No requirement of submitting vouchers for reimbursement; payment is automatic to the facilities
 - RACs must pay monthly, and within 45 days of receiving the records

Communicating with the RAC

- All correspondence from the RAC should come to single contact point or critical response dates/appeal deadlines may be missed
- RAC must allow providers to customize address
 - Each request must provide information on how to customize
 - Designate single contact point

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Coordination and Tracking the Status

- System should be in place to ensure timely review, copying and submission of medical records
- Appoint coordinator
- Avoid accessing documentation multiple times
- Most providers using either home-grown excel spreadsheets or proprietary software

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Types of Correspondence from RAC

- *Important to understand implications of each type of correspondence from RAC:*
 - Medical Record Request Letter
 - Review Results Letter
 - Demand Letter

Types of Correspondence from RAC

- **Medical Record Request Letter**
 - Medical Record Request limits apply
 - Provider can respond either w/ hard copies or on a CD (no e-mail)
 - Provider has 45 days to postmark reply

Types of Correspondence from RAC

- **Review Results Letter**

- Will only receive after *Complex Review*
(after HDI's review of the medical records submitted by provider)
- Will not specify amount of overpayment found
- Will not include "appeal rights" information
- Starts the "Discussion Period"

Types of Correspondence from RAC

- **Demand Letter**

- Starts the "Discussion Period" for Automated Reviews
- Starts your **Appeal** clock for **both** types of review
- Will include amount of overpayment (underpayment)
- Can include multiple claims in same letter
- Will include verbiage on your **Appeal Rights**

Discussion Period – What Is It?

- Term during demonstration project was “Rebuttal Period”
- RACs didn’t like term – so CMS changed
- Opportunity to offer additional medical record documentation or other argument as to why RAC decision is incorrect
- “Theoretical” opportunity to talk to HDI medical director

Discussion Period Request Form



**REGION D RECOVERY AUDIT CONTRACTOR
DISCUSSION PERIOD SUBMISSION FORM
PART A, HOSPITAL AND HOSPICE CLAIMS**

To: HDI Part A Discussion Period Review Fax: 702.240.5595

From: _____ Date: _____

Re: Request to Open Discussion Period Pages: _____

Please review the attached additional materials and re-evaluate the original improper payment determination for:

HDI Audit Number: _____

Claim Number: _____

Provider Name: _____

Provider Number: _____

SUBMISSION INSTRUCTIONS:

You may submit this form and the additional materials by fax or mail.

NOTES:

1. PLEASE SUBMIT ONE FORM FOR EACH CLAIM.
2. PLEASE ENCLOSE A COPY OF THE AUDIT DETAIL FROM THE HDI LETTER
3. HDI WILL CAREFULLY REVIEW THE MATERIALS YOU HAVE SUBMITTED AND PROVIDE YOU WITH A WRITTEN RESPONSE.

CMS RAC Part A Discussion Period Review 7501 Trinity Peak Sq, Suite 110 Las Vegas, NV 89128
Part A Provider Helpline: (865) 590-5099 Fax: (702) 240-5595

The information transmitted in this fax and any file transmitted with it is confidential and may contain legally privileged material. It is intended for the sole use of the addressee. If you are not the intended recipient, any review, retransmission, disclosure, dissemination, reliance upon or other use of, this information is prohibited and may be unlawful. If you received this in error, please contact the sender and destroy the material.

Reviewer Qualifications

- Reviewer Qualifications
 - Coverage/necessity determinations must be made by RNs or therapists
 - Coding determinations must be made by certified coders

RAC Review Results

- Automated review results will be reported only if an overpayment is found
- Complex review results must be reported even if no improper payment is identified
 - Letter must be sent within 60 days of exit conference for provider site reviews or of receipt of medical records for RAC site reviews
 - RACs may request waiver of 60 day period from CMS

Underpayment

- RAC reports it to Medicare contractor
- Once validated by contractor, RAC sends a notice to provider including claim and beneficiary detail
- Medicare contractor will make claim adjustments
- No adjustment for underpayment less than \$1
- No official appeal rights for underpayment determinations; rebuttal process may be used

Overpayment

- RAC will not attempt to recoup or forward a claim to Medicare contractor if amount is less than \$10
- No aggregation of claims less than \$10
- No RAC authority to settle or compromise overpayments.
 - RAC will forward any such proposals to CMS
 - RAC demonstration project had less than 1% settlement of the total collections

Overpayment

- Interest accrues on overpayment determinations from the date of final determination, charged on each 30 day period payment is delayed
- Payments received will be applied first to accrued interest and then to principal
- Providers may use Medicare appeals process
 - Slight differences include RAC discussion process and for inpatient PPS hospital appeals

Extrapolation

- **All** claims of a provider can/will be reviewed for a particular issue
- Of those claims:
 - “Certainty” of error – Automated
 - High probability of error but not certainty – Complex
 - Record request limits (per 45 days)
 - Not permitted to target high dollar claims
- So what if high percentage of likelihood of error beyond record request limits?
 - Extrapolation

Extrapolation

- Section 935 of MMA
- CMS empowers RACs to use extrapolation
- Can produce estimates of massive overpayments with minimal investment of contractor resources
- Must reach determination of a sustained or high degree of payment error

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Extrapolation

- Extrapolation must be reviewed and approved by the contractor consistent with Manual provisions.
 - Claims in an approved universe for extrapolation will be excluded from RAC review
 - Nebraska Outreach meeting: MAC will adjust the affected claims ultimately

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Appeal v. Recoupment

- Appealing a denial stays recoupment
- If unsuccessful on appeal, overpayment is subject to interest accruing from the date of the demand letter
- Interest rate adjusted quarterly (currently 11.125%)
- If no appeal, automatic recoupment
- Payment for current claims will be withheld until the full debt is satisfied or payment arrangements are made

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Appeals: Redetermination

- First level of appeal goes to the FI or MAC.
(Discussion period is not an appeal)
 - 120 days to appeal, but only 30 days from date on letter (not receipt) to avoid recoupment
 - Recoupment begins on day 41 if no appeal has been filed
 - However, interest of approx. 11% must be paid if appeal is unsuccessful and recoupment was forestalled
 - MAC has 60 days to render decision
 - Demonstration project: redetermination was not very successful

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Appeals: Reconsideration

- Second level of appeal goes to the Qualified Independent Consultant (QIC).
 - 180 days to file this appeal, but only 60 days from date of decision on redetermination to avoid recoupment
 - Review on the record; no in-person meeting.
 - The record must be complete at this stage. No further opportunity to add to it on later levels of appeal.
 - QIC is bound by NCDs, CMS rulings and applicable law and regs; not bound by LCDs or LMRPs or CMS program guidance such as program memoranda and manual instructions.
 - All viable arguments should be made at this level.
 - QIC has 60 days to render decision; but may extend for 14 days if provider submits additional evidence

Appeals: Administrative Law Judge (ALJ)

- Third level of appeal goes to the ALJ.
 - Amount in Controversy must be \$120, but claims may be aggregated if on similar issues.
 - 60 days to file this appeal
 - An in-person meeting may be requested, but you must go to the ALJ's office or may use video teleconference if the technology is available.
 - ALJ has 90 days to act, or the provider may appeal to the Medicare Appeals Council.
 - ALJ is bound by NCDs, CMS rulings and applicable law and regs; not bound by LCDs or LMRPs or CMS program guidance such as program memoranda and manual instructions.
 - Demonstration Project providers reported this was the most successful level of appeal.

Appeals: Medicare Appeals Council (MAC)

- Fourth level of appeal goes to the Medicare Appeals Council.
 - Amount in Controversy must be \$120, but claims may be aggregated if on similar issues.
 - 60 days to file this appeal
 - MAC may decline review.
 - No in-person meeting.
 - MAC has 90 days to act.

Appeals: Federal District Court

- Fifth level of appeal goes to Federal District Court.
 - Amount in Controversy must be \$1220.
 - 60 days to file this appeal
 - Findings of fact by the Secretary of HHS are deemed conclusive

Voluntary Refunds

- “If a provider voluntarily self-reports an overpayment **after** the RAC issues a demand letter or a request for medical record, the RAC will receive a discounted contingency fee.”
- Self reports can go to MAC or RAC
- “RAC shall cease recovery efforts for the claims involved in the self-report immediately upon becoming aware”

Voluntary Refunds

- If a provider voluntarily self-reports an overpayment, and the self-reported overpayment does **NOT** involve the same types of services for which the RAC had issued a demand letter or a request for medical records, then the RAC is NOT entitled to a contingency fee amount”
- RAC may continue recovery efforts since the overpayment the provider self-reported involved a different provider/service combination

Voluntary Refunds

- “An Unsolicited/Voluntary refund is a refund that is submitted to the AC without a demand letter. It is a situation where the provider realizes that a refund is due the Medicare program and refunds the money to the AC. By definition, an unsolicited/voluntary refund (by check or by claims adjustment) must occur before a demand letter is issued. The RAC shall not receive any contingency payment on an unsolicited/voluntary refund.”

Self-Audit and Voluntary Refund

- What’s the motivation?
 - Deprive RAC of its contingency fee
 - Determine repayment obligation based on published “new issues”
 - Don’t wait for Medical Record Requests
 - Make repayments before the RAC begins its reviews
- What’s the downside?
 - Uncertainty of standard
 - Self-audit might determine a higher repayment than the RAC would

Self-Audit and Voluntary Refund

- Cottage industry of pre-RAC consulting
- Benefits from using RAC Consultant
 - Most claim experience from the Demonstration States
- Possible Negatives
 - Issues from Demonstration States are not all posted on the RAC websites
 - Consultants' issues might not match up with the new issues authorized for RACs

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False Claims Act Implications of Internal Audits

- FCA liability includes up to \$11,000 per claim and treble damages (\$ harm to government)
- Fraud Enforcement and Recovery Act of 2009; FCA liability for knowingly:
 - Presents a false or fraudulent claim for payment or approval
 - Makes/uses a false record or statement material to a false or fraudulent claim
 - “conceals or knowingly and improperly avoids or decreases an obligation to pay or transmit money or property to the Government”
- Health Care Reform: Failure to repay an overpayment within 60 days is a False Claim

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False Claims Act Implications of Internal Audits

- Obligation defined as an established duty arising from the retention of any overpayment.
- So when does a provider knowingly retain an overpayment?
 - What level of internal audit will give the provider knowledge of overpayments?
 - If there is a suspected error rate, is there an obligation to determine what it is and extrapolate for the entire period of the statute of limitations?
 - Which statute of limitations? Fraud (7 years) or cost report reopening for Part A providers (3-4 years)?

CMS Recommendations

- Conduct internal assessment to ensure that submitted claims meet Medicare rules
- Identify where improper payments have been persistent by reviewing the RACs' websites and identifying any patterns of denied claims
- Implement procedures to promptly respond to RAC requests for medical records
- If provider disagrees with RAC determination, appeal within 120 day deadline
- Keep track of denied claims and correcting previous errors
- Determine what corrective action to ensure compliance and avoid future incorrect claims

Compliance Strategies

- Identify and monitor areas that may be subject to review
 - OIG Work Plan
 - Demonstration Program
 - Notices published by RAC
 - RAC website

Compliance Strategies

- Utilization review process critical
 - InterQual and Milliman USA criteria will be used by HDI
 - Some argument that criteria are not consistent with Medicare policy
 - Need to have process to involve physician reviewer

Compliance Strategies

- Physician/Medical Staff Education
 - Good medical record documentation can be best defense
 - All RACs have stated they will go after related Part B claims following Part A denials
 - This did not occur in demonstration but will be part of permanent program
 - Open lines of communication between providers and UR staff during UR process

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