

The Basics of EDI and HIPAA for Clinicians, Healthcare Executives and Trustees, Compliance Officers, Privacy Officers and Legal Counsel

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- ·About MMI:
- Incorporated in 1993
- Offices in CA, PA and OR
- •HIPAA Ecommerce Consulting and Software
 •Chosen by NACHA/ABA to write the NACHA/ABA
- White Paper and present it to DHHS
- •Implemented most HIPAA transactions with
- Providers and Health Plans.
- ·About Jim Moynihan
- •Co-founded MMI in 1993,
- •Fifteen years in banking Former Co-Chair-X12 Payment Work Group and Medical Stop Loss Work Group
- •MBA Rutgers University

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What is HIPAA?

- HIPAA is a Compliance Initiative ... but not much like "Fraud and Abuse."
- HIPAA is an IT Initiative ... but bigger and more beneficial than "Y2K."
- HIPAA is all about Standards:
 - Standards for automating the business process of claims administration.
 - Standards for the security and confidentiality of health information.





Mars Climate Observer R.I.P. \$125 Million © 2002 MMI All rights reser



"Administrative Simplification"

- New England Journal of Medicine article claims 19-24% of US healthcare costs are administrative. Government response
- Private Sector recommendations in 1993:

 - Private Sector recommendations in 1993:

 Automate the claims process:

 Standardize employer-health plan data exchanges

 Standardize payer-provider data exchanges

 Uniform code sets

 National Identifiers

 National preemption of complex state laws:

 Signatures

 Security

... And then came privacy.



What is a Covered Entity?

45 CFR Sec. 160.103

"Covered entity means one of the following: (1) A health plan. (2) A health care clearinghouse. (3) A health care provider who transmits any health information in electronic form in connection with a transaction covered by this subchapter."

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What is a Business Associate?

45 CFR Sec. 160.103

"a person who ..

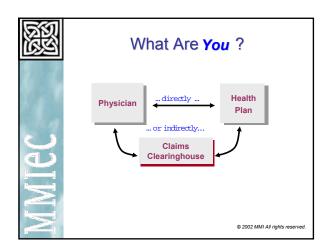
- Derism With J. ... Performs [for a covered entity], or assists [a covered entity] in the performance of ... a function or activity involving the use or disclosure of individually identifiable health information, including claims processing or administration, data analysis, processing or administration, utilization review, quality assurance, billing, benefit management, practice management, and repricing; or
- ... Any other function ... regulated by this subchapter; or
- ... provides ... legal, actuarial, accounting, consulting, data aggregation ... management, administrative, accreditation, or financial services ... to [a] covered entity ... [that] involves the disclosure [of] individually identifiable health information ...

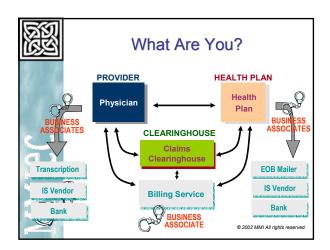
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What is A Clearinghouse?

- Health Care Clearinghouse means a public or private entity that does either of the following (Entities, including but not limited to billing services, repricing companies, community health management information systems or community health information systems, and "value-added" networks and switches are health care clearinghouses for surpasses of this subcharter if they perform these purposes of this subchapter if they perform these functions.):
 - Processes or facilitates the processing of information received from another entity in a nonstandard format or containing nonstandard data content into standard data elements or a standard transaction.
 - · Receives a standard transaction from another entity and processes or facilitates the processing of information into nonstandard format or nonstandard data content for a receiving entity.









Penalties

Monetary Penalty	Term of Imprisonment	Offense		
\$100	N/A	Single violation of a provision		
Up to \$25,000	N/A	Multiple violations of an identical requirement or prohibition made during a calendar year		
Up to \$50,000	Up to one year	Wrongful disclosure of individually identifiable health information		
Up to \$100,000	Up to five years	Wrongful disclosure of individually identifiable health information committed under false pretenses		
Up to \$250,000	Up to 10 years	Wrongful disclosure of individually identifiable health information committed under false pretenses with intent to sell, transfer, or use for commercial advantage, personal gain, or malicious harm		

Failure to implement transaction sets can result in fines up to \$225,000 per year (\$25,000 per requirement, times nine transactions)

Failure to implement privacy and security measures can result in jail time

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1996-2002 Waiting for Rules

- DHHS charged National Committee on Vital Health Statistics (NCVHS) to hold hearings on:
 - Transaction Standards
 - Code Sets
 - Identifiers
- HHS Final and Proposed Rules
- Security Proposed Rule August 1998
- Final Rule on Transaction Sets and Code Sets issued August 2000, effective October 2002, extension available until October 2003
- Final Rule on Privacy issued April 2001, effective April, 2003
- Further Final Rule on Privacy issued August 14, also effective April, 2003
- Final Rules on Identifiers rolling out now
 Final Rules on Security expected late 2002

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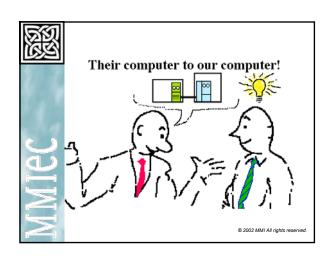


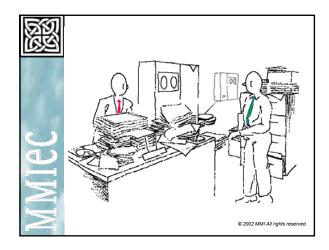
Transaction Standards Compliance

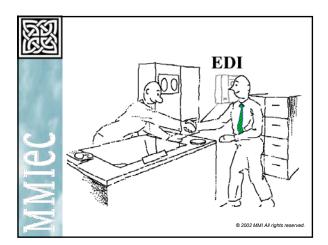
- Health Plans must support all "standard transactions" electronically.
- Providers may continue to do business on paper or by telephone or use a clearinghouse if they chose to do business electronically and do not want to support the standard.
- The Compliance Extension Plan extends the deadline for Transactions and Code Sets and has no impact on Privacy.

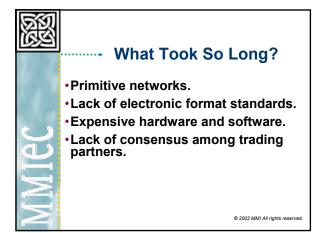


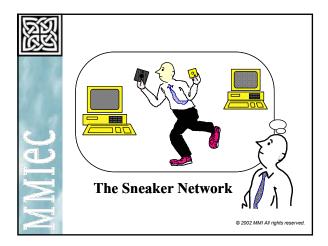


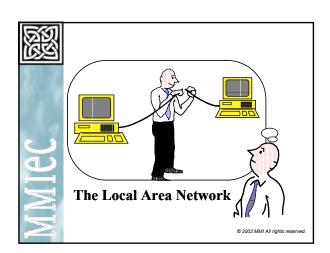


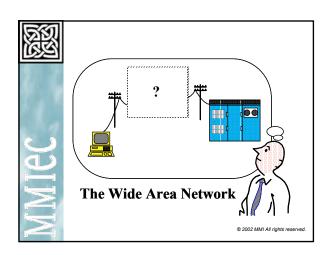


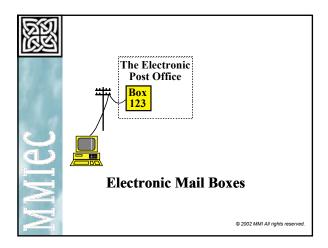


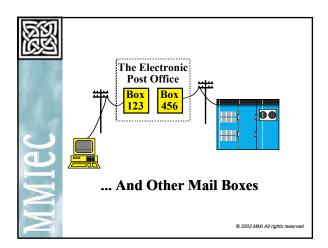


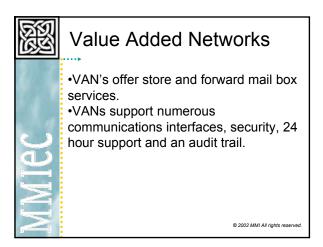














The Internet

- A Public Packet Network that looks free!But there is no support, no securi-
 - •But there is no support, no security, no audit trail.
 - •Despite shortcomings, the Internet and its protocols appear to be the dominant network of the future.
- •Is the "web-enabled" solution a reversion to 1970's "bulletin board" business processes?



Let's Define Our Terms

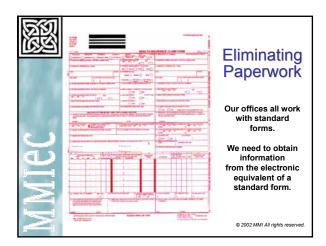
- Electronic Data Interchange:
 - The exchange of computer-processable data in a standardized format between two enterprises.
- Electronic Commerce:
 - Any use of a variety of technologies that eliminate paper and substitute electronic alternatives for data collection and exchange. Options include Interactive Voice Response, Fax, Email, Imaging, Swipe Cards and multiple Web-based Internet tools.

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*EDI and EC: A Place for Both

- EDI
- Standards-based data exchange the foundation of quality transaction processing.
- System to system exchanges of highly structured data.
- Electronic Commerce:
 - Multiple ways to communicate unstructured data.
 - People-to-system or people-to-people exchanges.

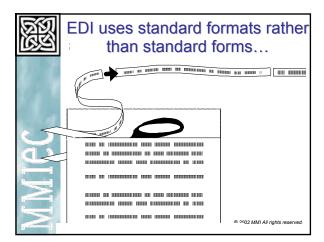


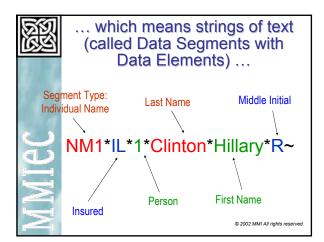


EDI Standards = Paper Forms

Paper records use forms to organize information.
Electronic commerce uses standard transactions.

Invoice = 810
Purchase Order = 850
Payment & Remittance = 835
Healthcare Claim = 837







... including National Identifiers ..

- Patient ID
 - No NCVHS recommendation
- Provider ID
 - CMS-maintained Provider ID# recommended
- Payer ID/ Health Plan ID
 - CMS-maintained database needs funding to become operational - Rule expected 2002
- Employer ID
 - Tax ID # final as of July 2002, effective July 2004

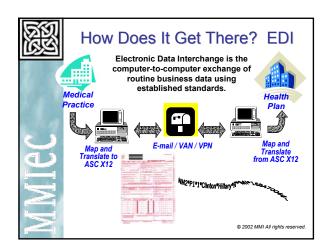
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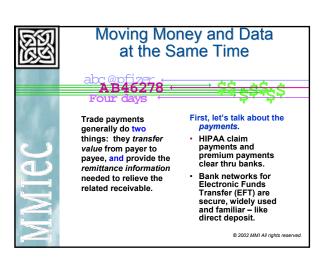


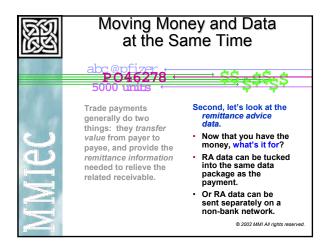
... And nationally standardized medical code sets.

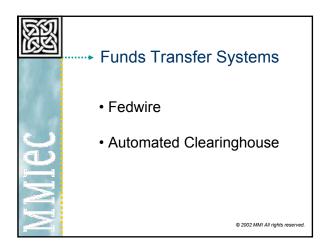
- ICD-9 CM Diagnosis and Procedure
- NDC National Drug Codes
- · CPT and HCPCS Codes
- ADA Dental Codes
- NO LOCAL CODES!

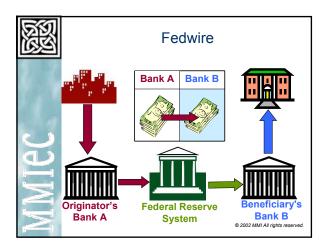
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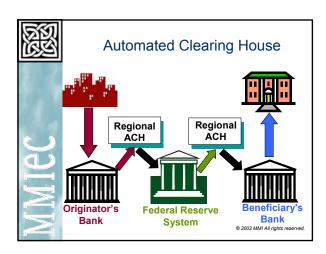














· Fedwire

- Fedwire vs. ACH
- · Immediate funds transfer.
- · Limited data carrying capability.
- · Expensive to send and receive.
- - · Good funds arrive the day after payment origination.
 - Substantial data carrying capability.
 - Inexpensive to send and receive.

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Are You A Clearinghouse?

- A key HIPAA Key Issue facing Financial Institutions is Healthcare Clearinghouse Status Determination.
- If a Bank is a Healthcare Clearinghouse it is a "covered entity" regulated by the DHHS and subject to civil and criminal penalties under HIPAA.

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Is a Bank a Clearinghouse?

- When is a Bank a Healthcare Clearinghouse Under HIPAA?
 - If an RDFI receives a CTX payment containing an X12 835 claim payment on behalf of a physician office and routes the remittance data to the physician office by fax is it a clearinghouse?
 - If an RDFI receives CTX claim payments on behalf of a provider and converts the data from NACHA to X12 for reporting purposes is it a healthcare clearinghouse?





Is a Bank a Clearinghouse?

- When is a Bank a Healthcare Clearinghouse Under HIPAA?
 - If an ODFI receives an X12 835 from a health plan and converts it into a CTX is it a clearinghouse?
 - If an ODFI receives a flat file from a health plan and converts it into an 835 and then into a CTX is it a healthcare clearinghouse?

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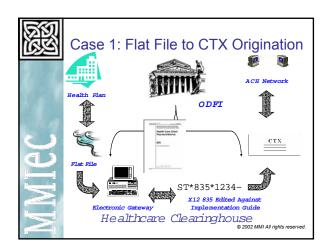
Banking Industry Response

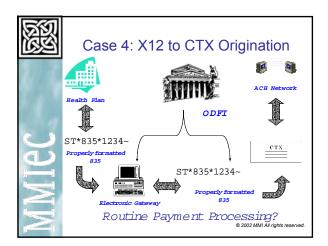
- NACHA and the ABA formed a Banking Industry Task Force in late 2001.
- NACHA representatives met in December at the Miami ANSI ASC X12 meeting with Medicare (CMS, formerly HCFA) and interested parties in X12 F (Finance) and X12N (Insurance).
- NACHA hired MMI to write a draft White Paper on the Impact of HIPAA on the Banking Industry in order to create a consensus and action plan among the HIPAA Task Force banks.
- The Banking Industry HIPAA Task Force met twice in early 2002.
- The Banking Industry White Paper is available for review at www.hipaabanking.org



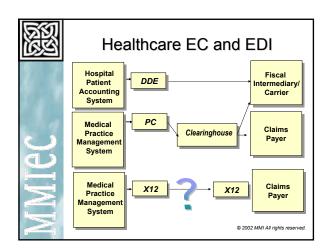
Proposed Test for Status

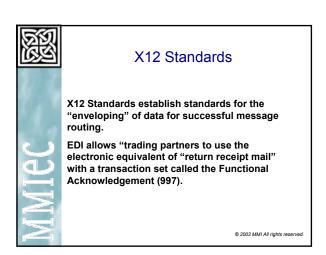
- NACHA/ABA Proposed Test would differentiate between bank services that are "routine payment processing" and those services that qualify the bank as a Healthcare Clearinghouse.
- Proposed Key Test Question is:
 - "Is the bank editing or reformatting data against the specifications of the HIPAA Implementation Guidelines?".
 - Those banks that answer "yes" are healthcare clearinghouses. Banks that are editing for X12 and NACHA format compliance are conducting routine payment processing and are not healthcare clearinghouses.
- The White Paper Contains Case Scenarios to illustrate how the Healthcare Clearinghouse determination would apply with examples.

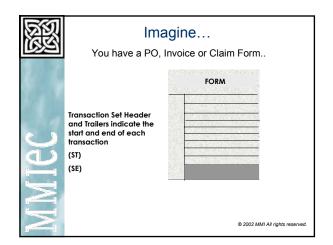


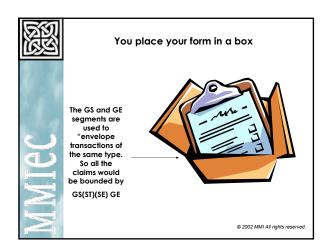


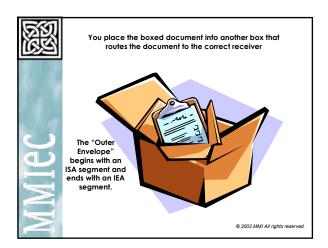












The outer envelopes are crucial to support of the Functional Acknowledgement (997) standard. As will become apparent the 997 and message tracking are crucial for making HIPAA standards work.

HIPAA
Standard Transactions

•What they are
•What you can do with them



National Standards for Electronic Transactions

- NCPDP (for Pharmacy only)
- American National Standards Institute (ANSI) ASC X12

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Standards Do Not Mandate Technology

"X12 Standards do not define the method in which interchange partners should establish the required electronic media communication link, nor the hardware and translation software requirements to exchange EDI data."

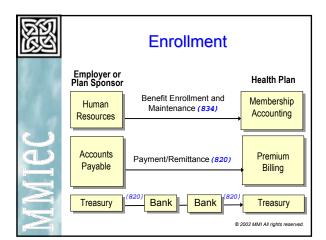
-- HIPAA Implementation Guidelines

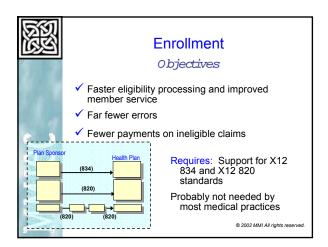


HIPAA Standard Transactions

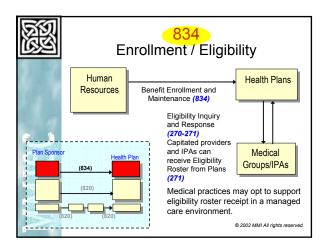
- · Enrollment and Disenrollment in a Health Plan (834)
- Premium Payments (820)
- Healthcare Claim or Encounter (837)
- Eligibility for a Health Plan (270-271)
- Claim Payment and Remittance Advice (835)
- Healthcare Claim Status (276-277)
- Referral Certification and Authorization (278)
- Coordination of Benefits (837)

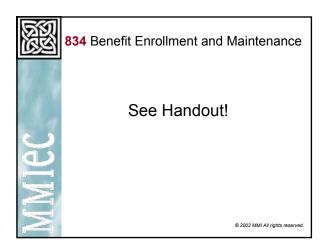
- And, later...
 Healthcare Claim Attachment (275)
- First Report of Injury (148)

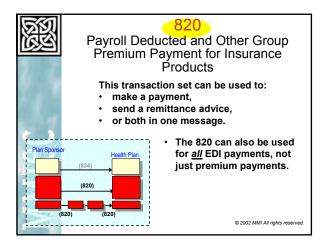














820 Payroll Deducted and Other Group

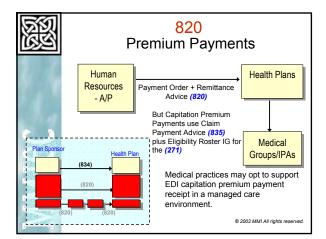
Premium Payment for Insurance Products

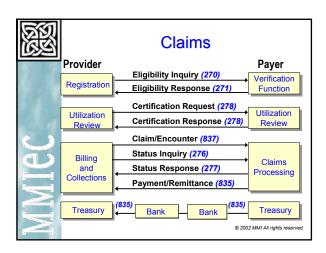
In Table 2, the detail area, Remittance Detail Information can be delivered in two ways:

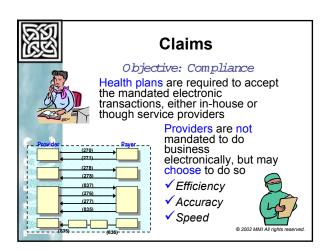
- · a summary bill payment,
- or an individual or "list bill" payment.

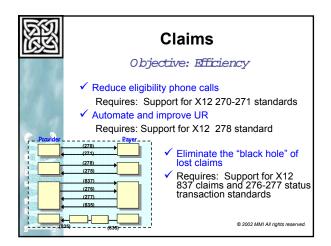
Individual payments are of two types. The first type is a Payment made for each subscriber that includes amounts due for dependents.

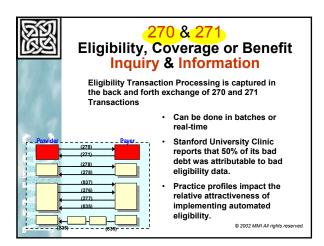
The second Individual Payment type includes a payment amount for each subscriber and each dependent.

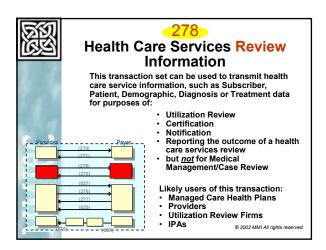


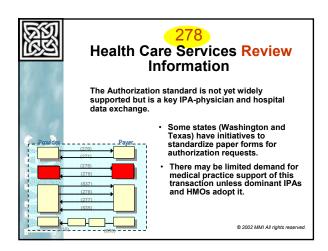


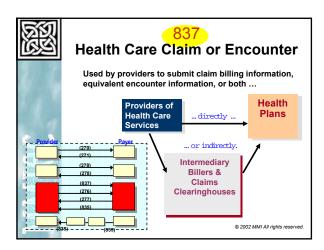


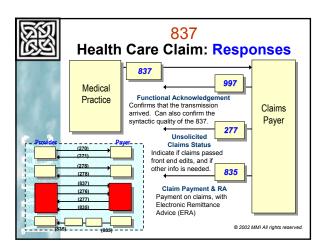


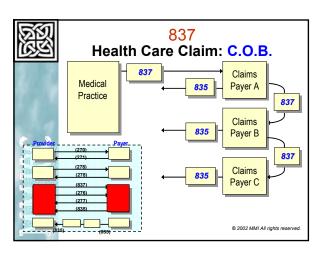


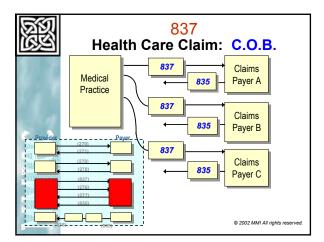














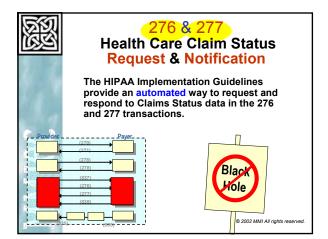
837 Health Care Claim

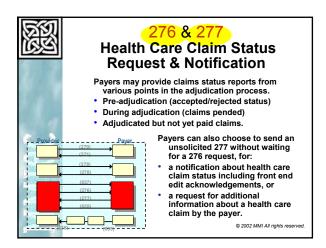
Compliance Issues

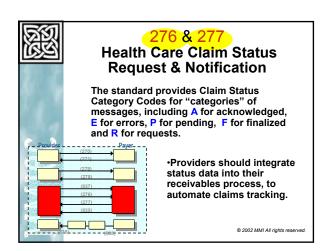
- Support of the 837 standard is important to maintain cash flow and participation in the Medicare program.
- Widespread support of the 837 among health plans should benefit providers and billing companies.
- Determine if you have non-compliant local transmissions.

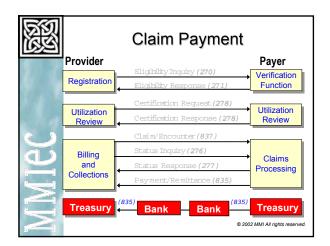
 Evaluate impact of local code usage and discuss with the relevant health plans.

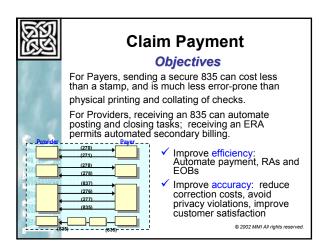
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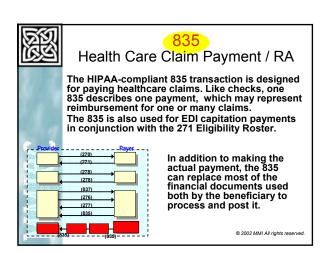


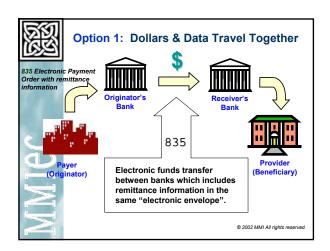


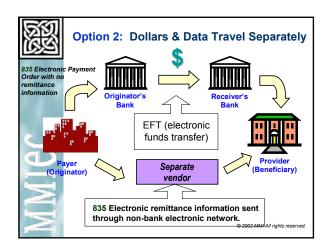














Health Care Claim Payment/Advice

Compliance Issues

- How will EFT deposits from multiple health plans be managed?
- Have you reviewed the EDI capabilities of your bank?
- A revised EDI Capable Questionnaire dealing with HIPAA will be available soon from NACHA.

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The Challenge

Change Management

- Comprehensive Analysis of Current Procedures
 - Comprehensive workflow analysis and data modeling to avoid major errors.
- Detailed Vision of Future State
 - Best Practices must be understood in detail
 - HIPAA Plan consistent with IS and Corporate Strategic Plans
- Step-by-Step Implementation Plan
- Appropriate Staffing and Funding