The Medicaid Integrity Program and Medicaid Integrity Contractors (MICs)

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Objectives

- Understand the Medicaid Integrity Program
- Understand the role of Medicaid Integrity Contractors (MICs)
- Understand the MIC audit process
 - Desk Reviews
 - Field Audits
- Explore MIC appeal process, potential legal defenses and other potential issues
- Explore steps to be pursued by providers and counsel to prepare and respond to MIC audits

Medicaid Integrity Program

Historical Context of Medicaid Integrity Initiative

- Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 established Medicaid Integrity Program
 - Medicaid had been identified as large payment risk area
 - Resources to support Medicaid enforcement were uneven compared to those resources dedicated to Medicare enforcement
 - Medicaid enforcement approaches varied widely across states

Medicaid Integrity Program: Goals

- Review the actions of individuals or entities furnishing items or services for fraud, waste or abuse
- Audit claims for payment for items or services furnished, or administrative services rendered
- Identify overpayments to individuals or entities receiving federal funds
- Educate and train other government entities on issues relevant to Medicaid integrity

Role of Medicaid Integrity Contractors (MICs)

Medicaid Integrity Contractors (MICs)

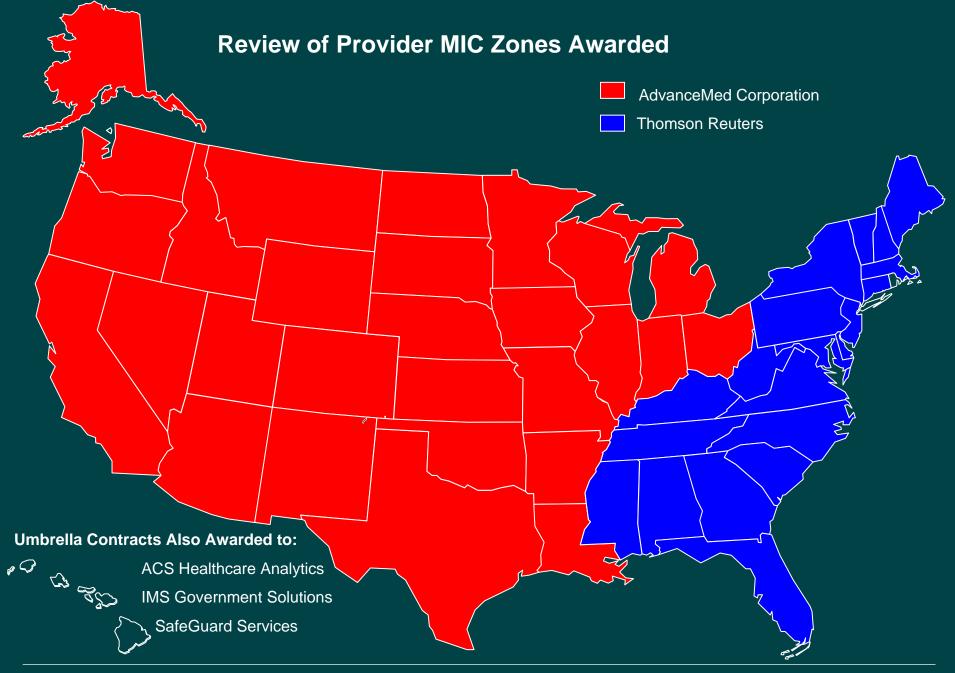
Categories of MICs

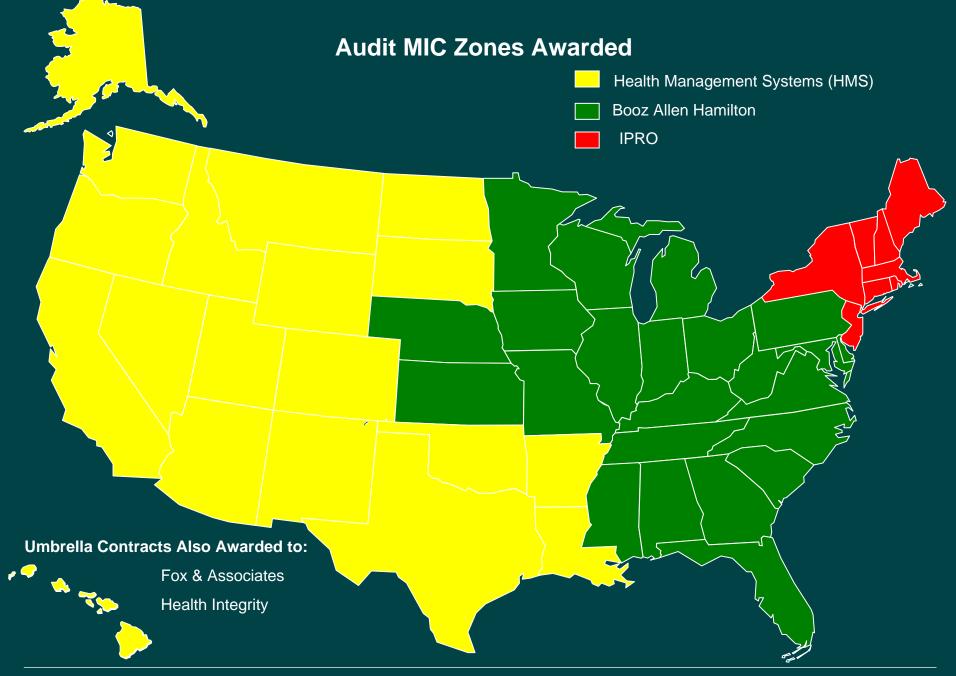
- Review MICs (Medicaid data analysis, application of data mining algorithms to Medicaid MSIS data, review of audit candidates, recommendation of candidates)
- Audit MICs (desk reviews and field audits, applied to audit candidates recommended by Review MIC and approved by CMS))
- Education MICs

Medicaid Integrity Contractor Assignments

Regional Organization

- Region 1 and 2: New York / Boston
- Region 3 and 4: Atlanta / Philadelphia
- Region 5 and 7: Chicago / Kansas City
- Region 6 and 8: Dallas / Denver
- Region 9 and 10: San Francisco / Seattle





Education MICs

- Umbrella contracts initially awarded to:
 - Information Experts
 - Strategic Health Solutions
- Task Order awarded to Strategic Health Solutions (August 2009)
 - Conduct gap analysis of existing education and training effort
 - Develop fraud, waste and abuse training programs
 - Develop educational curriculum via web-based and traditional methods
 - Educate Medicaid providers about Medicaid program integrity and quality of care

What is the MIG?

- CMS created the MIG (Medicaid Integrity Group) in July of 2006 to implement the MIP and the MIG is organized as follows:
 - Office of the Group Director
 - Primary point of contact on Medicaid fraud and abuse issues within CMS and with other partners, including law enforcement
 - Division of Medicaid Integrity Contracting (DMIC)
 - Division of Field Operations (DFO)
 - Division of Fraud Research & Detection (DFRD)

MIG (cont'd)

- Division of Fraud Research & Detection
 - Provides research, statistical and data support to MIP and to states
 - Director: Jim Gorman
- Division of Field Operations
 - Largest MIG division and works closely with Audit MICs
 - Director: Robb Miller
 - As of July 2009:
 - 44% of audits focused on hospitals
 - 29% of audits focused on long term care facilities
 - 21% of audits focused pharmacies
 - * Source: July 15, 2009 CMS Open Door Forum

MIC Developments

- Provider outreach has been deficient
- MIG has pledged to do better:
 - Hosting of Open Door Forum Conference Calls
 - Publishing of documents to assist providers
 - FAQs on Medicaid Integrity Program
 - Procurement timelines
 - Audit A-Z
 - Look for documents: www.cms.hhs.gov/MedicaidIntegrityProgram
 - Addressing provider questions submitted through Medicaid Integrity Program mailbox:
 medicaid_integrity_program@cms.hhs.gov

MIC Audits

MIC Audits

- Unique
- Governed by Government Auditing Standards (Yellow Book)
 - Desk audits
 - Field audits
 - Opportunity to inquire about compliance and governance issues
 - Explore "In-take Questionnaires"
- Process is influenced by state law

Influence of State Law

- Record retention requirements
- Look back period
- Limitations on records requested
- Production expectations
- Reimbursement for records
- Authority to extrapolate

- Unique reimbursement expectations
- Appeal procedures

RACs and MICs Compared

• RACs

- Provider outreach mandatory
- Review period set
- Time to produce records –45 days (possible extensions)
- Number of records –limited
- Appeal process –consistent across regions
- Formal process for consolidating contacts

• MICs

- Provider outreach not mandatory
- Review period not set
- Time to produce records –
 shorter (possible extensions)
- Number of records no limit
- Appeal process mirrors state Medicaid appeal process
- No formal process for consolidating contacts

MIC Appeal Process

MIC Process

- Audit MIC contacts provider
- Provider produces records
- Audit MIC analyzes info
- Audit MIC generates draft audit report and submits to CMS MIG
- CMS MIG reviews and sends to state Medicaid agency
- State may make comment
- Audit MIC sends draft report to provider

- Provider has **30 days** to review and provide comments
- Additional review by CMS MIG
- CMS MIG issues final audit report to state Medicaid agency for" execution"
 - CMS MIG can also refer to law enforcement at this time
- State issues demand to provider regarding alleged overpayment which triggers state-specific appeal procedures

MIC Audits and Appeal: Preparation Strategies

Reality

• Issue:

 Increased number of government contractors actively trying to identify Medicare and Medicaid improper payments

• Solution:

 Organizations need effective processes to prepare for audits and manage interaction with MICs, CMS MIG, and state Medicaid agencies

Core Areas

- Core areas critical to ability to successfully manage this complex process
 - Government contractor landscape (players, current developments, etc.)
 - Managing audit process from the front end-responding effectively to audit inquiries
 - Managing claims data
 - Strategies for analyzing internal and external audit findings at the exit conference, and draft audit stage
 - Administrative appeal processes
 - Likely federal and state litigation strategies
 - Compliance oriented processes to help organize effort
 - Fraud and abuse analyses

Preparedness

Infrastructure

- Contractor committee(s)
- Information management
 - Records collection
 - Control
 - Production
 - HIPAA
- Document and records hosting
- Chain of responsibility
- Management of overlapping deadlines

Other Activities

- Governance considerations
- Pre-audit testing
- Data mining
- Contractor intelligence
 - CMS website
 - Individual contractor websites

Comprehensive Analysis and Related Strategies

- Critical to proactively assess interactions with government contractors
- OIG expects \$2.4 billion in recoveries for health programs in FY 2009
- FCA liability

Thank You Questions & Answers

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