

# Sub-Regulatory Guidance

- The Medicaid Provider Enrollment Compendium (MPEC):
  - Medicaid.gov
  - First released March 2016
  - Last updated July 2018 to include guidance on enrolling Medicaid Managed Care Network Providers
  - Provides sub-regulatory and clarifying guidance regarding 42 CFR 455 Subparts B & E
  - Currently working through a broad sweeping update to include further clarifications based on state feedback (late summer/early fall 2019)

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2

# Sub-Regulatory Guidance

- Updates to include:
  - Clarification on collection of app fees for dually enrolled
  - Use of e-signatures and online enrollment
  - Clarification on site visit policy for Physical Therapists
  - Enrolling and screening Rideshare entities for NEMT purposes (Uber, Lyft, etc.)
  - Updated terminations section to include the use of DEX

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3

#### Enrollment of Managed Care Network Providers

- May 2016, CMS issued the Medicaid and CHIP Managed Care Final Rule (CMS -2390-F)
- Requires states to screen and enroll all Medicaid Managed Care Program network providers per 42 CFR part 455 no later than July 1, 2018
- December 2016, Congress passes the 21st Century Cures Act, which requires enrollment no later than January 1, 2018
- CMS is actively providing technical assistance to states via a number of pathways (BFL, MCO PE TAG, MPEC, etc.)

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## Enrollment of Managed Care Network Providers

 As of July 2019, states are actively working to enroll their managed care network provider population

Shared best practices for better managing this workload include:

- Re-examining and redefining the state's network
- Encounter claims edit
- Adequate data sharing between SMA and MC plans
- CMS Data Compare Service

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5

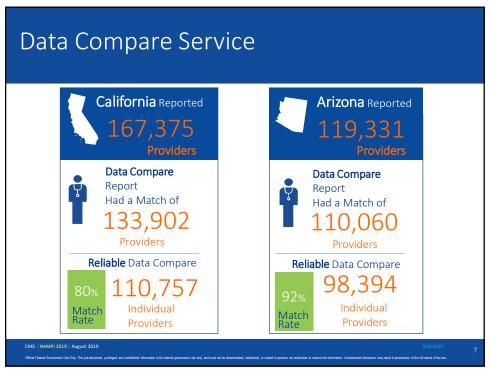
## Data Compare Service

- The CMS Data Compare Service is a process that states may leverage to rely upon Medicare screening data
- CMS works with the SMA to identify dually enrolled providers who Medicare has already screened
- Significant screening and revalidation workload reduction
- Some states have matched as high as 80% of their provider population to Medicare's

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6



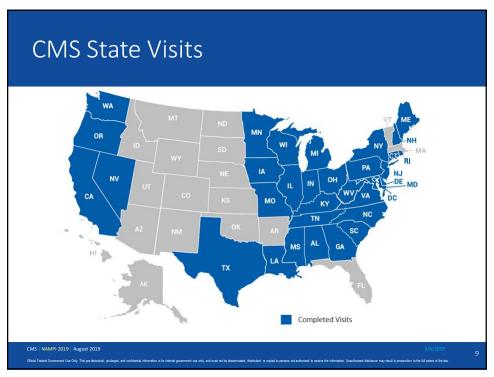
#### **CMS State Visits**

- State visits are not an audit
- Voluntary
- Build a relationship
- Ask and answer questions related to federal enrollment requirements
- Review MPEC guidance
- Discuss challenges and barriers
- Brainstorm opportunities to tackle challenges and barriers, and share best practices
- Find ways CMS can better support the SMA, help reduce burden, and provide guidance

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# Collecting Ownership Information

• Capturing accurate ownership information continues to present a challenge as there is no source of truth to verify the data

What is the next best option?

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10

# Reporting Ownership Discrepancies

- CMS relies on states to ensure ownership information is consistent between programs
- CMS receives input from states when the ownership in PECOS doesn't match the ownership reported to the state on their enrollment application
- CMS does not have statutory authority to require such a practice but requests states' cooperation in efforts to better safeguard the Medicare and Medicaid trust

11

#### Fingerprint-Based Criminal Background Checks

- CMS continues its work with states to ensure they are complying with the fingerprint requirement for "high" risk providers
- CMS, in conjunction with the FBI, has worked with states to address challenges accessing criminal history data via the state repository
- CMS has facilitated connecting the SMA with the appropriate contacts at the state repository
- During state calls and visits, CMS has provided clarifying guidance and demonstration on how to better rely on Medicare's fingerprinting

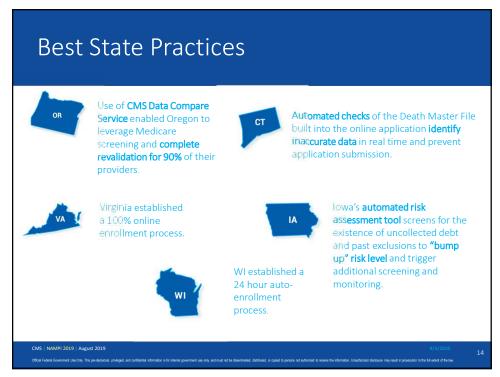
# Updates to the PECOS States' Page

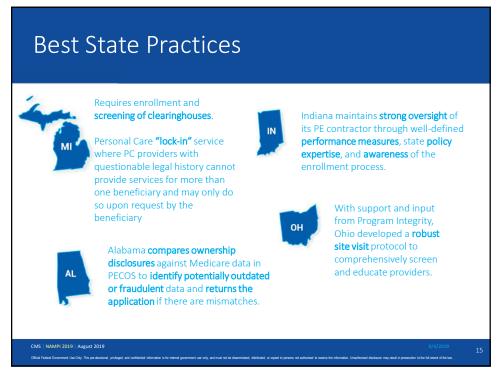
- Currently, CMS is working to streamline the states' page and make it more user-friendly
- Updates include:
  - Removing irrelevant data
    - Dates
    - Unpopulated fields
  - · Adding Medicare enrollment data
    - Enrollment type

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13

13





### **Terminations**

- ➤ As established under the *Social Security Act 1902(a)(41)*, SMAs are required to **report** terminations to CMS
- Per 42 CFR 455.101 and MPEC 1.1.2.A, termination means:
  - <u>For a Medicaid or CHIP provider:</u> the SMA has revoked the provider/supplier's billing privileges *and* the provider/supplier has exhausted all applicable appeal rights or the timeline for appeal has expired
  - For a Medicare provider/supplier: CMS has revoked the provider/supplier's billing privileges, and the provider/supplier has exhausted all applicable appeal rights or the timeline for appeal has expired

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4/2019

16

## Terminations: Reporting (MPEC 1.10.4)

- Which terminations should SMAs report?
- ✓ SMA shall report providers terminated on or after January 1, 2011
- ✓ After Jan. 1, 2018, MCO providers who were dually enrolled under the MCO rule are now required to be terminated and reported to CMS under the same guidelines applicable to FFS providers
- What is a timely termination report?
- ✓ SMA should report terminated providers within 30 days of the effective date or appeals exhaustion, whichever is later

17

## **Medicaid Terminations**

SMAs are required to report to CMS when a SMA terminates a provider from their program. If a provider is terminated from any SMA, CMS has the discretion to revoke the provider from Medicare. \*

#### SCENARIO #1\*\*

- A provider is terminated from California Medicaid and reported to CMS. CMS publishes the termination to be viewable by all SMAs.
- The provider is enrolled in Oregon's Medicaid Program.
- When a provider is terminated in one state's Medicaid program they are prohibited from enrolling or remaining program. Here, the provider must be program because he is prohibited from being actively enrolled in any State Medicaid Agency.

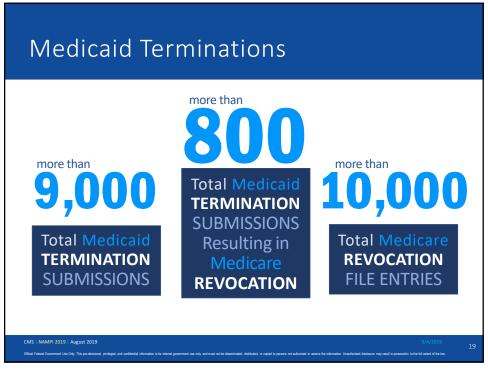
#### SCENARIO #2\*\*

- A provider is revoked for cause from Medicare in Utah. CMS publishes the revocation to be viewable by all
- The provider is enrolled in New Mexico's Medicaid program.
- When a provider is revoked from Medicare in any jurisdiction, the provider must be terminated from any state Medicaid program. Here, terminate the provider.

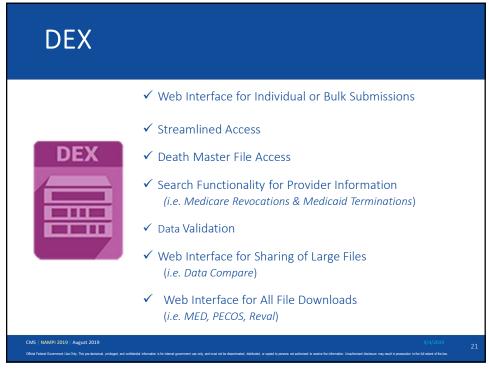
#### **SCENARIO #3**

- A supplier is terminated from Arizona Medicaid and reported to CMS. CMS publishes the termination to be viewable by all SMAs.
- The provider is enrolled in Medicare.
- When a provider is terminated from a state Medicaid program, Medicare has the *discretion* to revoke the provider from Medicare. Here, the provider may be revoked in Medicare based on the termination in Arizona.

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# In collaboration with State Medicaid Agency (SMA) partners, CMS is improving the data exchange process: DEX replaced the TIBCO file transfer site DEX supports automated submissions of terminations in both individual and bulk format CMS continues to manually review state-submitted terminations.



# DEX's Role in Managed Care

- 21st Century Cures Act and The Medicaid and CHIP Managed Care final Rule CMS 2390-F.
- Termination by an SMA means termination of the any network provider agreement.
- Screening in DEX for FFS providers will automatically effect MCO enrolled providers due to the dual enrollment requirement.

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22

## Current Adverse Actions Report in DEX

- Combined the Medicaid Terminations File and Medicare Revocations File.
- ❖ No longer a static report (previously only updated on the 1<sup>st</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> of each month). Now updated in real time as actions are reviewed by CMS.
- ❖ Contains all Medicare "for cause" revocations that have the CMS level appeal rights exhausted.
- ❖ Contains all Medicaid "for cause" terminations that have been reported by State Medicaid Agencies, and exhausted appeal rights.
- CSV format to allow states to easily upload into state systems.
- \* Reduces state burden by decreasing number of reports each state needs to check.

23

# Reports Available in DEX

#### Adverse Actions Report:

- Contains all terminations and revocations published by CMS since 1/1/2014. You may use this file for your monthly checks.
- If any of the providers found on this report are actively enrolled in your SMA you must terminate the provider and report the termination to CMS.

#### **Terminations Report:**

• This report contains all terminations reported by your SMA to CMS

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# Using DEX for Enrollment Screenings

#### Frequency of Enrollment Checks

- ✓ Initial enrollment
- ✓ Revalidation
- ✓ Monthly for providers actively enrolled in your SMA via the Adverse Actions Report

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25

## Effective Use of DEX

#### Individual Provider Cards and Adverse Actions Report:

Per 42 CFR §455.416(c) and 42 CFR §455.101, if any of the providers found in DEX are actively enrolled in your SMA or seeking enrollment, you must terminate or deny their enrollment and report the termination to CMS.

#### **Death Master File:**

Providers that are actively enrolled in your SMA and listed as deceased in the SSA DMF should be **deactivated**.

#### Files Tab:

- CMS Files: All files previously available for download in TIBCO (i.e. MED sanctions, reinstatement and waiver files, etc.) are now available for download in DEX.
- > State File Exchange: SMAs are able to share files with CMS such as a data compare file easily and securely.

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26

## Your SMA's DEX Dashboard



27

## Maneuvering through DEX

#### **Published Actions Tab:**

> This tab contains all of the terminations and revocations CMS published. The state should review each adverse action to determine whether the providers are actively enrolled with the state.

#### Returned Actions Tab:

This tab contains terminations your SMA reported to CMS but that CMS returned to the state because it was missing one or more required data elements.

#### **Drafts Tab:**

> This tab contains any terminations your SMA saved as a draft when it began reporting a termination to CMS.

#### Not in My SMA Button:

To remove adverse actions from your dashboard because the provider is not actively enrolled in your SMA, check the box to the left of each provider not enrolled in your SMA and click the "not in my SMA" button.

Instruction on how to use various features of the system such as reporting terminations one at a time or in bulk, searching the DMF, downloading the adverse actions report, and your SMA terminations report.

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#### Adverse Action Cards

- Medicare revocation cards are generated for each provider who has been revoked from the Medicare program and will appear on the SMA's dashboard.
- Medicaid termination cards are generated for each provider who has been terminated for cause from an SMA, reported to CMS, reviewed by CMS, and published to DEX.
- The state can differentiate between revocation cards and termination cards by
  who took the action. For revocation cards, it will say "Medicare" under "action
  by." For all Medicaid termination cards, under "Action By" on the dashboard,
  you will see the name of the SMA who reported the termination to CMS.

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29

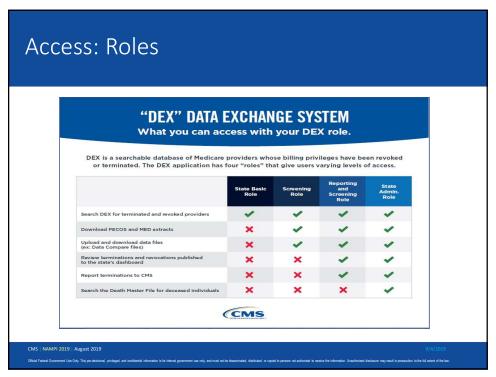
## Access: Approval

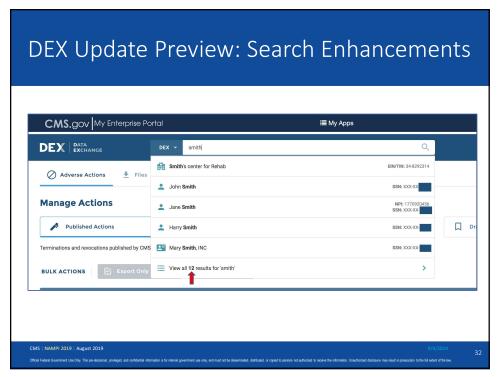
- Who in your SMA can access DEX?
  - SMA staff
  - Provider Enrollment Contractor staff
- Access Levels
  - Administrator (2 requires CMS approval)
  - Termination Reporting (unlimited requires Admin approval)
  - Screening
  - State Basic

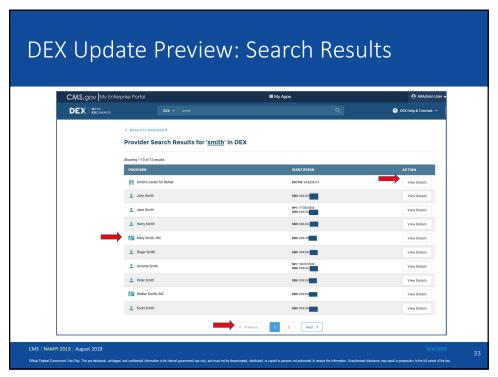
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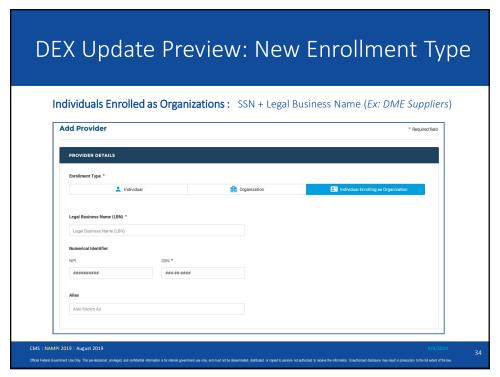
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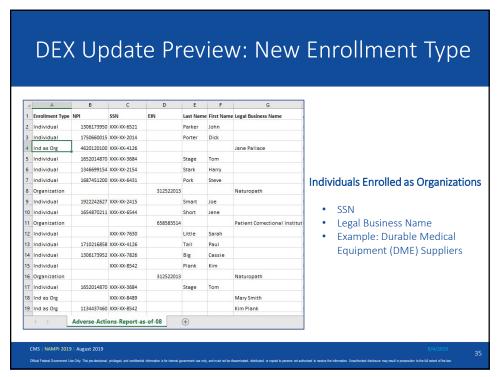
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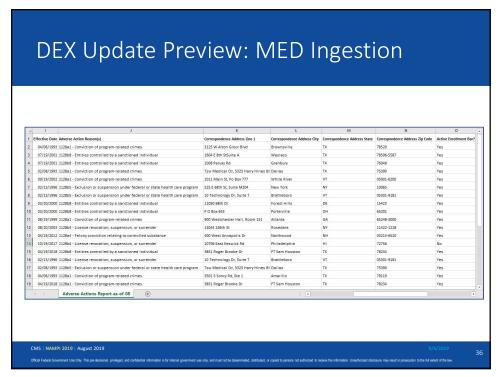


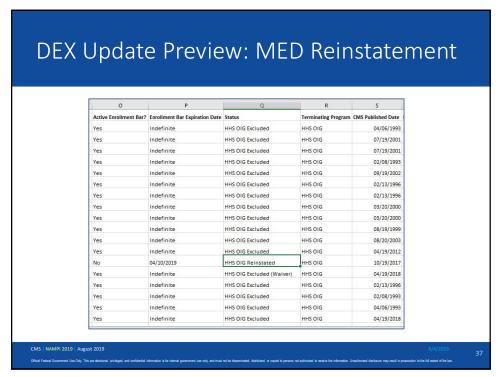


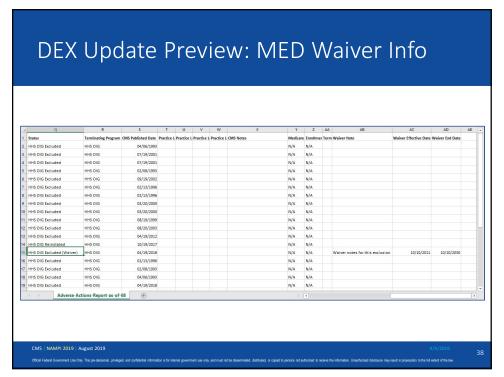












# Identifying Matches in DEX

Not all providers in DEX will be enrolled in your SMA, you should refer to the **numerical identifiers and provider name** to perform a match on the data points:

- For **organizational providers**, to determine if the terminated provider is the same as a provider enrolled or newly enrolling in an SMA, the SMA is required to match:
  - ✓ NPI or EIN (whichever is available)
  - ✓ Legal business name.
- For individual providers, to determine if the terminated provider is the same as a provider enrolled or newly enrolling in an SMA, the SMA is required to match:
  - ✓ NPI or the last four of the SSN (whichever is available)
  - ✓ First and last name of the provider.

39

#### Terminating Based on Another Program's Action

The SMA must terminate a provider's enrollment from its program if:

- 1) A positive match is found,
- 2) the provider is actively enrolled in the SMA, and
- 3) the eligible to reapply date has not expired.



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# Features of a Exemplary Termination Letter

- ✓ Clearly dated
- ✓ Identifiers for the implicated provider(s) are notated (i.e. name, NPI, EIN, last four digits of SSN)
- ✓ Basis for the termination is clearly stated
- ✓ Facts pertaining to the termination basis are included for otherwise vague reasons
- ✓ The effective date is written conspicuously
- ✓ The appeals period or explanation of no appeal rights is clear and concise.



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41

## Best Practices: Reminders

- ▶ Failing to report a **reinstatement** or **change in the enrollment bar** of a provider.
  - → Causes provider burden, and burdens other SMAs.
  - → Creates issues with data integrity.
- ▶ Unanswered questions from CMS (*Returned to State* terminations)
  - → Creates a risk for the trust.
  - → Creates program integrity risks for other SMAs.
  - → Creates opportunities for bad actors to reinvent in another SMA.

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42

## Best Practices: Reminders

- ▶ Inadequate or vague termination letters (i.e. no description of termination basis, first level appeal rights have not been exhausted, etc.)
  - → Makes it difficult for CMS to review and publish terminations.
  - → Makes it difficult for other states to rely on your termination when taking their actions against the provider.
- ▶ Infrequent reporting
  - → Puts your SMA out of compliance with the Cures Act.
  - → Puts other SMAs at risk for bad actors.

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43

## Best Practices: What can YOU do?

- ✓ Keep information in DEX up to date
- ✓ Provide clear and specific information in termination letters
- ✓ Report regularly
- ✓ Ask questions if you have them



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4

# Data Exchange (DEX)

- Thank you CA, CT, FL, IN, IA, OR, PA, and TX for participating in the DEX feedback sessions
- CMS has incorporated State feedback in the development and updates of DEX
- CMS welcomes your feedback. If you wish to participate, please contact CMS Business Function Leads (BFLs).

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45

# Questions?

For system/access questions, please email **DEXsupport@cms.hhs.gov** 

For policy questions, please email **ProviderTerminations@cms.hhs.gov** 

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