Payment Integrity Scorecard

Program or Activity

Medicare Fee For Service

Reporting Period Q1 2021

Change from Previous FY (\$M)

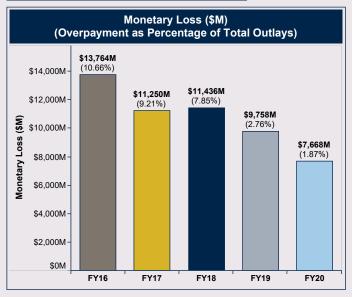
-\$2,090M



HHS Medicare Fee For Service

<u>Brief Program Description:</u>
Medicare Fee-for-Service (FFS) is a federal health insurance program that provides hospital insurance (Part A) and supplementary medical insurance (Part B) to eligible citizens.

Key Milestones		Status	ECD
1	Develop mitigation strategies to get the payment right the first time	Completed	Nov-19
2	Evaluate the ROI of the mitigation strategy	On-Track Dec-21	
3	Determine which strategies have the best ROI to prevent cash loss		
4	Implement new mitigation strategies to prevent cash loss	osh On-Track Dec-21	
5	Analyze results of implementing new strategies	On-Track	Dec-21
6	Achieved compliance with PIIA	On-Track	Dec-22
7	Identified any data needs for mitigation	iffied any data needs for mitigation On-Track Dec-22	



Goals towards Reducing Monetary Loss		Status	ECD	
1	Q1 2021	Prior Authorization Model for Repetitive Scheduled Non-emergent Ambulance Transport	On-Track	Dec-21
2	Q1 2021	Prior Authorization for Certain DMEPOS Items	On-Track	Dec-21

	ecovery ethod	Brief Description of Plans to Recover Overpayments	
1 Recovery Activity Contractors and Recovery Audit Contractor payment review and Targeted Probe and E Recovery Activity HHS assigns review projects to the Supple Contractor (SMRC) based on improper pay SMRC is reviewing several projects in FY 2 HHS believes in a comprehensive approact overpayments through proactive measures		HHS and its review contractors (Medicare Administrative Contractors and Recovery Audit Contractors) complete post payment review and Targeted Probe and Educate (MACs) based	
		HHS assigns review projects to the Supplemental Medical Review Contractor (SMRC) based on improper payment rate findings. The SMRC is reviewing several projects in FY 21 based on FY 20 impr	
		HHS believes in a comprehensive approach to prevent overpayments through proactive measures. National prior authorization programs are considered part of the overall recovery	

Accomplishments in Reducing Monetary Loss		
1	HHS finalized regulation adding 2 additional services (cervical fusion with disc removal and implanted spinal neurostimulators) to the nationwide prior authorization process and requirements for certain hospital outpatient services.	Oct-20
2	2 HHS finalized the transition of the Repetitive, Scheduled Non-Emergent Ambulance Transport model to the permanent program. Current model states were transitioned to the permanent program and additional states will be added in the future.	
3	In FY 2020, MACs reviewed approximately 1,124 Hospital Outpatient providers, 92 Inpatient Rehabilitation Facility providers, 22 Skilled Nursing Facility providers, and 582 Home Health Agency providers under the Targeted Probe and Educate program.	Oct-20

Amt(\$)	Root Cause of Monetary Loss	Root Cause Description	Mitigation Strategy	Brief Description of Mitigation Strategy and Anticipated Impact
\$4,162M	Medical necessity	Medical Necessity resulted in overpayments of \$4,162.09 million.	Continue to provide expanded provider education through Medicare FFS Recovery Audit Contractors and Targeted Probe & Educate Program. Inform providers of the results of Supplemental Medical Review Contractor's post-payment reviews.	HHS takes a holistic approach to develop corrective actions from various perspectives. Impact on the improper payment rate may not be realized for up to two years.
\$3,506M	Administrative or process errors made by: others (participating lender, health care provider, or other organization administering Federal dollars)	Administrative or Process Errors Made by: Other Party resulted in overpayments of \$3,506.00 million.	Reduce administrative or process errors through systems edits, provider & supplier screening, participation in the Healthcare Fraud Prevention Partnership (HFPP), integrated medical review approaches, improved policy, and expanded provider education.	HHS takes a holistic approach to develop corrective actions from various perspectives. Impact on the improper payment rate may not be realized for up to two years.

Monetary Loss - Monetary loss to the Government includes amounts that should not have been paid and in theory should/could be recovered.