

Payment Integrity Scorecard

Program or Activity
CMS Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)

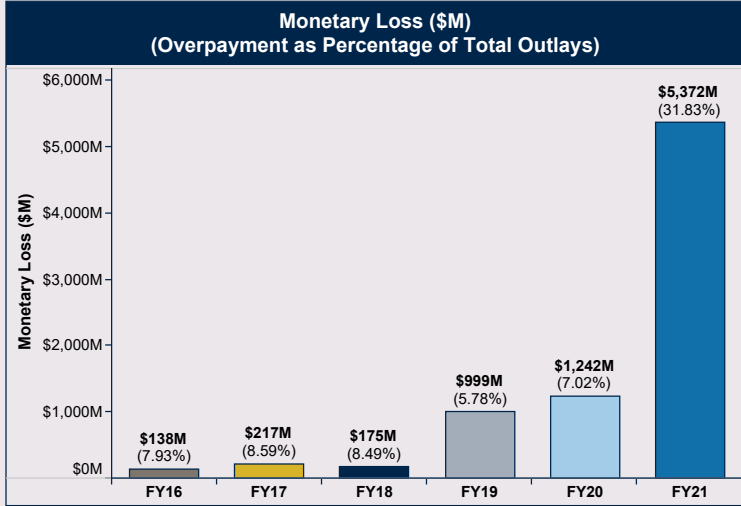
Reporting Period
Q2 2022

Change from Previous FY (\$M)

\$4,130M ↑

HHS
CMS Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)

Brief Program Description:
The Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) is a joint federal/state program, administered by the states, that provides health insurance for qualifying children.



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-22
3 Determine which strategies have the best ROI to prevent cash loss	On-Track	Dec-22
4 Implement new mitigation strategies to prevent cash loss	On-Track	Dec-22
5 Analyze results of implementing new strategies	On-Track	Dec-22
6 Achieved compliance with PIIA	On-Track	Dec-22
7 Identified any data needs for mitigation	On-Track	Dec-22

Goals towards Reducing Monetary Loss	Status	ECD
1 Q2 2022 HHS monitors Corrective Action Plan submissions and follows up with all states on their progress in implementing effective corrective actions. HHS will use lessons learned to inform areas to evaluate for future guidance and education.	On-Track	Dec-22
2 Q2 2022 Offer Medicaid-only provider screening to states. Centralizing this process will improve efficiency and coordination across Medicare and Medicaid, reduce state and provider burden, and address one of the biggest sources of error measured.	On-Track	Dec-22

Recovery Method	Brief Description of Plans to Recover Overpayments	Brief Description of Actions Taken to Recover Overpayments
1 Recovery Audit	As discussed in the FY 2021 Agency Financial Report, States are generally required to establish State Medicaid Recovery Audit Programs to identify overpayments to the extent possible.	As discussed in the FY 2021 Agency Financial Report, States are generally required to establish State Medicaid Recovery Audit Programs to identify overpayments to the extent possible.
2 Recovery Activity	For more information pertaining to the recovery of overpayments in the CHIP program, please see the Medicare & Medicaid Program Integrity Report to Congress on the CMS website. https://www.cms.gov/About-CMS/Components/CPI/CPIReportsGuidance	For more information pertaining to the recovery of overpayments in the CHIP program, please see the Medicare & Medicaid Program Integrity Report to Congress on the CMS website. https://www.cms.gov/About-CMS/Components/..

Accomplishments in Reducing Monetary Loss		Date
1	HHS continued to implement a robust corrective action plan process that provides enhanced technical assistance and guidance to states. HHS worked with states to develop corrective action plans addressing each error and deficiency identified.	Dec-21
2	HHS monitors Medicaid-only providers and shares results with the states. HHS also offers a data compare service that allows states to remove dually enrolled providers from the revalidation workload. 37 states have participated in data compare.	Dec-21

Amt(\$)	Root Cause of Monetary Loss	Root Cause Description	Mitigation Strategy	Brief Description of Mitigation Strategy and Anticipated Impact
\$5,372M	Overpayments outside the agency control that occurred because of a Failure to Access Data/Information Needed.	The primary CHIP improper payment causes are insufficient state documentation (mostly related to eligibility redetermination/verification and provider screening/revalidation/NPI) and states claiming beneficiaries under Title XXI instead of Title XIX.	Training – teaching a particular skill or type of behavior; refreshing on the proper processing methods.	HHS takes a holistic approach to develop corrective actions from various perspectives. Impact on the improper payment rate may not be realized for several years, and implementing new/revised policies may also result in a slight increase in rates.

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