

Medicare Compliance Strategies and Tools

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW

- MSP – Medicare Secondary Payer Statute
- CMS - Centers for Medicare And Medicaid Services
- SSD – Social Security Disability
- RRE – Responsible Reporting Entity
- MSA – Medicare Set-Aside
- MCP – Medical Cost Projection
- CRC – Commercial Recovery Center
- BCRC – Benefits Coordination Recovery Center
- MSPRC – Medicare Secondary Payer Recovery Contractor
- MIR – Mandatory Insurer Reporting (Section 111)

What Is Important?

- Benefit verification
- Allocation of medical
 - 42 CFR 411.46
 - WCMSA published standards
- Application of state law
- Lien identification and resolution
- Release language

How To Become Medicare Entitled

- Age
 - 65 years of age or older
- Diagnosis
 - ALS and/or end-stage renal
- Social Security Disability (SSD)
 - Earnings based
 - Precursor to Medicare

Medicare Entitlement Continued

- Other qualifying events
 - Piggyback on parental benefits
 - Non-qualifying buy in
- Associated benefits
 - Supplemental Security Income (SSI)
 - Medicaid
 - Veterans Affairs (VA)
 - Tricare

Worker Compensation Medicare Set-Asides

- 42 CFR 411.46
 - Commutation v. Compromise
 - **(a)*Lump-sum commutation of future benefits.*** If a lump-sum compensation award stipulates that the amount paid is intended to compensate the individual for all future medical expenses required because of the work-related injury or disease, Medicare payments for such services are excluded until medical expenses related to the injury or disease equal the amount of the lump-sum payment.

Worker Compensation Medicare Set-Asides

- 42 CFR 411.46
- **(b)*Lump-sum compromise settlement.***
 - **(1)** A lump-sum compromise settlement is deemed to be a workers' compensation payment for Medicare purposes, even if the settlement agreement stipulates that there is no liability under the workers' compensation law or plan.

Worker Compensation Medicare Set-Asides

- 42 CFR 411.46
- **(b)*Lump-sum compromise settlement.***
 - **(2)** If a settlement appears to represent an attempt to shift to Medicare the responsibility for payment of medical expenses for the treatment of a work-related condition, the settlement will not be recognized.
- Maximization example

Worker Compensation Medicare Set-Asides

- WCMSA thresholds for review and approval:
 - The claimant is Medicare entitled and the total settlement value exceeds \$25,000; or
 - The claimant has a reasonable expectation of receiving Medicare benefits within 30 months of the claims settlement
 - A “Reasonable expectation” is defined as a claimant.....
 - Being 62.5 years of age or older
 - Having an SSD application or appeal of a denial pending
 - Who had a prior receipt of SSD or Medicare benefits

Worker Compensation Medicare Set-Asides

- Non-threshold cases:
 - The WCMSA thresholds are work-review guidelines and not safe-harbors from liability. Non-threshold MSAs should be considered when:
 - The claimant has substantial medical needs/catastrophic case
 - There is a high settlement value (TBD)
 - Assistance is needed to value the medical
 - If an MSA is not done, future medical should still be addressed in the settlement documents

Worker Compensation Medicare Set-Asides

- Zero MSAs
 - Denied claims with no medical and no indemnity paid
 - If payments were made a zero may still be possible if:
 - The payments are not considered “medical” or “indemnity”
 - The payments can be cured
 - State law permits an investigatory period
 - Working with local counsel
 - In some scenarios, a legal opinion instead of an MSA may be appropriate

- Traditional MSAs
- Non-Submit MSAs
- Evidence Based Medicine MSAs
- Legal based/involved MSAs
- Legal opinions
- Bundled services
- Insurance programs

- Ask yourself...
 - What vendor type am I dealing with?
 - What is the cost versus value?
 - What services are they offering (and why)?
 - Does the MSA look accurate and in accordance with the claim and state law?
 - What kind of collaboration is there between me (claims), counsel and the vendor?

- Workers Compensation Process
- Part C and D Liens
- Strategies for Reduction of Liens

Workers' Compensation Medicare Liens

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- Carrier/Self-Insured will be identified as the debtor by reporting of ORM through Section 111 obligations or by a direct report from the beneficiary
- All recoveries for claims with a DOI after October 5, 2015 where an insurer/workers' compensation entity are identified as the debtor will be handled by the CRC
- ICD 9/10 Codes reported through ORM form the basis for Medicare's conditional payment investigation

Workers' Compensation Medicare Liens

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- If claim is reported by the beneficiary before Section 111 reporting occurs, the CRC will issue a Conditional Payment Letter (“CPL”)
- NOT a Demand and amount is not final
- Statement of Reimbursement/Payment Summary Form
- Decision to dispute now or at settlement
 - Consent to Release
- Medicare Secondary Payer Recovery Portal
 - <https://www.cob.cms.hhs.gov/MSPRP/home>

Workers' Compensation Medicare Liens

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- Notice of Settlement, Judgement, or Award will trigger the CRC to issue Conditional Payment Notice (“CPN”) - NOT a Demand and amount is not final
- 30 days to dispute charges or Demand will be made
- Debtor has 60 days from issuance of Demand to reimburse Medicare; interest accrues from date of demand
- Debtor has 120 days to file appeal of Demand, but the interest continues to accrue during appeal
- Referral of debt to Department of the Treasury occurs at 120 days from Demand if no payment or appeal is made

Resolution of Part C and D Liens

- Part C - Medicare Advantage Plans
- Part D – Prescription Drug Plans
- 42 USC 1395y(b)(3)(A) – Private cause of action
- *In re Avandia Mktg.*, 685 F.3d 353 (3d Cir. 2012)
- No defined process
- Disclosure from the beneficiary
- Apply same strategies for resolution as you would for Part A and Part B “traditional” Medicare liens

Strategies for Resolving Liens

- Careful review of the asserted charges
- Challenging Primary Payer Status/Denied Claims
- Respond timely to preserve appellate options

Strategies for Resolving Liens

- Reduction of the lien based on procurement costs
 - Beneficiary is the debtor
 - 42 CFR 411.37
- Have a plan before the case settles
- Work together
- Follow through

The Importance of Medicare Reporting ²⁰

- Assigned primary payer status
 - Beneficiary v. Carrier/Self-Insured
- Timing of primary payer status
 - During the claim v. Settlement, judgement award
- Identified debtor by CMS
 - Type, timing and benefits
- Areas of compliance
 - MSAs, liens and reporting

Other Benefit Questions/Issues

- “Other benefits”
 - VA
 - Tricare
 - Medicaid
- Medicaid Liens
 - Ahlborn fix (only recovery from the medical portion of the claim)
 - Medicaid Set-Asides

Contact Information

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