Compliance Audit

of the

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare Medicaid Eligibility

Northampton County Assistance Office

Audit Period November 1, 2005 to September 7, 2007



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Report of Independent Auditors on Compliance

The Honorable Edward G. Rendell Governor Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120

Dear Governor Rendell:

We have conducted a compliance audit of the Northampton County Assistance Office (CAO) pursuant to the authority of Title 55, Chapter 109 of the Pennsylvania Code. The audit period was November 1, 2005 through September 7, 2007. The objectives of our audit were:

- To determine whether the CAO made proper eligibility determinations for recipients of Medicaid based on Department of Public Welfare (DPW) policies and procedures, while evaluating the CAO's implementation of the Medicaid Eligibility Determination Automation (MEDA) system; and
- 2) To determine whether the CAO obtained and properly recorded all third-party liability in the Client Information System.

When recipients are not eligible for Medicaid, the cost to Pennsylvania taxpayers of the resulting improper payments could be significant. For individuals in a managed care organization (MCO), a set monthly capitation fee is paid to the MCO even if the recipient did not receive services during the period of ineligibility. For individuals not in a MCO, the amount of improper payments depends on the types of services, such as prescriptions, hospitalization, dental services, and other medical services received by individuals during periods of ineligibility. It should be noted that payments made on behalf of ineligible recipients cannot be recouped by the Commonwealth from the MCO or from individual providers.

A burden of improper Medicaid payments to taxpayers also occurs when CAOs do not obtain and record sources of existing Third Party Liability (TPL) insurance into the system. Medicaid

Report of Independent Auditors on Compliance (Continued)

law states that Medicaid funds should not be paid for services covered by TPL insurance - in other words, Medicaid funds should only be paid as a last resort when other sources are not available. When CAOs do not obtain and record sources of existing TPL insurance into the system, DPW's Medicaid payment system is unaware of the TPL insurance and pays for services or pays capitation fees that should not be paid with Medicaid funds.

Our audit resulted in the following findings and observation.

Finding No. 1	- Failure To Make Proper Medicaid Eligibility Determinations
Finding No. 2	 Failure To Obtain And/Or Properly Record All Third Party Liability On The Client Information System
Observation	- MEDA Inquiry Screen Information Does Not Match MEDA Action Screen Information

During the February 19, 2008 exit conference, we reviewed these findings, observation and recommendations with the Northampton CAO representatives. We have included the CAO and DPW comments, where applicable, in this report.

Sincerely,

JACK WAGNER Auditor General

August 13, 2008

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare Northampton County Assistance Office

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Department of Public Welfare (DPW) is responsible for the administration of public assistance benefits to needy recipients in Pennsylvania. Benefits include cash assistance, food stamps and Medicaid. Cash assistance is grant money which falls into two categories: Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), a federally-funded program which provides money to families with dependent children who are needy because financial support is not available from one or both parents, and General Assistance (GA), a state-funded program which provides money primarily to single individuals and childless couples who do not have enough income to meet their basic needs and who do not qualify for TANF. The Food Stamp program is designed to offer assistance to low-income households in order to raise their level of nutrition. It is federally funded and operated jointly by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, and DPW. Medicaid is the federal health care program for families and individuals with low income and resources. It is funded jointly by both the state and the federal government. DPW administers the program while the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid establishes requirements for service delivery, quality and eligibility standards.

Eligibility determinations are based on federal and state regulations specifying which individuals qualify for a program and the amounts for which they qualify. The Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) contains the applicable federal regulations. The Pennsylvania Code, which includes DPW's Cash Assistance Handbook, Medicaid Eligibility Handbook and Supplemental Handbook contain the applicable state regulations.

Once an applicant is determined eligible for benefits, relevant information about the recipient is recorded and maintained in DPW's Client Information System (CIS), where benefit information is maintained based on eligibility status and category of aid. The CAO performs a "renewal" or annual review, to determine continued eligibility for benefits.

CAO personnel utilize DPW's Income Eligibility Verification System (IEVS) to compare income and resource information with income and resource information obtained from outside sources. IEVS is updated quarterly with information from several sources including wage information from the Social Security Administration, and tax and unearned income information from the Internal Revenue Service. CAO caseworkers are to review this information at the time of application, when the recipient submits his or her semi-annual report (SAR) and at the annual renewal. Caseworkers receive an alert when they are required to review wage information received between the application date, the SAR and the renewal. However, IEVS only sends caseworkers an alert when there is wage information from a new or additional employer. IEVS does not provide caseworkers an alert when there is an increase in wages from ongoing employment even though the wage increase could affect a recipient's eligibility. Consequently, information that could affect a recipient's continued eligibility for Medicaid benefits is not reviewed until the recipient's SAR or annual review.

DPW recently implemented the Medicaid Eligibility Determination Automation (MEDA) system which was designed to automatically determine the level of Medicaid coverage based on demographic, resource and income information entered by the caseworker. Prior to this implementation, the caseworker made manual calculations to determine Medicaid eligibility.



Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare Northampton County Assistance Office

OBJECTIVES, SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

To achieve our audit objectives regarding eligibility we obtained a quarterly data file from the Department of Public Welfare of all recipients determined by the CAOs to be eligible for Medicaid benefits as of March 31, 2007. We selected a random sample of 147 cases from the 10,964 cases related to the Northampton CAO represented in the data file. Our audit period was November 1, 2005 to September 7, 2007, however in cases where we determined an ineligible individual was receiving Medicaid benefits, we expanded our test work through the last date of his or her ineligibility.

For each case selected in our sample, we tested certain aspects of eligibility and evaluated the CAO's examination and recording of third party liability to determine compliance with DPW regulations, governing laws, and administrative policies. We also tested cases that changed category when they were converted to MEDA to evaluate whether MEDA made the proper category determination.

The criteria we used to test cases in our sample included the Medicaid Eligibility Handbook, the Income Eligibility Verification System (IEVS) Manual, and the Client Information System Manual.

Due to the Internal Revenue Code paragraph 6103 regarding safeguarding of certain tax information, we are not authorized to have access to all information that contains wage and unearned income from the IRS. This scope limitation prevents us from confirming that all resources were included in calculating recipients' eligibility for benefits.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare Northampton County Assistance Office

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Our audit testing included 147 out of 10,964 Medicaid cases. Cases where a significant number of deficiencies occurred are discussed in the following findings:

Finding No. 1 - Failure To Make Proper Medicaid Eligibility Determinations

During our audit we found that CAO personnel improperly determined recipient eligibility in 46 of the 147, or 31% of the cases we tested. Recipients in these cases were either over the income limit or did not meet other conditions of eligibility such as age limitation, citizenship, disability or family relationship requirements. In 38 of these cases, recipients were not eligible for Medicaid benefits, and in 3 additional cases the recipients had periods of ineligibility and periods where they were placed in the incorrect category of aid. In all 41 of these cases, benefits were paid while the recipients were ineligible. As a result, improper payments of \$113,464 were issued to both managed care organizations and individual providers on behalf of recipients,¹ as shown in Table 1, beginning on page 11 of this report. Specifically, \$96,023 was issued to managed care organizations in the form of capitation payments and \$17,441 was issued to providers in the form of medical claims paid. Payments made on behalf of ineligible recipients cannot be recouped by the Commonwealth from MCOs or from individual providers. In addition, we found no evidence that recoveries for Medicaid are pursued by DPW or referred for collection to the Office of Inspector General. Consequently, it is important for DPW to monitor recipients' eligibility, immediately identify ineligible recipients, and stop payment of benefits on their behalf.

In 5 of the 46 cases, recipients were placed in the incorrect category of aid although they had no periods of ineligibility. Failure to place recipients in the proper category of aid could result in recipients receiving services for which they are not entitled, or being denied services for which they are entitled. Because we do not have access to all wage and unearned income information as noted in our scope limitation on page 8 of this report, we were not able to ascertain whether CAO personnel utilized all available wage and unearned income information to determine Medicaid eligibility. As a result, additional improper payments could have been made and not discovered during our audit.

¹ In a fee-for-service environment providers are paid directly for services they provide to recipients. In a managed care environment, contracted managed care organizations are paid a set monthly capitation fee for all members of their organization whether or not members (recipients) received services. The managed care organization is then responsible to pay providers of services.

The Medicaid Eligibility Handbook provides criteria to assist the CAO in making proper eligibility determinations.

These improper determinations occurred because:

- The CAO management did not monitor to ensure that annual renewals and/or semi-annual reviews took place on the date they should have been done.
- The CAO management did not monitor to ensure that recipients met the age limitation requirements, were disabled and/or that they met the family relationship requirement.
- The CAO management did not monitor to ensure that citizenship and identity of recipients were verified during the application and renewal process.
- The CAO management did not monitor to ensure that income from IEVS alerts was timely and/or properly reconciled with reported income.
- The CAO management did not monitor to ensure that income from IEVS history was properly reconciled with reported income at application and renewals.
- DPW's policy does not require a review of all changes to income, including income from ongoing employment, when the information becomes available on IEVS. Instead, DPW's policy requires information regarding ongoing employment be reviewed only during a recipient's annual renewal or semi-annual review.

Table 1

		Ineligibility Period		Benefits
	Case Number	From	То	Paid
1.	MA-9	06/08/07	07/04/07	\$ 531.09
2.	MA-10	09/03/06	02/29/07	3,149.76
3.	MA-16	11/01/05	07/10/07	13,528.68
4.	MA-23	11/01/05	05/03/07	7,722.32

		Ineligibility Period		Benefits	
	Case Number	From	То	Paid	
5.	MA-25	09/12/06	07/22/07	\$ 2,101.53	
6.	MA-30	01/01/06	04/30/06	915.01	
7.	MA-37	04/01/07	05/23/07	425.65	
8.	MA-38	03/08/07	07/30/07	1,683.38	
9.	MA-43	07/01/06	06/12/07	5,075.71	
10.	MA-47	11/13/06	04/04/07	3,150.72	
11.	MA-61	02/27/07	10/10/07	1,099.32	
12.	MA-63	12/22/06	09/20/07	2,662.50	
13.	MA-64	02/15/07	09/17/07	2,929.48	
14.	MA-65	10/01/06	05/15/07	3,370.98	
15.	MA-67	11/01/05	12/31/06	2,875.69	
16.	MA-68	08/01/06	02/20/07	1,480.35	
17.	MA-73	7/9/2007	10/09/07	617.95	
18.	MA-75	11/29/06	09/12/07	1,735.66	
19.	MA-78	06/25/07	08/19/07	690.85	
20.	MA-82	08/24/06	03/20/07	965.10	
21.	MA-86	11/01/05	01/28/07	3,341.17	
22.	MA-87	09/22/06	09/27/07	4,902.19	
23.	MA-88	03/01/07	07/26/07	1,058.00	
24.	MA-89	08/24/06	10/10/07	2,929.80	
25.	MA-90	01/12/07	03/20/07	414.58	
26.	MA-94	11/01/06	01/31/07	635.25	
27.	MA-95	11/01/05	02/11/07	3,537.92	
28.	MA-98	07/01/06	07/15/07	2,993.77	
29.	MA-101	08/01/06	02/08/07	10,423.42	
30.	MA-103	02/29/07	06/11/07	1,083.28	
31.	MA-106	05/01/07	09/25/07	2,145.91	
32.	MA-113	06/22/07	08/31/07	949.60	
33.	MA-117	11/01/06	04/10/07	1,467.93	
34.	MA-121	05/01/07	09/25/07	1,265.20	
35.	MA-122	09/21/06	02/05/07	1,213.73	
36.	MA-127	11/10/06	04/23/07	1,232.52	
37.	MA-128	04/01/07	09/13/07	1,512.52	

		Ineligibility Period		Benefits
	Case Number	From	То	Paid
38.	MA-130	11/09/06	03/11/07	\$ 9,991.49
39.	MA-147	03/01/07	05/17/07	1,925.88
40.	MA-148	02/01/07	04/24/07	1,242.06
41.	MA-149	06/01/07	09/25/07	2,486.28
	Total			\$113,464.23

Table 1 (continued)

Recommendations

To ensure that proper eligibility determinations are made, we recommend that the CAO management:

- Improve monitoring to ensure that caseworkers perform annual renewals and/or semi-annual reviews in a timely manner.
- Ensure that personnel are adequately trained to understand the eligibility requirements pertaining to age, disability and family relationship criteria for Medicaid categories.
- Ensure that personnel are adequately trained to verify citizenship and identity during the application and renewal process.
- Improve monitoring to ensure that caseworkers timely and/or properly reconcile reported income with IEVS alerts.
- Improve monitoring to ensure that caseworkers properly reconcile reported income with IEVS history at application and renewals.

We also recommend that DPW:

- Change its policy to require a review of all changes in income including income from ongoing employment when it becomes available.
- Follow up with the Office of Inspector General to see if overpayments made on behalf of recipients can be recouped.

Management Response

In a June 11, 2008 electronic memorandum to this Department, the CAO management provided the following response:

The Northampton County Assistance Office agrees with the need to decrease incidences of incorrect and/or improper public assistance disbursements. The Northampton County Assistance Office also agrees with the importance of stressing to Income Maintenance Caseworkers (IMCW's) the importance of following established policies and procedures for maintaining case records and processing information obtained from recipients or collateral sources.

To reduce the number of cases in error the Northampton County Assistance Office has implemented the following corrective action initiatives:

1. The AG findings will be shared and discussed with the CAO supervisors at meeting to be held on June 11, 2008. This corrective action plan is then to be shared and discussed with the IMCW's at unit meeting by June 30, 2008.

2. The CAO supervisors will continue to complete a minimum of three (3) case reviews using the Rushmore Database. The CAO supervisors will identify individual errors and develop individual work plans, as appropriate, to address the IMCW's performance need. Any work plans will be shared with the respective manager for approval. Supervisors must hold workers accountable for their performance and reflect this in the employee performance ratings. Likewise, each manager is to hold his/her supervisors accountable for their own performance and that of his/her units and reflect such in the supervisor performance ratings.

3. The CAO supervisors will complete a "Worker Tracking Form" on a monthly basis, to be presented to CAO management by the 10th of the following month it is completed. This form will give management an overall picture of an individual IMCW's work performance. This form captures information such as overdue applications, renewals, IEVS, SAR's and Alerts. Supervisors will continue to weekly monitor IMCW performance using the "Worker Tracking Form" as a guide.

4. CAO supervisors will review Medical Assistance Handbook Chapter 310 by June 30, 2008 with their units and report such to CAO management. The CAO supervisors will also share and reintroduce handouts concerning medical assistance relationships and coding as provided during MEDA training.

5. All IMCW staff will complete the E-Learning modules found on the Staff Development Web site concerning "alerts and Medicaid ID and citizenship." This training is to be completed by July 31, 2008. CAO management will monitor completion of these e-learning modules by checking the "Training Inquires" on the Staff Development Web site.

6. CAO supervisors will remind IMCW's to continue to review IEVS history at application and renewals. The CAO supervisors will monitor this through completion of Comprehensive Supervisory Reviews (CSR) and spot checks of case records. Each IMCW is required to review and clear a minimum twenty (20) IEVS hits weekly. The CAO supervisors will provide management a copy of these IEVS hits which were reviewed and cleared. The CAO supervisors will also review Chapter 1 of the "Using IEVS" handbook concerning "IEVS Responsibilities," paying particular attention to the section concerning county IMCW's.

7. The CAO County Trainer will develop any refresher training as requested by the CAO supervisors after reviewing the requests with management as a result of the supervisory reviews and observations of the IMCW's.

Auditors Conclusion

We acknowledge Northampton CAO's efforts to take corrective action to reduce the number of improper Medicaid eligibility determinations. However, we wish to point out

that our recommendations are directed at the underlying causes of improper determinations and not toward CAO staff. We continue to recommend that:

- DPW make appropriate policy changes;
- Staff be adequately trained; and
- Monitoring is improved.

Implementing our recommendations will result in a reduction in the number of improper eligibility determinations. Improved monitoring by CAO management should alert management whether Medicaid eligibility determinations are being made properly and in a timely manner. If eligibility determinations are not made properly or in a timely manner CAO management should be able to determine the cause or causes and take corrective action.

Finding No. 2 - <u>Failure To Obtain And/Or Properly Record All Third Party</u> <u>Liability On The Client Information System</u>

During our audit we determined that in 26 of the cases we tested, or 18% of our sample, the CAO failed to obtain and/or properly record all third party liability into the Client Information System. Specifically, in 8 of these cases, the recipient's case record included documentation of auto insurance and in 1 case the recipient's case record included documentation of health insurance which was not recorded in the Client Information System. In 14 of these cases, an auto was listed as a resource; however documentation of auto insurance was neither contained in the case record, nor listed on the Client Information System. We also determined that in 3 of the cases, the CAO failed to obtain documentation of health insurance information from recipients who had health coverage under another plan.

DPW's claims processing system makes payments to providers based on information found on the Client Information System. If no other insurance information is recorded, it is possible that medical claims will be paid with Medicaid funds, including medical claims and the cost of hospitalization resulting from auto accidents.

The Medicaid Eligibility Handbook, Chapter 338.2, and CFR 433.138 and 433.139 provide criteria to assist the CAO in properly identifying and recording all third party resources.

These deficiencies occurred because:

- The CAO management did not monitor to ensure that auto insurance documentation of information was obtained and entered into the Client Information System, even though an auto was listed as a resource.
- The CAO management did not monitor to ensure that third party insurance information was entered into the Client Information System even though this documentation was contained in the case record.
- The CAO management did not monitor to ensure that third party insurance information was obtained during the application and renewal process.

Failure to obtain and/or enter all third party liability resources into the Client Information System increases the likelihood that medical claims will be paid by Medicaid, which should be the payor of last resort.

Recommendations

We recommend that CAO management ensure that caseworkers request all third party resources, including auto insurance, during the application and renewal processes and enter this information into the Client Information System. Also, DPW should revise current policy to require recipients to show evidence of auto insurance when an auto is listed as a resource.

Management Response

In a June 11, 2008 electronic memorandum to this Department, the CAO management provided the following response:

The Northampton County Assistance Office agrees in part with the recommendations made to obtain and record all third party liability information on CIS. CAO management partially disagrees with the finding as presented; specifically that the CAO's are not required to seek and enter auto insurance information based on a recent DPW policy clarification.

To reduce the number of cases in error concerning third party liability information, the Northampton County Assistance Office has implemented the following corrective action:

- 1. This finding is to be discussed by the CAO supervisors at unit meeting to be held by June 30, 2008.
- 2. The CAO supervisors will review Medical Assistance Handbook Chapter 338.2 and CFR 433.138 and 433.139 with unit members. These references provide criteria to assist CAO workers in properly identifying and recording all third party liability resources.
- 3. All IMCW staff will review the TPL Online Guide found on the Staff Development Web page by July 31, 2008 and report to their respective supervisor when completed.

Auditors Conclusion

The Medicaid Eligibility Handbook, which is part of our audit criteria, was revised to reflect DPW's change in policy after our audit period. In addition, even though the criteria no longer requires CAO caseworkers to enter available auto TPL into the Client Information System, doing so decreases the likelihood that medical claims resulting from auto accidents would automatically be paid with Medicaid funds, which should be the payor of last resort. Therefore, our finding remains as written and we continue to recommend that CAO caseworkers request and enter all third party resources, including auto insurance, into the Client Information System.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare Northampton County Assistance Office

OBSERVATION

Observation - <u>MEDA Inquiry Screen Information Does Not Match MEDA Action</u> <u>Screen Information</u>

We noted that in 20 of the 147 cases we tested, or 14% of our sample, information on the Client Information System screens should match and does not. Specifically, family relationship information on the inquiry screen does not match family relationship information on the action screen. Action screens are used to input information into the Client Information System, while inquiry screens are used only to reference information. No changes can be made in the system while in inquiry mode. If CAO personnel were to utilize the inquiry screen to gather family relationship information, improper eligibility determinations could result.

Recommendations

We recommend that DPW examine existing software for system logic problems. Furthermore, the CAO management should establish additional procedures to help identify the inconsistencies between action screens and inquiry screens in MEDA.

Management Response

The CAO management provided no written response to this observation.

Audit Report Distribution List

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