Please click the Survey Monkey link in the chat to take a quick three question survey



Welcome to CalAIM: Then vs. Now

California Mental Health Services Authority (CalMHSA)

Introductions

Amie Miller, PsyD Director - CalMHSA

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Director of Managed Care Operations - CalMHSA

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Training Objectives

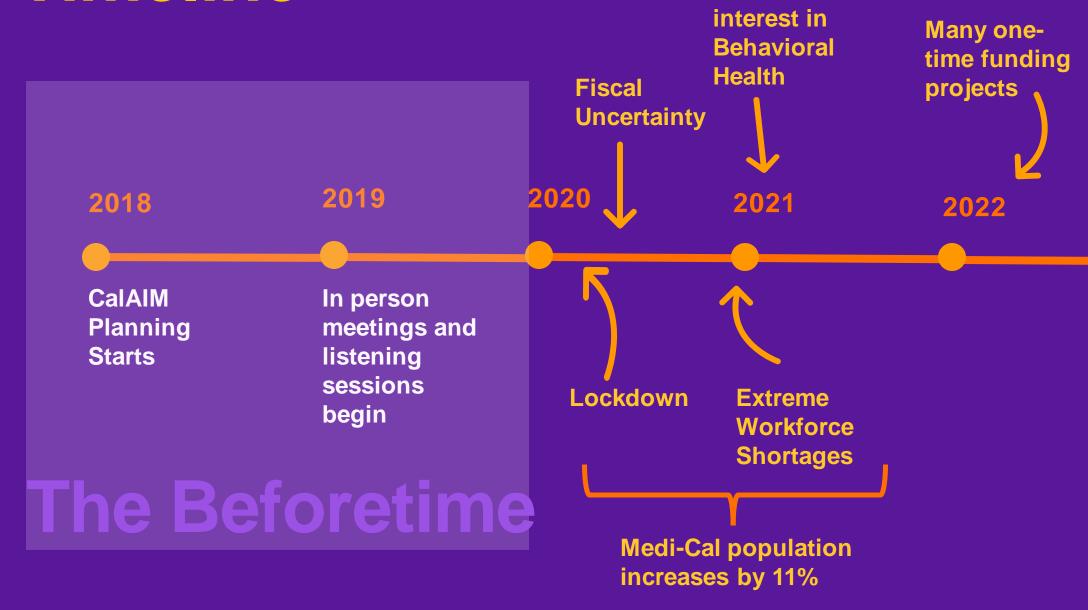
PARTICIPANTS WILL WALK AWAY WITH:

- Clarity regarding the CalAIM training & supports being offered by CalMHSA
- An understanding of the main objectives of CalAlM
- Knowledge of what "used to be" and where we will be post-CalAlM as related to documentation reform
- An understanding of what constitutes fraud, waste and abuse



Grounding: When this started & where we have been

Timeline



Tons of

What has changed in the past two years?

NEARLY EVERYTHING

Real objectives

COUNTY BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVES THE MOST VUNERABLE PEOPLE IN THE STATE

THE MISSION IS CRITICAL AND THE JOB IS HARD

WITH HUMILITY, CALMHSA IS ATTEMPTING TO MAKE A GLIDE PATH TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION



Timeline

January July July **January January** 2023 2027 2023 2022 2022 Mental Health Access Universal **Payment** Documentation and Substance Reform Changes Screening Reform Use Tools Administrative Integration

CalMHSA Technical Assistance

TWO CATEGORIES:







1

Resources for Counties

- Ten CalAIM Transformation Webinars for County Leadership & QI Staff
- Policies & Procedures
- Communication Plans (Includes Staff & Beneficiary Informing Materials)
- Monthly To-Do Lists
- Beyond 7/1/22: Payment Reform Support (CPT codes, IGT training, etc.)



Transformation Trainings

We are Here

Welcome to CalAIM: Then vs. Now	04/27/22
Shifting our Focus: Compliance vs. Quality	05/04/22
Communication Plans: Change Messaging	05/11/22
Initiating Treatment: No Wrong Door/Treatment Prior to Diagnosis	05/18/22
Standardizing Documentation: Universal Assessment	05/25/22
Identifying Treatment Focus: Problem List	06/01/22
Documenting Care: Progress Notes	06/08/22
No Money, No Mission: Billable vs. Non-Billable Services	06/15/22
Outcomes That Matter: Quality Measurement	06/22/22
You've Got This: CalAIM – A Summary	06/29/22



Policies and Procedures

 Developing proposed policy and procedure templates & attestations for the following topics:

Access to SMHS; ASAM for DMCS, DMC-ODS Policy Improvements; Documentation Requirements; No Wrong Door; Screening & Transition Tools (later in 2022)

Posted on CalMHSA's website



Communication Plans

Includes Staff & Beneficiary Communication Materials

 Will provide concise information about CalAIM to be shared with staff and beneficiaries

Posted on CalMHSA's website



Monthly To-Dos

 To-do lists that provide counties guidance on actions that need to occur each month as related to CalAIM

Posted on CalMHSA's website



2

Resources for Everyone

Documentation Guides

Web-Based Documentation Training Videos

Office Hours



Documentation Guides

- The aim is to create role-specific guides for both MH & SUD that encompass all clinical documentation standards
- Approved by DHCS
- To be published to CalMHSA's website in June
- All documentation guides will be updated January 2023 to include CPT codes as part of payment reform



Documentation Guides (cont.)

MH

- 1. LPHA
- 2. Medical Staff
- 3. Mental Health Rehab Specialist
- 4. Certified Peer Support Specialist

DMC & DMC-ODS

- 1. LPHA
- 2. Medical Staff
- 3. Alcohol and Drug Counselors
- 4. Certified Peer Support Specialist



Web-Based Documentation Training Videos

CalMHSA is developing a series of web-based documentation training videos on the following topics:

- CalAIM Overview
- Assessment
- Access to SMHS/DHCS/DMC-ODS
- Diagnosis/Problem List
- Care Coordination
- Progress Notes
- Discharge Planning



Screening & Transition Tools (in late 2022)

Web-Based Documentation Training Videos (cont.)

- All trainings will be loaded into our CalMHSA learning management system (LMS)
- Users can log on and take trainings with pre and post tests
- Counties can then pull a list of everyone who has taken trainings for BHQIP reporting
- CalMHSA can provide copies of the trainings for your own LMS system



Office Hours

 Weekly opportunities for those who have received training to pose questions regarding CalAIM

 Every Wednesday in June from 2pm-3pm & Every Wednesday in July, August and September from 1pm-2pm

Links to office hours are on CalMHSA's website





CalAIM Overview

CalAlM has three primary goals:



Manage Risk

 Through whole person care approaches and addressing Social Determinants of Health (SDOH)



Reduce Complexity

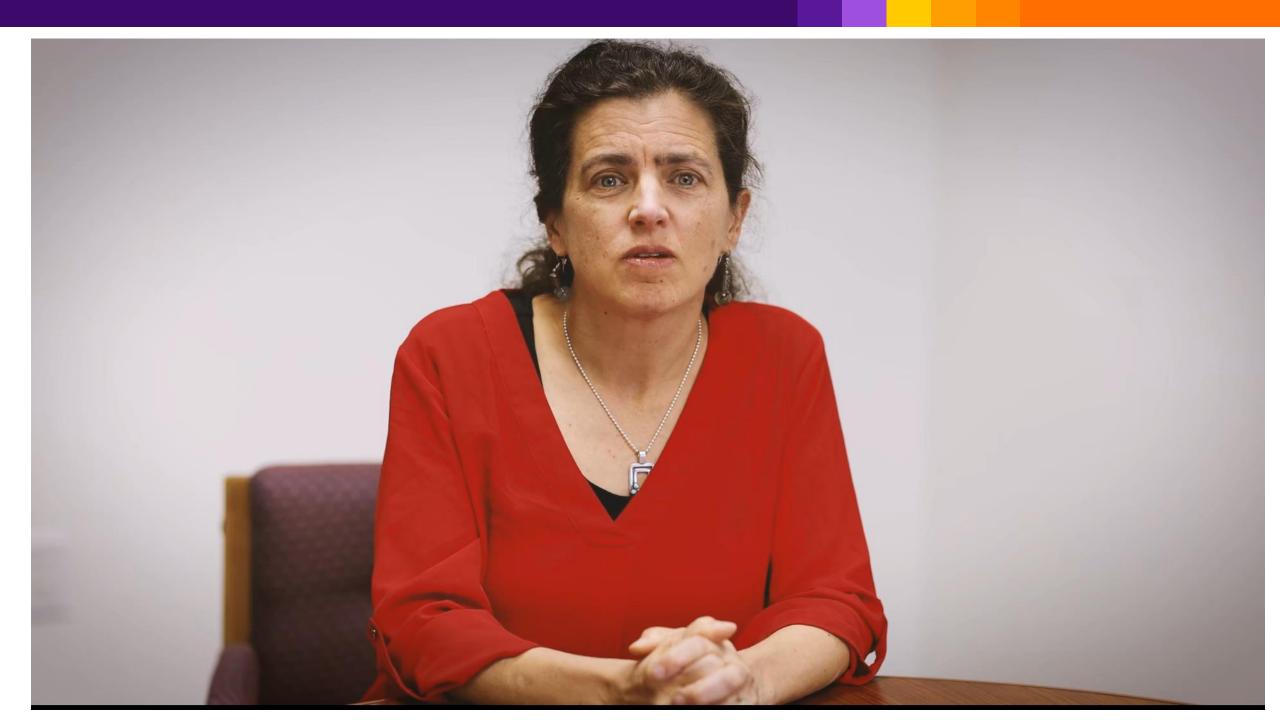
 Move Medi-Cal to a more consistent and seamless system and increasing flexibility



Improve Outcomes

 Reduce health disparities, and drive delivery system transformation and innovation





Let's discuss the importance of documentation standardization



Fraud Waste and Abuse: What is it really?

Introducing our friendly local fraud, waste, and abuse attorney: Kenneth Julian

"Fraud, Waste & Abuse"

 Medicaid fraud and abuse negatively impacts health care use by wasting limited resources and potentially endangering patients through unnecessary care or preventing access to medically necessary services.

 Most providers try to work ethically, provide high-quality patient medical care, and submit proper claims.



"Fraud, Waste & Abuse" Definitions

Fraud is knowingly and willfully executing, or attempting to execute, a scheme or artifice to defraud any health care benefit program or to obtain (by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises) any of the money or property owned by, or under the custody or control of, any health care benefit program (18 U.S.C. § 1347).



More About "Fraud, Waste & Abuse" (cont.)

Waste is the overutilization of services, or other practices that, directly or indirectly, result in unnecessary costs to the Medicare program. Waste is generally not considered to be caused by criminally negligent actions but rather the misuse of resources.



More About "Fraud, Waste & Abuse" (cont.)

Abuse includes actions that may, directly or indirectly, result in:

Unnecessary costs to the Medicare Program, improper payment, payment for services that fail to meet professionally recognized standards of care, or services that are medically unnecessary.

Abuse involves payment for items or services when there is no legal entitlement to that payment and the provider has not knowingly and/or intentionally misrepresented facts to obtain payment.



Examples of Fraud, Waste & Abuse

Fraud	Waste	Abuse
Deliberately claiming for services that were not provided	Large scale duplicative services	Billing for a non-covered service
Prescribing/ordering/providing unnecessary medications, treatments, labs, etc.	Providing services/procedures/medications that are not medically necessary	Inappropriately allocating costs on a cost report
Claiming reimbursement for treating an individual other than the eligible individual		
Intentionally billing for an ineligible individual		



What is NOT Fraud, Waste or Abuse?

- Selecting the incorrect service code/CPT
- Entering incorrect service/documentation/travel time
- Billing when the client was a "no show" or the session was cancelled
- The service does not meet the definition of a SMHS
- The content of the progress note does not justify the amount of time billed



What is NOT Fraud, Waste or Abuse? (cont.)

- The note that was billed is not present in the chart
- The date of service of the progress note does not match the date of the service claimed
- Documenting non reimbursable services or including mention of "non-billable" interventions during an otherwise billable note

- Service provided was not within scope of the person delivering the service
- Documentation was completed but not signed
- Group services not properly apportioned to all clients present



What Conduct Can Raise An Inference of Fraud, Waste or Abuse?

Repeated pattern of unnecessary services.

Example: "assembly line" non-individualized treatment patters, or "cookie-cutter" progress notes.

 Pattern of knowingly false statements on billings, or corresponding progress notes.

Example: deliberately listing wrong location of service or provider to conceal license/eligibility issues.



What Conduct Can Raise An Inference of Fraud, Waste or Abuse? (cont.)

Intentional concealment of known errors or overpayments.

Example: use of inaccurate statements, or deliberate failure to disclose adverse facts, in response to audit questions.



Final Thoughts on Fraud, Waste & Abuse

 Most mistakes made in clinical documentation are not fraud, waste or abuse.

 More details to come in the DHCS 2022-2023 Annual Review Protocol (coming later in 2022).





Let's Compare Policies "Then" vs. "Now" & The Impacts on People (i.e., the Benefit)

Criteria for Access to SMHS (Medical Necessity)

Policy Then	Policy Now	Benefit
Unclear, outdated and	Updated and clarified medical	 Easier for individuals to
restrictive medical necessity	necessity criteria for SMHS	access needed treatment
criteria:	for both adults and children	(for those under 21, criteria
		takes trauma into account:
 Creates challenges for 	Bringing definition of "Medical	trauma screening, CWS
individuals attempting to	Necessity" into alignment	involvement, justice
access care	with Welfare and Institutions	involvement,
	Code 14184.402(a) for those	homelessness)
 A burden to 	21 and over and with Section	
providers/creates risk of	1396(r)(5) of Title 42 of the	 Less burden on providers
disallowance	US Code for individuals	
	under 21	 Decreased risk of
		disallowance during audits



No Wrong Door

	Policy Then	Policy Now	Benefit
	Individuals navigate a confusing system to find the correct care:	A "no wrong door" policy ensures individuals receive treatment regardless of the delivery system where they	 Individuals will no longer be turned away due to the MHP or MCP being concerned about the
	 Some individuals never get the treatment they 	seek care:	appropriate level of care
	need due to being "bounced" between the MHP and MCP	 Allows individuals who directly access a treatment provider to receive an 	 Increased flexibility for providers
	 Providers feeling rushed to determine if the individual 	assessment and mental health services	 Supports individuals with continuing therapeutic relationships when
SA	is or is not a "fit" for services	 Ensures provider reimbursement even if the individual is ultimately transferred 	appropriate



Treatment Prior to Establishing Diagnosis

Policy Then	Policy Now	Benefit
 Services not reimbursable prior to diagnosis 	Services are reimbursable prior an official diagnosis	 Providers can be reimbursed for services provided
 Providers not reimbursed 	 Flexibility regarding 	
for extensive time spent conducting assessments	timeline for diagnosis	 Supports more accurate diagnosing
	 Not rushed into diagnosing 	
 Confusing rules about what services can be provided prior to diagnosis 	before getting to know an individual and their needs.	 Less provider confusion regarding what is and is not billable prior to a
	 Can utilize Z codes when appropriate 	diagnosis determination



Co-Occurring Treatment

Policy Then	Policy Now	Benefit
 Services would be disallowed if a co- occurring condition was as part of the individual's treatment 	 Co-Occurring Treatment allows for treatment to begin "through any door" regardless of co-occurring diagnoses that may be 	 Individuals experience streamlined process for obtaining services Providers can take time to
 Confusing experience for individuals seeking services 	 Treatment in the presence of a co-occurring disorder 	 assess the needs of the individual Fewer services disallowed
Fiscal implications	is reimbursable	T CWCT SCI VIOCS GISAIIOWCG



Documentation Reform

Policy Then	Policy Now	Benefit
Lengthy documentation requirements:	Lean documentation:	Less time documenting
Stringent requirements for clinical documents	Streamlined standardsImproved efficiency	 More time to focus on direct services
 "Treating chart instead of the individual" to avoid disallowances 		 Decreased provider burnout
 Provider spending more time on documentation than on treating individuals 		

Documentation Reform (continued)

Policy Then	Policy Now	Benefit
Static treatment plans:	No treatment plan (replaced by dynamic problem list):	 Less time spent on unnecessary documents
 Complex content 		·
requirements	 "Treatment plan" required via a progress note 	 Simplified internal auditing processes
 Strict signature 	 Targeted Case 	
requirements	ManagementPeer Support Services	 Decrease in unnecessary recoupments
 Firm due dates/renewal dates 		
 Recoupments for services provided under an incomplete/expired treatment plan 		



Documentation Reform (continued)

Policy Then	Policy Now	Benefit
Disallowances for quality problems:	Disallowances focused on fraud, waste, abuse	 Decrease in unnecessary recoupments
Excessive processes to avoid recoupments	Corrective action plans for quality	 Decreased provider burnout
 "Treating chart instead of the patient" to avoid disallowances 		
 Provider spending more time on documentation than treating 		
SA		



Feedback? Questions?





Thank You!

Please click the NEW Survey Monkey link in the chat to complete our post-training evaluation **THANK YOU!**