

§ 431.988

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in the first 30 days of eligibility, the review month or sample month, as appropriate.

(2) *Active cases—CHIP.* In addition to the procedures for active cases as set forth in paragraphs (e)(1)(i) through (e)(1)(vii) of this section, the agency must verify that the case is not eligible for Medicaid by determining that the child has income above the Medicaid levels in accordance with the requirements in § 457.350 of this chapter. Upon verification, the agency must—

(e) *Negative cases—Medicaid and CHIP.* The agency must—

(1) Identify the reason the State agency determined ineligibility;

(2) Examine the evidence in the case file to determine whether the State agency’s denial or termination was correct or whether there is any reason the case should have been denied or terminated; and

(i) Record the State agency’s finding as correct if the case record review substantiates that the individual was not eligible; or

(ii) Record the case as an error if there is no valid reason for the denial or termination.

(f) *Substitution of MEQC data.* (1) A State in their PERM year may elect to substitute the random sample of selected cases, eligibility review findings, and payment review findings, as qualified by paragraphs (d)(2) and (d)(3) of this section, which are obtained through MEQC reviews conducted in accordance with section 1903(u) of the Act for data required in this section, as long as the State MEQC reviews meet the requirements of the MEQC Sampling Plan and Procedures at § 431.814 of this part, and if the only exclusions are those set forth in section 1902(e)(13) of the Act, § 431.814(c)(4), and § 431.978(d)(1) of this part.

(2) MEQC samples must also meet PERM confidence and precision requirements.

(3) MEQC cases that are dropped due to the acceptable reasons listed in the State Medicaid Manual are included in the PERM error rate calculation.

[71 FR 51081, Aug. 28, 2006, as amended at 75 FR 48850, Aug. 11, 2010]

§ 431.988 Eligibility case review completion deadlines and submittal of reports.

(a)(1) States must complete and report to CMS the findings, including total number of cases in the eligibility universe, the error causes for all case reviews listed on the monthly sample selection lists, including cases dropped from review due to active fraud investigations, and cases for which eligibility could not be determined.

(2) States must submit a summary report of the active case eligibility and payment review findings to CMS by July 1 following the review year.

(b) The agency must report by July 1 following the review year, information as follows:

(1) Case and payment error data for active cases.

(2) Case error data for negative cases.

(3) Identify the last action on a case, either application or redetermination for States that do not stratify the eligibility sample in accordance with § 431.978(d)(3)(i) of this subpart.

(4) The number and amounts of undetermined cases in the sample and the total amount of payments from all undetermined cases.

(5) The number of cases dropped from review due to active fraud investigations.

[71 FR 51081, Aug. 28, 2006, as amended at 75 FR 48851, Aug. 11, 2010]

§ 431.992 Corrective action plan.

(a) The State agency must develop a separate corrective action plan for Medicaid and CHIP, which is not required to be approved by CMS, designed to reduce improper payments in each program based on its analysis of the error causes in the FFS, managed care, and eligibility components.

(b) In developing a corrective action plan, the State must take the following actions:

(1) *Data analysis.* States must conduct data analysis such as reviewing clusters of errors, general error causes, characteristics, and frequency of errors that are associated with improper payments.

(2) *Program analysis.* States must review the findings of the data analysis to determine the specific programmatic causes to which errors are

attributed (for example, provider lack of understanding of the requirement to provide documentation) and to identify root error causes.

(3) *Corrective action planning.* States must determine the corrective actions to be implemented that address the root error causes.

(4) *Implementation and monitoring.*

(i) States must develop an implementation schedule for each corrective action initiative and implement those actions in accordance with the schedule.

(ii) The implementation schedule must identify all of the following:

(A) Major tasks.

(B) Key personnel responsible for each activity.

(C) A timeline for each action including target implementation dates, milestones, and monitoring.

(5) *Evaluation.* States must evaluate the effectiveness of the corrective action by assessing all of the following:

(i) Improvements in operations.

(ii) Efficiencies.

(iii) Number of errors.

(iv) Improper payments.

(c) The State agency must submit to CMS and implement the corrective action plan for the fiscal year it was reviewed no later than 90 calendar days after the date on which the State's Medicaid or CHIP error rates are posted on the CMS contractor's Web site.

(d) The State must submit to CMS a new corrective action plan for each subsequent error rate measurement that contains an update on the status of a previous corrective action plan. Items to address in the new corrective action plan include, but are not limited to the following:

(1) Effectiveness of implemented corrective actions, as assessed using objective data sources.

(2) Discontinued or ineffective actions, actions not implemented, and those actions, if any, that were substituted for such discontinued, ineffective, or abandoned actions.

(3) Findings on short-term corrective actions.

(4) The status of the long-term corrective actions.

[75 FR 48851, Aug. 11, 2010]

§ 431.998 Difference resolution and appeal process.

(a) The State may file, in writing, a request with the Federal contractor to resolve differences in the Federal contractor's findings based on medical or data processing reviews on FFS and managed care claims in Medicaid or CHIP within 20 business days after the disposition report of claims review findings is posted on the contractor's Web site. The State must complete all of the following:

(1) Have a factual basis for filing the difference.

(2) Provide the Federal contractor with valid evidence directly related to the error finding to support the State's position that the claim was properly paid.

(b) For a claim in which the State and the Federal contractor cannot resolve the difference in findings, the State may appeal to CMS for final resolution, filing the appeal within 10 business days from the date the contractor's finding as a result of the difference resolution is posted on the contractor's Web site. There is no minimum dollar threshold required to appeal a difference in findings.

(c) For eligibility error determinations made by the agency with personnel functionally and physically separate from the State Medicaid and CHIP agencies with personnel that are responsible for Medicaid and CHIP policy and operations, the State may appeal error determinations by filing an appeal request.

(1) *Filing an appeal request.* The State may—

(i) File its appeal request with the appropriate State agency or entity; or

(ii) If no appeals process is in place at the State level, differences in findings—

(A) Must be documented in writing and submitted directly to the agency responsible for the PERM eligibility review for its consideration;

(B) May be resolved through document exchange facilitated by CMS, whereby CMS will act as intermediary by receiving the written documentation supporting the State's appeal from the State agency and submitting that