

Tort Claims Webinar

Legal Sherpa: Guide to Managing Tort Claims and Cases, and Reimbursing Medicare, under New Medicare Rules

Speakers:

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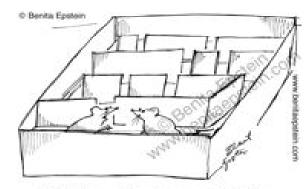
Content

- Topics of Discussion
 - Focus is on third-party liability claims, not workers' compensation (WC) claims
 - Statutes and Legislative History
 - Compliance Logistics
 - Reporting Mechanics under SCHIP
 - MSP Repayment Rules
 - Navigating the Maze: Practical Tips



House-Keeping

- Highly complex, and complicated
 - Statutes
 - Regulations
 - Case law
 - CMS documents
 - Alerts
 - Memoranda (e.g., Patel Memorandum)
 - Medicare MSP Manual
 - March 16, 2009 SCHIP User Guide
 - 4,411 acronyms
 - www.cms.hhs.gov/apps/acronyms
 - We use 13 acronyms



"This is easier than navigating through Medicare."



Statutes and Legislative History

- Great Society Program
 - Administered by Social Security Administration (SSA) but later transferred to CMS
 - Enacted in 1965
 - Provided coverage for those 65 and older
 - Was primary source of payment even when another source of coverage existed
 - Except for WC injuries where Medicare was secondary
 - Costs far exceeded expectations
 - Medicare Secondary Payer Act (MSP), in 1980
 - Purpose to reduce costs
 - MSP made Medicare secondary payer



- Statutes and Legislative History (con't)
 - Medicare Secondary Payer Act (MSP)
 - Before 2003 worked like this:
 - If other insurance, Medicare could not pay, except to provide secondary coverage
 - If primary plan failed to pay, Medicare made "conditional" payment
 - Could sue for reimbursement, double damages
 - » "Super Lien"
 - Recovery options: limited to beneficiary or insurance plan
 - Health Ins. Ass'n of Am., Inc. v. Shalala, 23 F.3d 412, 427 (D.C. Cir. 1994) (concluding that statute allowed "recovery only from an insurer" or beneficiary)
 - » Promoted self-insurance



- Statutes and Legislative History (con't)
 - Medicare Modernization Act (MMA) of 2003
 - Critical amendments, current law
 - Revised to reach self-insured businesses and settlements
 - E.g., any business that pays settlement or judgment
 - » Reach settlement funds, and
 - » Attorneys who receive payment, including
 - » Possibly defense counsel
 - Even if no judicial determination of liability
 - Strengthened reimbursement right
 - Under §1395y(b)(2)(A)
 - » Past payments, and many argue future medicals

Payment that "has been made, or can reasonably be expected to be made"

- Statutes and Legislative History (con't)
 - After MMA
 - Reimbursement right rarely exercised
 - Result: standard response was contractual indemnity
 - Medicare continued to hemorrhage
 - \$43 billion in erroneous payments (1991-1998)
 - 42 million covered, increasing 10,000 per week
 - 78 million expected by 2012
 - In 2006 federal report, authors stated
 - » "Without further reforms," Medicare will swallow 11 percent of GDP



- Statutes and Legislative History (con't)
 - Medicare, Medicaid and SCHIP Extension Act of 2007 (SCHIP)
 - Enacted to force compliance
 - Impact: \$1.74 billion
 - Policy shift
 - Responsible Reporting Entity (RRE): You
 - RRE must determine Medicare eligibility and report
 - » Extensive data share, timing deadlines
 - » Estimated 375 hours for set-up process
 - » Duty to report non-delegable
 - Failure to comply
 - Penalty of \$1,000 per day (per claim) for noncompliance



Compliance Logistics

- Impacts most businesses, but not every claim
 - Estimated 25% of tort claims
 - For compliance purposes, look for
 - Medicare beneficiaries
 - Age 65 or older
 - » 16% of Medicare beneficiaries are under 65
 - SSD benefits
 - End stage renal disease (dialysis)
 - ALS (Lou Gehrig's disease)
 - Two aspects to compliance:
 - SCHIP reporting mechanics
 - MSP payment rules



SCHIP Reporting Mechanics

- Mandatory reporting
 - Determine Medicare eligibility, and report payment obligation in e-format
 - RRE registration
 - Before September 30, 2009
 - Logistics
 - For status check, use "Query System"
 - » Name, gender, D/O/B and SSN
 - » Response in 45 days, but payment history goes to beneficiary, unless consent
 - Pre-payment reporting
 - » If payment expected, must put CMS contractor on notice (42 CFR § 411.25(a))
 - » If no liability or expectation, no report



- SCHIP Reporting Mechanics (con't)
 - Logistics
 - After payment
 - Full report with 100+ categories of information
 - Cannot avoid report by clever drafting
 - » E.g., "no medicals" or internal allocations
 - All settling parties must report
 - » But excess insurer not RRE if payment not made to beneficiary
 - No exception for nuisance value settlements
 - Except: during start-up period, no reports for
 - » \$5,000 and below, in 2010
 - » \$2,000 and below, in 2011
 - » \$600 and below, in 2012



- SCHIP Reporting Mechanics (con't)
 - Logistics
 - Record-keeping
 - Mandatory 10 years



MSP Repayment Rules

- To avoid liability and penalties must be cautious
 - Timing
 - Duty to report triggered by payment or J/S/A (TPOC)
 - Recovery demand letter issued after J/S/A report
 - Right to reimbursement accrues at time of payment
 - Beneficiary must pay within 60 days of receipt of funds
 - If no repayment, RRE "must" repay Medicare
 - » If not, subrogation, direct action and private action

Reimbursement Amount

- Medicare has right to full award or settlement
 - Regardless of settlement characterization
 - Regardless of contributory negligence
 - » Only exception: special verdict



- MSP Repayment Rules (con't)
 - Recovery Calculation
 - May reduce lien by attorney's fees (42 CFR §411.37)
 - May seek hardship waiver (42 CFR §411.28)
 - Medicare has authority to compromise (31 U.S.C. §3711)
 - Only CMS' regional offices can settle
 - No current intent to recover future Medicare payments
 - See Medicare MSP Manual, Ch. 7, 50.5 ("there should be no recovery of [such]" after liability settlement)
 - » Standard recovery letter only speaks of past expenses, see id., Ch. 7, 50.5.2.1
 - Decision at own peril no safe harbor
 - Must adequately protect Medicare's interest
 - Nearly all recommend MSA



Navigating the Maze: Practical Tips

- No clear strategy for handling/resolving claims
 - Practical reality: can't settle, can't sue
 - Rules discourage some suits
 - But for others, only encourage suit and trial
 - Can't sweep Medicare obligations under rug, and must educate Plaintiff's Bar and others
 - Recommendations
 - Must involve Medicare early
 - For claimants without counsel, work both sides of fence
 - Discovery
 - » Early Query
 - » SSA-3288 (SSA Release Consent)/ HIPAA Release
 - » Research liens/ conditional payments (CPR)



- Navigating the Maze: Practical Tips (con't)
 - Recommendations
 - Discovery
 - Medicare-specific RFPs/ interrogatories
 - Need these records
 - » Claims payment history
 - » Medical/ pharmacy records and bills
 - » IMEs and second opinions
 - » MMI, impairment, future needs reports
 - To assess Medicare exposure and settlement value
 - Obtain allocation report, which includes
 - » Medicare status/ information
 - » Medical narrative
 - » Cost analysis



- Navigating the Maze: Practical Tips (con't)
 - Recommendations
 - Settlement analysis
 - Set aside for future medicals (CSA)?
 - If yes, decide on funding and administration
 - » Lump sum
 - » Structured
 - » Custodial or self administration
 - Post-settlement
 - When to fund settlement?
 - » "Settlement proceeds should not be disbursed until Medicare's claim has been satisfied." (MSP Manual, Ch. 7, 50.4.1)
 - » Fact-sensitive decision



- Navagating the Maze: Practical Tips (con't)
 - Recommendations
 - When to fund settlement?
 - If prior to Medicare recovery letter
 - » Indemnification, and
 - » Issue 2 checks, or
 - » Issue 1 check and hold Medicare payment in reserve or place in trust
 - Other possible options
 - » Interpleader
 - » Declaratory judgment (if legal question)



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