

# Decisions Made Today Affect Your Pay: The Strategic Importance of Provider Payer Enrollment

Jamie Amedee, CPCS Director of Medical Staff Credentialing

## Learning Objectives

At the conclusion of this presentation, participants should be able to:

- Define the purpose of credentialing and describe the key elements involved.
- List the 4 key responsibilities of a payer enrollment team.
- Summarize the complexity and financial impact of payor enrollment.
- Identify and implement strategies for onboarding new providers that will impact payer enrollment.



## **Definitions**

<u>Payer Enrollment</u> - The process that commercial and government payers use to establish eligibility to submit claims for contracted services

<u>Credentialing</u> – The primary source verification of all 'credentials' held by your facility, group, physicians and practitioners



# FINANCIAL IMPACT OF PAYER ENROLLMENT:

## Claim Denials due to Enrollment Issues



## CLAIM DENIALS DUE TO ENROLLMENT(per provider)

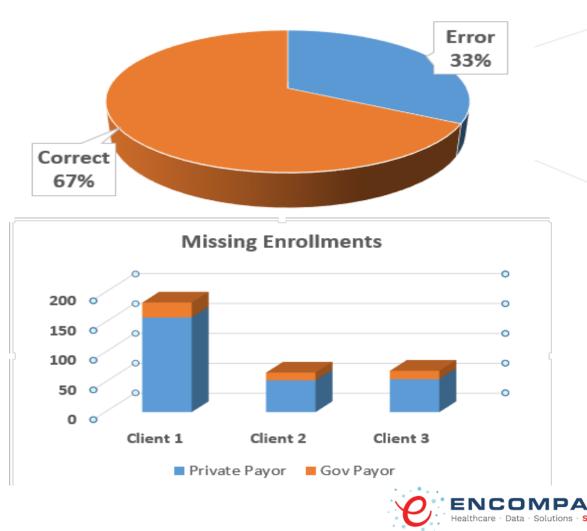
#### **Enrollment Accuracy Average**

**3.9** Avg. Missing Enrollments

\$155 Daily loss risk<sup>1</sup>

\$28 Daily appeal cost<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Based on Internal Medicine



## **Daily Appeals Cost**

- Cost of billing and collections increases to 18% of collected charges when escalated to appeals department
- Denials and appeals negatively affect core metrics
  - Days in AR
  - Staff efficiency & job satisfaction
  - Net collections
  - Cash Flow



## Impacts of Missing Enrollments

- Erroneous out-of-network billing
- Increased likelihood of claim denials
- Decreased collection percentages
- Patient satisfaction impact
- Patient financial impact
- Compliance Risks







Field Audit Experience (50 provider group)

**179** Missing Enrollments

\$4373 Daily loss risk<sup>1</sup>

\$1399 Daily appeal cost<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Based on internal medicine

\$2.8M Annual loss risk<sup>1</sup>

\$510K Annual appeal cost<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Based on internal medicine



## Organizations who set credentialing standards





## Hospital Privileges vs Payer Enrollment

- Hospitals credential their Medical Staff to ensure they meet or exceed the qualifications, training & experience required to practice within their specialty to protect their patients
- Payers credential the physicians & practitioners on their rosters to protect their plan participants



## **Accreditation Standards for Privileging**

- •Professional Licensure
- •DEA Registration
- Board Certification
- •Malpractice Insurance
- •Military Service
- •Affiliation and Work History
- •Education and Training
- •Health Status

- Proof of Identity
- NPDB
- Sanctions Disclosure
- Criminal Background
  Disclosure
- Professional & Peer References



## Accreditation Standards for Payer Enrollment

- Proof of Identity
- Highest Level of Training
- Professional Licensure
- DEA Registration
- Affiliation History
- Work History
- Sanctions Disclosure
- Professional Liability Insurance
- Malpractice Claims History

 Signed Attestations from a Credentialing Application (i.e. Hospital or CAQH)



## **CAQH ProView**

- National repository of provider credentialing information
- Collaboration between health plans to ease the burden of provider data collection
- Providers must attest to their information every 120 days



## Payer Enrollment

### Who is going to get all of this credentialing information to your payers when you hire a new Physician or Practitioner?

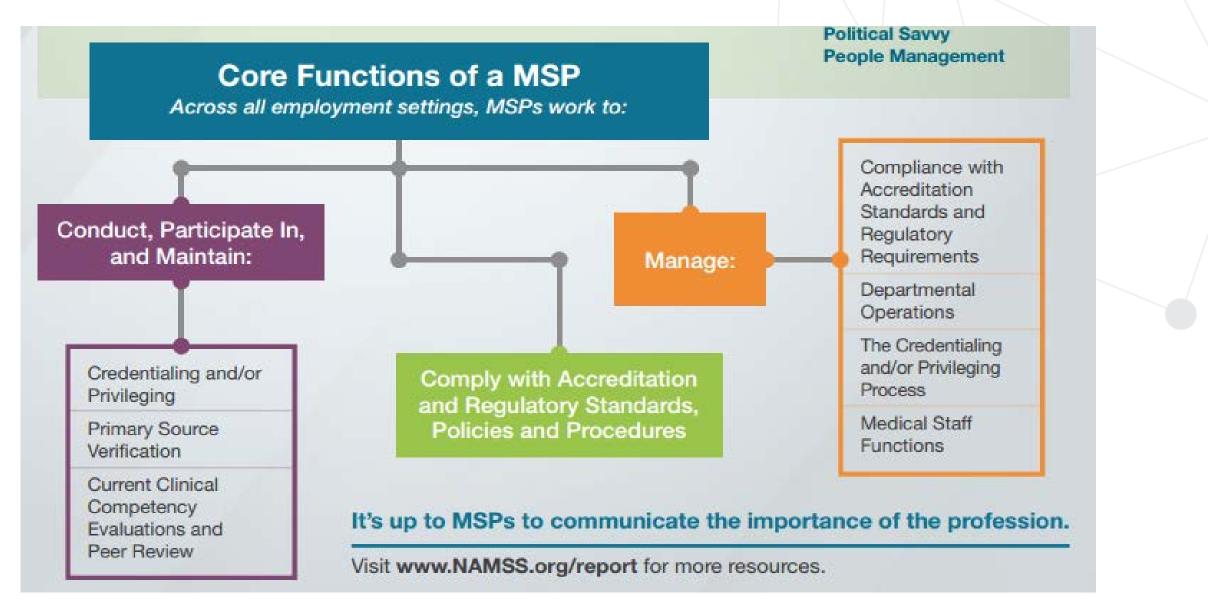


## Hot Potato











#### Administration CFO RCM, Med Rec Patient Access CEO COO **Board of** Directors Chief Quality СМО Officer Medical Staff Nursing Staff CNO



#### Having a Dedicated Payer Enrollment Team





Payer Enrollment Responsibilities

**1. Knowledge of Accreditation Standards** 

> Why – what is the desired end result?

> What additional requirements must be met per payer?

- > What unique documents or certifications are required for:
  - Specialty
  - Clinic-based vs Hospital-based
  - Location type

What forms should be submitted and how?



## Payer Enrollment Responsibilities

## **2. Electronic Information Management**

- > CAQH
- I & A Access System
- PECOS
- > NPPES
- Commercial Payor Portals
- Medicaid Portals

\*on-going maintenance required



## Payer Enrollment Responsibilities

## 3. Group/Entity Data Management

- Legal Name vs dba Names
- Business & Tax Structure
- > AO, DO, End-users
- Ownership & Managing Control
- Location types & Billing methods
- Banking EFT information
- Contracts
- > Malpractice
- Services offered

\*changes must be reported within 30 days



## Payor Enrollment Responsibilities

## 4. Liaison to Payer Provider Services Reps

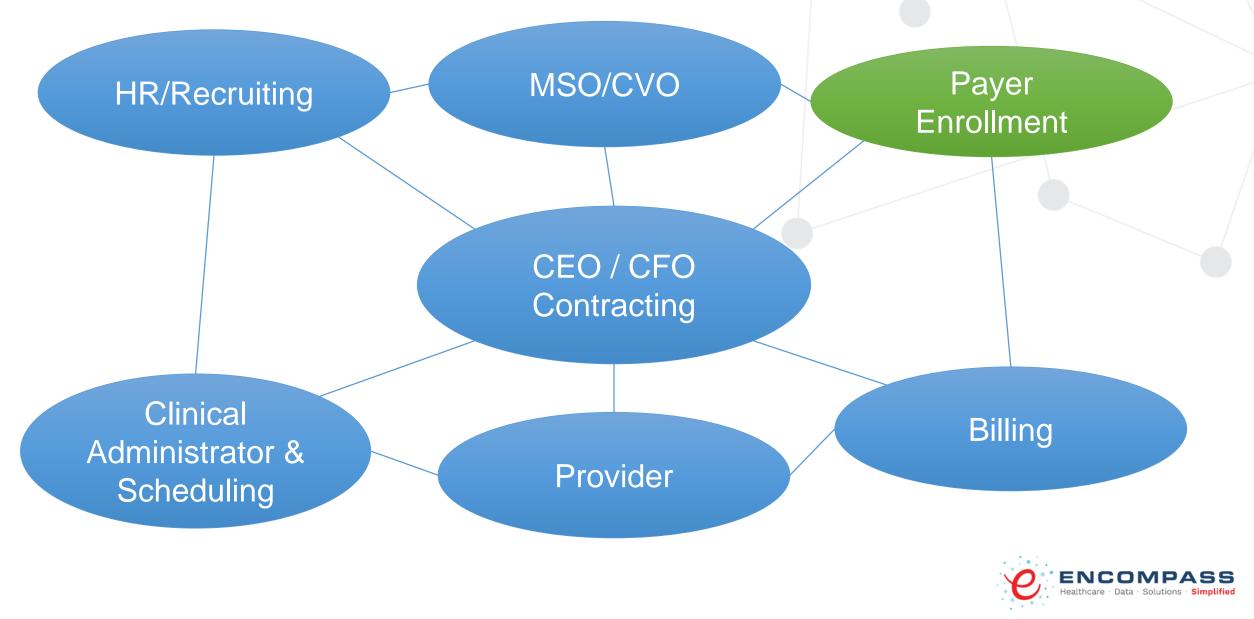
#### Contacts

- Regional Reps
- Department Reps
- Contract Reps

## Processing timelines

Insurance Payors:	Restriction on Submission Date:	Process Details:	Credentialing Timeframe:	Effective Date:
Aetna / Cofinity	None - 60 days	CAQH must be complete	45-60 days	Date Approved by Committee
Anthem BCBS of Colorado	None - 90 days	CAQH must be complete; must be able to verify all credentials prior to approval	30-90 days	Date Approved by Committee

## Members of your Onboarding Team



## <u>Primary Goal</u> = Patient Care

# Payer Enrollment can be strategic in supporting this primary goal.



- Work closely with HR / Recruiting on expected timelines based on Provider specifics and use your MSO prescreening tool
  - Extensive work history
  - Locum Tenens 'clean file' & currently enrolled in CO Medicaid
  - International training
  - Currently licensed in State

\$2.8 Million Loss Risk



- Establish a contractual DOH that is contingent on receiving Provider credentials in a timely manner
- Educate the new hire on credentialing & enrollment timelines

\$2.8 Million Loss Risk



## **Strategies for Onboarding**

- Have your Medical Staff Office share Provider credentialing documentation with your Payer Enrollment Team
  - Use an Intake Form that includes key information
  - Use a document checklist that is specific to payer enrollment and to specialty & contract requirements





## **Strategies for Onboarding**

- Involve your Payer Enrollment Team in the Orientation
  - Educate the Provider on what contracts they are PAR with
  - Inform them about the process for Recredentialing
  - Help them recognize the correspondence that they will receive
  - Detail the items that are required to keep their file up to date

\$2.8 Million Loss Risk



## **Strategies for Onboarding**

- Share real time progress with your team
  - Post enrollment progress notes
  - Inform billing of participation status and billing identifiers
  - Notify Provider of key critical missing items
  - Learn from your delayed enrollments
  - Identify opportunities to streamline
  - Continue to clarify team roles and responsibilities

\$2.8 Million Loss Risk





#### Payer enrollment doesn't stop with the 'onboarding' of your Medical Staff



## **Ongoing Maintenance**

- Billing method changes
- Facility type changes
- Changes in leadership, AO, DO, End-users
- Provider legal name changes
- Provider cross-covering at additional facilities
- Expiring credentials
- Advanced specialty training



# FINANCIAL IMPACT OF PAYER ENROLLMENT:

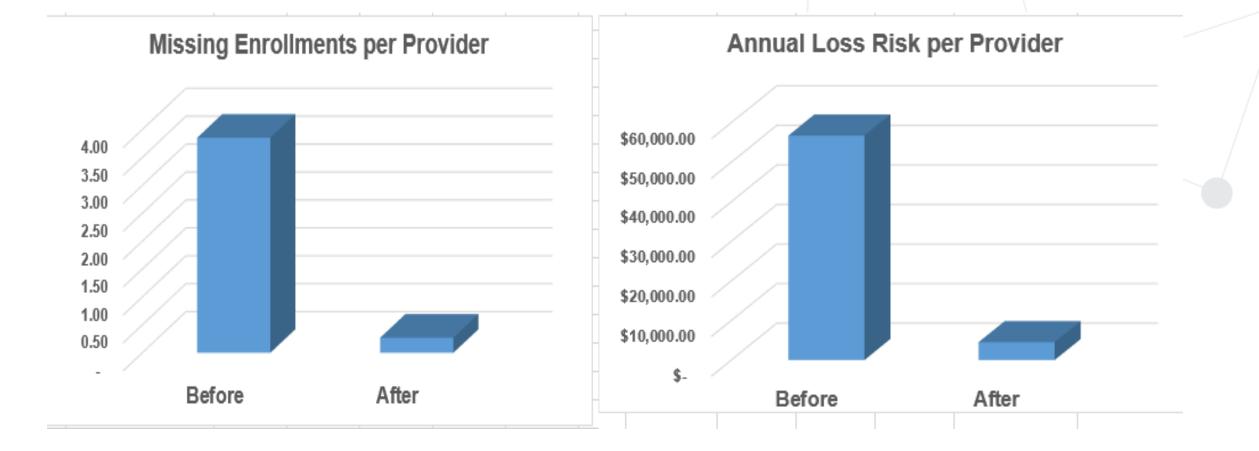
# **Client Payor Roster Audit**



## Audit Repair Impact



## Audit Repair Impact



## **Conclusion**

- Credentialing and Payer Enrollment ensure patient safety and compliance with regulatory standards.
- Payer enrollment is detailed, complex and ever-changing.
- A dedicated payer enrollment team can maintain knowledge of accreditation standards, manage electronic provider information, manage group/entity data, and act as a liaison to payer provider service reps.
- Improper payer enrollment can have a huge financial impact on your organization.
- The decisions you make during the hiring process and strategies you implement while onboarding a new provider can improve your payer enrollment.





## Jamie Amedee, CPCS Director of Medical Staff Credentialing jamedee@encompassmedical.com