RECORD KEEPING

Components of Record Keeping

All provider records must be maintained in an accessible, standardized order and format at the enrolled office site in the Louisiana Department of Health (LDH) administrative region where the beneficiary resides. The agency must have sufficient space, facilities, and supplies to ensure effective record keeping. The provider must keep sufficient records to document compliance with LDH requirements for the beneficiary served and the provision of services.

A separate record must be maintained on each beneficiary that fully documents services for which payments have been made. The provider must maintain sufficient documentation to enable LDH to verify that prior to payment each charge was due and proper. The provider must make available all records that LDH finds necessary to determine compliance with any federal or state law, rule, or regulation promulgated by LDH.

Confidentiality and Protection of Records

Records, including administrative and beneficiary, must be secured against loss, tampering, destruction, or unauthorized use. Providers must comply with the confidentiality standards as set forth in the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) Privacy Rule and in Louisiana law.

Employees of the provider must not disclose or knowingly permit the disclosure of any information concerning the agency, the beneficiaries or their families, directly or indirectly, to any unauthorized person. The provider must safeguard the confidentiality of any information that might identify the beneficiaries or their families. The wrongful disclosure of such information may result in the imposition by the LDH or whatever sanctions are available pursuant to Medicaid certification authority or the imposition of a monetary fine and/or imprisonment by the United States Government pursuant to the HIPAA Privacy Rule. The information may be released only under the following conditions:

1. Court order;

2. Beneficiary's written informed consent for release of information;

3. Written consent of the individual to whom the beneficiary's rights have been devolved when the beneficiary has been declared legally incompetent; or

4. Written consent of the parent or legal guardian when the beneficiary is a minor.

A provider must, upon request, make available information in the case records to the beneficiary

or legally responsible representative. If, in the professional judgment of the administration of the agency, it is felt that information contained in the record would be damaging to the beneficiary, or reasonably likely to endanger the life or physical safety of the beneficiary, that information may be withheld. This determination must be documented in writing.

The provider may charge a reasonable fee for providing the above records. The cost of copying cannot exceed the community's competitive copying rate.

A provider may use material from case records for teaching or research purposes, development of the governing body's understanding and knowledge or the provider's services, or similar educational purposes, if names are deleted and other similar identifying information is disguised or deleted.

A system must be maintained that provides for the control and location of all beneficiary records. Beneficiary records must be located at the enrolled site. **Under no circumstances should providers allow staff to take beneficiary's case records from the facility.**

Review by State and Federal Agencies

Providers must make all administrative, personnel, and beneficiary records available to LDH and appropriate state and federal personnel at all reasonable times.

Retention of Records

The agency must retain administrative, personnel, and beneficiary records for whichever of the following time frames is longer:

1. Until records are audited and all audit questions have been answered to the satisfaction of all parties involved;

OR

2. Six (6) years from the date of the last payment period.

NOTE: Upon agency closure, all provider records must be maintained according to applicable laws, regulations and the above record retention requirements along with copies of the required documents transferred to the new agency. The new provider must bear the cost of copying, which cannot exceed the community's competitive copying rate.

Administrative and Personnel Files

Administrative and personnel files must be kept in accordance with all licensing requirements, the LDH Home and Community Based Waiver Services Standards for Participation rule and Medicaid enrollment agreements.

Beneficiary Records

A provider must have a separate written record for each beneficiary served by the agency. It is the responsibility of the provider to have adequate documentation of services offered to waiver beneficiaries for the purposes of continuity of care, support for the individuals and the need for adequate monitoring of progress toward outcomes and services received. This documentation is an on-going chronology of services received and undertaken on behalf of the beneficiary.

Beneficiary records and location of documents within the record must be consistent among all records. Records must be appropriately maintained so that current material can be located in the record.

OCDD does not prescribe a specific format for documentation, but must find all components outlined below in each beneficiary's active record.

Organization of Records, Record Entries and Corrections

The organization of individual beneficiary records and the location of documents within the record must be consistent among all records. Records must be appropriately thinned so that current material can be easily located in the record.

All entries and forms completed by staff in beneficiary records must be legible, written in ink and include the following:

1. Name of the person making the entry;
2. Signature of the person making the entry;
3. Functional title of the person making the entry;
4. Full date of documentation; and
5. Supervisor review, if required.

Any error made by the staff in a beneficiary's record must be corrected using the legal method by drawing a line through the incorrect information, writing "error" next to the correction, and initialing the correction. Correction fluid must never be used in a beneficiary's records.

Components of Beneficiary Records

The beneficiary's case record must consist of the active beneficiary record and the agency's storage files or folders. The active record must contain, *at a minimum*, the following information:

1. Identifying information on the beneficiary that is recorded on a standardized form to include the following:

    a. Name;

    b. Home address;

    c. Home telephone number;

    d. Date of birth;

    e. Sex;

    f. List of current medications;

    g. Primary and secondary disability;

    h. Name and phone number of preferred hospital;

    i. Closest living relative;

    j. Marital status;

    k. Name and address of current employment, school, or day program, as appropriate;

    l. Date of initial contact;

    m. Court and/or legal status, including relevant legal documents, if applicable;

    n. Names, addresses, and phone numbers of other beneficiaries or providers involved with the beneficiary's Plan of Care (POC) including the beneficiary's primary or attending physician;

o. Date this information was gathered; and

p. Signature of the staff member gathering the information.

2. Documentation of the need for ongoing services;

3. Medicaid eligibility information;

4. A copy of assurances of freedom of choice of providers, beneficiary rights and responsibilities, confidentiality, and grievance procedures, etc. signed by the beneficiary;

5. Approved POC, and provider documents, including any revisions;

6. Complete Individualized Service Plan (ISP);

7. Copy of all critical incident reports, if applicable;

8. Formal grievances filed by the beneficiary;

9. Progress notes written at least monthly summarizing services and interventions provided and progress toward service objectives, as specified in the Service Documentation section;

10. Attendance records;

11. Copy of the beneficiary's behavior support plan, if applicable;

12. Documentation of all interventions (medical, consultative, environmental and adaptive) used to ensure the beneficiary's health, safety, and welfare;

13. Reason for case closure and any agreements with the beneficiary at closure;

14. Copies of all pertinent correspondence;

15. At least six months (or all information if services provided less than 6 months) of current pertinent information relating to services provided;

NOTE: Records older than six months may be kept in storage files or folders, but must be available for review.

16. Any threatening medical condition including a description of any current treatment

or medication necessary for the treatment of any serious or life threatening medical condition or any known allergies;

17. Monitoring reports of waiver service providers to ensure that the services outlined in the POC are delivered as specified;

18. Service logs describing all contacts, services delivered and/or action taken identifying the beneficiaries involved in service delivery, the date and place of service, the content of service delivery and the services relative to the POC;

19. A sign-out sheet that indicates the date and signature of the person(s) who viewed the record; and

20. Any other pertinent documents.

If the provider transports the beneficiary at any time, a separate record for each beneficiary transported must be in the vehicle whenever the beneficiary is being transported. At a minimum, this individual record should contain the following beneficiary information:

1. Name;

2. Telephone number;

3. Address;

4. Emergency contacts;

5. Medicaid and/or Medicare insurance number and any other insurance card number;

6. Current medications;

7. Physician's name, telephone number and address;

8. Preferred hospital;

9. Current medical conditions including allergies; and

10. Preferred religion (if stated).

After transportation has been provided, the beneficiary's transportation records must be returned to a secure, locked location in the provider agency. Beneficiary's transportation records must not be left in a vehicle.

Service Documentation

Support coordination agencies and direct service providers are responsible for documenting activities during the delivery of services. All documentation content and schedule requirements must be met by both support coordination agencies and direct service providers.

Required service documentation includes:

1. Service logs;
2. Progress notes;
3. Progress summaries;
4. Discharge summaries for transfers and closures; and
5. Individualized documentation.

NOTE: Direct service providers, who provide both waiver and state plan services, must maintain separate documentation for these services.

Service Logs

A service log provides a chronological listing of contacts and services provided to a beneficiary. It reflects the service(s) delivered and documents the service(s) billed.

Federal requirements for documenting claims require the following information be entered on the service log to provide a clear audit trail:

1. Name of beneficiary;
2. Name of provider and employee providing the service;
3. Service agency contact telephone number;
4. Date of service contact;
5. Start and stop time of service contact;

   NOTE: The electronic visit verification (EVV) system will be used to document the start/stop time of service contact. If there is no electronic clock in/out, then the

paper documentation identifying the exact start and stop times with the date of the service contact is required, including the worker's signature.

6. Purpose of service contact

    a. Personal outcomes addressed; and

    b. Other issues addressed;

7. Content and outcome of service contact; and

8. Place of service contact.

There must be case record entries corresponding to each recorded support coordination and direct service provider activity which relates to one of the personal outcomes.

The service log entries need not be a narrative with every detail of the circumstances; however, all case notes must be clear as to who was contacted and what activity took place. Logs must be reviewed by the supervisor to insure that all activities are appropriate in terms of the nature and time, and that documentation is sufficient.

Services billed must clearly be related to the current POC.

Each support coordination service contact is to be briefly defined (i.e., telephone call, face-to-face visit) with a narrative in the form of a progress note. This documentation should support justification of critical support coordination elements for prior authorization of service in Louisiana Service Reporting System (LaSRS).

Direct service providers must complete a narrative which reflects each entry into the payroll sheet and elaborates on the activity of the contact.

Progress Notes

Progress notes must be completed by both support coordinators and direct service providers at the time of each activity or service. Progress notes summarize the beneficiary's day-to-day activities and progress toward achieving their personal outcomes as identified in the approved POC. Progress notes must be of sufficient content to:

1. Reflect descriptions of activities, procedures, and incidents;

2. Give a picture of the service provided to the beneficiary;

3. Show progress towards the beneficiary's personal outcomes;

4. Record any change in the beneficiary's medical condition, behavior, or home situation which may indicate a need for reassessment and POC change;

5. Record any changes or deviations from the typical weekly schedule in the beneficiary's approved POC; and

6. Reflect each entry in the service log and/or timesheet.

Checklists alone are not adequate documentation for progress notes.

The following are examples of general terms, when used alone, are not sufficient and do not reflect adequate content for progress notes:

1. "Supported _____";

2. "Assisted _____";

3. "_____ is doing fine";

4. "_____ had a good day"; and

5. "Prepared meals".

Progress notes must be reviewed by the supervisor to ensure that all activities are appropriate in terms of the nature and time, and that documentation is sufficient.

Progress Summary

A progress summary is a synthesis of all activities for a specified period which address significant activities, progress toward the beneficiary's desired personal outcomes, and changes in the beneficiary's social history. This summary must be of sufficient detail and analysis to allow for evaluation of the appropriateness of the beneficiary's current POC, sufficient information for use by other support coordinators, direct service workers, or their supervisors, and evaluation of activities by program monitors.

Support coordinators and direct service providers may include the progress summary in the service log for this documentation requirement.

A progress summary must be completed at least every quarter for each beneficiary.

Discharge Summary for Transfers and Closures

A discharge summary is a synopsis of the beneficiary's progress prior to a transfer or closure. A discharge summary must be completed within 14 calendar days following a beneficiary's discharge.

Support coordinators and direct service providers may include the discharge summary in the service log for this documentation requirement.

Individualized Documentation

The support team must ensure that other documentation and data collection methods other than progress notes, progress summaries, and discharge summaries are considered so that appropriate measures are used to track the beneficiary's progress toward their goals and objectives as specified in the approved POC.

For persons with behavioral, psychiatric, or medical risk factors, individualized documentation must be utilized as a means of tracking each key area of risk. This documentation is required, but not limited to, beneficiaries with the following risk factors:

1. Seizure disorder and/or receiving seizure medication – Data forms used to track this information must include seizure reports. The support team may also need to consider assessing for the presence of side-effects of seizure medication on a monthly or quarterly basis;

2. A medical issue which is significantly affected by or has a significant effect upon one's weight – Such issues may include diabetes, cardiovascular issues, medication side-effects, or receiving nutrition via g-tube, peg-tube, etc. Data forms used to track this information must include weight logs. The support team may also need to consider tracking meal/fluid intake with a daily meal/fluid log, tracking frequency/consistency of bowel movements with a daily bowel log, and assessing for the presence of medication side-effects;

3. Medications which can have severe side effects or potentially cause death if the adherence to medication management protocols is not strictly followed. Data forms used to track this information must include an assessment for the presence of medication side-effects on a monthly or quarterly basis. The support team may also need to consider tracking meal/fluid intake with a daily meal/fluid log, and tracking frequency/consistency of bowel movements with a daily bowel log;

4. A psychiatric diagnosis and/or receiving psychotropic medication. Data forms used to track this information must include a psychiatric symptoms assessment. Based

on the beneficiary's presenting symptoms, antecedents, and psychotropic medication guidelines, the support team may also need to consider tracking meal/fluid intake with a daily meal/fluid log, tracking frequency/consistency of bowel movements with a daily bowel log, tracking frequency of menstrual cycles with a menstrual chart, tracking sleep patterns with a sleep log, tracking frequency/intensity of challenging behaviors with a challenging behavior chart, and assessing for the presence of medication side-effects; and

5. Challenging behaviors which are severe or disruptive enough to warrant a behavioral treatment plan. Data forms used to track this information must include behavioral incident reports. The support team may also need to consider tracking frequency/intensity of psychiatric symptoms with a psychiatric symptoms assessment, tracking frequency/consistency of bowel movements with a daily bowel log, tracking frequency of menstrual cycles with a menstrual chart, tracking sleep patterns with a sleep log, and assessing for the presence of medication side-effects.

The Individual and Family Support provider is responsible for collecting all required individualized documentation for the risk factors listed above and making it available to professionals, nursing, and medical personnel providing services to the beneficiary in order to facilitate quality of care. The data collection mechanism (e.g. the form or other collection method) related to these items must be submitted with the beneficiary's POC and, if altered, with any succeeding revisions.

Schedule of Required Documentation

SUPPORT COORDINATION AGENCIES AND DIRECT SERVICE PROVIDERS			
SERVICE LOG	PROGRESS NOTES	PROGRESS SUMMARY	CASE CLOSURE/TRANSFER
At time of activity	At time of activity	Between 6th and 9th month OR More frequently if indicated.	Within 14 days of discharge