



Welcome to Self Direction! We look forward to working with you, and we are thrilled that you have picked us as your fiscal employer agent.

As an FEA, we have been providing services to people with disabilities and the elderly for over forty years. It is our mission to help you live the life you want to live by supporting your choice of services, who provides them and when the services are provided. We use the word participant employer to refer to the person receiving services. The workers you hire are known as employees.

We are here to support you with employer responsibilities. This Welcome Packet contains resources for you to use to perform your employer responsibilities in the WI IRIS program. In addition, we have a website for you to access at www.outreachhealthwisconsin.com. Click on the Forms tab and then scroll down to review all the forms that are available.

Included in this packet are:

Employer Resource Guide – This guide details our processes and has information about employer and employee rules and regulations. We recommend reading the whole guide and referring to it when you have questions or need information.

Medicaid Fraud Handout – As a Participant Employer you are responsible for managing Medicaid funds. It is important to manage your budget correctly. This handout alerts you to behavior that is considered fraudulent.

Abuse Neglect Pamphlet – Knowing signs and symptoms of abuse, neglect and exploitation is important to prevention. If you are being mistreated it is important for you to tell someone right away. Your health and safety is the number one priority!

Employee Safety Pamphlet – Because your employee accesses our worker's comprehension policy, it is important for him/her to know safety protocol in the workplace. Please read this pamphlet and ask your employee to as well.

Privacy Rights and Responsibilities – As an FEA, we follow HIPAA guidelines to protect your health information. This handout explains how we can exchange health information and the choices you have for leasing health information.

Payroll Calendars – Please keep these calendars handy. Remember submitting time late may result in late pay for your employee. We have included two payroll calendars so you can give one to your employee.

We are here to assist you with employer tasks. If you need assistance, please call us at **877-901-5826** so we can help.

Lastly, we want to hear you feedback both good and when you are not satisfied with our services. Please contact us at **877-901-5826** or send an email to outreach.wi@outreachfiscalagent.com. We do want to know about any problems right away before they become bigger issues. Your feedback helps us improve.

Again, we look forward to working with you!



EMPLOYER RESOURCE GUIDE

WISCONSIN

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WELCOME!

WELCOME TO SELF-DIRECTION! WE ARE GLAD YOU HAVE CHOSEN US TO BE YOUR FISCAL EMPLOYER AGENT (FEA)! WE FIRMLY BELIEVES IN SELF-DIRECTED SERVICES BECAUSE IT ALLOWS PEOPLE TO HAVE MORE CONTROL AND CHOICE OVER THE SERVICES THEY RECEIVE, WHEN THEY ARE PROVIDED AND WHO PROVIDES THE SERVICES. BY SELF-DIRECTING YOUR SERVICES, YOU HAVE OPPORTUNITY TO LIVE THE LIFE YOU WANT TO LIVE.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS HANDBOOK IS TO HELP PARTICIPANTS AND THEIR EMPLOYEES UNDERSTAND THEIR ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE PROGRAM, OUR POLICIES AND PROCEDURES AND STATE AND FEDERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR BEING AND EMPLOYER.

THIS GUIDE IS MEANT TO BE A RESOURCE FOR YOU. IF IT DOES NOT ANSWER YOUR QUESTIONS, PLEASE CALL US TOLL FREE 877-901-5826 FOR ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE.

WHAT ARE SELF-DIRECTED SERVICES?

Self-Directed Services began in the 1970's, when people were being moved out of institutions and back into community life. It was founded on the belief that the person needing support and services knew what they needed better than anyone else, the decision to stay at home and in community life. Self-Directed Services respectfully recognizes the rights of people with disabilities and the elderly to live the life they want to live. Self-Directed Services gives the participant (person receiving services) choice, control and independence.

Using Self Directed Services, the participant:

- Is the employer
- Recruits, interviews and hires employees
- Trains the PHW to his or her care needs
- Schedules the employee
- Decides what approved tasks the employee will do and when the participant wants them done
- Manages the employee day to day
- Terminates the employee if they are not doing a good job

INVOLVED PARTIES

In the IRIS Waiver program, the person who self-directs his or her care is called the **Participant**. A participant is a "person receiving services" and is the employer of record. A participant can choose a **Personal Representative** to assist him/her with employer tasks. The representative is not the legal employer and cannot be a paid employee. An Employee works for the participant, **NOT** the FEA.

The **Consultant** determines the participant's eligibility for services and conducts an assessment to determine the participant's service needs. The Consultant will design a Plan of Care with the participant that identifies needed goods and services. The Consultant is also available to provide ongoing support to the participant and revises the Plan of Care if there is a change in a health situation.

As the FEA/FMS, we contract with the State of Wisconsin as a Fiscal Management Service provider (FMS). We set up the participant as the employer, process payroll for the participant's employees, provides reports to monitor service delivery and provides ongoing support with employer tasks. As the FEA/FMS, we support the employer with:

- Processing of employee paperwork.
- Determines employee eligibility including processing background checks.
- Collects and processes time sheets.
- Pay employees for time worked which includes processing taxes.
- Provides employer skills training.
- Broker and process workers' compensation and insurance.
- Produce monthly spending summaries and spending detail reports to track use of hours.

Other duties for each party are discussed throughout the guide. It is important to remember that the participant does not have to manage his/her services alone. The participant has lots of support including the representative, employee, Consultant and the FMS.

PARTICIPANT/EMPLOYER RESPONSIBILITIES

Because the participant is an employer all State and Federal employment laws, rules and regulations must be followed. They are as follows:

ALCOHOL AND DRUG FREE WORKPLACE

An employee using or having alcohol or any illegal drug, in any amount, while working, is NOT allowed. Being under the influence of alcohol and drugs while working risks the safety of the participant and employee. Violating this policy can result in termination for the employee.

EMPLOYEE RIGHTS

All employees have basic rights in the workplace. These include the right to privacy, fair compensation, and freedom from discrimination. A job applicant also has certain rights even prior to being hired as an employee. Those rights include the right to be free from discrimination based on age, gender, race, national origin, religion or sexual orientation during the hiring process. For example, a prospective employer cannot ask a job applicant if they are married during the hiring process. In most states, employees have a right to privacy in the workplace. For example, this right to privacy applies to the employee's personal possessions, including handbags, backpacks or briefcases.

Other important employee rights include:

- Right to be free from discrimination and harassment of all types;
- Right to a safe workplace free of dangerous conditions, toxic substances, and other potential safety hazards;
- Right to be free from retaliation for filing a claim or complaint against an employer (these are sometimes called 'whistleblower' rights);
- Right to fair wages for work performed.

TREATING EMPLOYEES CONSISTENTLY AND FAIRLY

As an employer, it is important to treat employees consistently and fairly. If an employee believes you are favoring another employee, also known as preferential treatment, it can cause resentment and low morale among employees. Unfair treatment of an employee could possibly result in a lawsuit, this is why it is very important for the employer to understand that treating employees fairly is absolutely necessary in the workplace.

As an employer, you pay unemployment benefits and taxes for your employee(s) to the state and federal government. An employee can file an unemployment claim if they believe they lost their job unfairly. The employer and the employee will have to complete paperwork that is reviewed by WI Department of Commerce. If the employee's claim is founded, the employee will receive unemployment payments. Because your employee's hourly wage cannot go over the Medicaid rate, your employee's wages may be reduced to allow for the higher unemployment rate (for example: no claim is 2.5%. A claim increases the rate to 8%). That is why it is important to be fair and consistent with all employees, even if they are family members.

Fair treatment consists of:

1. Spend time getting to know each employee and establishing a relationship with each. Everyone is different and you will learn each of their strengths.
2. Establish clear policies for lateness, attendance and other workplace issues. If someone is late to work more than one time what is your response? Your response should be consistent with each employee.
3. Give your employees regular feedback about the work they do both verbally and in writing. Giving feedback helps the employee know they are doing what you want them to do and will help them improve. If you have given verbal feedback to an employee about what you expect from them and the behavior continues, you may want to put your expectation in writing. If you need to dismiss them from employment at a later date you have documentation to use if the employee files for unemployment.
4. Staff should be aware that employee pay and tasks assigned are based on experience, not because of favoritism.
5. Expressing your appreciation for what employees do makes for happier employees! Compliment them on their performance.
6. Listen to an employee's concerns when they make you aware of possible favoritism among other employees and take the proper steps to correct the situation.

WORK PLACE HARASSMENT

As an employer, you have a responsibility to keep the work place free of harassment. Harassment goes against the basic standards of conduct between individuals and is prohibited by Title VII of the Civil Rights of 1964, the Equal Opportunity Commission and State regulations. The technical definitions are below:

HARASSMENT

Any verbal, physical or visual conduct or action that belittles or shows hostility or dislike towards any individual because of race, color, religion, gender, national origin, age, disability, physical features, creed, marital status, sexual orientation or status with regard to public assistance and which has the purpose or effect of creating an intimidating, hostile or offensive workplace, interferes with an individual's work performance or otherwise negatively affects an individual's employment opportunities.

SEXUAL HARASSMENT

Unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors and/or all other verbal, physical or visual conduct of a sexual or otherwise objectionable nature where submission is made explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of obtaining or continuing employment, or is used as the basis for making employment decisions, or has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with the individual's work performance, or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment. Sexual Harassment includes third-party situations in which an individual is offended by the sexual interaction, conduct or communication between others.

Employee's Responsibilities

An employee may at any time, file a complaint if he or she believes harassment has occurred with the State of Wisconsin Equal Rights Division or the United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. Retaliation or intimidation directed towards the employee by the employer once a complaint is made will not be tolerated and can result in penalties.

WORKERS COMPENSATION INSURANCE

As the FEA/FMS, we offer Workers Compensation to the participant's employees. This means the employee's medical costs are paid for if injured on the job. The employee may also be paid for time they cannot work, if injured on the job. If an employee is injured on the job, he or she MUST first report the injury or accident to the participant first. Then the employee should call the Employee Injury Line at 866-472-2297. Please call as soon as possible. If the employee waits too long to report the injury, the injury may not be covered by workers compensation. It is important to report all injuries, even if they are small, like a cut finger when preparing a meal. An injury, regardless if large or small must be reported.

It is also important to report injuries that occur out of work by calling the office right away. Precautions may need to be taken while working to avoid worsening the injury or risking the safety of the participant.

As the FEA/FMS, we provide the employer with employee training materials to promote a safe working environment. Encouraging the use of safety tips could help prevent injury to employer and employee.

WORKER INJURY REPORTING

Please follow these steps:

1. Get medical help if needed.
 - If the injury is serious and life-threatening, call 911.
 - If the injury needs medical treatment (but is not life-threatening), the employee should get to an urgent-care clinic or doctor's office. If the employee cannot get to a clinic or a doctor's office, go to the emergency room.
2. Call 866-472-2297. The employee must call as soon as the injury or illness happens, even if it doesn't seem serious.
3. Please tell the participant (employer) of the injury or illness before you leave work.
4. In addition, the employee must report injuries that occur away from the workplace to 866-472-2297. This is to ensure the employee's safety. We want to make sure that the injury will not worsen by working.
5. Drug Testing. The employee will be asked to take a routine drug test at the medical examination. This is to ensure that all workplace rules are followed.

WORK PLACE SAFETY

The participant and employee are responsible for:

- Maintaining a safe and healthy work environment.
- Following all federal, state, and local health and safety laws and requirements.
- Reading and understanding the employee training materials given to each employer.

Both the participant and employee should:

- Always follow correct practices and procedures so that injury, illness and damage to property is avoided. Please report any unsafe conditions immediately to the Consultant, Adult Protective Services or the authorities, when appropriate.

MEDICAID FRAUD

The monetary funds for services the participant receives come from the state and federal government. Intentional abuse of Medicaid funds is against the law. If a participant or employee is suspected of Medicaid fraud, it must immediately be reported to the State of Wisconsin and the FEA must be informed.

Examples of participant (employer) or employee fraud and abuse of Medicaid funds are:

- Recording and billing for tasks or procedures and time worked when they were not done
- Writing down more time than was actually worked on a time sheet
- Accepting pay for time that was not worked
- Changing another person's time sheet or paperwork
- Forging an employee's or participant's signature on a time sheet or paperwork
- Performing tasks that are not approved on the Plan of Care and recording it on a time sheet
- Suggesting or helping a participant get services or supplies that are not required for the person's disability
- A caregiver providing poor service to a participant and billing for the time.

- "Padding" time sheets... such as showing up late or leaving early and writing down more time than actually worked, or taking a break and not subtracting break time when the time is recorded

If you realize you have made a mistake on a time sheet, call the FEA/FMS right away. The FEA/FMS staff might be able to fix the error before they bill for the services. If not, they can fix the billing and note that a correction was made. A mistake is not fraud if it is reported right away.

If you think a participant, an employee or the FEA/FMS is suspect of fraud, please contact: WI Department of Justice at 800-488-3780 and the FEA/FMS or your Consultant.

ABUSE, NEGLECT AND EXPLOITATION

Wisconsin law protects disabled adults of any age from abuse, neglect, and exploitation as stated by the Wisconsin Attorney General. The law protects "vulnerable adults" and children from abuse, neglect and exploitation. A "vulnerable adult" is defined to be an elderly person or person with a developmental disabilities.

The different types of abuse are:

- **Physical Abuse** includes hitting, slapping, pinching, kicking and other forms of aggressive behavior. If an employee does something that causes physical pain, it may be physical abuse. For example, a participant spills his milk while eating. The employee slaps him.
- **Verbal Abuse** means any time a employee uses spoken or written words or gestures that are meant to insult, attack or make the participant feel bad. For example: you forget to take your pills and your employee says, "You are so stupid."
- **Psychological Abuse** happens if an employee uses actions or makes statements that are meant to humiliate, threaten or cause emotional harm. For example, your employee continually tells you, "You are worthless. You do not deserve me being nice to you."
- **Sexual Abuse** includes any unwanted sexual annoyance, touching, fondling or attack.
- If a participant feels uneasy about a sexual advancement it may be sexual abuse. For example, an employee fondles a participant when changing his/her clothes.
- **Neglect** means an employee is not meeting the participant's basic needs for food, hygiene, clothing or health maintenance. Neglect includes repeated acts of carelessness. For example, a participant is authorized to receive a bath three times a week and the caregiver has not given her one in two weeks.
- **Exploitation** happens when the employee lies or scares a participant in order to take or use property or money for him or herself. Examples are a caregiver telling a participant that they are taking his car to the shop and driving it around town for a few weeks, or convincing a participant to add an employee to her bank account.

If you feel like an employee is not treating you well or taking advantage of you, you should talk to them right away. This may keep the behavior from worsening.

- The participant should tell the employee the actions and behaviors he or she does not like.
- Tell the employee if the behavior does not stop right away her employment will be terminated

DO NOT put up with mistreatment. Protect yourself. Safety is the priority. If you feel you are being mistreated, call your IRIS Consultant or your FEA/FMS right away. If you feel threatened and may be harmed, call 911.

There are some things the participant can do to protect him or herself:

1. Check References for employees - even if the person seems nice! Three (3) references are recommended.
2. Let applicants know there is a background check - an abuser may change his/her mind with applying when they know this occurs.
3. Let the employee know from the start that abusive or unsafe behavior will not be tolerated. If such behavior occurs, the police WILL be called.
4. Make sure employee(s) know you are supported by family and a number of friends.
5. Solve problems early. Do not let emotions build.
6. Do not minimize employee behavior that you do not like or is uncomfortable.
7. Tell other people if you are feeling unsafe or threatened.
8. Do not think the situation will just go away. Deal with it right away.

HOW TO RECOGNIZE POTENTIAL ABUSE

- Does the employee ignore instructions and requests?
- Does the employee make mistakes and then blame other people?
- Does the employee ask personal questions and try to get information unrelated to care, such as your financial situation?
- Does the employee eat the participant's food without asking?
- Does the employee make unwanted and critical comments about the participant's appearance, weight, clothing, speech, eating habits, etc.?
- Is there less money than expected in the participant's wallet, purse or account?
- Are there unfamiliar charges in the participant's checking or credit card account?
- Does the employee attempt to control the participant's choices, such as what to wear or eat?

If the answer to any of these questions is "yes", there may be potential for abuse.

All persons involved in the life of the participant should be watchful of suspected abuse, neglect, exploitation, or self-neglect. If the participant tells of an incident of abuse or has concerns, the FEA/FMS expects that the employee will report it.

The following acts should be reported to the appropriate authorities immediately:

- Threatening or causing harm to a participant or a member of the participant's household with physical, sexual, mental abuse or coercion
- Exploiting a participant for financial gain or continuing to allow an employee to work who has exploited a participant for financial gain
- Theft of medication, money, property, supplies or equipment
- Failing to report a theft, as described in this section
- Allowing an employee who is under the influence of alcohol or drugs to work with a participant. Working with a participant who is under the influence of alcohol or drugs and the employee is unable to complete the job without jeopardizing participant safety.
- Violating, or knowingly allowing an employee to violate state or federal laws regulating prescription drugs and controlled substances, including forging prescriptions and unlawfully distributing prescriptions
- Performing, or allowing an employee to perform tasks beyond that employee's professional training
- Violating the disclosure of information provisions of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996
- Discriminating, or allowing an employee to discriminate, on the basis of race, religion, color, national origin, ancestry, or sexual orientation in the provision of care to a participant

Documents and Record-Keeping (online time entry/time sheets)



Participants and employees maintain weekly online time cards (or paper time sheet) for each participant receiving IRIS services. Online time cards and paper time sheets are **legal** documents that track actual hours worked. They must contain:

- Name of the participant and employee
- Days of the week and dates that services were provided
- Time in and time out (start and stop times)
- Service code from Individual Plan of Care
- Legal signature from participant and employee (paper time sheet only)
- Total hours worked

As the FEA/FMS, we will issue payment to the employee on behalf of the participant biweekly (every two weeks) following submission of accurate online time entries (or paper time sheet). Time cards must be received by midnight on the payroll due date listed on the payroll schedule. Submittal of work-time records after this deadline may result in a delay in payment, in which case payment may be issued the following week on a non-scheduled pay date or the next pay period, based on the circumstance.

Submitting time online is the best method of time entry. It is more efficient and accurate. Relying on faxing or the mail to submit time sheets may sometimes result in payment delays if not received on time.

Employees can make corrections to online time cards any time prior to the entry being reviewed and the correction can be approved by the participant. For paper time sheets, corrections can be made by drawing a single line through the error, entering the correct information nearby, and having both the employee and the participant initial the change.

Incorrect or incomplete submission of online time cards/paper time sheets will need to be resubmitted with corrections, which may result in **delay of pay**.

If you have any questions at all about time entry, please call the office. We want to make sure your employees are paid right and on time!

WORKING HOURS AND PAYROLL

It is important that employees work all hours as scheduled by the participant. Hours are not always guaranteed because a participant's health condition could change. An employee's position is classified as "temporary" because the work is not guaranteed. The participant will determine tasks that the employee will do and the work based on the participant's current Individual Plan of Care.



The FEA pays the employer and employee taxes. All employers are responsible for paying both federal and state taxes. This is calculated when the employee's wage is determined and is paid for out of the reimbursement rate for personal care or respite services. The FEA will calculate and deposit the employee's taxes as required by law.

The FEA issues pay on behalf of the participant through direct deposit to the employee's bank account or by pay card every other Friday, according to our Payroll Schedule. Paper checks may be issued but are discouraged because of unreliability of mail. Paystubs, which summarize the employees pay are sent to the employee's address on file. The participant also has access to pay information, through their online account.

W2's issued to all employees by the Federal date (often January 31) for the previous year.

TASK LIST

As the employer, you are responsible for keeping track of the tasks your employee performs weekly. As the FEA, we have designed an Employee Task Sheet for you to record tasks. Your Care Advisor may ask to see this form during their quarterly visit. Remember that the only tasks your employee can perform are those authorized on the Participants Individual Plan of Care.

CONFIDENTIALITY AND DISCLOSURE

Employees must keep all information concerning the participant's medical care and the services received confidential. This is true even if the employee is a family member! It is a violation of HIPPA (Health Information Privacy and Portability Act) to reveal any protected health information (PHI) about the participant to anyone without the participant's permission. Exceptions to confidentiality are made when reporting concerns of abuse, neglect or exploitation as required. This includes the following situations:



- If an employee is worried that a participant has threatened, or poses a threat to, the physical safety of another person, with intent the threat may be carried out
- The employee believes the participant is at risk of immediate harm
- The employee believes the participant is being abused, neglected or exploited

If a participant/employer has concerns that their employee has breached confidentiality, call your Consultant or your FEA to discuss. Terminating an employee for this violation is warranted. The employee is a mandatory reporter and must report any of the above to the appropriate authorities immediately. It is the law.

Notifications to Your FEA

The participant must let the FEA know within one (1) business day of the following:

- Changes in an employee's status
- If the participant terminates an employee
- If an employee resigns
- If an employee is charged with a felony
- If a participant is hospitalized and the dates
- If the participant loses Medicaid coverage
- A change in Personal Representative

Participants and employees must notify the FEA as soon as possible but no longer than (5) five days:

- Name change
- Address change
- Phone number change

The FEA is not responsible for sending mail or issuing checks with the wrong name on it, etc. if not informed of addresses changes.

TERMINATION OF SERVICES

Services may be terminated by the FEA or the participant.

By the FEA

The FEA may terminate the working relationship with a participant if the participant is not following state and federal regulations or the program processes or the FEA is worried that services are putting the participant's health and safety at risk.

The FEA will not terminate services without offering additional training, encouraging the use of a personal representative and talking with the participant's Consultant. The FEA will provide advance written notice of termination to the participant based on the FEA policy.

By the Participant

The participant may decide that the self-directed option is not for him. The participant may choose to terminate services at any time; however, 30-days prior notice is preferred. This allows the FEAs to pay the participant's employee(s).

Freedom of Choice and FEA Transfers

The FEA will work very hard to provide good customer service. If you are unhappy with our services, please let us know right away so we can fix the problem. Participants have the right to choose a provider agency. The participant can contact their Consultant if they wish to transfer to another agency. The FEA will send the appropriate documentation to the agency transferring too.

EMERGENCY PLANNING

Emergency planning is a good idea for everyone. Having a plan for dealing with different types of emergencies, such as: medical emergencies, hospitalizations, fires, power outages, severe weather, and other natural disasters help keep the participant safe and minimize any injury or damage.

THINGS TO CONSIDER WHEN MAKING A PLAN:

- Make a list of people to contact for each type of emergency.
- Make a plan on how to contact family and employees if there is a power outage or natural disaster.
- Make a list of medications and/or equipment to take if it's necessary to evacuate.
- Organize medical information, emergency contact information and, if applicable, living will information, and place it all together in an easy to access location.
- Store extra food and water in case of a severe weather emergency or other natural disaster.
- Have other items needed handy such as a flashlight, blankets, etc.

THINGS TO CONSIDER WHEN MAKING A PLAN (CONTINUED):

- Discuss with and include employees in emergency planning. It is helpful to keep emergency information near the telephone. Show the employee this list and talk about an emergency plan during orientation and training.
- In the event of an emergency review with your employee what they need to do, who should he or she call, or where should he or she take the participant?
- Some fire departments have special stickers to put in the participant's window to let them know of a disability. Then the firemen can plan for a special evacuation, if necessary.
- What are the evacuation routes and who should be called?

DCI

DCI is a secure website for participants and employees to enter work time for employees, to view reports that help you know budget spending and to print necessary forms. DCI is located on the FEA website www.outreachhealthwisconsin.com. You must set a password to login. If you do not have a login, please call us to set one up.

It is best to bookmark or save on your desktop, www.outreachhealthwisconsin.com so it is easy to get too. As your FEA, we will post messages on the website of things you need to know about so make sure you check it regularly. Accessing DCI allows you to:

- **Timecards:** Online time entry with participant approval provides is an easy way to enter time into our payroll system. The electronic time card also provides information on the status of all time and payroll entries for the year.
- **Reports:** There are a few reports located here that will help the participant know monthly spending. It is very important to not overspend, which the participant can avoid by not paying overtime.
- **Forms and Materials:** Employer and employee forms and FEA materials are stored here.

You will be given instructions on how to login to DCI and directions for entering time and viewing reports at enrollment. Directions are also available on the website.

COMPLIMENTS, COMPLAINTS AND GRIEVANCES



As the FEA, we want to hear from participants and employees alike about services provided. Making a phone call to tell us how we are doing, well or not so well, is always appreciated. Your feedback is important and helps improve what we are doing!

COMPLAINT AND GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE

If a participant or employee has a complaint about the services received from the FEA, please report it immediately. The earlier it is talked about the better, so things do not build up. A complaint may be made verbally, by calling, or in writing by email or letter.

As the FEA, we will respond to all complaints promptly. Our goal is to find a positive solution to resolve the problem. The complaint will be addressed within a maximum of five business days by the State Manager. If the participant is not satisfied with the resolution of the complaint, the next step is to talk to the next person in charge. The participant can ask the person working with them who that person is. The participant's complaint or grievance can go up the chain to the Chief Executive Officer to reach a solution, if needed.

If the participant feels that the FEA has not addressed the complaint to their satisfaction, a complaint may be filed with the Consultant.

A grievance should be filed if the participant feels their rights have been violated or FEA policy has not been followed in a situation. Grievances are fully investigated by the FEA administrative staff. Any grievance that is reported to the FEA will be investigated and resolved timely, you will be notified of the resolution.

INFORMATION FOR COMPLETING EMPLOYER TASKS

People who choose to self-direct their care have not been employers before. This section provides information how to interview, hire, train and manage employees. If hiring a family member, some of the information may not apply. For example, the participant may not interview a family member or get references because she knows them well.

There are other tasks as an employer that you will want to perform though if the employee is a family member. Because you are the employer you still need to treat the family member as an employee. It is sometimes hard to maintain employer boundaries with family members but it is important. Orienting and training them to tasks and treating them fairly and consistently is very important.

RECRUITING AND INTERVIEWING

Recruiting employees may be challenging. Finding a good caregiver that you trust is important. Ideas for recruiting or advertising are:

- Create an advertisement on a sheet of paper and hang it at the local job service/employment office, grocery store, laundromat, church, community college or university, social service agency, community

- Advertise in the local newspaper, weekly advertising guide or other newspapers. This sometimes costs money so investigate before you commit
- Advertise on Craig's list, use caution when using public sites, safety first

Call these places first, find out who to talk to and ask about their rules for posting flyers or placing an advertisement. Also, protect personal information when advertising. Include a phone number for the interested party to call but not your address. You can give more information about yourself when the interested person calls. Describe briefly what is needed.

Example:

Caregiver needed to assist with shopping, preparing meals and other light household tasks. M,W,F 10am-1pm.

CALL 555-555-1212 if interested.

- Spread the Word - Telling family, friends, and other participants that you are looking for an employee may help identify a worker. Sometimes other participants have employees who want to work more hours or who are willing to fill in.
- Let your Consultant know. He/She may know of other participant's employees who are looking for more hours.

SCREENING JOB APPLICANTS

It is illegal to ask people certain questions. The information learned can be used to discriminate against them. **Questions that cannot be asked when screening or interviewing an applicant:**

- How old are you?
- What is your native language?
- Are you married?
- Do you have any children?
- Have you ever been arrested?
- What church do you attend?
- What is your religion?
- Do you belong to any clubs or organizations?
- What is your credit rating?
- Do you own or rent your home?
- In what country were you born?
- When were you born?
- Do you have a disability or medical condition?
- Are you a republican or democrat?
- What are your family members' names?
- What is your race?

It is a good idea to talk with an applicant by phone before you interview them. You can tell them about the position and what you need from them. Letting them know the schedule, amount of hours and hourly pay rate may help the applicant decide if the job is right for them. Screening an applicant helps you and the applicant know whether you want to schedule an interview.

Go over the criteria for being an employee in the IRIS Program:

- Must be 18 years of old
- U.S. Citizen or legal alien authorized to work in the U.S.
- Submit to a background check and not have any barrable offenses
- Be able to communicate clearly with you

INTERVIEWING

An interview allows the participant/employer to meet the applicant and decide if she or he is the right person for the job.

It is best to schedule an interview in a place other than your home. This is for safety reasons. You also may want to bring another person with you to get their opinion.

Have a list of questions prepared that you want to ask and ask the same questions of each person. It helps to write down answers so you remember what they said. Open ended questions are encouraged. They are questions that cannot be answered with a "yes" or "no" and give you information about the candidate.

Sample Questions:

- What is an accomplishment you are proud of during the last few years?
- What interests you about this position?
- What are your career goals?
- What are your strengths and weaknesses?
- What are your interests?
- Tell them about what you need them to do...Are you comfortable with and can you perform these tasks (be honest with what you need them to do so they are not later surprised)?
- Ask specifics about their skills. For example, 'I need help making meals. How do you rate your cooking skills on a scale of 1 to 5?
- Make sure they can perform all tasks. While you cannot ask the candidate if they have a disability, you can ask, "Is there anything that keeps you from doing the job I described?"
- For health reasons, I cannot be around cigarette smoke. Are you a smoker?

If you have a pet, let them know to learn if they have allergies or are uncomfortable with it.

There are lots of ideas for questions on the internet if you want more ideas. It is also good to let them ask you questions about the job to improve their understanding of what you need.

There are lots of ideas for questions on the internet if you want more ideas. It is also good to let them ask you questions about the job to improve their understanding of what you need.

Signs to be concerned about:

There are things you may notice during an interview that make you uncomfortable. If you have feelings of uncertainty, it is a sure sign that you should not hire the person.

- They come late for the interview
- They do not make eye contact with you or do not seem to listen to you
- They are unkempt (hair dirty, clothes ragged and unclean)
- They ask you personal questions (do you live alone? What is your address?)
- They use inappropriate language
- They make comments about things that are offensive to you

Offering the position – Once interview is done, it is time to decide on the best candidate. Who is the best fit for you? When you offer the position, remind the candidate of the schedule, start date and rate of pay. Get their acceptance of the position before you tell them your address and where to report to work.

Set an appointment to complete employee paperwork and remind them what they need to bring to the appointment. Provide them with the "List of Acceptable Documents" that is in the I-9 packet you will be filling out. All documents must be UNEXPIRED documents. You cannot ask them to bring any particular documents, they can offer which ones they choose to present.

- Choose from "List of Acceptable Documents" either List "A" OR Lists "B" and "C".
- Social Security Card (for payroll)
- Voided Check for direct deposit

BACKGROUND CHECKS

Wisconsin requires a national background check, an abuse registry check and an Office of the Inspector General check for each employee. Applicants need to give permission for the FEA to conduct a criminal background check. A Consent Form is in the New Employee Packet. If an applicant has a history of Neglect, Abuse or Exploitation, they cannot be hired, which may eliminate some applicants.

The FEA will review the background check once received. It will be compared to the State's list of barrable offenses. The FEA will let the employer know when their employee can begin work. If the employee has a barring offense, the FEA will call the employer and send the background check to the employer. The employee has a right to see what is listed and can grieve the hiring decision.

Employees who have barring offenses older than ten years may be hireable. The Employer needs to complete a Risk Assessment that the FEA provides. The assessment is sent to the Consultant.

The background check is highly confidential and once reviewed should be shredded or put in a very secure place. It is not the employees to keep although they may view it. It is the property of the employer.

An employee CANNOT work without a background screening. A background check will be completed every two years. Employees are also expected to inform the employer if they are charged with a felony between checks. The employer must inform the FEA of the charges.

HIRING EMPLOYEES

Because the Participant is the employer, he or she is responsible for hiring and completing paperwork for new employees. The paperwork must be completed before an employee can begin work. The packet contains both federal and state forms. Some of the forms need the employer's signature so please read through them carefully.

The FEA will assist the employer if they need help with any of the employment forms. In addition, each employee must complete a few trainings before they can begin work. The training is for your safety and a requirement of the FEA's safety program. Back Safety; Infection Control; and HIPAA. They can be found on the FEA website and are included in the New Employee Packet. The employee will also receive a "Signs and Symptoms of Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation" brochure and a "Preventing Medicaid Fraud" handout.

All of the forms must be completed accurately and returned to the FEA for processing and the eligibility checks completed before an employee can begin work. The employer will be contacted when the employee can begin work.

New Employee Packets

All employment forms, including a complete Employee Enrollment and Hiring Packet are located on the website. You can also call the FEA office to have a packet mailed to you, if needed.

Completing the Employee Packet

As the employer, the participant is required to ensure the employee packet is completed. Please double check that the packet is filled out completely. There are directions in the packet on how to fill out each form. Incomplete packets will be returned to the participant and may delay the employee starting work.

An employee cannot begin work until each form in the packet has been completed and the Background Clearance received. The FEA will notify you in writing when your employee can begin work. Hours worked prior to receiving approval will not be paid.

REMEMBER: Contact the FEA if you need help completing a packet, if you are having problems with an employee or if there are any changes for employees.

ORIENTATION AND TRAINING

On the employee's first day of work an orientation will be presented, to explain the position and discuss your expectations. Give the employee a tour of the house, show them where items are that they will need to use are located and outline job duties.

It is important to:

- Be very clear about job duties.
- Organize paperwork, training materials, etc.
- Prepare: If the employee will be grocery shopping, think about how to get groceries, what you need them to buy, how they will pay for groceries, the need to keep receipts, where to shop, etc.
- Set the work schedule.
- Identify house rules they need to know about.
- Let them know about how to dress for the job.
- Let them know consequences if they are late or do not show for work.
- Give a tour so the employee knows where supplies are located.
- Tell the employee about any areas of the home that are off limits.
- Show the employee where emergency exits are and where the fire extinguisher is located.
- Identify where emergency numbers are located and explain what to do in an emergency situation.
- Explain the participant's disability – is there anything specific the employee should know (i.e., food allergies, blood sugar issues, forgetfulness?)

Protecting the health and safety of the participant is essential. Below are important orientation topics to discuss with a new employee:

- Review safety procedures for completing lifts and transfers.
- Discuss safety guidelines for any disability-related equipment the employee will be expected to use.
- Review safety guidelines for any household appliances or equipment the employee will be expected to use.
- Discuss emergency protocol.
- If the participant is not able to open the door, how will the employee get in?
- Remind of the importance of washing hands thoroughly before preparing food, and before and after personal care duties.
- Discuss the use of plastic gloves and where they are stored if preferred. Let him or her know if there is a sharps container and the plan for disposing sharps.

Be clear with expectations:

- Explain your rules regarding use of the phone, car, washing machine, computer/printer and eating the participant's food. State these rules clearly at orientation. It is always better to state the rules than to wait until after something has happened.
- Tell the employee the rate of pay, explain when time sheets are due and when the employee will be paid. The rate of pay is identified on the Employer- Employee Agreement.
- Let the employee know your response to poor performance like being late for shifts, not completing job tasks, etc. That way they know what to expect and they are not surprised by your response.
- Remind the employee of the importance of confidentiality. What the participant (employer) says and does while the employee works should remain confidential. The help being provided by the employee is personal and should not to be discussed with friends, family members or other individuals they may work for. The employee should be reminded that violating confidentiality can be grounds for termination. Having the employee read HIPAA guidelines when they begin work will help familiarize them with the law.

Confirm the Work Schedule

The work schedule helps the employee know what days of the week and times he or she needs to work. The Care Advisor confirms the schedule with the participant and any changes in schedule must be approved by the Care Advisor.

If the employee wants to take time off what procedures must be followed? It is not unusual for an employee to be sick or want vacation. For this reason, it is good to have a back-up employee.

A back-up employee is an employee who is paid for working when your regularly scheduled employee is unavailable. If you have two employees, they can be back-up for each other.

Record Keeping

- The employee is expected to document work time on a time sheet (online or paper).
- The employee will also keep a daily log of tasks completed. This documentation can be helpful to show that the tasks listed on the Individual Plan of Care are being completed.
- The employee should report any critical incidences to the Care Advisor immediately and document what occurred,

MANAGING EMPLOYEES

Treat employees how you would like to be treated. This is called mutual respect. Managing and supervising employees requires that the participant be direct with communication, create a good working relationship, give positive and constructive feedback, deal with conflict and evaluate the performance of the employee. How the participant manages and supervises employees affects how long they will work, how happy they are working and the quality of the services they provide.

Working with an employee that provides in-home services is different from other working relationships. Most other employer/employee relationships do not involve such personal contact. In order to be a good supervisor and be sure that care needs are being met, the participant will have to be direct with communication and assertive. This means the participant will have to be comfortable expressing needs, preferences and how he or she wants things done. It is sometimes challenging to be direct and assertive with family members who are employees because of the existing relationship. The participant or the participant's legal guardian is the employer though and the family member needs to respect that. The same is true if the employee is a friend.

How the participant communicates with the employee is a big part of the success of the employer-employee relationship. Being assertive and direct with communication means:

- Being respectful
- Explaining care needs
- Being clear with what you like and dislike
- Expressing thoughts, opinions, and appreciation

Another good communication strategy is to use "I statements" to give feedback to an employee. For example, "when you do _____, I feel _____." This communicates the effect of the employee's behavior on you and does not personalize the feedback.

SUPERVISING OTHERS

Being a supervisor involves teaching and coaching the employee. This will help the employee to do a good job. If the employee is doing the job well, compliment him or her. If they are not doing the job right, the participant needs to give the employee suggestions for what they could do differently to make it better.

Feedback about how the employee is doing should be specific. The best kind of feedback is positive feedback. Complimenting the employee, thanking him or her and showing appreciation will keep the employee's respect. If the participant is unhappy with how the employee is doing something, tell or show the employee how to do the task differently. For example, "This meal is so good. Will you make it again?" or "I feel safer when you grab onto my belt to help me walk."

SUPERVISING OTHERS (CONTINUED)

The participant/employer tries to:

- Get to know the employee.
- Create a positive work atmosphere.
- Indicate belief (confidence) in the employee.
- Explain the rules clearly and expect they are followed.
- Explain the consequences of breaking the rules.
- Be consistent in how the participant responds to each employee.
- Avoid demanding or commanding. Ask by saying "please".

CREATING A GOOD WORKING ENVIRONMENT

Most employees stay with a job because they like who they are working with and the job is rewarding. Below are some ideas for creating a good working environment:

- Treat employees with kindness, fairness and respect.
- Be constructive with feedback (focus on the behavior, not the person).
- Keep communication open.
- Discuss problems as they arise.
- Avoid taking out frustrations on the employee.
- Use a sense of humor.
- Be flexible when possible (If the employee asks to come in a few minutes late because they have something important to do).
- Express appreciation for the work the employee is doing.
- Check in with the employee about how he or she likes the job. If the employee is unhappy, you can talk about it with them.

A positive work environment will help the employee be happy, productive and motivated to work. Good communication between the participant and employee is the key to a good working relationship. If the employee is happy working with you he/she will stay longer and do a better job.

RESOLVING CONFLICT

Conflict is a natural part of any relationship. People are different from each other which is why conflict arises. Conflict itself is not a problem. It is how people deal with the conflict that is the problem. Most people are uncomfortable with conflict so they avoid it. That is the worst thing to do! It is best to deal with problems as they come up. Remember to keep emotions in control. If the employee has done something that makes you angry, wait until you cool off to discuss.

When resolving conflict, it helps to use a step-by-step process to resolve the problem.

1. Identify the Problem

You may have a problem with something the employee is doing but they do not know it, like playing the music too loudly when cleaning. The employee may have a problem with you that you need to know about. For example, the employee thinks you can do more to help prepare a meal than you do.

2. Define the Problem

Ask open-ended questions and use active listening to get a better understanding and definition of the problem. Try to identify whose responsibility it is to solve this problem?

Examples include: A employee who listens to music when cleaning is the participant's problem because the employee cannot hear when the participant might need him or her. It is also irritating to the participant. The employee is frustrated because she thinks the participant could help more when making meals. Even though the participant is receiving in-home services, she should always try to do tasks that she can do. This is the employee's problem.

When solving problems, each person involved should have input, but whoever 'owns' the problem should make the final decision.

3. Generate Solutions

Everyone involved should suggest solutions. Do not criticize any suggestions at this step. Think of as many ideas as possible. Write them all down, no matter what it is. The participant decides on an acceptable music level, or asks the caregiver to wear headphones, if safe to do so. The employee identifies tasks the participant can do to help and includes them more in the meal making process.

4. Discussion and Evaluation

Discuss the positives and negatives of each solution suggested. Writing out a list of the good and bad can help in the evaluation process.

5. Select a Solution

Decide on the solution that will best solve the problem.

6. Make a Plan

Agree on who will do what, where, when, and how to solve the problem.

7. Evaluate the Solution

Set a date and time to discuss whether the solution is working and revise the plan as needed.

By facing problems right away, working relationships can be strengthened and improved. Solving problems builds trust.

CORRECTING THE ACTION OF EMPLOYEES

When an employee is not following the participant's work rules or not performing tasks correctly, it is important to give feedback. Constructive feedback, not critical, is best. Constructive feedback is about performance and behavior and is not about the person.

For example:

- Constructive: "You were late for work. I need you to be on time because I cannot get out of bed without you."
- Critical: "You are very irresponsible."

Using a 3-step process called "progressive discipline" to help employees understand that their work must be improved or corrected. The steps are:

1. Verbal warning
2. Written warning
3. Job termination

This process gives the employee opportunity to improve at each level. If they do not and the problem continues the next level is used. If there is still no improvement, the participant will need to think about whether he or she wants them to continue working.

Put the feedback in writing (even if a verbal warning). The employee cannot deny that they heard the feedback if they sign a note. The documentation also helps if the employee later files for unemployment.

When giving feedback, it is also important to identify what the employee can do to improve. The problem solving steps explained above may be helpful to use.

PAY REMINDERS

Paying employees accurately and timely is most important. The FEA relies on the participant to make sure time sheets are submitted on schedule.

- Pay periods are every two weeks.
- A pay period begins on a Sunday (12am) and ends on a Saturday (11:59pm).
- Time sheets are due according to the payroll calendar. Entering time via the web portal or by phone can be entered daily BUT must be entered by the date on the payroll calendar.
- Late time sheets may result in late pay for the employee.
- Paydays are every other Friday.
- Both pay periods and paydays are identified on the pay schedule which you receive at enrollment. It is also located at www.outreachhealthnorthcarolina.com.
- If an employee quits, the final check will be paid according to the pay schedule.
- When an employee is terminated (fired), wages owed will be paid within three working days of termination (not including weekends and holidays).

- An employee will be paid within three working days if an employee no longer works because the participant is not receiving fiscal services through the FEA.
- An employee will not be paid for hours worked or tasks performed that are not authorized on the Care Plan. If the participant has the employee work hours that are not authorized on the care plan or do tasks that are not approved, he or she may be responsible for payment.
- Over time pay must be authorized by the Care Advisor. Over time pay leads to over spending of the participant's budget. It is important to closely manage hours so the participant is not left with service.

If the FEA makes a mistake with paying an employee, PLEASE let us know right away. We will fix the pay immediately.

Remember that the FEA is not the employer. The participant or the legal guardian is the employer and may be responsible for the employee's pay if the budget associated with the care plan is not managed properly.

TERMINATING DIRECT SERVICE WORKERS

A employee may choose to end their employment with the participant, or vice versa. If an employee gives notice, ask them to give you enough time to find another employee. A two week notice is ideal. The employee leaving will be paid for hours worked according to the payroll calendar. A final time sheet must be submitted within two (2) business days of the last date of employment to the FEA so that the employee receives payment, by law.

If the participant is considering terminating an employee for poor performance, let the FEA know right away. Staff can support you and walk you through the termination steps. When terminating, it is best to:

- State the reasons for termination clearly. Identify the behavior that is not acceptable.
- Have another person there if the employee might be angry or put the participant's safety at risk
- Call the person and terminate, if possible.
- Have a backup employee or new employee ready to start work
- It is illegal to threaten or withhold payment of wages, even if the participant does not like the work the employee is doing.

Employment should be terminated immediately if the employee has:

- Stolen from the participant
- Abused the participant physically or mentally
- Threatened to harm the participant
- Broken confidentiality

Any actions that are against the law should be reported to the police **immediately**.

NOTICE OF PRIVACY PRACTICES

As the FEA, we are required by law to maintain the privacy of the participant's health information. We are also responsible for giving the participant information about the company's privacy practices and legal duties concerning health information. Our Privacy Practices follow:

Purpose

To identify the criteria for determining when information held by Acumen should be treated as Protected Health Information (PHI) so that Acumen workforce members may abide by the requirements set forth by the HIPAA Privacy Rule (45 CFR 164.508) as well as policies developed by Acumen.

Procedure

As the FEA, we will treat PHI as any information that relates to a program participant's health condition, identifies a program participant, or for which there is reasonable basis to believe the information can be used to identify the program participant, and limit the use and disclosure of such information.

Protected Health Information (PHI)

"Protected health information" is any health information maintained by Acumen that is individually identifiable except: (a) employment records held by Acumen in its role as an employer; and, (b) information regarding a person who has been deceased for more than fifty (50) years.

"Individually identifiable health information" means any health information, including demographic and genetic information, whether oral or recorded in any form or medium, including demographic information collected from an individual, that:

1. Is created or received by a health care provider, health plan, employer, or health care clearinghouse; and
2. Relates to the past, present, or future physical or mental health or condition of a program participant; the provision of health care to a program participant; or the past, present, or future payment for the provision of health care to a program participant; and
3. Identifies the program participant; or with respect to which there is a reasonable basis to believe the information can be used to identify the program participant.



What is Medicaid Fraud?

Medicaid fraud involves knowingly misrepresenting the truth about services provided.

Fraud includes:

- * Abuse of Medicaid dollars resulting in increased costs.
- * Waste which is overusing resources and receiving inaccurate payments for services.

The following are typical schemes used to defraud the Medicaid program:

Billing for Services Not Provided

A caregiver records time worked for services not performed, such as recording time worked preparing and cooking a meal for a participant when the caregiver did not.

Doubling Billing

A participant approves time worked for two caregivers at the same time or approves time worked for a caregiver when the participant was in the hospital.

Billing for Phantom Visits

A participant falsely bills the Medicaid program for caregiver visits that never take place.

Billing for More Hours Than Worked

Inflating the amount of time a caregiver spends with the participant, for example submitting a time sheet that records the caregiver having worked five hours in a day when the caregiver actually worked three.

Unapproved Tasks

Asking a caregiver to perform tasks, like walking a dog, that is not an approved Medicaid task and submitting the time spent on a time sheet.

Non-Eligible Employee

Submitting a time sheet using the name of an employee who is approved to work but a different person actually did the work and receives payment.

Committing Fraud is a Crime. Consequences: Those committing Medicaid fraud can be charged with a felony or misdemeanor and If convicted, they will be required to pay back all money received falsely, and possibly serve time in prison. If you recognize that you have made a mistake on a time sheet, call right away so it can be corrected: [877.901.5826](tel:877.901.5826)

If you are concerned that fraud is occurring, call the WI Department of Justice at [1.800.488.3780](tel:1.800.488.3780) and inform your FEA at [877.901.5826](tel:877.901.5826).

SIGNS OF ABUSE, NEGLECT, AND EXPLOITATION

The law protects the health and safety of “vulnerable adults” and children from abuse, neglect, and exploitation. It is important for participants and employees to know signs and symptoms of abuse, neglect and exploitation for health and safety reasons.

A vulnerable adult is someone over the age of 65 with a long-term disability. If you have concerns that a “vulnerable adult” or child is being harmed, please report it right away.



www.outreachhealthwisconsin.com
outreach.wi@outreachfiscalagent.com
1-877-901-5826

What is Abuse, Neglect, & Exploitation?

ABUSE is the willful infliction of injury, unreasonable confinement, intimidation, or punishment which results in physical harm, pain or mental anguish. It also includes the deprivation of food, water, shelter, etc. (Includes emotional, physical and sexual abuse).

NEGLECT is the refusal or failure to fulfill any part of a person’s obligations to another person, such as the provision of food, clothing, medicine, comfort, or personal safety.

FINANCIAL OR MATERIAL ABUSE or exploitation is the illegal or improper use of a person’s funds, property, or assets.

SELF-NEGLECT is an adult’s inability, due to physical or mental impairment or diminished capacity, to perform essential self-care tasks including providing for one’s own food, clothing, shelter, and medical care. Choice of lifestyle or living arrangement is not, in itself, evidence of self-neglect.



WHAT IS ABANDONMENT?

“Abandonment” is when a person or agency with a duty to care for a vulnerable adult or child acts (or fails to act) in a way that leaves the vulnerable adult unable to get needed food, clothing, shelter, or health care.

INDICATORS OF ABUSE, NEGLECT, OR EXPLOITATION

The following descriptions are not necessarily proof of abuse, neglect, or exploitation. But maybe clues that a problem exists, and that a report needs to be made to law enforcement or Adult Protective Services or Child Protective Services.

To report concerns of Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation, contact the Department of Social Services in the county in which you live. If the vulnerable adult is in immediate danger, please call 911

BEHAVIORAL SIGNS

- Fear
- Anxiety
- Agitation
- Acting out
- Anger
- Isolation/withdrawal
- Depression
- Contradictory statements
- Implausible stories
- Hesitation to talk openly
- Confusion or disorientation

PHYSICAL SIGNS

- Forced isolation
- Skin discoloration
- Sunken eyes or cheeks
- Pain from touching
- Soiled clothing or bed
- Inappropriate administration of medication
- Injury that has not been cared for properly
- Injury that is inconsistent with explanation for its cause
- Cuts, puncture wounds, burns, bruises, welts
- Frequent use of hospital or health care/doctor shopping
- Lack of necessities such as food, water, or utilities
- Dehydration or malnutrition without illness-related cause
- Lack of personal effects, pleasant living environment, personal items

FINANCIAL ABUSE

- Unexplained sudden transfer of assets,
- Providing unnecessary services,
- A complaint of financial exploitation,
- Unexplained missing funds or valuables
- Providing substandard care
- Unpaid bills despite having enough money
- Sudden changes in bank account or banking practice
- Adding additional names on a bank signature card
- Unapproved withdrawal of funds using an ATM card
- Sudden changes in a will or other financial documents
- Forged signature for financial transactions or for the titles of property
- Sudden appearance of previously uninvolved relatives claiming their rights to a person’s affairs and possessions
- Unexplained withdrawal of a lot of money by person accompanying the victim

Your Information. Your Rights. Our Responsibilities.

This notice describes how medical information about you may be used and disclosed and how you can get access to this information. **Please review it carefully.**

You have the right to:

Your Rights

- Get a copy of your paper or electronic medical record
- Correct your paper or electronic medical record
- Request confidential communication
- Ask us to limit the information we share
- Get a list of those with whom we've shared your information
- Get a copy of this privacy notice
- Choose someone to act for you
- File a complaint if you believe your privacy rights have been violated

➤ *See page 2 for more information on these rights and how to exercise them*

Your Choices

You have some choices in the way that we use and share information as we:

- Tell family and friends about your condition
- Provide disaster relief
- Include you in a hospital directory
- Provide mental health care
- Market our services and sell your information
- Raise funds

➤ *See page 3 for more information on these choices and how to exercise them*

Our Uses and Disclosures

We may use and share your information as we:

- Treat you
- Run our organization
- Bill for your services
- Help with public health and safety issues
- Do research
- Comply with the law
- Respond to organ and tissue donation requests
- Work with a medical examiner or funeral director
- Address workers' compensation, law enforcement, and other government requests
- Respond to lawsuits and legal actions

➤ *See pages 3 and 4 for more information on these uses and disclosures*

Your Rights

When it comes to your health information, you have certain rights.

This section explains your rights and some of our responsibilities to help you.

Get an electronic or paper copy of your medical record

- You can ask to see or get an electronic or paper copy of your medical record and other health information we have about you. Ask us how to do this.
- We will provide a copy or a summary of your health information, usually within 30 days of your request. We may charge a reasonable, cost-based fee.

Ask us to correct your medical record

- You can ask us to correct health information about you that you think is incorrect or incomplete. Ask us how to do this.
- We may say “no” to your request, but we’ll tell you why in writing within 60 days.

Request confidential communications

- You can ask us to contact you in a specific way (for example, home or office phone) or to send mail to a different address.
- We will say “yes” to all reasonable requests.

Ask us to limit what we use or share

- You can ask us **not** to use or share certain health information for treatment, payment, or our operations. We are not required to agree to your request, and we may say “no” if it would affect your care.
- If you pay for a service or health care item out-of-pocket in full, you can ask us not to share that information for the purpose of payment or our operations with your health insurer. We will say “yes” unless a law requires us to share that information.

Get a list of those with whom we’ve shared information

- You can ask for a list (accounting) of the times we’ve shared your health information for six years prior to the date you ask, who we shared it with, and why.
- We will include all the disclosures except for those about treatment, payment, and health care operations, and certain other disclosures (such as any you asked us to make). We’ll provide one accounting a year for free but will charge a reasonable, cost-based fee if you ask for another one within 12 months.

Get a copy of this privacy notice

- You can ask for a paper copy of this notice at any time, even if you have agreed to receive the notice electronically. We will provide you with a paper copy promptly.

Choose someone to act for you

- If you have given someone medical power of attorney or if someone is your legal guardian, that person can exercise your rights and make choices about your health information.
- We will make sure the person has this authority and can act for you before we take any action.

File a complaint if you feel your rights are violated

- You can complain if you feel we have violated your rights by contacting us using the information on page 1.
- You can file a complaint with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Office for Civil Rights by sending a letter to 200 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20201, calling 1-877-696-6775, or visiting www.hhs.gov/ocr/privacy/hipaa/complaints/.
- We will not retaliate against you for filing a complaint.

Your Choices

For certain health information, you can tell us your choices about what we share. If you have a clear preference for how we share your information in the situations described below, talk to us. Tell us what you want us to do, and we will follow your instructions.

In these cases, you have both the right and choice to tell us to:

- Share information with your family, close friends, or others involved in your care
- Share information in a disaster relief situation
- Include your information in a hospital directory

If you are not able to tell us your preference, for example if you are unconscious, we may go ahead and share your information if we believe it is in your best interest. We may also share your information when needed to lessen a serious and imminent threat to health or safety.

In these cases we *never* share your information unless you give us written permission:

- Marketing purposes
- Sale of your information
- Most sharing of psychotherapy notes

In the case of fundraising:

- We may contact you for fundraising efforts, but you can tell us not to contact you again.

Our Uses and Disclosures

How do we typically use or share your health information?

We typically use or share your health information in the following ways.

Treat you

- We can use your health information and share it with other professionals who are treating you.

Example: A doctor treating you for an injury asks another doctor about your overall health condition.

Run our organization

- We can use and share your health information to run our practice, improve your care, and contact you when necessary.

Example: We use health information about you to manage your treatment and services.

Bill for your services

- We can use and share your health information to bill and get payment from health plans or other entities.

Example: We give information about you to your health insurance plan so it will pay for your services.

continued on next page

How else can we use or share your health information? We are allowed or required to share your information in other ways – usually in ways that contribute to the public good, such as public health and research. We have to meet many conditions in the law before we can share your information for these purposes. For more information see: www.hhs.gov/ocr/privacy/hipaa/understanding/consumers/index.html.

Help with public health and safety issues

- We can share health information about you for certain situations such as:
 - Preventing disease
 - Helping with product recalls
 - Reporting adverse reactions to medications
 - Reporting suspected abuse, neglect, or domestic violence
 - Preventing or reducing a serious threat to anyone’s health or safety

Do research

- We can use or share your information for health research.

Comply with the law

- We will share information about you if state or federal laws require it, including with the Department of Health and Human Services if it wants to see that we’re complying with federal privacy law.

Respond to organ and tissue donation requests

- We can share health information about you with organ procurement organizations.

Work with a medical examiner or funeral director

- We can share health information with a coroner, medical examiner, or funeral director when an individual dies.

Address workers’ compensation, law enforcement, and other government requests

- We can use or share health information about you:
 - For workers’ compensation claims
 - For law enforcement purposes or with a law enforcement official
 - With health oversight agencies for activities authorized by law
 - For special government functions such as military, national security, and presidential protective services

Respond to lawsuits and legal actions

- We can share health information about you in response to a court or administrative order, or in response to a subpoena.
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Our Responsibilities

- We are required by law to maintain the privacy and security of your protected health information.
- We will let you know promptly if a breach occurs that may have compromised the privacy or security of your information.
- We must follow the duties and privacy practices described in this notice and give you a copy of it.
- We will not use or share your information other than as described here unless you tell us we can in writing. If you tell us we can, you may change your mind at any time. Let us know in writing if you change your mind.

For more information see: www.hhs.gov/ocr/privacy/hipaa/understanding/consumers/noticepp.html.

Changes to the Terms of this Notice

We can change the terms of this notice, and the changes will apply to all information we have about you. The new notice will be available upon request, in our office, and on our web site.

Original Effective Date: 11/06/03 Rev. 09/21/13; Rev. 09/01/2017

This Notice of Privacy Practices applies to the following organizations.