

## RECORD KEEPING

### Components of Record Keeping

All provider records must be maintained in an accessible, standardized order, and format, at the office site in the Louisiana Department of Health's (LDH) administrative region where the recipientmember resides. The provider 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 recipientmember served and the provision of services.

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

### Retention of Records

Administrative, personnel and recipientmember records must be maintained for whichever of the following time frames is longer:

- Until records are audited and all audit questions are answered; or
- Six years from the date of the last payment period.

**NOTE:** Upon provider closure, all provider records must be maintained according to applicable laws, regulations and the above record retention requirements, and copies of the required documents transferred to the new agency.

### Confidentiality and Protection of Records

All records, including administrative and recipientmember records, must be the property of the provider and secured against loss, tampering, destruction or unauthorized use. Employees of the provider must not disclose or knowingly permit the disclosure of any information concerning the

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provider, the recipientmember or their families, directly or indirectly, to any unauthorized person. The provider must safeguard the confidentiality of any information that might identify the recipientmembers or their families. The information may be released only under the following conditions:

- Court order;
- RecipientMember's written informed consent for release of information;
- Written consent of the individual to whom the recipientmember's rights have been devolved when the recipientmember has been declared legally incompetent; or
- Compliance with the Federal Confidentiality Law of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Patients Records (42 CFR, Part 2).

Upon request, a provider must make available information in the case records to the recipientmember 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 recipientmember, that information may be withheld from the recipientmember, except under court order.

The provider may charge a reasonable fee for providing the above records. This fee 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 of the provider's services, or similar educational purposes, if names are deleted and other similar identifying information is disguised or deleted. Any electronic communication containing recipientmember specific identifying information sent by the provider to another agency, or to LDH, must comply with regulations of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) and be sent securely via an encrypted messaging system. A system must be maintained that provides for the control and location of all recipientmember records.

**NOTE:** Under no circumstances should providers allow staff to take recipientmember's case records from the office.

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### Review by State and Federal Agencies

Providers must make all administrative, personnel and recipient/member records available to LDH, or its designee, and appropriate state and federal personnel at all times. Providers must always safeguard the confidentiality of recipient/member information.

### Member Records

Providers must have a separate written record for each recipient/member served by the provider. For the purposes of continuity of care/support and for adequate monitoring of progress toward outcomes and services received, service providers must have adequate documentation of services offered and provided to recipient/members they serve. This documentation is an on-going chronology of activities undertaken on behalf of the recipient/member.

Providers shall maintain case records that include, at a minimum:

- Name of the individual;
- Dates and time of service;
- Assessments;
- Copy of the treatment plans, which include at a minimum:
  - Goals and objectives, which are specific, measureable, action oriented, realistic and time-limited;
  - Specific interventions;
  - Service locations for each intervention;
  - Staff providing the intervention; ~~and~~
  - Estimated frequency and duration~~Dates~~ of service; ~~and~~
  - Signatures of the LMHP, member, and guardian (if applicable);
- Progress notes;
- Units of services provided;
- Crisis plan;

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- Discharge plan; and
- Advanced directive.

A member can sign the assessment and treatment plans electronically. A member's electronic signature will be deemed valid under federal law if it is authorized by state law. Under the Louisiana Uniform Electronic Transactions Act, La. R.S. 9:2601 et seq. ("LUETA") an electronic signature is valid if:

- The signer intentionally, voluntary agrees to electronically sign the document;
- The electronic signature is attributable to signer (i.e. be sure to have patient's printed name under signature); and
- There are appropriate security measures in place which can authenticate the signature and prevent alteration of the signature (i.e. date and signature cannot be modified in the electronic health record).

**Organization of Records, Record Entries and Corrections**

Organization of individual **recipientmember** 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 **recipientmember** records must be legible, written in ink (not black) and include the following:

- The name of the person making the entry;
- The signature of the person making the entry;
- The functional title, applicable educational degree and/or professional license of the person making the entry;
- The full date of documentation; and
- Reviewed by the supervisor, if required.

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Any error made by the staff in a **recipientmember**'s record must be corrected using the legal method which is to draw a line through the incorrect information, write "error" by it and initial the correction. **Correction fluid must never be used in a recipientmember's records.**

### Service/Progress Notes

Service/progress notes document the service/progress billed. Service/progress notes must reflect the service delivered and are the "paper trail" for services delivered.

The following information is required to be entered in the service/progress notes to provide a clear audit trail and document claims:

- Name of **recipientmember**;
- Name of provider and employee providing the service(s);
- Service provider contact telephone number;
- Date of service contact;
- Start and stop time of service contact; and
- Content of each delivered service, including the reason for the contact describing the goals/objectives addressed during the service, specific intervention(s), progress made toward functional and clinical improvement.

~~Service/progress notes must be reviewed by the supervisor (if applicable) to ensure that all activities are appropriate in terms of the nature and time, and that documentation is sufficient. A sample of the service/progress notes for each member seen by a non-LMHP must be reviewed by an LMHP supervisor at least monthly or more if needed. The signature of the LMHP attests to the date and time that the review occurred.~~

The service/progress note must clearly document that the services provided are related to the **recipientmember**'s goals, objectives and interventions in the treatment plan, and are **deemed** medically necessary and clinically appropriate. Each service/progress note must document the specific interventions delivered including a description of what materials were used when teaching a skill ~~and document the progress of the recipient with very specific information regarding~~

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~~response to the intervention and the plan for next time.~~ Service/progress notes should include each ~~recipientmember~~'s response to the intervention, noting if progress is or is not being made. Effective documentation includes observed behaviors if applicable and a plan for the next scheduled contact with the ~~recipientmember~~. Each service/progress note must include sufficient detail to support the length of the contact. The content must be specific enough so a third party will understand the purpose of the contact and supports the service and claims data.

The only staff who may complete a service/progress note is the staff who delivered the service. It is not permissible for one staff to deliver the service and another staff to document and/or sign the service notes.

### Progress Summaries

A progress summary is a synthesis of all activities and services for a specified period (at least every 90 days or more often if required by the managed care organization (MCO) or Coordinated System of Care (CSOC) contractor) which address each ~~recipientmember~~'s assessed needs, progress toward the ~~recipientmember~~'s desired personal outcomes, and changes in the ~~recipientmember~~'s progress and service needs. This summary must be of sufficient detail and analysis to allow for evaluation of the appropriateness of the ~~recipientmember~~'s treatment plan, sufficient information for use by supervisors, and evaluation of activities by program monitors.

Progress summaries must:

- Document the time period summarized;
- Indicate who was contacted, where contact occurred and what activity occurred;
- Record activities and actions taken, by whom, and progress made;
- Indicate how the ~~recipientmember~~ is progressing toward the personal outcomes in the treatment plan, as applicable;
- Document delivery of each service identified on the treatment plan, as applicable;
- Document any deviation from the treatment plan;

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- Record any changes in the recipientmember's medical condition, behavior or home situation that may indicate a need for a reassessment and treatment plan change, as applicable;
- Be legible (including signature) and include the functional title of the person making the entry and date;
- Be complete and updated in the record in the time specified;
- Be complete and updated by the supervisor (if applicable) in the record as progress summary at the time specified;
- Be recorded more frequently when there is frequent activity or when significant changes occur in the recipientmember's service needs and progress;
- Be signed by the person providing the services; and
- Be entered in the recipientmember's record when a case is transferred or closed.

Progress summaries must be documented in a narrative format that reflects delivery of each service and elaborates on the activity of the contact. Progress summaries must be of sufficient content to reflect descriptions of activities and cannot be so general that a complete picture of the services and progress cannot be easily determined from the content of the note.

**NOTE:** General terms and phrases such as “called the recipientmember”, “supported recipientmember”, or “assisted recipientmember” are not sufficient and do not reflect adequate content. Check lists alone are not adequate documentation.

### **Discharge Summary for Transfers and Closures**

A discharge summary details the recipientmember's progress prior to a transfer or closure. A discharge summary must be completed within 14 calendar days following a recipientmember's discharge.