HEAT PROVIDER COMPLIANCE TRAINING

TAKE THE INITIATIVE.

Cultivate a Culture of Compliance With Health Care Laws



WELCOME

Agenda

- Welcome
- Session 1: Cultivating a Culture of Compliance
 - Break
- Session 2: Know Where to Go When a Compliance Issue Arises
 - Break
- Session 3: Understanding the Consequences of Health Care Fraud
- Closing Remarks



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Cultivate a Culture of Compliance With Health Care Laws



WELCOME

Cultivating a Culture of Compliance

- Navigating the Fraud and Abuse Laws
- Compliance Program Basics
- Operating an Effective Compliance Program
- Understanding Program Exclusions

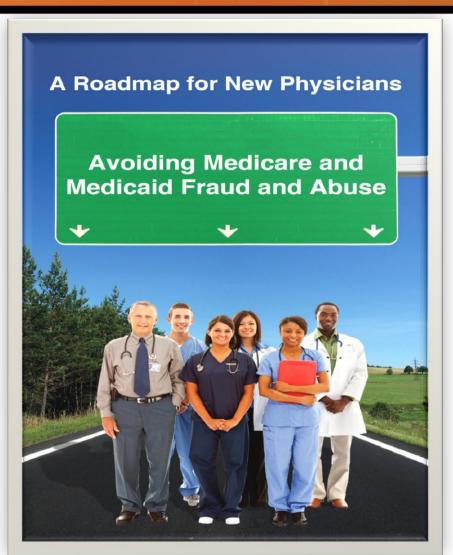




www.oig.hhs.gov



Office of Inspector General



 Physician Self-Referral Law

Anti-Kickback Statute

False Claims Act

Civil Monetary
 Penalties Law

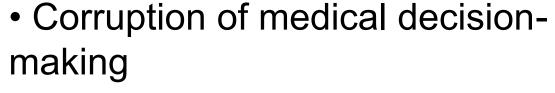
Exclusion Authorities



Improper Referrals can lead to:

- Overutilization
- Increased costs





- Patient steering
- Unfair competition



Physician Self-Referral Law

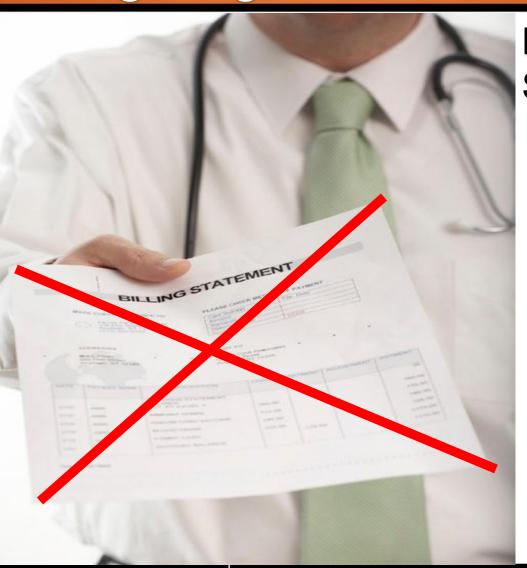
Limits physician referrals when there is a financial relationship with the entity



Three Questions:

- 1. Is there a <u>referral</u> from a <u>physician</u> for a <u>designated health</u> <u>service</u> (DHS)?
- 2. Does the physician (or an immediate family member) have a <u>financial relationship</u> with the entity providing the DHS?
- 3. Does the financial relationship fit in an <u>exception</u>?





Penalties for Physician Self-Referral Violations:

- Payment denial
- Monetary penalties
- Exclusion

Stark Law Compliance Tips:

- 1. Meet a Stark Law exception.
- 2. Document financial relationships with referring physicians.
- 3. Have systems to ensure properly structured payments.
- 4. Watch out for "lease creep" problems.
- 5. Review productivity bonuses.
- 6. Gifts can implicate the Stark law too.

Anti-Kickback Statute



Prohibits asking for or receiving anything of value to induce or reward referrals of Federal health care program business



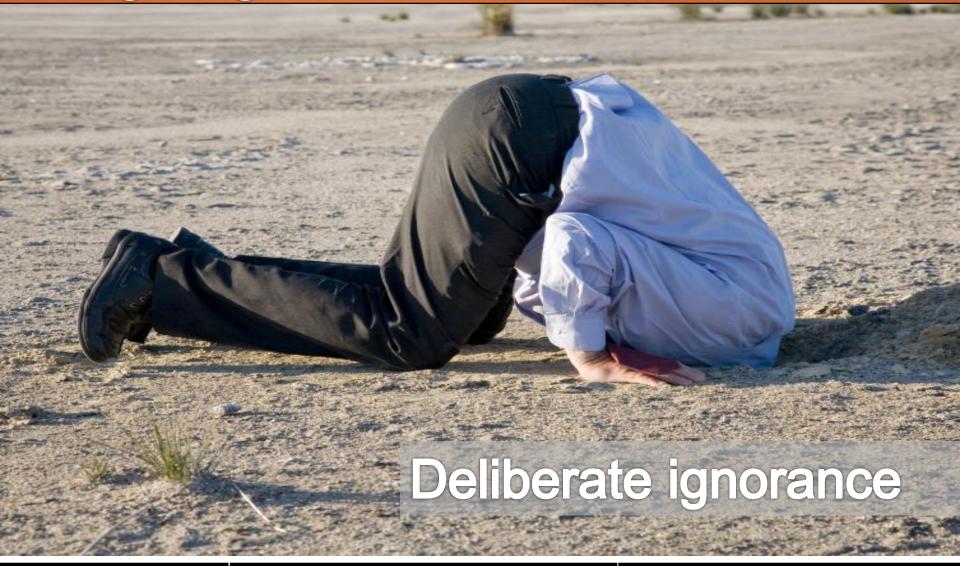
Anti-Kickback Statute Compliance Tips:

- 1. Use a safe harbor.
- 2. It's a "one purpose" test.
- 3. FMV for actual/necessary services.



The False Claims Act

Prohibits the submission of false or fraudulent claims to the Government





Civil Monetary Penalties

Exclusion from Medicare and Medicaid

Mandatory exclusions

Permissive exclusions







Affordable Care Act: Mandatory Compliance Plans Coming Soon

Where do things stand now?

- CMS has NOT finalized the requirements
- CMS will advance specific proposals at some point in the future

What is a compliance program?



Seven Fundamental Elements

- 1. Written policies and procedures
- 2. Compliance professionals
- 3. Effective training
- 4. Effective communication
- 5.Internal monitoring
- 6. Enforcement of standards
- 7. Prompt response



Where can I look for guidance?



OIG Guidance

Fraud Prevention and Detection

- Compliance Program Guidance
- Fraud Alerts, Special Advisory Bulletins, and other Guidance
- Advisory Opinions

Practical Tips

#1 Make compliance plans a priority now





#2 Know your fraud and abuse risk areas

Practical Tips

#3 Manage your financial relationships





#4 Just because your competitor is doing something doesn't mean you can or should



Practical Tips



#5 When in doubt, ask for help

Operating an Effective Compliance Program

Kick the Tires!

Once a compliance program has been established, develop a process to evaluate it and measure its effectiveness



Policies and Procedures



Policies and procedures are up-to-date and user-friendly

Tips to Measure Effectiveness

 Develop benchmarks and goals in team with Compliance Committee, Board, and department managers



 What do you want to measure?

Train Your Staff



Test knowledge

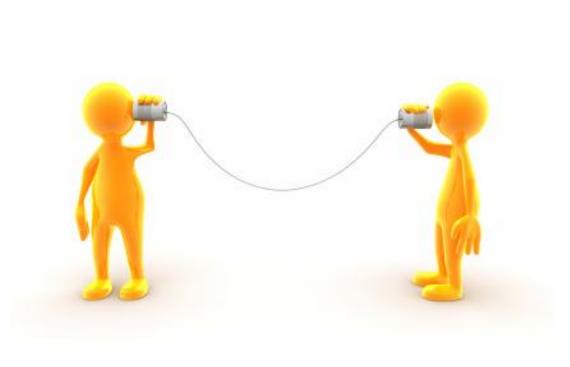
 Make training part of the job

 Compliance staff/officer education & networking

Open Lines of Communication

Solicit feedback

 Maintain visibility with employees



Make an Audit Plan



Proactively audit:

Coding
Contracts
Care

Enforce Policies and Procedures

 Act promptly when issues arise

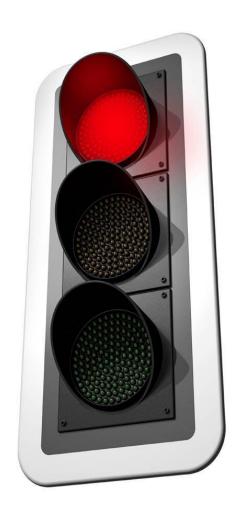
Take and document corrective action



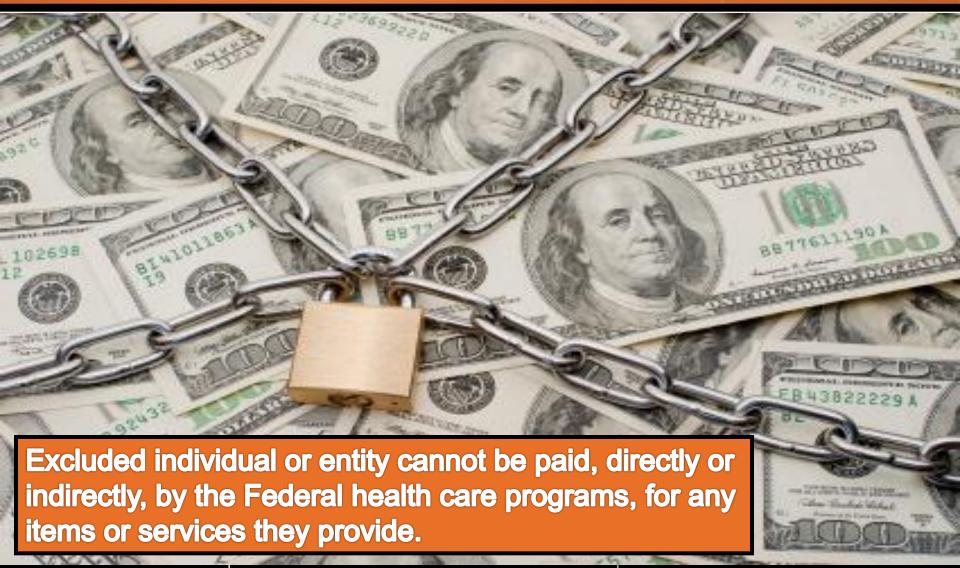
Understanding Program Exclusions

What is Exclusion?

The OIG has the authority to exclude individuals and entities from participation in Medicare, Medicaid, and other Federal health care programs.



What is the effect of exclusion?



Exclusion Basics

Types: Mandatory and Permissive.

Who: Any individual or entity.

 Time: Generally defined period, but certain may be indefinite in length.



Checking for Exclusion

 Screen against the OIG's List of Excluding Individuals/Entities.

www.oig.hhs.gov/fraud/exclusions.asp.

Self-disclose if you discover you have employed

an excluded individual

 Maintain documentation of searches



Break

Know Where to Go When a Compliance Issue Arises

- Navigating the Government
- Overview of CMS
- Importance of Documentation
- Subpoenas, Audits, and Surveys
- Self-Disclosure

Navigating the Government



Key Players in the Healthcare Industry

-Medicare and Medicaid

-Enforcement Entities

-Regulatory Agencies

Navigating the Government

How do you know where to turn

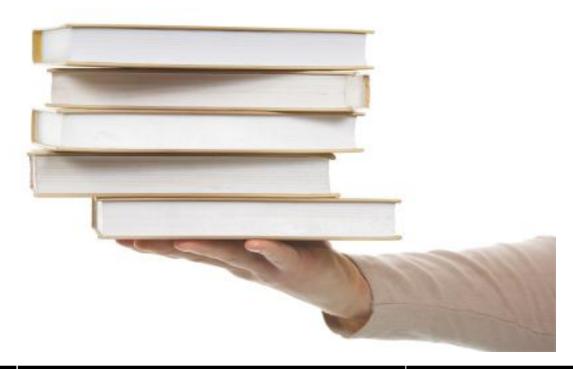
for help?

KEY:
Identify the
general nature of
your issue.



Navigating the Government

Recommended Compliance Resources Handout





Nancy O'Connor Regional Administrator

Washington, DC

May 18, 2011



Dr. Don Berwick CMS Administrator



Today's Presentation

 CMS Structure and Approach to Program Integrity

CMS Contractors and Partners

Resources

The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

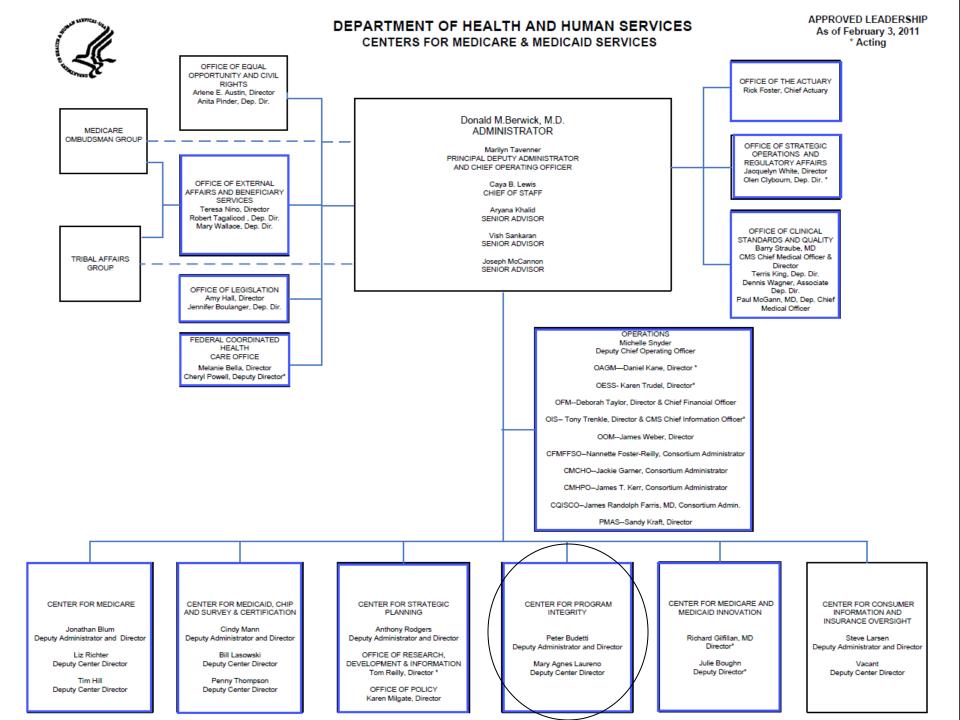
- Federal agency that has oversight of the Medicare, Medicaid, and Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP).
- Over \$800 billion spent each year on these programs.
 - 19% of the total Federal budget
- Over 100 million beneficiaries
 - Covering 1 in 4 Americans

The Medicare Business

- Each working day, Medicare:
 - Pays over 4.4 million claims
 - To 1.5 million providers
 - Worth \$1.1 billion
- Each month, Medicare
 - Receives almost 19,000 provider enrollment applications
- Each year, Medicare:
 - Pays over \$430 billion
 - For more than 45 million beneficiaries

The Medicaid Business

- Each year, Medicaid, nationally:
 - Pays over 2.5 <u>Billion</u> claims
 - For more than 54 million beneficiaries
 - 56 State and territory-administered programs
- By 2014, Americans who earn less than 133 percent of the poverty level (approximately \$29,000 for a family of four) will be eligible to enroll in Medicaid.
- 8.8 million (18%) of Medicaid beneficiaries are "dual eligibles" who also qualify for Medicare coverage.



Background of CPI and Focus

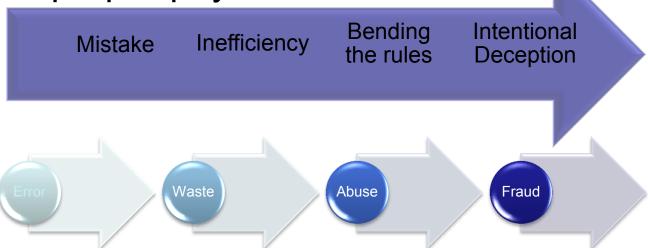
- History of the Center for Program Integrity:
 - March 23, 2010 The Affordable Care Act was enacted.
 - April 11, 2010 Secretary Sebelius realigns CMS into 5
 Centers, creating the Center for Program Integrity.

Focus:

- Consolidate Medicare and Medicaid program integrity efforts.
- Move away from the pay and chase approach toward focus on prepayment prevention efforts.
- Focused intervention.
- Increase public/private cooperation.

Program Integrity

 Program Integrity encompasses a range of activities to target the various causes of improper payments:



CMS Contractors and Partners

Medicare Program Integrity Partners & Approaches

MACs and Legacy Contractors Process claims, Enroll providers, screen beneficiary fraud complaints, Refer potential fraud to ZPICs

Zone Program Integrity Contractors

- Seven by end of 2010.
- Investigate fraud leads and build fraud cases.
- · Work with MACs and law enforcement.

CMS Field Offices

 Current locations include Miami, Los Angeles, New York City; Boots on ground; Investigate fraud leads and liaison with law enforcement.

External Partners

 Law Enforcement, Accreditation Bodies, State Medicaid and Survey Agencies, Others

Data Analysis

 Used for pre and post payments to identify possible fraud schemes and review of claims from high risk providers and suppliers



Medicare Program Integrity Partners & Approaches

RAC's

- Detects and corrects <u>past</u> improper payments
- requests additional documentation, when necessary

QIC's

- "Qualified independent contractor"
- Provides independent review of appealed claims

NSC

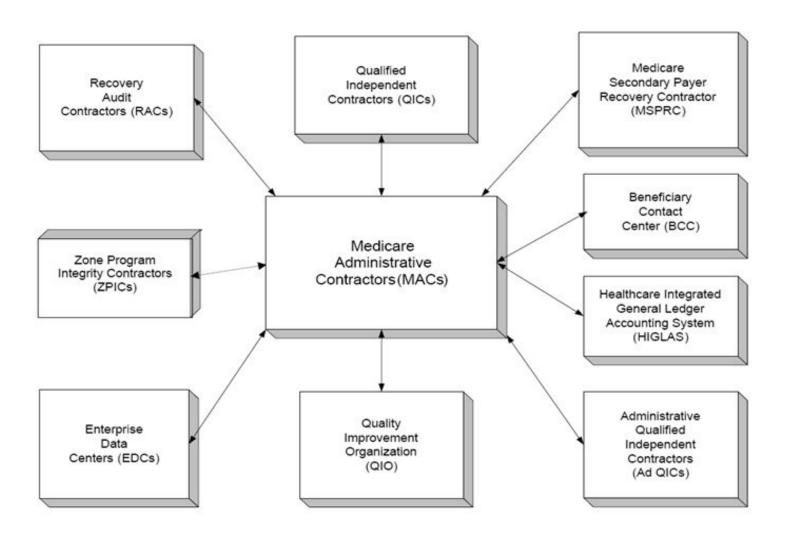
- National Supplier Clearinghouse
- registers suppliers for participation in Medicare

COB

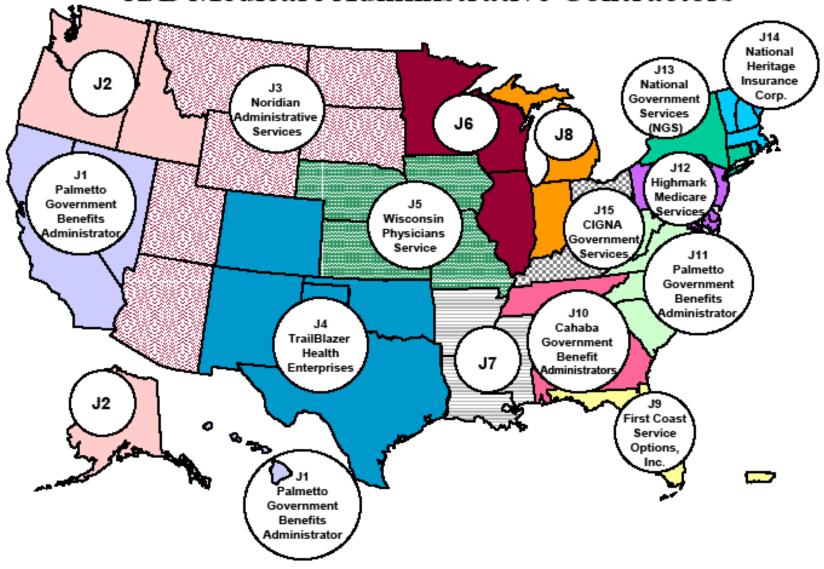
- Coordination of benefits contractor
- determines whether Medicare is primary or secondary and assures payments comply



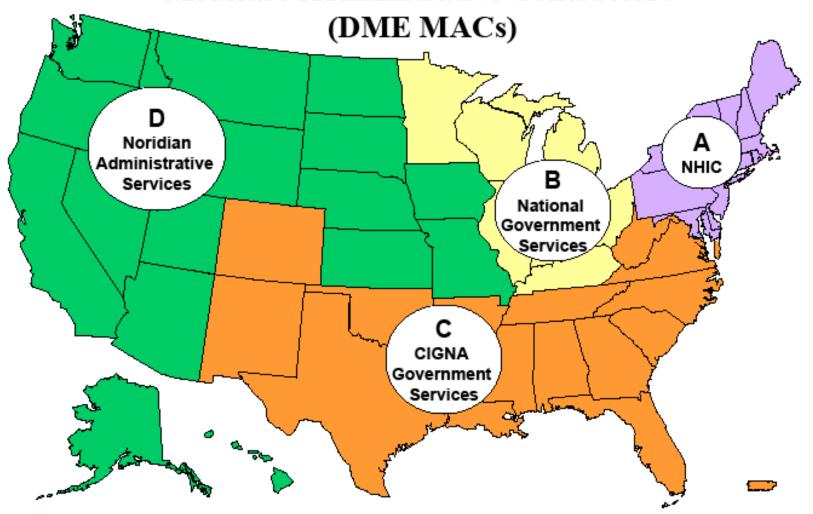
Medicare Fee-for-Service Program Administrative Functional Environment



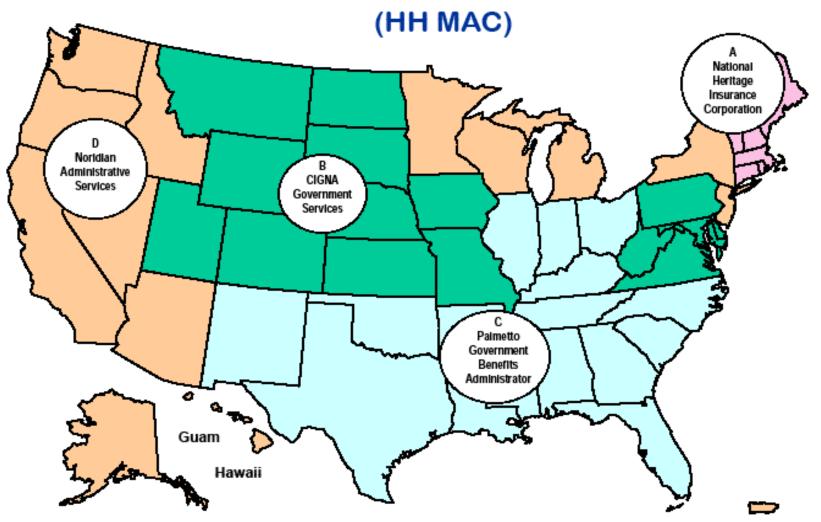
A/B Medicare Administrative Contractors



Durable Medical Equipment Medicare Administrative Contractors

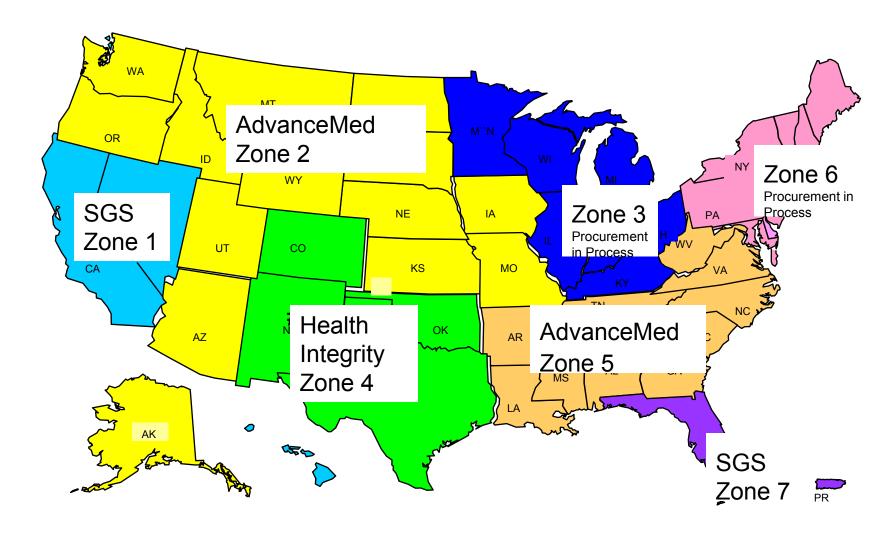


Home Health/Hospice Medicare Administrative Contractor Jurisdictions



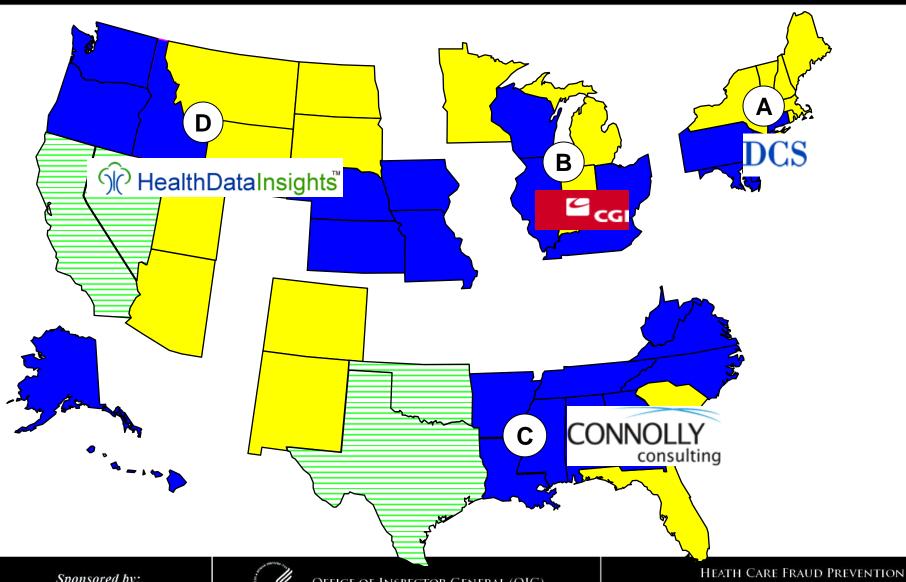
Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands

ZPIC Map





RAC Jurisdictions



MEDIC- Medicare Part C and D Benefit Integrity

- Program Integrity for Medicare Parts C and D
- National Jurisdiction

- Coordinate program integrity efforts of Plans
- Law Enforcement education and support

MEDIC Investigators/Assignments

- Investigators are assigned to a specified geographic area and responsible for cases, contacts, and all other MEDIC activity in his/her assigned area
- Investigators are not centrally located; investigators typically reside in or near their area of responsibility
- There are 20 offices located in:
 - St. Augustine, Miami, Atlanta, Greensboro, New Orleans, Dallas, Houston, San Antonio, McAllen (TX), Denver, Kansas City, San Diego, Los Angeles, Easton (MD), Plymouth (PA), New Jersey, Boston, Chicago, Detroit, and Seattle.

Medicaid Integrity Contractors

 Audit of Provider MICs – post payment audits identify overpayments. State adjudication process used.

- Review of Provider MICs identify audit leads to Audit MICs through claims data and algorithms.
- <u>Education MICs</u> provide training and education to prevent fraud, waste and abuse.

Who are the MICs

Audit MICs:	Review of Provider MICs:
Island Peer Review Organization (IPRO) Regions I & II	AdvanceMed Corporation Regions V, VI, VIII, VIII, IX & X
Health Integrity Regions III, IV, V & VII	Thomson Reuters Regions I, II, III, IV
Health Management Systems (HMS) Regions VI, VIII, IX & X	

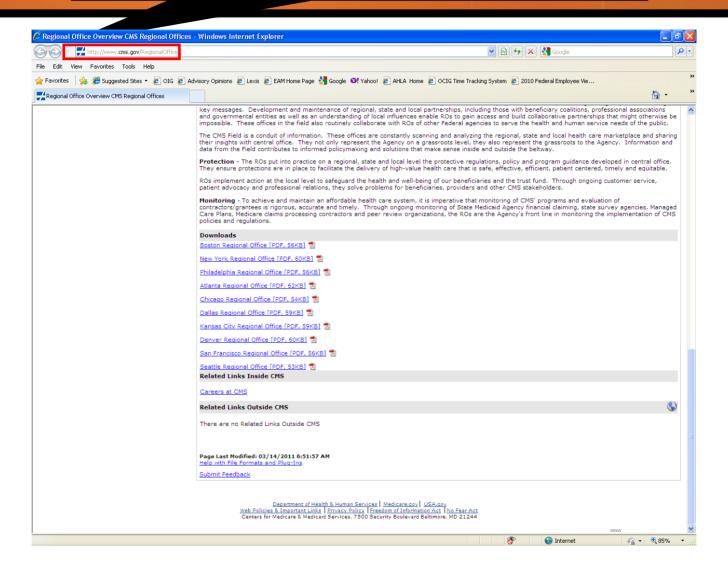
Education MICs:

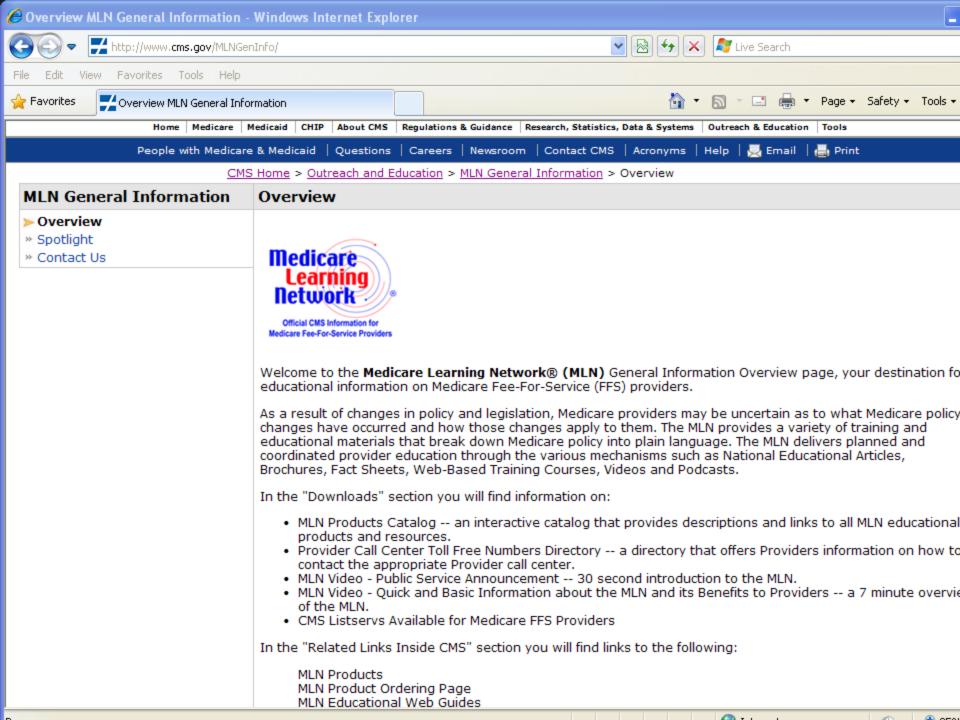
Information Experts & Strategic Health Solutions LLC

For More Information: http://www.cms.gov/MedicaidIntegrityProgram



Resources





Resources

Our websites:

for consumers: www.medicare.gov

for professionals: www.cms.gov

Medicare Learning Network:

www.cms.gov/MLNGenInfo/

- Fraud related:
 - > www.stopmedicarefraud.gov
 - > http://tinyurl.com/4dn6fwr (Medicare fraud factsheet)
- MAC Contacts for Providers:

http://www.cms.gov/center/provider.asp and scroll down to the "Contacts" section - unzip the list of phone numbers, by state



Website Links

RAC: http://www.cms.gov/RAC

- QICs:
 - http://www.cms.gov/OrgMedFFSAppeals/03 ReconsiderationbyaQualifiedIndependentContractor.asp
- QIOs: http://www.cms.gov/QualityImprovementOrgs/
- COB: http://www.cms.gov/COBGeneralInformation/

Website Links

NSC:

http://www.cms.gov/MedicareProviderSupEnroll/downloads/contact_list.pdf

Medicaid Integrity Program:

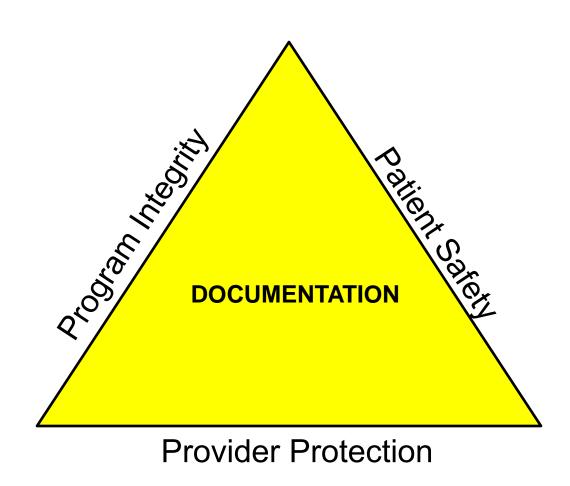
http://www.cms.gov/MedicaidIntegrityProgram/

Thank you for your attention

Questions?

Importance of Documentation

Importance of Documentation



Accurate Coding and Billing are Critical





Good Documentation Practices Help Protect You

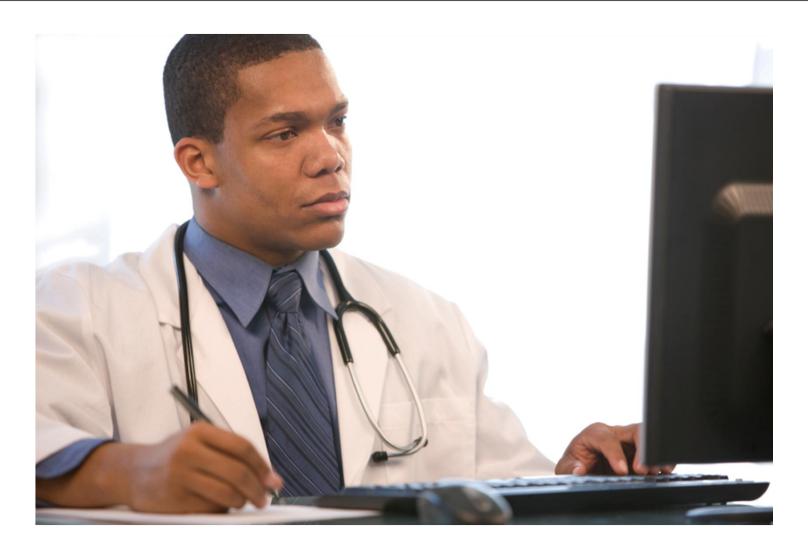
Fraudulent billings result in stiff penalties



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New Technologies: Benefits and Vulnerabilities



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Subpoenas, Audits, and Surveys

Subpoenas

 An IG subpoena is as "real" as any courtissued subpoena

 Do not ignore the subpoena



Audits and Surveys

 Audits by the OIG's Office of Audit Services

 Studies by the OIG's Office of Evaluation and Inspections Participation is important



Self-Disclosure

Self-Disclosure



Self-Disclosure

Should I disclose?

Where should I disclose?

- Contractor
- OIG
- DOJ
- CMS

Get some advice



OIG Self-Disclosure Protocol

Include all the Information

Consult OIG's website



Resolution

- OIG = Civil
 Monetary Penalties

 law settlement
- DOJ = False
 Claims Act
 settlement
- No Corporate Integrity
 Agreement if cooperative



Break

Understanding the Consequences of Health Care Fraud

Moderator:

Spencer Turnbull
OIG HEAT Initiative Administrator

Panelists:

Dr. Peter Budetti
Deputy Administrator and Director
Center for Program Integrity, CMS

Nick DiGiulio Special Agent in Charge OIG Office of Investigations Region 3

John Pease Assistant United States Attorney Eastern District of Pennsylvania

Jacqueline Franklin
Supervisory Criminal Investigator
Medicaid Fraud Control Unit of Washington,
D.C.



Closing Remarks

Thank You for Attending the HEAT Provider Compliance Training