



[We redact certain identifying information and certain potentially privileged, confidential, or proprietary information associated with the individual or entity, unless otherwise approved by the requestor.]

Issued: June 6, 2005

Posted: June 13, 2005

[name and address redacted]

Re: OIG Advisory Opinion No. 05-09

Dear [name redacted]:

We are writing in response to your request for an advisory opinion regarding a proposal by a municipality, which provides emergency medical services (“EMS”) through its fire department, to treat revenue received from local taxes as payment of otherwise applicable cost-sharing amounts due from residents of one of its service areas (the “Proposed Arrangement”). Specifically, you have inquired whether the Proposed Arrangement would constitute grounds for the imposition of sanctions under the exclusion authority at section 1128(b)(7) of the Social Security Act (the “Act”) or the civil monetary penalty provision at section 1128A(a)(7) of the Act, as those sections relate to the commission of acts described in section 1128B(b) of the Act, or under the civil monetary penalties provision for illegal remuneration to beneficiaries, section 1128A(a)(5) of the Act.

You have certified that all of the information provided in your request, including all supplementary letters, is true and correct and constitutes a complete description of the relevant facts and agreements among the parties.

In issuing this opinion, we have relied solely on the facts and information presented to us. We have not undertaken an independent investigation of such information. This opinion is limited to the facts presented. If material facts have not been disclosed or have been misrepresented, this opinion is without force and effect.

Based on the facts certified in your request for an advisory opinion and supplemental submissions, we conclude that the Proposed Arrangement would not generate prohibited remuneration under the anti-kickback statute. Accordingly, the Office of Inspector General (“OIG”) would not impose administrative sanctions on the Municipality of [name redacted] under sections 1128(b)(7) or 1128A(a)(7) of the Act (as those sections relate to the commission of acts described in section 1128B(b) of the Act) in connection with the Proposed Arrangement. In addition, the OIG would not impose administrative sanctions on the Municipality of [name redacted] under section 1128A(a)(5) of the Act in connection with the Proposed Arrangement. This opinion is limited to the Proposed Arrangement and, therefore, we express no opinion about any ancillary agreements or arrangements disclosed or referenced in your request letter or supplemental submissions.

This opinion may not be relied on by any persons other than the Municipality of [name redacted], the requestor of this opinion, and is further qualified as set out in Part IV below and in 42 C.F.R. Part 1008.

I. FACTUAL BACKGROUND

The Municipality of [name redacted] (the “Municipality”) is a home-rule municipal corporation and political subdivision of the State of [state redacted] that owns and operates the [name redacted] Fire Department (the “Fire Department”). The Fire Department is the exclusive supplier of EMS throughout the Municipality, including in the remote [name redacted] Fire Service Area (the “Fire Service Area”). Due to the distance between the Fire Service Area and the main portion of the Municipality, the Fire Department provides the ambulances, equipment, and facilities for EMS in the Fire Service Area, but contracts with a local volunteer fire department for volunteer, unpaid staff for the substations and facilities and to operate the EMS equipment.¹ Under the Proposed Arrangement, the Fire Department will remain the supplier of, and will bill patients and their insurers, including Federal health care programs for, those services.

Currently, the Municipality funds EMS throughout its entire service area through taxes and per-service transport fees established by municipal ordinance and billed to patients and their insurers, including Federal health care programs. At present, the Municipality bills all patients and their insurers the full fees for EMS services, including any applicable cost-sharing amounts. The Municipality proposes to amend its current ordinance to designate the

¹Accordingly, the Municipality’s costs of providing EMS are lower in the Fire Service Area than in the rest of the Municipality. No opinion has been sought, and we express no opinion, regarding the contractual arrangement between the Municipality, the Fire Department, and the volunteer fire department.

Fire Service Area as a separate service area and, thereafter, to treat revenue received from local Fire Service Area taxes as payment of otherwise applicable cost-sharing amounts due from Fire Service Area residents. Under the amended ordinance, the Fire Department will treat Fire Service Area residents' insurance, including Federal health care programs, as "payment in full" for EMS (i.e., "insurance only billing"). Residents of the rest of the Municipality, as well as nonresidents of the Municipality and the Fire Service Area, will continue to be billed for cost-sharing amounts.

II. LEGAL ANALYSIS

A. Law

The anti-kickback statute makes it a criminal offense knowingly and willfully to offer, pay, solicit, or receive any remuneration to induce or reward referrals of items or services reimbursable by a Federal health care program. See section 1128B(b) of the Act. Where remuneration is paid purposefully to induce or reward referrals of items or services payable by a Federal health care program, the anti-kickback statute is violated. By its terms, the statute ascribes criminal liability to parties on both sides of an impermissible "kickback" transaction. For purposes of the anti-kickback statute, "remuneration" includes the transfer of anything of value, directly or indirectly, overtly or covertly, in cash or in kind.

The statute has been interpreted to cover any arrangement where one purpose of the remuneration was to obtain money for the referral of services or to induce further referrals. United States v. Kats, 871 F.2d 105 (9th Cir. 1989); United States v. Greber, 760 F.2d 68 (3d Cir.), cert. denied, 474 U.S. 988 (1985). Violation of the statute constitutes a felony punishable by a maximum fine of \$25,000, imprisonment up to five years, or both. Conviction will also lead to automatic exclusion from Federal health care programs, including Medicare and Medicaid. Where a party commits an act described in section 1128B(b) of the Act, the OIG may initiate administrative proceedings to impose civil monetary penalties on such party under section 1128A(a)(7) of the Act. The OIG may also initiate administrative proceedings to exclude such party from the Federal health care programs under section 1128(b)(7) of the Act.

B. Analysis

The "insurance only" billing under the Proposed Arrangement may implicate the anti-kickback statute to the extent that it constitutes a limited waiver of Medicare or other Federal health care program cost-sharing amounts. Our concern about potentially abusive waivers of Medicare cost-sharing amounts under the anti-kickback statute is longstanding. For example, we have previously stated that providers who routinely waive Medicare cost-sharing amounts for reasons unrelated to individualized, good faith assessments of financial hardship may be

held liable under the anti-kickback statute. See, e.g., Special Fraud Alert, 59 Fed. Reg. 65374 (Dec. 19, 1994). Such waivers may constitute prohibited remuneration to induce referrals under the anti-kickback statute, as well as a violation of the civil monetary penalty prohibition on inducements to beneficiaries, section 1128A(a)(5) of the Act.

However, there is a special rule for providers and suppliers that are owned and operated by a state or a political subdivision of a state, such as a municipality or fire department. The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (“CMS”) Medicare Benefit Policy Manual (“BPM”) Chap. 16, section 50.3.1 provides that:

a [state or local government] facility which reduces or waives its charges for patients unable to pay, or charges patients only to the extent of their Medicare and other health insurance coverage, is not viewed as furnishing free services and may therefore receive program payment.

Pub. 100-2 BPM Chap. 16, section 50.3.1 at:

http://www.cms.hhs.gov/manuals/102_policy/bp102index.asp (formerly Medicare Carrier Manual section 2309.4 and Medicare Intermediary Manual section 3153.3A).

Notwithstanding the use of the term “facility,” CMS has confirmed that this provision would apply to a state or municipal ambulance company that is a Medicare Part B supplier and that waives cost-sharing amounts for residents in one designated service area.

Accordingly, since Medicare would not require the Municipality to collect cost-sharing amounts from Fire Service Area residents, we would not impose sanctions under the anti-kickback statute where the cost-sharing waiver is implemented by the Municipality categorically for *bona fide* residents of the Fire Service Area.² Nothing in this advisory opinion would apply to waivers of cost-sharing amounts based on criteria other than residency, as defined by the Municipality.

We note that this provision of the CMS manual applies only to situations in which the governmental unit is the ambulance supplier; it does not apply to contracts with outside ambulance suppliers. For example, where a municipality contracts with an outside ambulance supplier for the provision of services to residents of its service area, the municipality cannot require the ambulance supplier to waive out-of-pocket cost-sharing amounts unless the municipality pays the cost-sharing amounts owed or otherwise makes provisions for the payment of such cost-sharing amounts. See, e.g., OIG Advisory Opinion No. 01-12 (July 20, 2001). There is an important difference between a municipally-owned ambulance company voluntarily waiving cost-sharing amounts for its own residents and a

²We note that for the same reasons we would not impose sanctions under section 1128A(a)(5) of the Act.

municipality requiring a private company to bill “insurance only” as a condition of getting the municipality’s EMS business, including Medicare business. Lump sum or periodic payments by the municipality, on behalf of residents or others, may be permitted if the payments are reasonably calculated to cover the expected uncollected cost-sharing amounts.

III. CONCLUSION

Based on the facts certified in your request for an advisory opinion and supplemental submissions, we conclude that the Proposed Arrangement would not generate prohibited remuneration under the anti-kickback statute. Accordingly, the OIG would not impose administrative sanctions on the Municipality of [name redacted] under sections 1128(b)(7) or 1128A(a)(7) of the Act (as those sections relate to the commission of acts described in section 1128B(b) of the Act) in connection with the Proposed Arrangement. In addition, the OIG would not impose administrative sanctions on the Municipality of [name redacted] under section 1128A(a)(5) of the Act in connection with the Proposed Arrangement. This opinion is limited to the Proposed Arrangement and, therefore, we express no opinion about any ancillary agreements or arrangements disclosed or referenced in your request letter or supplemental submissions.

IV. LIMITATIONS

The limitations applicable to this opinion include the following:

- This advisory opinion is issued only to the Municipality of [name redacted], the requestor of this opinion. This advisory opinion has no application to, and cannot be relied upon by, any other individual or entity.
- This advisory opinion may not be introduced into evidence in any matter involving an entity or individual that is not a requestor of this opinion.
- This advisory opinion is applicable only to the statutory provisions specifically noted above. No opinion is expressed or implied herein with respect to the application of any other Federal, state, or local statute, rule, regulation, ordinance, or other law that may be applicable to the Proposed Arrangement, including, without limitation, the physician self-referral law, section 1877 of the Act.
- This advisory opinion will not bind or obligate any agency other than the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

- This advisory opinion is limited in scope to the specific arrangement described in this letter and has no applicability to other arrangements, even those which appear similar in nature or scope.
- No opinion is expressed herein regarding the liability of any party under the False Claims Act or other legal authorities for any improper billing, claims submission, cost reporting, or related conduct.

This opinion is also subject to any additional limitations set forth at 42 C.F.R. Part 1008.

The OIG will not proceed against the Municipality with respect to any action that is part of the Proposed Arrangement taken in good faith reliance upon this advisory opinion, as long as all of the material facts have been fully, completely, and accurately presented, and the Proposed Arrangement in practice comports with the information provided. The OIG reserves the right to reconsider the questions and issues raised in this advisory opinion and, where the public interest requires, to rescind, modify, or terminate this opinion. In the event that this advisory opinion is modified or terminated, the OIG will not proceed against the Municipality with respect to any action taken in good faith reliance upon this advisory opinion, where all of the relevant facts were fully, completely, and accurately presented and where such action was promptly discontinued upon notification of the modification or termination of this advisory opinion. An advisory opinion may be rescinded only if the relevant and material facts have not been fully, completely, and accurately disclosed to the OIG.

Sincerely,

/s/

Lewis Morris
Chief Counsel to the Inspector General