HCCA Upper Northeast Regional Annual Conference 5/20/2011

Fraud, Waste & Abuse: What is *HEAT* Strike Force Doing?

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Alphabet Soup: *H*ealth Care Fraud Prevention & *E*nforcement *A*ction *T*eam = *HEAT*







HEAT

- In May 2009, the Department of Justice (DOJ) and the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) announced creation of the Health Care Fraud Prevention and Enforcement Action Team (HEAT). With creation of new HEAT team, fight against Medicare fraud became a Cabinet-level priority.
- Secretary Kathleen Sebelius and Attorney General Eric Holder pledged to continue fighting waste, fraud & abuse. Today, DOJ and HHS continue to make progress and succeed in the fight against Medicare fraud.







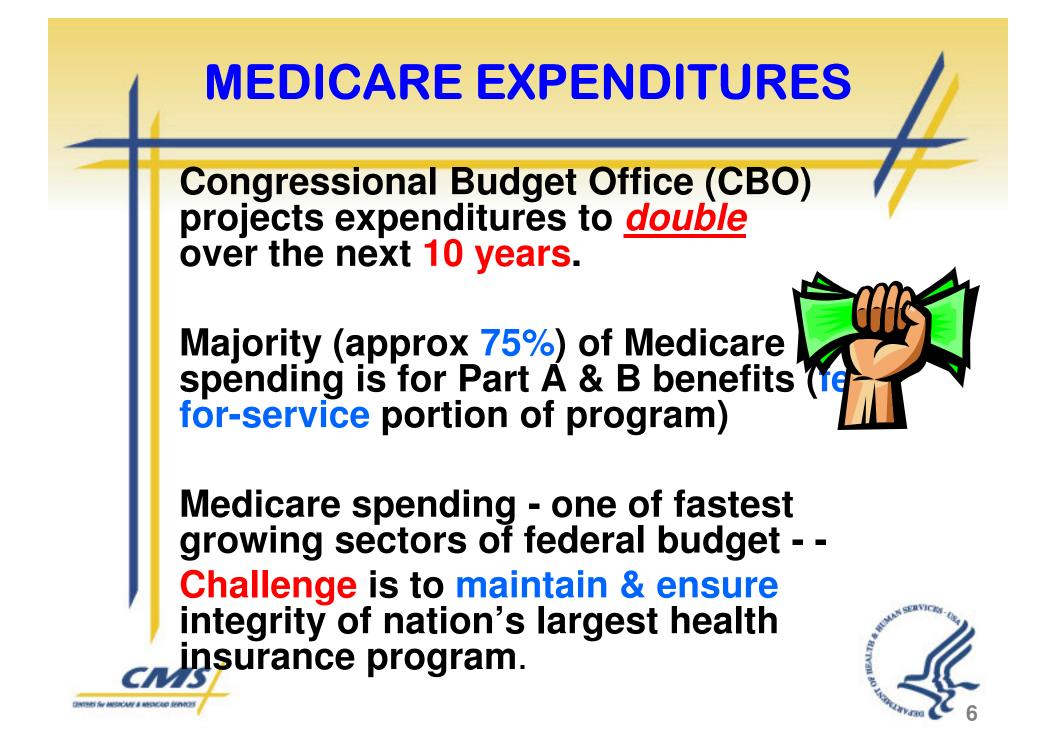
MEDICARE EXPENDITURES

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Per 2007 Medicare Trustees Report:
FY 2006 = $408 billion
43.2 million beneficiaries
FY 2008 = $456.3 billion
44.6 million beneficiaries
Per CMS OFM June 2010:
FY 2009 = $497.4 billion
46.1 million beneficiaries
FY 2010 = $521.7 billion
47.0 million beneficiaries
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Every 8 seconds, someone becomes Medicare eligible





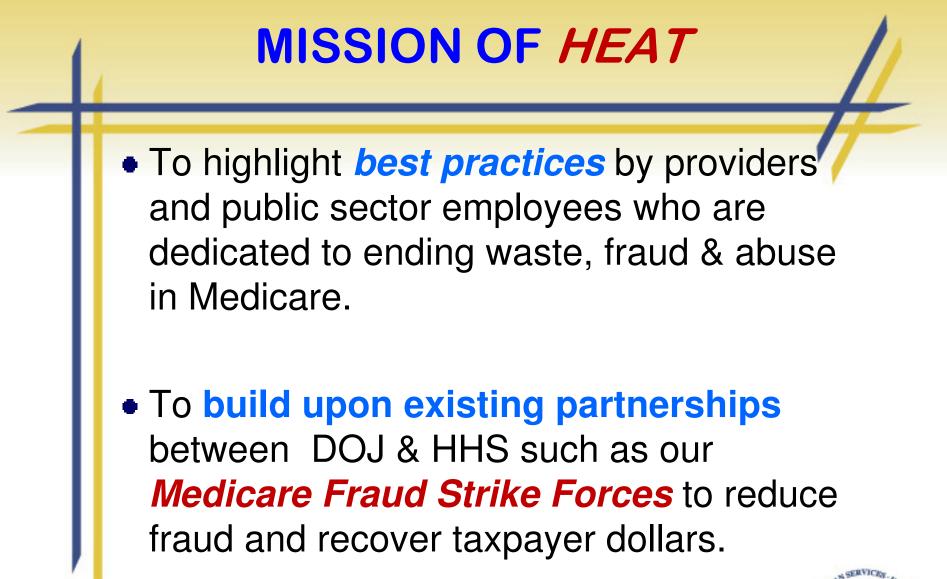


MISSION OF HEAT

- To gather resources across government to help prevent waste, fraud & abuse in Medicare & Medicaid programs and crack down on fraud perpetrators abusing the system & costing us all billions of dollars.
- To *reduce skyrocketing health care costs* & *improve quality of care* by ridding system of perpetrators preying on Medicare & Medicaid beneficiaries.











Medicare Strike Forces

- Medicare Strike Forces supplement criminal health care enforcement activities of US Attorneys' Offices by targeting chronic fraud & emerging or migrating schemes perpetrated by criminals operating as health care providers & suppliers.
- Each Strike Force team is led by a *federal* prosecutor from respective US Attorneys' Offices or Criminal Division's Fraud Section.

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Medicare Strike Force Expansion

- DOJ & HHS expanded the Strike Force by rolling out a second phase in *Los Angeles, CA* metro area in March 2008; a third phase in the *Detroit, MI* metro area in June 2009; a fourth phase in the *Houston, TX* metro area in July 2009; and a fifth phase in *Brooklyn*, *NY* in December 2009.
- Additional Strike Force locations have been added in 2010: a sixth in *Baton Rouge, LA* & seventh in *Tampa, FL*; and in 2011: an eighth in *Chicago, IL* and a ninth in *Dallas, TX*, for the current total of 9.





HEAT RESULTS TO DATE

- Since its inception in March 2007, Medicare *Fraud Strike Force* operations in 9 locations have charged >1,000 defendants who collectively billed Medicare program for >\$2.3 billion.
- In addition, HHS' Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, working in conjunction with the HHS-OIG, is taking steps to increase accountability and decrease the presence of fraudulent providers.
- To learn more about the *H*ealth Care Fraud Prevention and *E*nforcement *A*ction *T*eam (*HEAT*), go to: <u>www.stopmedicarefraud.gov</u>.

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ANTI-FRAUD RESULTS TO DATE Investments in fraud detection & enforcement to pay for themselves many times over, and the Administration's tough stance against fraud is already yielding results: In FY 2010, >\$4 billion was returned to Medicare Health Insurance Trust Fund, U.S. Department of Treasury & others as a result of enforcement activities targeting false claims & fraud perpetrated against government

 This was an increase of \$1.4 billion, or 56%, over FY 2009.

health care programs.





• The *\$4 billion* recovered in FY 2010 includes recoveries from *\$2.5 billion* in settlements & judgments obtained in FY 2010 by DOJ in False Claims Act matters alleging health care fraud.

This \$2.5 billion is unprecedented in a single year and represents a 53% increase over FY 2009, in which \$1.63 billion was recovered.





FRAUD SUMMITS

- On June 8, 2010, President Obama announced a nationwide series of *regional fraud prevention summits* as part of a multi-faceted effort to crack down on health care fraud. Philadelphia Summit in June 2011 will be sixth in series, with an additional summit to follow in coming months.
- Previous summits were held in Miami (July 16, 2010), Los Angeles (Aug. 26, 2010), Brooklyn (Nov. 5, 2010), Boston (Dec. 16, 2010) & Detroit (Mar. 15, 2011)







MDs - Physician Fraud

Vast majority of providers are straight-shooters. The following exemplifies fraudulent behavior:

Bad guys:

- Bill for services not rendered
- Up-code, fragment, unbundle
- Bill for medically unnecessary services
- Receive/pay kickbacks
- Sign orders for unnecessary lab & diagnostic tests [from Independent Diagnostic and Testing Facilities (IDTFs),] physical therapy, DME, HHA &/or Hospice care, prescription drugs – often for patients they've never seen



Durable Medical Equipment (DME) Fraud

The following are examples of fraudulent behavior:

- Pay kickbacks for referrals/recruit patients
- Bill for equipment not provided
- Falsify physician orders & proof of delivery
- Forge/alter medical records
- Misrepresent patient diagnosis or medical condition
- "Phantom" providers bill with no inventory, bill after closing location
- Up-code or Swap bill high end/substitute lesser equipment
- Hire nominee owners







Medicare Hospice Care Fraud

- Forge/alter medical records to obtain coverage
- Misrepresent patient diagnosis or condition (patient *not* "terminally ill" as defined in § 1879(g)(2) of SSA)
- Transfer in & out of hospice for nonpalliative care
- Underutilize (Quality of Care)







- Bill for services not rendered
- Double bill
- Misrepresent patient diagnosis or up- code DRG's
 - Submit claim for "septicemia" dx, but medical record shows "urosepsis" (blood cultures negative) with lower DRG \$
- Pay kickbacks for physician referrals
- Falsify information in costs reports
- Forge/alter medical records, test results
- Bill Excessive Units
 - Submit 1 claim for 3 colonoscopies for same beneficiary on same day (overpayment = \$ value of 2nd/3rd colonoscopies)







- Bill for services not rendered
- Double bill (Part A & Part B) or extra mileage
- Bill non-emergency as emergency transport &/or emergency air transport
- Bill non-medical as non-emergency transport
- Pay kickbacks for referrals (hospital, dialysis center, SNF, physician)
- Falsify physician orders
- Forge/alter medical records, trip sheets
- Use non-certified vehicles and/or staff





Medicare Home Health Fraud

- Admit patients not homebound
- Coach diabetic patients to not self-inject &/or stop oral medication to qualify for daily nursing visits to inject insulin (resulting in outlier payments) – for patients able to self-inject &/or with willing caregivers
- Bill unnecessary daily/twice daily aide visits
- Bill therapy visits provided without therapy order
- Up-code HIPPS codes
- Bill for services not rendered
- Recruit patients (pay kickbacks incentives of cash and aides)
- Use non-licensed staff







Affordable Care Act Remedy

ACA Sec. 6407

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- Face to Face Encounter with Patient Required Before Physicians May Certify Eligibility for Home Health Services or Durable Medical Equipment under Medicare (as amended by Sec. 10605)
- The provision also allows Secretary to apply the face-to-face encounter requirement to other items or services for which payment is provided under Medicare, based upon a finding that such a decision would reduce the risk of fraud, waste, or abuse.

Pharmacy (Part D) Fraud

- Pay kickbacks to physicians to prescribe unnecessary medications
- Up-code (bill name brand/give generic)
- Buy back drug after dispensing & re-sell
- Bill for services not rendered (short count or fail to dispense)
- Buy prescriptions

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- Recruit patients/pay kickbacks
- Divert drugs/buy black market,

re-label/re-package, sell expired stock or *counterfeit* drugs



• Unnecessary treatment

- Primary care physicians were usually unaware of
- infusion treatments
 - Real treatment records' test results didn't match clinics'
- Recruitment of clinic staff
 - Nominee owners
 - Medical Directors,
 - Treating Physicians, Physician Assistants
 - & unlicensed Technicians
- Physician profile: Initially many were older
 - &/or retired but younger doctors are now
 - involved



- Major diagnoses billed & paid:
- HIV Human Immunodeficiency Virus &
- ITP Immune Thrombocytopenic Purpura
- 5 highest aberrant HCPCS (then):
- J1563 IVIG; 1 GM
- J1440 Filgrastim; 300MCG
- J1441 Filgrastim; 480 MCG
- J2792 Rho D Immune Globulin H, SD 100 IU
- Q0136 Epoetin Alpha; Injection, 1000 Units





J0800 Escalation 3/04 – 2/05

• March \$45

- April \$83 May \$6,064
- June \$60,643
- July \$2,395,496
- Aug \$2,354,136
- Sep \$2,780,197
 - Oct \$9,318,290
 - Nov \$22,268,962
 - Dec \$30,637,044

Jan





N/A (Clinically Unlikely Edit Implemented) \$2 M level



- Shifted from one J code to another
 - As edits were created, aberrant providers quickly reacted & billed new J codes
- Billed multiple lines for same dates & codes up to maximum number of units possible (999)
- Split claims to evade high \$ edits, dosage limits
- Obtained multiple PINs to continue billing when/if one PIN was suspended or revoked





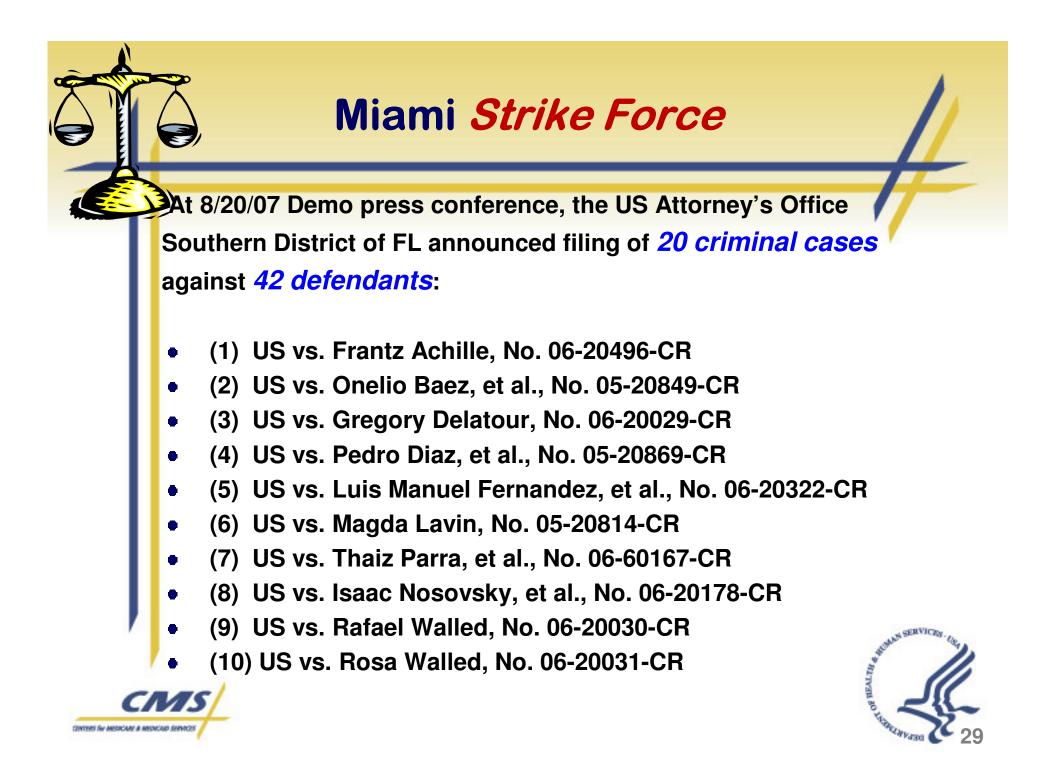


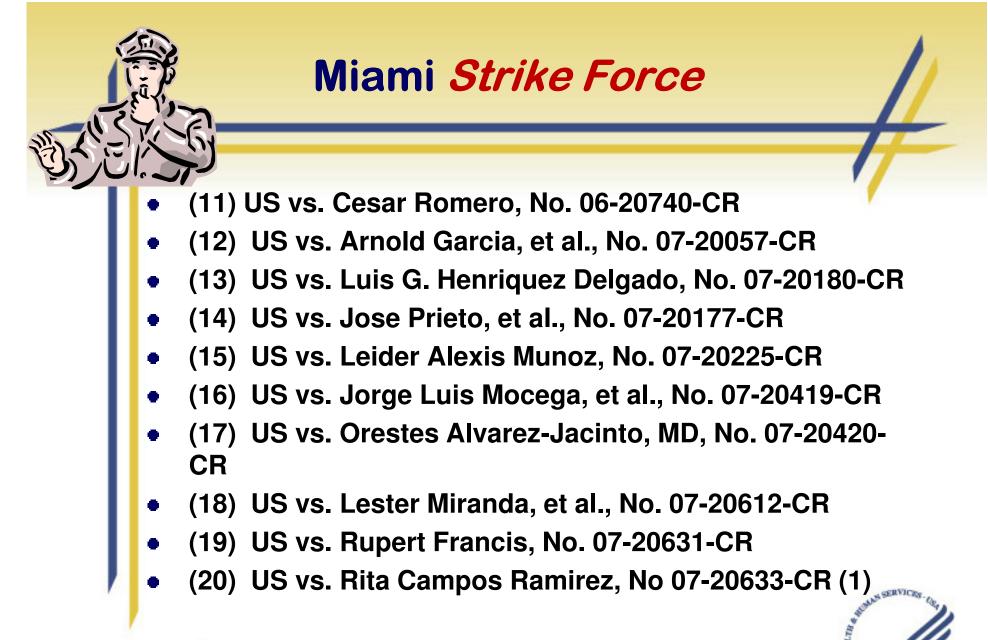
CMS/SGS/FCSO Infusion Fraud Results

- Denial of <u>>\$2 Billion in Medicare billings</u> (2005/2006)
- 169 Medicare payment suspensions (>300 Docs/clinics)
- 160 new investigations & 31 LE referrals
- <u>CUEs</u>: \$10M in denials (1/07-4/07)
- Provider-Specific & Widespread Edits: \$22M (1/07-4/07)
- FCSO 18-mo South Florida Pilot Project:
- Enhanced provider enrollment: 79 responses out of
- 631 revalidation requests = 532 revocations
- Site Visits: 21% approved unconditionally; 79%
- denied or on 100% prepay
- Edits: \$6M to \$10M per month since 1/07









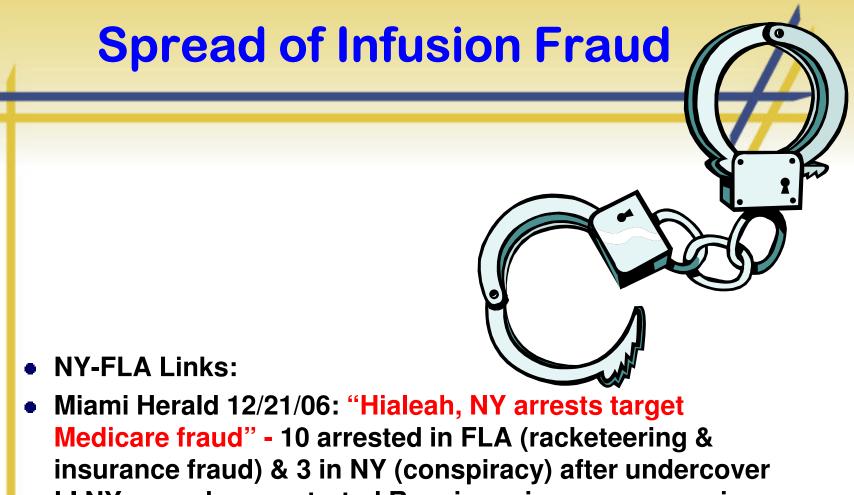


Spread of Infusion Fraud

- PR: Infusion fraud spread to 4 clinics in PR in 2006 (payments were suspended & all principals pled guilty or were convicted)
- MI: In 2007, 4 clinics in Dearborn area were shut down & referred to LE
- GA: In 2007, 4 clinics were shut down & referred to LE;
- Recently, additional clinics have sprung up.
- Managed Care & Private Insurers: In response to private insurer and managed care plan requests for info, CMS & the MEDIC are partnering with FBI & OIG.
- HCCA & NHCAA meetings such as this to raise awareness & share information.







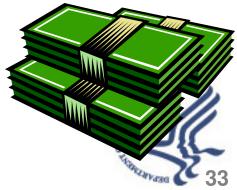
LI NY cop who penetrated Russian crime group running NY clinics was offered to purchase a Hialeah infusion clinic for \$1 M





Beneficiary Fraud Examples

- Professional patients
- Solicit kickbacks to participate in fraud
 - receive unnecessary service (surgery/tests)
 - accept free transport, sign logs for services not received
- Obtain physician orders for unnecessary diagnostic tests, drugs, treatments
- "Rent" use of Medicare ID # ("no show" patient)
- Re-sell drugs back to pharmacy after dispensing
- Recruit friends for "finder's fee"





Beneficiary Fraud Examples

On 8/25/07, the Miami Herald reported the arrest of 8 Medicare beneficiaries in Florida a sting that was an outgrowth of a federal law enforcement Medicare Fraud Strike Force.

Beneficiaries who received kickbacks to be picked up in a van & taken to fraudulent clinics were videotaped by the FBI accepting payments of \$100 to \$400 in marked bills.

 Arrests marked a major departure for federal law enforcement, which usually goes after clinic owners/providers.

 Prosecutors acknowledge that some patients (along with some clinics, doctors, pharmacies and DME suppliers), are an integral part of health care fraud schemes that, according to the FBI, approach a billion dollars a year in South Florida.





Beneficiary Fraud Remedy

ACA Sec. 6402(a). Administrative Remedy for Knowing Participation by Beneficiary in Health Care Fraud Scheme

- Effective upon enactment, this provision requires Secretary to impose an administrative penalty on a Medicare, Medicaid, or CHIPeligible individual, commensurate with the offense or conspiracy, for the knowing participation by the individual in a Federal health care fraud offense or conspiracy to commit such an offense.
- This is in addition to any existing remedies available to Secretary.

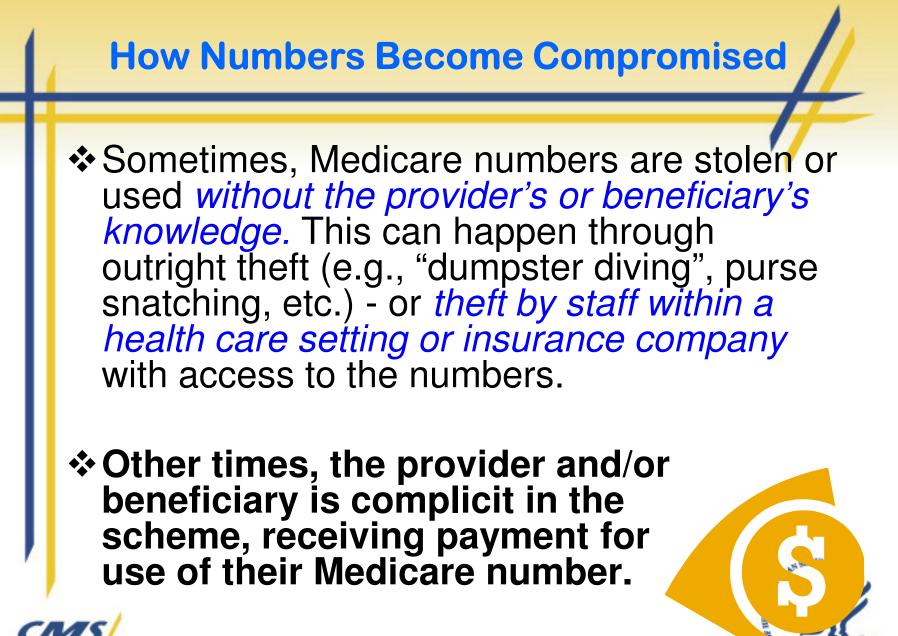
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Medical Identity Theft

- Medical identity theft is the misuse of another // individual's personal information to obtain or bill for medical goods or services.
- Such theft creates both patient safety risks and financial burdens for those affected. Use of compromised numbers can lead to erroneous entries in beneficiaries' medical histories and even the wrong medical treatment.
- Medical identity theft not only harms beneficiaries and providers, it causes significant financial losses for the Medicare Trust Funds and taxpayers.







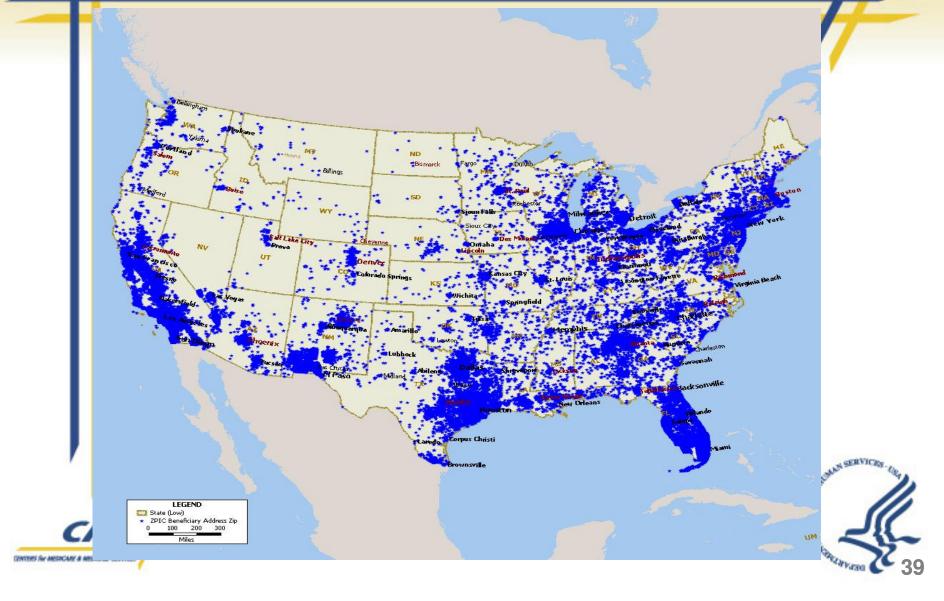


How Numbers Become Compromised

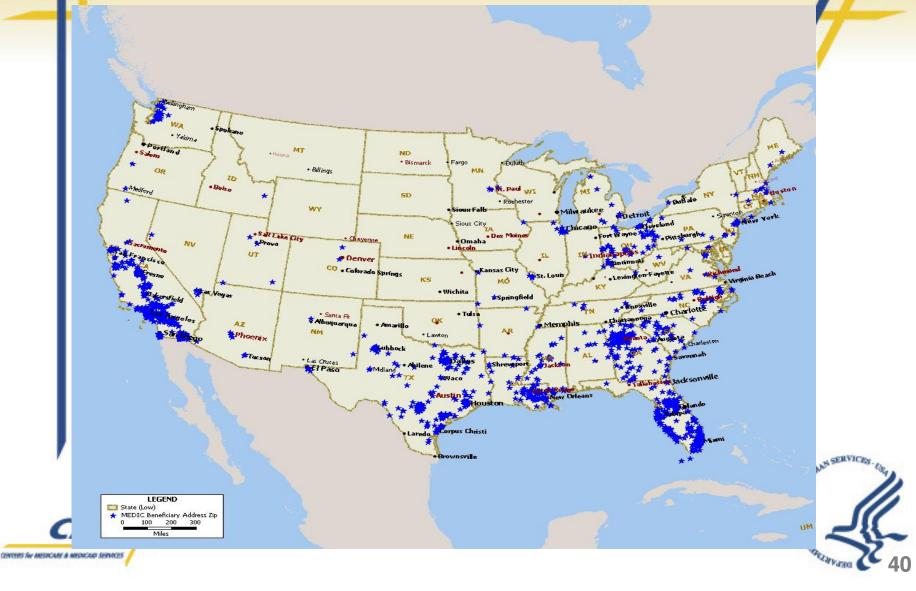
At the current time, CMS is aware of about 5,621 compromised Medicare provider numbers, 166 compromised Medicare Part D provider numbers and approximately 276,842 compromised Medicare beneficiary numbers.



Map of Compromised Medicare Beneficiary Numbers (PSC/ZPIC/PDAC)



Map of Compromised Medicare Beneficiary Numbers (MEDIC Part D only)



Distribution of Part B, Part C and DME Provider Addresses in the CNC Database - April 2011



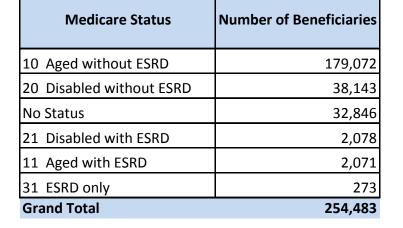
Distribution of Part D Prescriber Addresses in the CNC Database - April 2011



Demographic Characteristics of the CNC

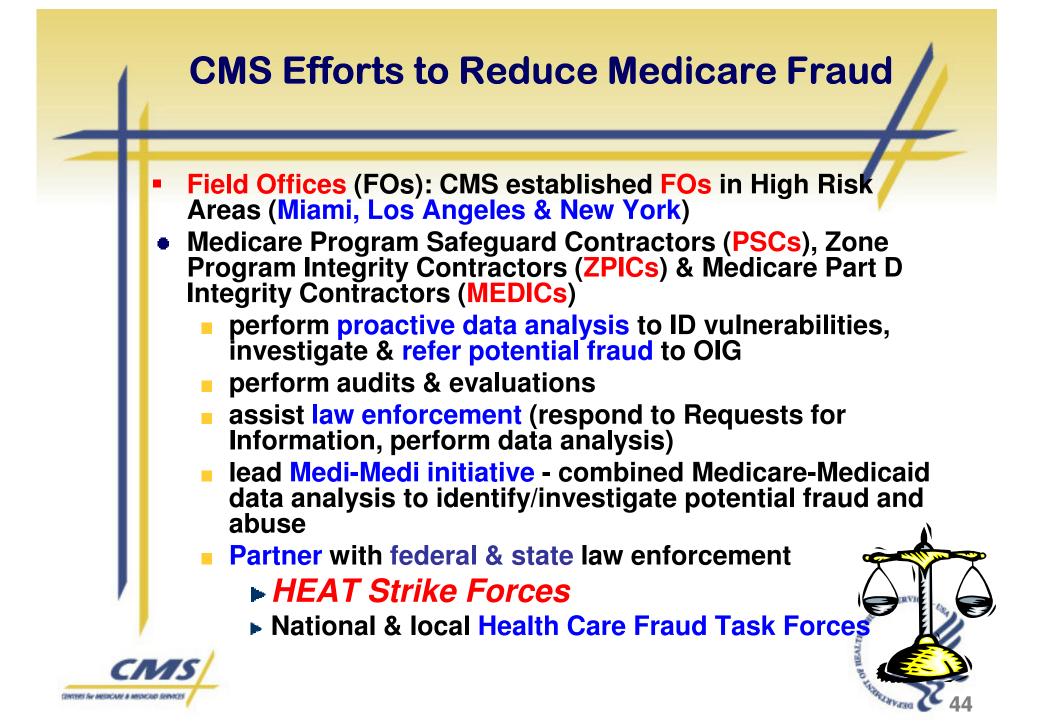
Database (please note that this is only run on a quarterly basis)

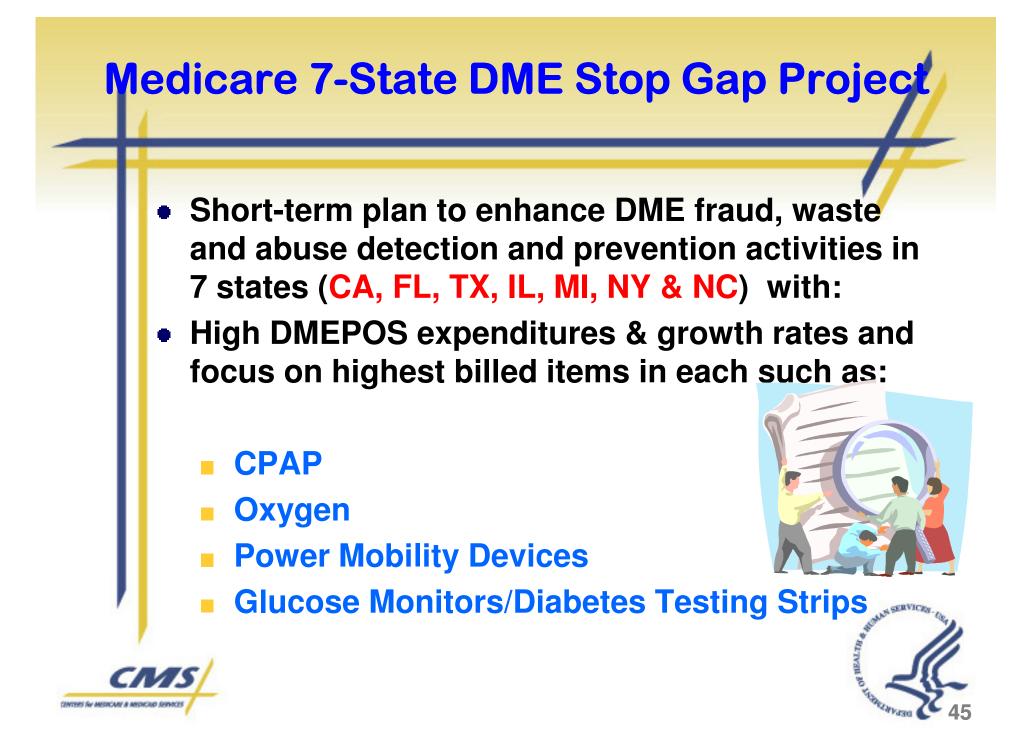
Gender/Race		Number of Beneficiaries
1 Male		97,106
	1 White	51,374
	2 Black	18,895
	5 Hispanic	17,756
	4 Asian	6,565
	3 Other	2,199
6 No	rth American Native	163
	0 Unknown	154
2 Female		124,531
	1 White	66,223
	5 Hispanic	28,044
	2 Black	17,554
	4 Asian	9,640
	3 Other	2,681
	0 Unknown	220
6 No	rth American Native	169
No Gender/Race		32,846
Grand Total		254,483

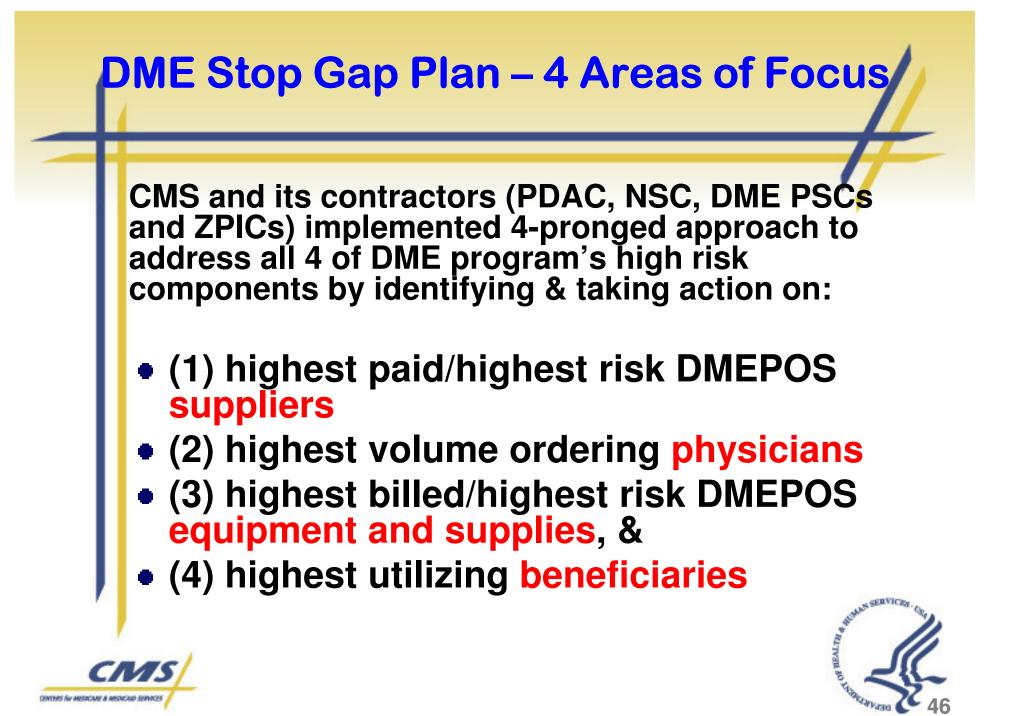


Coverage	Number of Beneficiaries
Part A	211,666
Part B	220,678
Part C	34,203









DME Stop Gap Plan – High Risk Ordering Physicians

- Interview physicians to validate their NPIs & identify NPIs which are invalid, belong to deceased physicians, or are stolen/compromised;
- Verify clinical relationships (via claims history data and/or beneficiary interviews) between high ordering/vulnerable physicians & beneficiaries for whom they ordered equipment;
- Implement:
 - autodenial edits for NPIs which are invalid, stolen/compromised or for deceased physicians;
 - install edits & suspend payments to DME suppliers billing for services the doctors attest they never ordered.







DME Stop Gap - Results 09/09-12/10

- 3,785 Supplier, Ordering Physician & Beneficiary Site Visits/Interviews including 2,346 NSC Supplier Enrollment Onsites
- resulting in:
 - **403** Revocations/Deactivations,
 - **5** Suspensions,
 - 934 New Investigations Opened &
 - 14 LE Referrals Accepted
- >\$26 million in Prepay Edit Savings from Claims Denied based on 9,867 Prepay Edits (Supplier, Ordering Physician & Beneficiary)
- >\$28.1 million in Overpayments Identified & Requested





NSC Supplier Audit and Compliance Unit DME Revocations by Year 61,000 Accredited DMEPOS Suppliers as of 9/10/10; after 16,000 revocations in 2010 due to failure to seek or qualify for accreditation &/or surety bonds 1800 1713 1600 1400 1255 1139 **1108** 1200 1025 **920** 1000 800 600 370 348 400 251 200 UN SERVICES Ο CY 2000 CY2003 CY2004 CY2006 CY2007 **CY2008** CY2001 CY2002 CY2005





CMS Efforts to Reduce Medicare Fraud & Improper Payments

- Predictive Modeling & Data analysis to target highest risk providers/services
- New/clarified national/local coverage determinations & Provider Education
- Prepayment claim review
 - New edits (automated review)
 - Medical record review (complex review)
- Postpayment claim & medical record review
- Overpayment recoupment

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- Enhanced Provider Enrollment screening & more frequent, unannounced site visits
- Revocation or Deactivation of Medicare billing privileges
- Suspension of Medicare payments



CMS Efforts to Reduce Medicare Fraud – Stop Pay & Chase

New CMS approach:

Stop the "pay & chase"
Take administrative actions as early as possible
"Stop the bleeding"
No longer "business as usual"

•New approach requires closer coordination /more frequent substantive communication between CMS & PSC/ZPIC and OIG and law enforcement regarding implementation of :

- Payment Suspension
- Prepay Edits
- Postpay Review (request & review medical records, compute overpayment and issue demand letter)





Contact Information

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USEFUL WEBSITES:

<u>www.cms.hhs.gov/medlearn</u> Notices, alerts, bulletins, on-line education www.stopmedicarefraud.gov

Strike Force & HEAT & prosecution info, press releases, indictments by state



