# STATE CIVIL ENFORCEMENT UPDATES



# HEALTHCARE ENFORCEMENT COMPLIANCE INSTITUTE

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#### Who We Are - MFCU



#### • State Medicaid Fraud Control Units

- Created by federal statute 1977
- o Typically located in Attorney General's Offices
- o 50 nationwide
- o Criminal (police and prosecution) authority
  - **x** Includes theft from other programs like Medicare
- o Civil fraud and false claims
  - **▼** National teams coordinate state efforts in interstate cases

1. Current Issues and Trends	

- Penalty levels increased in FCA
  - OWill be reflected in state Acts that track the federal FCA
  - OWill keep interest up in all FCA suits
  - ○February 3, 2017
    - **★**\$10,957 to \$21,916 (up from \$10,781 to 21,563)

- Focus on Individual Accountability
  - Yates Memo
  - Park Doctrine
  - Will be reflected at state level, especially in state cases jointly shared with federal government



- Yates Memo US DAG Yates September 2015
  - o Still in force despite change in administration
  - Memo to USDOJ employees DOJ will engage in six steps aimed at assuring "individual accountability" for corporate wrongdoing including:
    - **▼** Focus on actions of individuals in criminal and civil investigations
    - x Denying release of liability to individuals when corporation settles
    - × No resolution / settlement with corporation without considering individuals and their roles



## • Park Doctrine

- Series of FDA warning letters
- Any person having "responsible share in furtherance of [illegal] transaction" can be criminally or civilly liable
  - **▼** Executives potentially liable for actions of companies
    - o Even if they did not participate in transaction, or even know of it
  - × Contested legal theory − U.S. v. Park, 421 U.S. 658 (1975)
- Corporate integrity agreements (CIAs) requiring companies to recoup executive bonuses in event of violation

### 1. Current Issues and Trends



#### • Government interest – increased and sustained

- o DRA incentive for whistleblower laws OIG approvals continue
- o New administration has affirmed its ongoing interest in fighting healthcare fraud

- Increased interest by whistleblowers in "smaller" players
  - Nationally, the "big" rebate, marketing cases are declining
  - Whistleblowers & their lawyers are looking towards new players and new theories

- Increased interest by whistleblowers in "smaller" players
  - o Hospital systems
  - o Nursing home chains
  - o Pharmacies, PBM, etc.
  - o Regional targets

- Increased interest in theories that were previously considered difficult to maintain
  - Lack of medical necessity
  - o Failure of care / worthless services

- Increased state activity in federal whistleblower cases
  - **×**Concurrent with heightened interest in regional & smaller defendants
  - **▼**Increased state sophistication in qui tam practice
    - o Interventions, litigation



- o More than data analysis
- o Examples
  - **×** Pattern detection
  - **x** Comparison to other sources of information
  - **x** Comparison to social media
  - ⋆ "Link analysis" people, claims, locations, associations



### 1. Current Issues and Trends

### • 60-day overpayment rule

- ACA: Provider must repay overpayment within 60 days of "identifying" the overpayment
  - **x** Applies to Medicaid overpayments
- Combined with "reverse false claims" theory, this can provide another avenue for a state to assert liability against the provider
  - **▼** Reverse False Claims: Knowingly avoiding an obligation to repay



- o Losses often shared between MCO and FFS
- Many Medicaid programs heavily utilize MCO
  - **▼** 73.5% of Medicaid beneficiaries received managed care in 2013
- Claims submitted to MCOs for government programs are clearly within the ambit of claims to the government under federal FCA (2009 FERA amendments to fix "Allison Engine") and state FCAs that are analogous



- OData acquisition and enforcement issues
  - **★** Acquiring data from diverse systems
  - **▼** "Putting the horse back in the barn"
- Calculation of damages can present a challenge
- State contracts with MCO are being revisited
  - ⋆ Enforcement, oversight, data provisions
- States are leading in collection of MCO damages

- Managed care
  - CMS 2390-F Final Rule imposes requirements on states contracting with MCOs
- Submission of encounter data, as well as sufficiency and format
- Fraud management procedures
- Screening of network providers

- Expansion of Medicaid population
  - Including numbers of enrollees, types of coverage

- 1. Current Issues and Trends
- Greater whistleblower awareness



- Closer scrutiny of the status of providers' employees
  - o Licensure
  - Status to work in the U.S.
  - Exclusion

- Opioids
  - ODeclared "crisis" by FDA
  - ○Rescheduling of some Hydrocodone products
    - ×III -> II
  - **OGreater scrutiny by states** 
    - **★**Manufacturer behavior, diversion, etc.

## 2. Legal Landscape



- Escobar and its progeny will be persuasive in states whose FCAs closely match the federal one
- Battlegrounds will likely be similar to those in federal court "materiality"
  - **⋆** Agency decision-making, discussions
  - ⋆ Claims payment / denial history
  - × Notice to agency ∕ other agencies of actual fraud
  - × Nature and specificity of the claim submitted



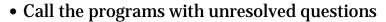
- Understand what's being reviewed
  - o Higher billings (on adjusted basis) than neighbors or norms
  - o Higher-than-expected acuity or E&M levels
  - o Conflicts with other providers
    - **x** Such as home health when client is in hospital

- Understand what's being reviewed
  - o High rejection or recoupment rates
  - Complaints from beneficiaries
  - o Data mining
  - $\circ \ Medically \ necessary \ v. \ routine \ practice$

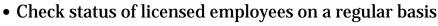
- Understand what's being reviewed
  - o Kickback evidence
    - **x** Relationships between entities
    - **▼** Payments and how they are characterized
    - **×** Other benefits − staff, grants, etc.
  - Stark evidence

- Provide, require, and document employee training
  - o Coding
  - o Compliance
  - o Benefits include better output and greater credibility
  - o Efforts to understand coding do have weight with government

- Understand specific program rules
  - o Medicare rules may not translate to other programs
  - o Obtain and review manuals and bulletins on regular basis



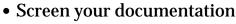
- $\circ \ \textbf{Documents your code choice}$
- o Helps document good faith
- $\circ$  Question might be answered!



- $\circ$  Include within your SOPs
- Check name variations
- $\circ\,$  Include new employees, current employees, contractors, etc.
- o Include federal databases and state licensure agencies
- o Avoid hiring sanctioned persons in any role



- Document heavily
  - o Times
  - Medical necessity
  - o Levels of intervention / involvement



- o Compare caregiver documentation to other information
- $\circ\,$  Watch for excessive care, high codes, etc.
- $\circ$  Look for forms signed in blank
- o Ensure proper staffing levels and qualifications



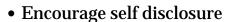


o Example: Found out later that client was hospitalized

o Example: Employee license expired but salary was included in cost report

- Be aware of deadlines for returning funds
  - o PPA / ACA imposes 60-day limit
  - o Relates to "reverse false claims"





- Very likely to be better received by government
- o Provides evidence that a good compliance program is in place
  - **▼** Government programs likely to consider lower damages multipliers, etc.
  - ★ May reduce the likelihood of a CIA
- o More consistent with an ethical environment



- o Can impact relators' success against company
- o Can potentially reduce relators' recoveries

- Institute your own Corporate Integrity Program
  - o Make sure your audits include compliance with rules, codes
  - o Maintain awareness of prior issues, denials
  - o Document the measures taken
  - o Do follow-up audit after a time period
  - Avoid allegations of repeating same mistakes

#### THANK YOU

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