Session P5: Kickback and Stark Developments

HCCA Healthcare Enforcement Compliance Conference Nov. 4, 2018, 10:45 am to 12:15 p.m. Washington, DC

Panel

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Federal Anti-Kickback Statute (AKS) 42 USC § 1320a-7b(b)(1) and (2)

- Makes it a crime to knowingly and willfully [offer or pay] or [solicit or receive] any remuneration to induce a person --
 - (A) to refer an individual to a person for the furnishing of any item or service covered under a Federal health care program; or
 - (B) to purchase, lease, order, arrange for or recommend any good, facility, service, or item covered under a Federal health care program.

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Remuneration Defined Broadly

- "Any remuneration" includes --
 - any kickback, bribe, or rebate
 - directly or indirectly
 - overtly or covertly
 - in cash or in kind
 - ownership interest or compensation interest

Examples of Illegal Remuneration

- 40% of the Medicare payment for cardiac monitoring paid to referring physician (*Greber*)
- \$1,000 per month from hospital to physician for unspecified marketing duties (*Jain*)
- alcoholic beverages received by nursing home administrator from drug supplier (*Perlstein*)
- free clerical entry and billings services (*Medtronic*)

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Covered Under a Federal Health Care Program

- Federal AKS does not apply to private payors, although some state statutes do cover all payors
- Distinguish federal payment methodologies:
 - Traditional fee-for-service (Medicare Parts A and B): each referral generates another federal payment
 - Managed care (Medicare Part D): deprivation of medically necessary services

Civil False Claims Based on AKS Violations

- PPACA clarified law so claims resulting from AKS violations are false claims under FCA
- Compliance with AKS is per se material
- Continued payment of claims does not necessarily undermine a materiality finding

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Key AKS Statutory Exceptions and Regulatory Safe Harbors

- Employment exception
 - No FMV requirement
- Discounts
 - Statutory exception requires disclosure of price reduction (seller has no control)
 - Regulatory safe harbor prohibits bundling, discrimination against Medicare and waivers of copays or deductibles

Federal Physician Self-Referral (Stark) 42 USC § 1395nn

- If a physician (or an immediate family member of such physician) has a financial relationship with an entity, then—
 - (A) the physician may not make a referral to the entity for the furnishing of designated health services covered under a Federal health program, and
 - (B) the entity may not present a claim or bill to any individual, third party payor, or other entity for designated health services furnished pursuant to a prohibited referral.
- Intent to induce referrals is irrelevant.

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Financial Relationship With an Entity

- Ownership or investment interest in the entity, including:
 - equity
 - debt
 - indirect ownership through controlling entities
- Compensation arrangement involving any remuneration between a physician (or an immediate family member of such physician) and the entity

Designated Health Services (DHS)

- Clinical laboratory services
- Physical therapy services
- Occupational therapy services
- Radiology services, including magnetic resonance imaging, computerized axial tomography scans, and ultrasound services
- Radiation therapy services and supplies
- Durable medical equipment and supplies

- Parenteral and enteral nutrients, equipment, and supplies
- Prosthetics, orthotics, and prosthetic devices and supplies
- Home health services
- Outpatient prescription drugs
- Inpatient and outpatient hospital services
- Outpatient speech-language pathology services

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Civil False Claims Based on Stark Violations

- Government may recover single damages based on equitable claims premised on Stark violations under mistake of fact and unjust enrichment
- No private right of action for Stark violations
- Whistleblowers can bring FCA actions based on Stark violations because compliance with Stark is material to payment decisions

Key Stark Statutory and Regulatory Exceptions

- Employment exception
 - Consistent with FMV
 - Cannot take into account volume or value of referrals
 - Commercially reasonable in the absence of referrals
- In-Office Ancillary Services (IOAS)
 - Allows sharing of DHS with physician group practice

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Enforcement Trends and Other Recent Developments in Kickback and Stark Law: Charitable Contributions

- a. Lundbeck \$52.6 million settlement June 6, 2018
- b. Pfizer \$23.85 million settlement May 25, 2018
- c. Jazz Pharmaceuticals \$57 million settlement May 8, 2018
- d. United Therapeutics \$210 million settlement Dec. 20, 2017
- e. Medco Health Solutions Defense MSJ upheld on appeal Jan. 19, 2018

HMA \$260 Million Settlement

- Emergency department patient admissions without regard to whether the admissions were medically necessary
- Inpatient admissions instead of less costly outpatient or observation setting
- Physician inducements including free office space, staff and equipment, as well as direct payments up to \$40,000 per month
- Excessive physician compensation in return for two businesses owned by the physician group and for services allegedly performed by the group

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Beaumont Hospital \$84.5 Million Settlement

- Physician compensation in excess of FMV
 - Cardiologists making \$750,000+ in 2009
- Free or below FMV office space and employees

HDL Bankruptcy and Related Litigation

- a. HDL Kickback Settlement \$485 Million (Apr. 9, 2015)
- b. HDL Bankruptcy (filed June 9, 2015)
- HDL Bankruptcy Trustee Sues Doctors and Non-Profits to Recover Kickbacks (June 12, 2017)

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(Stark) Self-Referral Disclosure Protocol (SRDP)

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES CENTERS FOR MEDICARD & MEDICAID SERVICES CMS VOLUNTARY SELF-REFERRAL DISCLOSURE PROTOCOL: CHECKLIST Checklist of required items for a complete submission: SRDP Disclosure Form Physician Information Form(s) (one for each physician included in the disclosure who made referrals in violation of section 1877 of the Act) Financial Analysis Worksheet, submitted in Microsoft Excel'-compatible format Certification The disclosing party may also submit an optional cover letter. All the items listed above (and the optional cover letter, if included) must be submitted electronically to 1877SRDP@cms.hhs.gov. In addition, a hard copy of the certification only must be mailed to Division of Technical Payment Policy, ATTN: Provider and Supplier Self- Disclosure, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, 7500 Security Boulevard, Mailstop C4-25-02, Baltimore, MD 21244-1850. Obligation to update: Disclosing parties are reminded of the obligation to update the disclosure if the disclosing party files for bankruptcy, undergoes a change of ownership, or changes its designated representative. The update must be submitted electronically to 1877SRDP@cms.hhs.gov within 30 days of the change. Include the word "UPDATE" in the subject line of the e-mail.

https://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Fraud-and-Abuse/Physician SelfReferral/Downloads/CMS-Voluntary-Self-Referral-Disclosure-Protocol.pdf (last viewed Oct. 5, 2018) and the self-Referral-Disclosure-Protocol.pdf (last viewed Oct. 5, 2018) and the self-Referral-Disclosure-Disclosure-Disclosure-Disclosure-Disclosure-Disclosure-Disclosure-Disclosure-Disclosure-Disclosure-Dis

Stark Law Self-Disclosure Protocol

- Used for "Stark only" self-disclosure
- Tolls the 60-day repayment obligation, but doesn't require or permit payment with the self-disclosure!
- Requires detailed submission, including:
 - facts and circumstances of violation
 - legal analysis of why it doesn't comply
 - calculations of financial damage
 - New: Formula for calculating pervasiveness of non-compliance
- New: Requires certification of non-compliance
- What types of compromise might be available?

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Tips on SRDP

- What is the settlement timeline?
- What is the settlement process?
 - Offer amount
 - Negotiable?
 - Timing?
 - Financial Distress?

Alternatives to Stark SRDP

- Report and Repay (in full) to Medicare Administrative Contractor (MAC)
- Use OIG Self-Disclosure (if colorable AKS violation)
- AUSA/DOJ (for FCA liability)

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Practical Tips for Navigating Kickback and Stark Law Compliance

- 1. Physician Compensation and Practice Acquisitions
 - a. Use kickback employment exception if possible
 - b. Relative Value Unit (RVU) based compensation models:
 - Limit to work RVUs (wRVUs) exclude practice expense and malpractice components
 - wRVU rate should not increase with productivity may exceed FMV
 - wRVUs should be limited to the physician's personally performed services
 - c. Physician group practices Follow all 8 requirements for Stark-compliant physician group practices
 - d. Get valuations to support FMV for medical directorships and call coverage

Practical Tips for Navigating Kickback and Stark Law Compliance

- 2. Distinguishing Between FMV and Commercial Reasonableness (CR)
 - a. FMV The value in arm's length transactions, consistent with the **general market** value
 - b. General Market Value -
 - Bona fide bargaining between well-informed buyers and sellers
 - Not in a position to general business for the other party
 - Not determined in a manner that takes into account the volume or value of anticipated or actual referrals
 - c. CR Arrangement would make commercial sense if entered into by a reasonable entity of similar scope and size and a reasonable physician of similar scope and specialty, even if there were not potential DHS referrals.
 - d. Practice loss theory FMV and CR?

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Practical Tips for Navigating Kickback and Stark Law Compliance

- 3. Considerations for Compliance Officers
 - a. What new risk areas may impact your organization given recent case law and regulatory developments in kickback and Stark?
 - b. Would any new kickback or Stark developments warrant an internal investigation in your organization?
 - c. How would the organization calculate the amount of any overpayments received in non-compliant kickback or Stark arrangements?

Practical Tips for Navigating Kickback and Stark Law Compliance

- 3. Considerations for Compliance Officers
 - d. Should the compliance officer recommend new policies or modifications to existing policies for kickback and Stark compliance?

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Questions???

Thank you!