

## Appendix A

### Compliance with Federal and State Laws

It is the policy of Roswell Park Cancer Institute that all personnel (including employees, directors, physicians, consultants, contractors and agents who provide healthcare and billing and coding services) shall comply with all applicable federal and New York State false claims laws and regulations. RPCI has various policies and procedures which are available in the policy section of the internal RPCI website to ensure compliance with these laws and to assist RPCI in preventing fraud, waste and abuse in federal and State health care programs. Several important federal and state laws are summarized below. RPCI Staff are encouraged to consult with the Compliance Officer if they have questions about the meaning or application of these laws.

In general, the regulatory activity of federal and State agencies is directed toward detecting and eliminating fraud, waste and abuse in the health care industry. Fraud is defined as an intentional act of deception, misrepresentation or concealment in order to gain something of value. Waste is the over-utilization of services or mismanagement of resources including incurring unnecessary costs because of inefficient or ineffective practices or systems. Abuse is defined as excessive or improper use of services or actions that are inconsistent with acceptable business or medical practice.

Examples of provider fraud, waste and abuse include the following:

- billing for services that were not provided;
- duplicate billing such as billing Medicare or Medicaid and then also billing private insurance and/or the patient;
- requiring the patient to return for more visits when additional appointments are not necessary;
- taking unnecessary x-rays, blood work, etc.;
- upcoding, e.g., providing a simple office visit and billing for a comprehensive visit;
- having an unlicensed person perform services that only a licensed professional should render, and then billing as if the professional provided the service;
- billing for more time that actually provided;
- accepting payment from another provider, including sharing in the reimbursement paid by the Medicare or Medicaid program, as a result of referring a patient to the other provider.

#### **Federal Laws:**

**False Claims Act (31 USC §§3729-3733).** Under the False Claims Act (“FCA”), those who knowingly submit or cause another person or entity to submit false claims for payment of government funds are liable for three times the government’s damages plus civil penalties of \$5500 to \$11,000 per false claim.

While the False Claims Act imposes liability only when the claimant acts “knowingly,” it does not require that the person submitting the claim have actual knowledge that the claim is false. A person who acts in reckless disregard or in deliberate ignorance of the truth or falsity of the information, also can be found liable under the Act. 31 U.S.C. 3729(b).

In sum, the False Claims Act imposes liability on any person who submits a claim to the federal government that he or she knows (or should know) is false. An example may be a physician who submits a bill to Medicare for medical services she knows she has not provided. The False Claims Act also imposes liability on an individual who may knowingly submit a false record in order to obtain payment from the government. An example of this may include a government contractor who submits records that he knows (or should know) are false and that indicate compliance with certain contractual or regulatory requirements. The third area of liability includes those instances in which someone may obtain money from the federal government to which he may not be entitled, and then uses false statements or records in order to retain the money. An example of this so-called “reverse false claim” may include a hospital who obtains interim payments from Medicare throughout the year, and then knowingly files a false cost report at the end of the year in order to avoid making a refund to the Medicare program.

In addition to its substantive provisions, the FCA provides that private parties may bring an action on behalf of the United States. 31 U.S.C. 3730 (b). These private parties, known as “qui tam relators” or whistleblowers, may share in a percentage of the proceeds from an FCA action or settlement.

Section 3730(d)(1) of the FCA provides, with some exceptions, that a qui tam relator, when the Government has intervened in the lawsuit, shall receive at least 15 percent but not more than 25 percent of the proceeds of the FCA action depending upon the extent to which the relator substantially contributed to the prosecution of the action. When the Government does not intervene, section 3730(d) (2) provides that the relator shall receive an amount that the court decides is reasonable and shall be not less than 25 percent and not more than 30 percent.

**Administrative Remedies for False Claims (31 USC Chapter 38 §§ 3801– 3812).** This statute allows for administrative recoveries by federal agencies. If a person submits a claim that the person knows is false or contains false information, or omits material information, then the agency receiving the claim may impose a penalty of up to \$5,000 for each claim. The agency may also recover twice the amount of the claim.

Unlike the False Claims Act, a violation of this law occurs when a false claim is submitted, not when it is paid. Also unlike the False Claims Act, the determination of whether a claim is false, and the imposition of fines and penalties is made by the administrative agency, not by prosecution in the federal court system.

**Anti-Kickback Statute (42 USC 1320a-7b).** This statute provides that whoever knowingly and willfully solicits or receives any remuneration (including any kickback, bribe or rebate (directly or indirectly, overtly or covertly), in cash or in kind: (i) in return for referring an individual to a person for the furnishing or arranging for the furnishing of any item or service for which payment may be made in whole or in part under [Medicare] or a State health care program; or (ii) in return for purchasing, leasing, ordering, or arranging for or recommending purchasing, leasing or ordering any good, facility, service or item for which payment may be made in whole or in part under [Medicare] or a State health care program shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than \$25,000 or imprisoned for not more than five years, or both.

Remuneration may include gifts, payments, bribes or rebates. Certain exceptions or safe harbors, such as group purchasing agreements and price reductions to health plans, among others, are excluded from this prohibition.

**Stark Law (42 USC 1395nn).** Section 1877 of the Social Security Act prohibits physicians from referring Medicare/Medicaid patients for certain designated health services to an entity with which the physician, or a member of the physician's immediate family, has a financial relationship – unless an exception applies. Section 1877 also prohibits an entity from billing for designated health services that were furnished as a result of a prohibited referral.

**Privacy and Security of Protected Health Information. Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) (45 CFR, Part 160 and Subparts A, C and E of Part 164).** HIPAA's Privacy Rule establishes Federal standards regarding the use and disclosure of protected health information (PHI) by healthcare providers and other "covered entities." As required by the Privacy Rule, RPCI's Workforce Members (including employees, trainees, students and volunteers) shall not use or disclose PHI (in any format, including paper, electronic or spoken word) except (1) for purposes of treatment, payment and healthcare operations; (2) with a patient's written authorization or (3) as otherwise specifically permitted by HIPAA. Additionally, RPCI Workforce Members may use and disclose PHI only to the minimum extent necessary for a proper purpose – and only to the extent that such use or disclosure falls within the scope of the Workforce Member's official job responsibilities. Examples of PHI include but are not limited to:

1. Patient demographic information such as name, address, SSN;
2. Information about a patient's health care tests, diagnosis and treatment;
3. Patient's bills, payment status or other patient financial information; and
4. Other information identified by patient name, number, SSN or other identifier.

HIPAA's Security Rule establishes additional requirements that specifically apply to electronic PHI (which includes PHI on computers, PDAs, floppy disks, thumb drives and similar media). As required by the Security Rule, RPCI has adopted policies and procedures to ensure the confidentiality, integrity and availability of electronic PHI. For example, there are specific policies governing the use of PHI in e-mails. Workforce Members must comply with these policies in using electronic devices, computers and PHI in any electronic format.

Violations of HIPAA are punishable by significant fines (up to \$1,500,000) and criminal convictions. Employees, Workforce Members or Agents who become aware of a suspected or actual improper use or disclosure of PHI shall immediately report it to the Privacy Officer, Security Officer or Compliance Officer.

### **New York State Laws:**

New York's false claims laws fall into two categories: civil/administrative and criminal laws. Some apply to recipient false claims and some apply to provider false claims, and while most are specific to healthcare or Medicaid, some of the "common law" crimes apply to areas of interaction with the government.

### **Civil and Administrative Laws:**

**NY False Claims Act (State Finance Law, §§187-194).** The NY False Claims Act closely tracks the federal False Claims Act. It imposes penalties and fines on individuals and entities that file false or fraudulent claims for payment from any state or local government, including health care programs such as Medicaid. The penalty for filing a false claim is \$6,000 - \$12,000

per claim and the recoverable damages are between two and three times the value of the amount falsely received. In addition, the false claim filer may have to pay the government's legal fees.

The Act allows private individuals to file lawsuits in state court, just as if they were state or local government parties. If the suit eventually concludes with payments back to the government, the person who started the case can recover 25-30% of the proceeds if the government did not participate in the suit of 15-25% if the government did participate in the suit.

**Social Services Law §145-b False Statements.** It is a violation to knowingly obtain or attempt to obtain payment for items or services furnished under any Social Services program, including Medicaid, by use of a false statement, deliberate concealment or other fraudulent scheme or device. The State or the local Social Services district may recover three times the amount incorrectly paid. In addition, the Department of Health may impose a civil penalty of up to \$2,000 per violation. If repeat violations occur within 5 years, a penalty up to \$7,500 per violation may be imposed if they involve more serious violations of Medicaid rules, billing for services not rendered or providing excessive services.

**Social Services Law §145-c Sanctions.** If any person applies for or receives public assistance, including Medicaid, by intentionally making a false or misleading statement, or intending to do so, the person's family's needs are not taken into account for 6 months if a first offense, 12 months if a second (or once if benefits received are over \$3,900) and live years for 4 or more offenses.

#### **Criminal Laws:**

**Social Services Law §145 Penalties.** Any person who submits false statements or deliberately conceals material information in order to receive public assistance, including Medicaid, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

**Social Services Law § 366-b, Penalties for Fraudulent Practices.** Any person who obtains or attempts to obtain, for himself or others, medical assistance by means of a false statement, concealment of material facts, impersonation or other fraudulent means is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

Any person who, with intent to defraud, presents for payment and false or fraudulent claim for furnishing services, knowingly submits false information to obtain greater Medicaid compensation or knowingly submits false information in order to obtain authorization to provide items or services is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

**Penal Law Article 155, Larceny.** The crime of larceny applies to a person who, with intent to deprive another of his property, obtains, takes or withholds the property by means of trick, embezzlement, false pretense, false promise, including a scheme to defraud, or other similar behavior. It has been applied to Medicaid fraud cases. Fourth degree grand larceny involves property valued over \$1,000 and is a Class E felony. Third degree grand larceny involves property valued over \$3,000 and is a Class D felony. Second degree grand larceny involves property valued over \$50,000 and is a Class C felony. First degree grand larceny involves property valued over \$1 million and is a Class B felony.

**Penal Law Article 175, False Written Statements.** Four crimes in this Article relate to filing false information or claims and have been applied in Medicaid fraud prosecutions:

§175.05, Falsifying business records involves entering false information, omitting material information or altering an enterprise's business records with the intent to defraud. It is a Class A misdemeanor.

§ 175.10, Falsifying business records in the first degree includes the elements of the §175.05 offense and includes the intent to commit another crime or conceal its commission. It is a Class E felony.

§175.30, Offering a false instrument for filing in the second degree involves presenting a written instrument (including a claim for payment) to a public office knowing that it contains false information. It is a Class A misdemeanor.

§175.35, Offering a false instrument for filing in the first degree includes the elements of the second degree offense and must include an intent to defraud the state or a political subdivision. It is a Class E felony.

**Penal Law Article 176, Insurance Fraud.** This statute applies to claims for insurance payment, including Medicaid or other health insurance and contains six crimes. Insurance Fraud in the 5th degree involves intentionally filing a health insurance claim knowing that it is false and is a Class A misdemeanor. Insurance fraud in the 4th degree is filing a false insurance claim for over \$1,000 and is a Class E felony. Insurance fraud in the 3rd degree is filing a false insurance claim for over \$3,000 and is a Class D felony. Insurance fraud in the 2nd degree is filing a false insurance claim for over \$50,000 and is a Class C felony. Insurance fraud in the 1st degree is filing a false insurance claim for over \$1million and is a Class B felony. Aggravated insurance fraud is committing insurance fraud more than once and is a Class D felony.

**Penal Law Article 177, Health Care Fraud.** This statute applies to claims for health insurance payment, including Medicaid, and contains five crimes. Health care fraud in the 5th degree is knowingly filing, with intent to defraud, a claim for payment that intentionally has false information or omissions and is a Class A misdemeanor. Health care fraud in the 4th degree is filing false claims and annually receiving over \$3,000 in aggregate and is a Class E felony. Health care fraud in the 3rd degree is filing false claims and annually receiving over \$10,000 in the aggregate and is a Class D felony. Health care fraud in the 2nd degree is filing false claims and annually receiving over \$50,000 in the aggregate and is a Class C felony. Health care fraud in the 1st degree is filing false claims and annually receiving over \$1 million in the aggregate and is a Class B felony.

#### **Protection for Whistleblowers:**

**Federal False Claims Act (31 U.S.C. §3730(h)).** The FCA provides protection to whistleblowers or qui tam relators who are discharged, demoted, suspended, threatened, harassed, or in any other manner discriminated against in the terms and conditions of their employment as a result of their furtherance of an action under the FCA. 31 U.S.C. 3730(h). Remedies include reinstatement with comparable seniority as the qui tam relator would have had but for the discrimination, two times the amount of any back pay, interest on any back pay, and compensation for any special damages sustained as a result of the discrimination, including litigation costs and reasonable attorneys' fees.

**NY False Claim Act (State Finance Law §191).** The False Claim Act also provides protection to whistleblowers or qui tam relators who are discharged, demoted, suspended, threatened, harassed, or in any other manner discriminated against in the terms and conditions of their employment as a result of their furtherance of an action under the Act. Remedies include reinstatement with comparable seniority as the qui tam relator would have had but for the discrimination, two times the amount of any back pay, interest on any back pay, and compensation for any special damages sustained as a result of the discrimination, including litigation costs and reasonable attorneys' fees.

**New York Labor Law §740.** An employer may not take any retaliatory action against an employee if the employee discloses information about the employer's policies, practices or activities to a regulatory, law enforcement or other similar agency or public official. Protected disclosures are those that assert that the employer is in violation of a law that creates a substantial and specific danger to the public health and safety or which constitutes health care fraud under Penal Law §177 (knowingly filing, with intent to defraud, a claim for payment that intentionally has false information or omissions). The employee's disclosure is protected only if the employee first brought up the matter with a supervisor and gave the employer a reasonable opportunity to correct the alleged violation. If an employer takes a retaliatory action against the employee, the employee may sue in state court for reinstatement to the same, or an equivalent position, any lost back wages and benefits and attorneys' fees. If the employer is a health provider and the court finds that the employer's retaliatory action was in bad faith, it may impose a civil penalty of \$10,000 on the employer.

**New York Labor Law §741.** A health care employer may not take any retaliatory action against an employee if the employee discloses certain information about the employer's policies, practices or activities to a regulatory, law enforcement or other similar agency or public official. Protected disclosures are those that assert that, in good faith, the employee believes constitute improper quality of patient care. The employee's disclosure is protected only if the employee first brought up the matter with a supervisor and gave the employer a reasonable opportunity to correct the alleged violation, unless the danger is imminent to the public or patient and the employee believes in good faith that reporting to a supervisor would not result in corrective action. If an employer takes a retaliatory action against the employee, the employee may sue in state court for reinstatement to the same, or an equivalent position, any lost back wages and benefits and attorneys' fees. If the employer is a health provider and the court finds that the employer's retaliatory action was in bad faith, it may impose a civil penalty of \$10,000 on the employer.

#### **Additional Information and Resources**

Department of Health and Human Services Office of Inspector General:

<http://oig.hhs.gov/fraud.asp>

Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS):

<http://www.cms.hhs.gov/MDFraudAbuseGenInfo/>

CMS Information about the Physician Self Referral Law:

<http://www.cms.hhs.gov/PhysicianSelfReferral>

Office of the New York State Medicaid Inspector General:

<http://www.omig.state.ny.us>