Provider Bulletin

Xerox State Healthcare 2 Pillsbury Street Suite 200 Concord, NH 03301

MEMORANDUM

TO: **All Providers**
FROM: **Xerox and NH Medicaid**
DATE: **September 2016**
SUBJECT: **Employee Education About False Claims Recovery**

This notice elaborates on provider responsibilities noted in the provider enrollment agreement regarding the False Claims Act. This notice was first published in June 2007. It will now be updated yearly in October.

This is to inform you that the department has implemented Section 6032 of the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (DRA) which established Section 1902(a)(68) of the Social Security Act.

Please note that if you, as an "entity," receive or make payments for Medicaid covered services which total at least $5,000,000 annually, then it is your responsibility, as a condition of receiving such payments, to establish and disseminate written policies to all employees, and any contractor or agent of the entity, which include detailed information about the False Claims Act and other provisions in Section 1902(a)(68)(A) of the Social Security Act.

For calculation and compliance purposes, the annual time period is based upon a federal fiscal year. An entity will have met the $5,000,000 annual threshold as of January 1, 2017, if it received or made payments in that amount in federal fiscal year 2016 (which ends September 30, 2016). If this is applicable to you, please put these requirements in place as soon as possible.

The Department will begin running reports in October 2016 which will identify those entities that have met the $5,000,000 annual threshold, and we will notify the applicable entities. However, this will not release entities from the responsibility to self identify if they have met the threshold amount. Prior to December 1, 2016, and based on the reports, those entities that meet the $5,000,000 annual threshold will receive a targeted notification and a copy of the Proof of Compliance Form 357 which can also be found on the MMIS website. Providers will have 30 days to respond.

Future determinations regarding an entity's responsibilities under the DRA based on the $5,000,000 threshold amount will be made in October of each subsequent year based upon the amount of Medicaid payments an entity received or made during the preceding federal fiscal year.

Attached, please find a Dear State Medicaid Director letter, SMDL #06-025, which provides a detailed explanation of the requirements and which also defines "entities." Information regarding the False Claims Act is also attached, as is the pertinent section of the Social Security Act.

If you have any questions as to the education requirements or your obligation to follow these requirements, please contact Karen Carleton at 1-800-852-3345, extension 8029, in-state only), or (603) 271-8029.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES
Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services
7500 Security Boulevard, Mail Stop S2-26-12
Baltimore, Maryland 21244-1850

Center for Medicaid and State Operations

SMDL #06-025

DEC 1 3 2006

Dear State Medicaid Director:

We are writing to offer guidance to State Medicaid agencies on the implementation of section 6032 of the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005. This provision establishes section 1902(a)(68) of the Social Security Act (the Act), and relates to "Employee Education About False Claims Recovery."

The following definitions are included in the accompanying State Plan Preprint, although additional guidance in this letter further clarifies the Preprint:

An "entity" includes a governmental agency, organization, unit, corporation, partnership, or other business arrangement (including any Medicaid managed care organization, irrespective of the form of business structure or arrangement by which it exists), whether for-profit or not-for-profit, which receives or makes payments, under a State plan approved under title XIX or under any waiver of such plan, totaling at least $5,000,000 annually.

If an entity furnishes items or services at more than a single location or under more than one contractual or other payment arrangement, the provisions of section 1902(a)(68) apply if the aggregate payments to that entity meet the $5,000,000 annual threshold. This applies whether the entity submits claims for payments using one or more provider identification or tax identification numbers.

A governmental component providing Medicaid health care items or services for which Medicaid payments are made would qualify as an entity (e.g., a State mental health facility or school district providing school-based health services). A government agency which merely administers the Medicaid program, in whole or part (e.g., managing the claims processing system or determining beneficiary eligibility), is not, for these purposes, considered to be an entity.

An entity will have met the $5,000,000 annual threshold as of January 1, 2007, if it received or made payments in that amount in Federal fiscal year 2006. Future determinations regarding an entity's responsibility stemming from the requirements of section 1902(a)(68) will be made by January 1 of each subsequent year, based upon the amount of payments an entity either received or made under the State Plan during the preceding Federal fiscal year.

An "employee" includes any officer or employee of the entity.

A "contractor" or "agent" includes any contractor, subcontractor, agent, or other person which or who, on behalf of the entity, furnishes, or otherwise authorizes the furnishing of Medicaid health care items or services, performs billing or coding functions, or is involved in monitoring of health care provided by the entity.

It is the responsibility of each entity to establish and disseminate written policies which must also be adopted by its contractors or agents. Written policies may be on paper or in electronic form, but must be readily available to all employees, contractors, or agents. Although section 1902(a)(68)(C) refers to "any employee handbook," there is no requirement that an entity create an employee handbook if none already exists.

An entity shall establish written policies for all employees (including management), and of any contractor or agent of the entity, that include detailed information about the False Claims Act and the other provisions named in section 1902(a)(68)(A). The entity shall include in those written policies detailed information about the entity's policies and procedures for detecting and preventing waste, fraud, and abuse. The entity shall also include in any employee handbook a specific discussion of the laws described in the written policies, the rights of employees to be protected as whistleblowers and a specific discussion of the entity's policies and procedures for detecting and preventing fraud, waste, and abuse. The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) is not providing model language, though States may elect to do so.

The provisions of section 1902(a)(68) of the Act must be implemented no later than January 1, 2007, except as provided in the section 6034(e) delayed effective date of the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005. To the extent a State determines that it requires legislation to implement this section and wishes to avail itself of the section 6034(e) delayed effective date, it must request through CMS that the Secretary concur with the determination that legislation is required.

The requirements of this law should be incorporated into each State's provider enrollment agreements. Each State must also determine the manner by which it will ensure an entity's compliance with section 1902(a)(68), which information each State must include in its State Plan along with a description of the methodology of compliance oversight and the frequency with which the State will re-assess compliance on an ongoing basis. Each State shall so amend its State Plan not later than March 31, 2007, or by the end of the quarter in which the effective date of delayed implementation occurs, as described in section 6034(e). CMS may, at its discretion, independently determine compliance through audits of entities or other means. CMS may also review a State's procedures through its routine oversight of States.

If you have any questions on this guidance, please direct them in writing to: Mr. Robb Miller, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Center for Medicaid and State Operations, Medicaid Integrity Group, 7500 Security Boulevard, Mailstop B2-15-24, Baltimore, MD 21244 or Ms. Claudia Simonson, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Center for Medicaid and State Operations, Medicaid Integrity Group, Division of Field Operations, 233 North Michigan Avenue, Suite 600, Chicago, IL 60601 or robb.miller@cms.hhs.gov or claudia.simonson@cms.hhs.gov.

Sincerely,

Dennis G. Smith
Director

Enclosure

cc:

CMS Regional Administrators

CMS Associate Regional Administrators
for Medicaid and State Operations

Martha Roherty
Director, Health Policy Unit
American Public Human Services Association

Joy Wilson
Director, Health Committee
National Conference of State Legislatures

Matt Salo
Director of Health Legislation
National Governors Association

Jacalyn Bryan Carden
Director of Policy and Programs
Association of State and Territorial Health Officials

Christie Raniszewski Herrera
Director, Health and Human Services Task Force
American Legislative Exchange Council

Lynne Flynn
Director for Health Policy
Council of State Governments

The False Claims Act ("FCA") provides, in pertinent part, that:

> (a) Any person who (1) knowingly presents, or causes to be presented, to an officer or employee of the United States Government or a member of the Armed Forces of the United States a false or fraudulent claim for payment or approval; (2) knowingly makes, uses, or causes to be made or used, a false record or statement to get a false or fraudulent claim paid or approved by the Government; (3) conspires to defraud the Government by getting a false or fraudulent claim paid or approved by the Government;. . . or (7) knowingly makes, uses, or causes to be made or used, a false record or statement to conceal, avoid, or decrease an obligation to pay or transmit money or property to the Government,
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> is liable to the United States Government for a civil penalty of not less than $5,000 and not more than $10,000, plus 3 times the amount of damages which the Government sustains because of the act of that person . . . .
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> (b) For purposes of this section, the terms "knowing" and "knowingly" mean that a person, with respect to information (1) has actual knowledge of the information; (2) acts in deliberate ignorance of the truth or falsity of the information; or (3) acts in reckless disregard of the truth or falsity of the information, and no proof of specific intent to defraud is required.

31 U.S.C. § 3729. 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) is 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," 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.

The FCA provides protection to *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.

STATE PLANS FOR MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

Sec 1902 [42 USC 1396a(a) A state plan for medical assistance must----

(68) provide that any entity that receives or makes annual payments under the State plan of at least $5,000,000, as a condition of receiving such payments, shall—

(A) establish written policies for all employees of the entity (including management), and of any contractor or agent of the entity, that provide detailed information about the False Claims Act established under sections 3729 through 3733 of title 31, United States Code, administrative remedies for false claims and statements established under chapter 38 of title 31, United States Code[32], any State laws pertaining to civil or criminal penalties for false claims and statements, and whistleblower protections under such laws, with respect to the role of such laws in preventing and detecting fraud, waste, and abuse in Federal health care programs(as defined in section 1128B(f));

(B) include as part of such written policies, detailed provisions regarding the entity's policies and procedures for detecting and preventing fraud, waste, and abuse; and

(C) include in any employee handbook for the entity, a specific discussion of the laws described in subparagraph (A), the rights of employees to be protected as whistleblowers, and the entity's policies and procedures for detecting and preventing fraud, waste, and abuse;