



2017 3rd Quarter
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Compliance Quarterly

Special Edition

2017 MANDATORY FRAUD, WASTE & ABUSE TRAINING

From the Compliance Office...

ALL Medicare contracted providers and their employees are **required** by The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) to complete Fraud, Waste & Abuse (FWA) training when newly hired, and annually thereafter.

Our training is developed from the CMS web-training . By reading through this edition of *Compliance Quarterly*, and completing the quiz at the end [online](#), your 2017 FWA training requirement will be fulfilled.

Should a 3rd party payor request proof from you that your practice completed FWA training we can provide you with a list of employees in your practice who successfully complete the training quiz, so that you can attest to completion if the list we provide you includes all of your practice employees. If you have any question regarding this, please don't hesitate to contact us.

Why Do We Need FWA Training?

Combatting fraud, waste and abuse is everyone's responsibility. As healthcare workers who provide health or administrative services for Medicare enrollees, and all medical patients, every action we take potentially affects the Medicare program.

Billions of dollars are improperly spent every year due to fraud, waste and abuse. This affects every one of us! This training, required within 90 days of initial hire and at least annually thereafter, will enable you to detect, correct and prevent FWA.

YOU are part of the solution.

After completing training, you should be able to correctly:

- Recognize FWA;
- Identify the major laws & regulations pertaining to FWA;
- Recognize potential consequences & penalties associated with violations;
- Identify methods of preventing FWA;
- Identify how to report FWA; and
- Recognize how to correct FWA.



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The CMS Web-Based Fraud, Waste & Abuse training course is the source used to create this FWA training.



For the definitions of fraud, waste & abuse, refer to Chapter 21 Section 20 of the [“Medicare Managed Care Manual”](#) and Chapter 9 of the [“Prescription Drug Benefit Manual”](#) on the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) website.



What is FWA?

The first step to combating fraud, waste & abuse is knowing what each means.

Fraud is knowingly and willfully executing, or attempting to execute, a scheme to defraud any health care benefit program; or to obtain by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations or promises, any money or property owned by any health care benefit program. Intentionally submitting false information to the government or a government contractor to get money or a benefit is fraud.

Waste includes overusing services, or other practices that, directly or indirectly, result in unnecessary costs to the Medicare Program. Waste is generally not considered to be caused by criminally negligent actions, but rather by the misuse of resources.

Abuse includes *actions* that may, directly or indirectly, result in unnecessary costs to the Medicare Program. Abuse involves payment for items or services when there is not legal entitlement to that payment, and the provider has not knowingly and/or intentionally misrepresented facts to obtain payment.

What is the difference between fraud, waste & abuse?

One of the primary differences is intent and knowledge. Fraud requires intent to obtain payment and the knowledge that the actions are wrong. Waste and abuse may involve obtaining improper payment or creating unnecessary cost to the Medicare Program, but do not require the same intent and knowledge.

Examples of Fraud, Waste & Abuse

Examples of actions that may constitute Medicare **fraud** include:

- Knowingly billing for services not furnished or supplies not provided, including billing Medicare for appointments that the patient failed to keep;
- Billing for non-existent prescriptions; and
- Knowingly altering claim forms, medical records, or receipts to receive a higher payment.

Examples of actions that may constitute Medicare **waste** include:

- Conducting excessive office visits or writing excessive prescriptions;
- Prescribing more medications than necessary for the treatment of a specific condition; and
- Ordering excessive laboratory tests.

Examples of actions that may constitute Medicare **abuse** include:

- Billing for unnecessary medical services;
- Billing for brand name drugs when generics are dispensed;
- Charging excessively for services or supplies;
- Misusing codes on a claim, such as upcoding or unbundling codes.

Laws & Penalties

To recognize, detect and deter FWA, it is important to know the laws that pertain to FWA, and the possible penalties faced for FWA.

CIVIL FALSE CLAIMS ACT (FCA)

The civil provisions of the FCA make a person liable to pay damages to the government if he or she knowingly:

- Conspires to violate the FCA;
- Carries out other acts or knowingly and improperly avoids or decreases an obligation to pay the government;
- Knowingly conceals or knowingly and improperly avoids or decreases an obligation to pay the Government;
- Makes or uses a false record or statement supporting a false claim; or
- Presents a false claim for payment or approval.

Damages & Penalties

Any person who knowingly submits false claims is liable for three times the damages caused by the violator, plus a penalty.

Real Life Example:

A physician paid the government \$203,000 to settle allegations that he violated the physician self-referral prohibition in the Stark Statute for routinely referring Medicare patients to an oxygen supply company he owned.

For more information on the FCA: [31 United States Code \(U.S.C.\) Sections 3729-3733](#)

FRAUD STATUTE

The Fraud Statute makes it a criminal offense to knowingly and willfully execute, or attempt to execute, a scheme to defraud a health care benefit program. Conviction under the statute does not require proof that the violator had knowledge of the law or specific intent to violate the law.

Damages & Penalties


Punishable by up to \$250,000 fine or up to 10 years imprisonment, or both.

Criminal Health Care Fraud Damages & Penalties

Persons who knowingly make a false claim may be subject to criminal fines of up to \$250,000, imprisonment for up to 20 years, or both. If the violations result in death, the individual may be imprisoned for any term of years to life.

Real Life Examples:

A Pennsylvania pharmacist submitted claims to a Medicare Part D plan for non-existent prescriptions and for drugs not dispensed. The pharmacist pleaded guilty to health care fraud, received a 15 month prison sentence, and was ordered to pay more than \$166,000 in restitution to the plan.

The owners of two Florida Durable Medical Equipment (DME)  companies submitted false claims of approximately \$4 million to Medicare for products that were not authorized and not provided. They were convicted of making false claims, conspiracy, health care fraud and wire fraud. They were sentenced to 54 months in prison, and were ordered to pay more than \$1.9 million in restitution



A **whistleblower** is a person who exposes information or activity that is deemed illegal, dishonest, or violates professional or clinical standards.

- ⇒ Persons who report false claims or bring legal actions to recover money paid on false claims are protected from retaliation.
- ⇒ Persons who bring a successful whistleblower lawsuit receive at least 15% but not more than 30% of money collected.



The UBMD Compliance Plan includes a non-retaliation policy which states that retaliation for reporting actual or potential violation in good faith will not be tolerated.

For more information: [18 U.S.C. Section 1346](#) and [18 U.S.C Section 1347](#)

“Transparency as a practice in an ethical culture saves time, money and reputation.”

- Unknown

ANTI-KICKBACK STATUTE (AKS)

The Anti-Kickback Statute prohibits knowingly and willfully soliciting, receiving, offering, or paying remuneration (including any kickback, bribe or rebate) for referrals for services that are paid, in whole or in part, under a Federal health care program (including Medicare).

Damages & Penalties

Violations are punishable by a fine of up to \$25,000; imprisonment for up to 5 years; or both.

Real Life Example:

A radiologist who owned and served as medical director of a diagnostic testing center in New Jersey obtained nearly \$2 million in payments from Medicare and Medicaid for MRIs, CAT scans, ultrasounds and other resulting tests. The radiologist paid doctors for referring patients.

The radiologist pleaded guilty to violating the Anti-Kickback Statute, and was sentenced to 46 months in prison. The radiologist was among 17 people, including 15 physicians, who have been convicted in connection with this scheme.

For more information on AKS: [42 U.S.C. Section 1320a-7b\(b\)](#)

For more information on damages and penalties: [Social Security Act \(the Act\), Section 1128B\(b\)](#)

CIVIL MONETARY PENALTIES (CMP) LAW

The Office of Inspector General (OIG) may impose civil penalties for a number of reasons, including:

- Arranging for services or items from an excluded individual or entity;
- Providing services or items while excluded;
- Failing to grant OIG timely access to records;
- Knowing of an overpayment and failing to report and return it;
- Making false claims; or
- Paying to influence referrals.

Damages and Penalties

The penalties can be around \$15,000 to \$70,000 depending on the specific violation. Violators are also subject to three times the amount claimed for each service or item, or of remuneration offered, paid, solicited or received.

Real Life Example:

A California pharmacy and its owner agreed to pay over \$1.3 million to settle allegations that they submitted claims to Medicare Part D for brand name prescription drugs that the pharmacy could not have dispensed based on inventory records.

For more information: [42 U.S.C. 1320a-7a](#) and [the Act, Section 1128A\(a\)](#)



EXCLUSION

No Federal health care program payment may be made for any item or service furnished, ordered or prescribed by an individual or entity excluded by the OIG. The OIG has authority to exclude individuals and entities from federally funded health care programs, and maintains the List of Excluded Individuals and Entities (LEIE). Click [LEIE](#) to access the list.

The United States General Services Administration (GSA) administers the Excluded Parties List System (EPLS), which contains debarment actions taken by various Federal agencies, including the OIG. Click [EPLS](#) to access the list.

If looking for excluded individuals or entities make sure to check both the LEIE and the EPLS since the lists are not the same.

Real Life Example:

A pharmaceutical company pleaded guilty to two felony counts of criminal fraud related to failure to file required reports with the Food and Drug Administration concerning oversized morphine sulfate tablets. The executive of the pharmaceutical firm was excluded based on the company's guilty plea. At the time the executive was excluded, he had not been convicted himself, but there was evidence he was involved in misconduct leading to the company's conviction.

For more information: [42 U.S.C. Section 1320a-7](#) and [42 Code of Federal Regulations Section 1001.1901](#)

Health Insurance Portability & Accountability Act (HIPAA)

HIPAA created greater access to health care insurance, protection of privacy of health care data and promoted standardization and efficiency in the health care industry. HIPAA safeguards help prevent unauthorized access to protected health care information. As an individual with access to protected health care information, you must comply with HIPAA.

Damages and Penalties

Violations may result in Civil Monetary Penalties. In some cases, criminal penalties may apply.

Real Life Example:

A former hospital employee pleaded guilty to criminal HIPAA charges after obtaining protected health information with the intent to use it for personal gain. He was sentenced to 12 months and 1 day in prison.

For more information: [HIPAA Webpage](#)

Compliance is everyone's responsibility.

What Are Your Responsibilities?

We all play a vital part in preventing, detecting and reporting potential FWA, as well as Medicare non-compliance.

- First, you must comply with all applicable statutory, regulatory and other Medicare requirements, including adopting and using an effective compliance program.
- Second, you have a duty to report any compliance concerns and suspected or actual violations that you may be aware of.
- Third, you have a duty to follow the UBMD Compliance Plan (including the Code of Conduct), which articulates UBMD's commitment to standards of conduct and ethical rules of behavior.

How Do You Prevent FWA?

To prevent FWA, you need to stay informed about policies and procedures and standards of conduct.

- Look for suspicious activity;
- Conduct yourself in an ethical manner;
- Ensure accurate and timely data/billing;
- Ensure you coordinate with other payers;
- Verify all information provided to you; and
- Keep up to date with FWA policies and procedures, standards of conduct, laws, regulations, and the CMS guidance.
 - ⇒ Read the *Compliance Quarterly* newsletters and other communications sent to you by the UBMD Compliance Office. They contain important information that everyone needs to be aware of.
 - ⇒ Complete compliance and HIPAA training as required.

Compliance & prevention are everyone's responsibility, from the top of the organization to the bottom.

Reporting FWA

Everyone must report known or suspected instances of FWA. It is important to note that retaliation for reporting compliance concerns in good faith will not be tolerated regardless of whether or not a violation is found as a result of the initial report. This, and the process for reporting, is clearly stated in the UBMD Compliance Plan.

Any concerns should be reported to your supervisor or the UBMD Compliance Office. Even if you see something you suspect is wrong, but you're not sure it is FWA, report it. You may call or email the Compliance Office directly, or utilize the Compliance Hotline if you wish to remain anonymous. All reported concerns will be investigated by the Chief Compliance Officer.

If warranted, potentially fraudulent conduct must be reported to government authorities, such as the Office of Inspector General (OIG), the Department of Justice (DOJ), or CMS. Individuals or entities who wish to voluntarily disclose self-discovered potential fraud to OIG may do so under Self-Disclosure Protocol (SDP). Self-disclosure gives providers the opportunity to avoid the costs and disruptions associated with a government directed investigation and civil or administrative litigation. The UBMD Chief Compliance Officer should be contacted regarding cases of self-disclosure.

When reporting suspected FWA, you should include:

- Contact information for the source of the information, suspects and witnesses;
- Details of the alleged FWA;
- Identification of the specific Medicare rules allegedly violated; and
- The suspect's history of compliance, education, training and communication within UBMD and other entities.

Correcting FWA

Once fraud, waste or abuse has been detected, it must be promptly corrected. Correcting the problem saves the government money and ensures that you are in compliance with CMS requirements.

Develop a plan to correct the issue. Consult the UBMD Chief Compliance Officer to find out the process for the corrective action plan development. The actual plan will vary, depending on the specific circumstances. But in general:

- Design the corrective action to correct the underlying problem that results in FWA program violations and to prevent future non-compliance;
- Tailor the corrective action to address the particular FWA, problem, or deficiency identified. Include timeframes for specific actions;

- Document corrective actions addressing non-compliance or FWA committed by the employee and include consequences for failure to satisfactorily complete the corrective action;
- Once started, continually monitor corrective actions to ensure they are effective.

Corrective action may include:

- Adopting new prepayment edits or document review requirements;
- Conducting mandated training;
- Providing educational materials;
- Revising policies or procedures;
- Sending warning letters;
- Terminating an employee or provider.

Compliance Training Update

New Provider E/M & Documentation Training

This is a one session training class. All are welcome to attend any of the sessions. It's also a good refresher for the not-so-new providers! ***Please contact Bev Welshans if you would like to attend a session so that I can be sure to have enough materials for all attendees.***

Location & Time: 77 Goodell St., Room 208, 11:30-12:30pm

Dates: October 10 & 24 November 14 & 28 December 12

Lunch-n-Learn

Sessions are usually held once a month. Bring your lunch, and join us as we cover a variety of important topics related to coding and compliance! AAPC & AHIMA CEUs are often available for the sessions. All are welcome to attend. ***If you would like to be added to the session contact list, please contact Bev Welshans.***

Location & Time: 77 Goodell St., Room 208, 11:30-12:30

Dates: October 31 November 21 December 19

If you have questions on any of the above training, please contact Bev Welshans via telephone (888-4702) or e-mail: welshans@buffalo.edu

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UBMD COMPLIANCE HOTLINE: 716.888.4752

Report suspected fraud/abuse, potential problems,
or HIPAA concerns.

Ask questions or request guidance | Provide relevant information

Remain anonymous if you wish | Non-retaliation policy will be adhered to

(This is a voice mail box monitored during working hours. If there is an immediate threat to person or property, do not leave a message; contact direct supervisor immediately!)

Note: According to the UBMD Compliance Plan, it is the responsibility & duty of all UBMD employees to immediately report any known or suspected misconduct, violations of law, or other wrongdoing.

Compliance Quarterly Quiz

To submit your quiz answers, please click on the link below:

[2017 FWA Training Quiz](#)

1. Bribes or kickbacks of any kind for services that are paid under a federal health care program (which includes Medicare) constitute fraud by the person making them, as well as the person receiving them.
 - A. True
 - B. False

2. Examples of issues that should be reported to the Compliance Office are:
 - A. Suspected FWA
 - B. Potential health privacy violation
 - C. Unethical behavior/employee misconduct.
 - D. All of the above

3. Abuse involves payment for items or services when there is no legal entitlement to that payment and the provider has not knowingly and/or intentionally misrepresented facts to obtain payment.
 - A. True
 - B. False

4. Civil Monetary Penalties, imprisonment and exclusion from participation in all Federal health care programs are all penalties for violating FWA laws.
 - A. True
 - B. False

5. You can help prevent FWA by:
 - A. Ensuring accurate and timely data/billing and verifying all information provided to you
 - B. Keeping up to date with FWA policies & procedures, standards of conduct, laws and regulations
 - C. Conducting yourself in an ethical manner, and making sure those around you do as well
 - D. All of the above

To ensure you receive proper credit for training, make sure you provide your full name, and select your correct practice plan from the drop down menu.