

**CATTARAUGUS COUNTY POLICY REGARDING FALSE CLAIMS,
WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTION, FRAUD PREVENTION AND DETECTION**

1. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY

1.1 It is the policy of Cattaraugus County, hereinafter referred to as "the County", to comply with all applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations, both civil and criminal.

1.2 It is also the policy of the County to require staff to comply with the Cattaraugus County Ethics Code, the Corporate Compliance Policy and additional standards of conduct which may be adopted by the County Legislature.

1.3 This policy summarizes the provisions of the County's Corporate Compliance Program and the requirements of the Federal Deficit Reduction Act of 2005, 42 USC §1396a(a)(68), and provides information to Cattaraugus County staff about important federal and state laws. The provisions, standards and requirements of the program will be reviewed with each new employee and provided to all employees.

2. SCOPE

2.1 This policy applies to all employees, volunteers, contractors and students in those departments of Cattaraugus County providing Medicaid health care items or services for which Medicaid payments are made.

2.2 This policy also applies to all contractors and agents who furnish or authorize the furnishing of Medicaid services on behalf of the County, or perform billing or coding functions or are involved in monitoring the care provided by the County, hereinafter referred to as "agent".

3. ADMINISTRATION

3.1 This policy will be implemented by the County Legislature through the Corporate Compliance Officer, the County Attorney and other administrative or managerial staff of the County.

4. POLICY/PROCEDURE

4.1 Each employee or agent of the County will strive to act in accordance with the provisions of any applicable federal, state and local laws, the County Ethics Code and the Corporate Compliance Policy, and will encourage other employees or agents to act the same.

4.2 No employee or agent of the County has authority to act contrary to the provisions of any applicable laws, the Ethics Code, or the

Corporate Compliance Policy or to authorize, direct or condone such action by any other employee or agent.

4.3 Any employee or agent of the County who has knowledge of activities that he or she believes may violate a law, rule or regulation has an obligation, promptly after learning of such activities, to report the matter to his or her immediate supervisor or the Corporate Compliance Officer. Reports may be made anonymously and employees will not be penalized for reports made in good faith; see also, whistleblower protection laws described in Appendix A. Failure to report known violations, failure to detect violations due to negligence or reckless conduct and intentionally making false reports shall be grounds for disciplinary action, including termination. The appropriate form of discipline will be case-specific, and in accordance with NYS Civil Service Law and/or existing collective bargaining agreements.

4.4 The County will take steps to communicate its standards and procedures to all employees and agents by disseminating information that explains in a practical manner what is required. This will include distribution of this policy. The Corporate Compliance Policy and this policy are available on the Cattaraugus County website at www.cattco.org.

4.5 The County will take steps to achieve compliance with its standards by utilizing monitoring and auditing systems reasonably designed to detect misconduct by its employees and agents and by having in place and publicizing a reporting system whereby employees and other agents can report misconduct within the County without fear of retribution. The Corporate Compliance Hotline (716-375-5136) is one method of reporting.

4.6 After a suspected violation has been reported, the County, through the Corporate Compliance Officer, will take reasonable steps to respond appropriately and to prevent further similar violations, including any necessary modifications to its program to prevent and detect violations of law.

4.7 All members of the County workforce should be knowledgeable about several important federal and state laws that help to prevent and detect waste, fraud and abuse in federal health care programs such as Medicare and Medicaid. In addition, individuals who, in good faith, report suspected non-compliant behavior are protected by both federal and state law. Please see Appendix A to this policy for a description of these laws.

4.8 This policy is intended to communicate current policies regarding compliance. The County Legislature reserves the right to change, modify, or waive all provisions herein. If any employee has a question

concerning a particular provision contained herein or concerning any practice not addressed in this document, then he or she should consult with the Corporate Compliance Officer.

4.9 All contractors and agents who furnish or authorize the furnishing of Medicaid services on behalf of the County, or perform billing or coding functions or are involved in monitoring the care provided by the County are required to communicate these policies and procedures to their employees and are responsible for making sure that the communication occurs.

5. DISTRIBUTION

5.1 This Policy and Procedure will be distributed to County employees via the County's web page. In addition, hard copies will be provided to new employees during the orientation process and current employees in those departments providing Medicaid health care items or services for which Medicaid payments are made.

**APPENDIX A
FEDERAL AND NEW YORK STATUTES RELATING TO FILING FALSE CLAIMS**

I. FEDERAL LAWS

False Claims Act (31 USC §§3729-3733).

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,

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

(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 or she 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 or she 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.

**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.

II. NEW YORK STATE LAWS

New York's false claims laws fall into two categories: civil and 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.

A. 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, then the person who started the case can recover 25-30% of the proceeds if the government did not participate in the suit or 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, then 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, 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 five years for 4 or more offenses.

B. 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.

- a. 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.
- b. 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.

- a. Fourth degree grand larceny involves property valued over \$1,000. It is a Class E felony.
- b. Third degree grand larceny involves property valued over \$3,000. It is a Class D felony.
- c. Second degree grand larceny involves property valued over \$50,000. It is a Class C felony.
- d. First degree grand larceny involves property valued over \$1 million. It 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:

- a. §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.
- b. §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.
- c. §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,
- d. §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.

Applies to claims for insurance payment, including Medicaid or other health insurance and contains six crimes.

- a. Insurance Fraud in the 5th degree involves intentionally filing a health insurance claim knowing that it is false. It is a Class A misdemeanor.
- b. Insurance fraud in the 4th degree is filing a false insurance claim for over \$1,000. It is a Class E felony.
- c. Insurance fraud in the 3rd degree is filing a false insurance claim for over \$3,000. It is a Class D felony.
- d. Insurance fraud in the 2nd degree is filing a false insurance claim for over \$50,000. It is a Class C felony.
- e. Insurance fraud in the 1st degree is filing a false insurance claim for over \$1 million. It is a Class B felony.
- f. Aggravated insurance fraud is committing insurance fraud more than once. It is a Class D felony.

Penal Law Article 177, Health Care Fraud.

Applies to claims for health insurance payment, including Medicaid, and contains five crimes:

- a. 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. It is a Class A misdemeanor.
- b. Health care fraud in the 4th degree is filing false claims and annually receiving over \$3,000 in aggregate. It is a Class E felony.
- c. Health care fraud in the 3rd degree is filing false claims and annually receiving over \$10,000 in the aggregate. It is a Class D felony.
- d. Health care fraud in the 2nd degree is filing false claims and annually receiving over \$50,000 in the aggregate. It is a Class C felony.
- e. Health care fraud in the 1st degree is filing false claims and annually receiving over \$1 million in the aggregate. It is a Class B felony.

III. WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTION

Federal False Claims Act (31 U.S.C. §3730(h)).

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.

NY False Claims Act (State Finance Law §191).

The False Claims Act also 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 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, then 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, then 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, then 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, then it may impose a civil penalty of \$10,000 on the employer.