

Key Fraud and Abuse Laws: Understanding and Applying the Law

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(9.24)

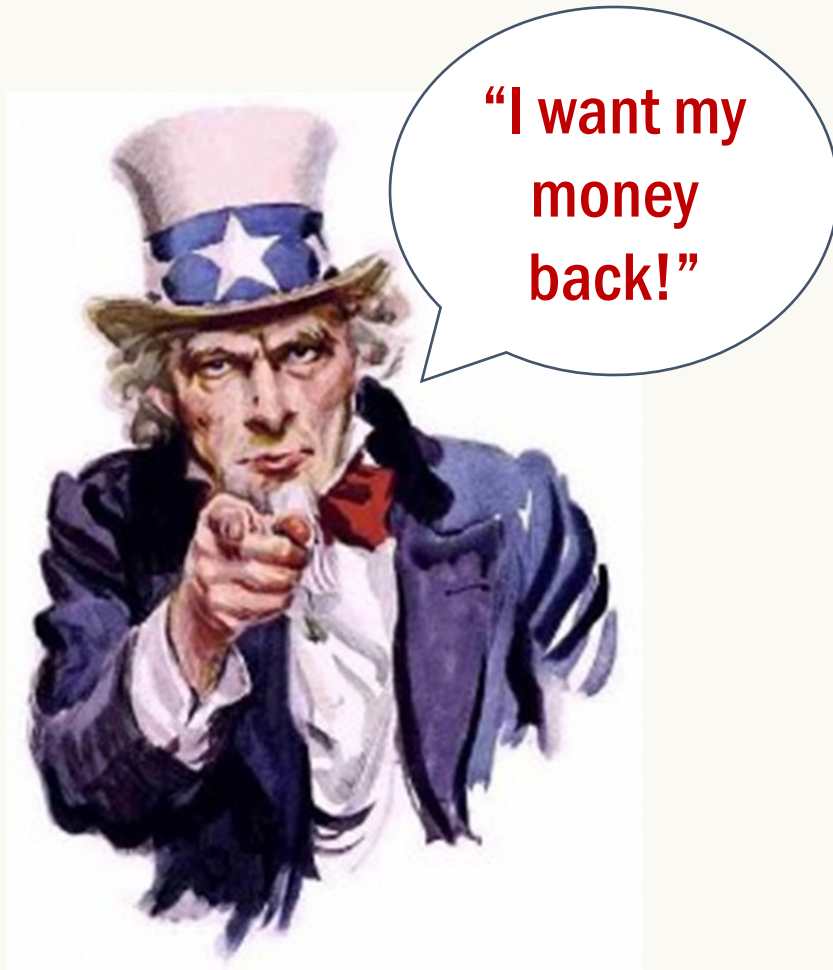


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Supplemental Resources

- .PPT slides
- OIG, *General Compliance Program Guidance*, <https://oig.hhs.gov/compliance/general-compliance-program-guidance/>
- OIG, *OIG Supplemental Compliance Program Guidance for Hospitals*, <https://www.hhs.gov/guidance/document/oig-supplemental-compliance-program-guidance-hospitals>
- OIG, *Avoiding Medicare and Medicaid Fraud and Abuse: A Roadmap for New Physician*, <https://oig.hhs.gov/compliance/physician-education/>

Key Fraud and Abuse Laws



- False Claims Act (FCA)
- Anti-Kickback Statute (AKS)
- Eliminating Kickbacks in Referrals Statute (EKRA)
- Ethics in Physician Referrals Act (Stark)
- Civil Monetary Penalties Law (CMPL)
- Healthcare criminal statutes
- State laws and regulations

False Claims Act (31 USC 3729)



False Claims Act (FCA)

- Cannot knowingly submit a false claim for payment to the federal govt, e.g.,
 - Not provided as claimed
 - Substandard care
 - Failure to comply with applicable regulations
- Must report and repay an overpayment within the later of 60 days or date cost report is due.

(31 USC 3729; 42 USC 1320a-7a(a); 42 CFR 1003.200)

Penalties

- Repayment plus interest
- Civil penalty of \$13,946* to \$27,894* per claim
- Admin penalty \$24,947* per claim failed to return
- 3x damages
- Exclusion from Medicare/Medicaid
(42 USC 3729; 42 USC 1320a-7a(a); 42 CFR 1003.210; 45 CFR 102.3; 89 FR 9766)
- Potential *qui tam* lawsuits

False Claims Act



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PRESS RELEASE

False Claims Act Settlements and Judgments Exceed \$2.68 Billion in Fiscal Year 2023

False Claims Act



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Million to Settle Alleged False Claims Act Violations

PRESS RELEASE

Community Health Network Agrees to Pay \$345 Million to Settle Alleged False Claims Act Violations

“the United States alleged that the compensation Community paid to its cardiologists, cardiothoracic surgeons, vascular surgeons, neurosurgeons, and breast surgeons was well above fair market value, that Community awarded bonuses to physicians that were tied to the number of their referrals, and that Community submitted claims to Medicare for services that resulted from these unlawful referrals.”

Anti-Kickback Statute (42 USC 1320a-7b; 42 CFR 1001.952)



Anti-Kickback Statute

- Cannot knowingly and willfully offer, pay, solicit or receive remuneration to induce referrals for items or services payable by govt program unless transaction fits within a regulatory safe harbor.

(42 USC 1320a-7b(b); 42 CFR 1003.300(d))

- “One purpose” test.

(*US v. Greber* (1985))

Penalties

- Felony
- 10 years in prison
- \$100,000 criminal fine
- \$124,732* civil penalty
- 3x damages
- Exclusion from Medicare/Medicaid

(42 USC 1320a-7b(b); 42 CFR 1003.310; 45 CFR 102.3)

- Automatic FCA violation

(42 USC 1320a-7a(a)(7))

- Minimum \$100,000 settlement with OIG.

(OIG Self-Disclosure Protocol (2021),

<https://oig.hhs.gov/documents/self-disclosure-info/1006/Self-Disclosure-Protocol-2021.pdf>)

Anti-Kickback Statute

- Applies to **anyone**.
 - Offeror, receiver, providers, patients, vendors, marketers, etc.
- Applies to remuneration for items/services **payable by federal programs**.
 - E.g., Medicare, Medicaid, CHIP, etc.
 - Beware carve-out programs
 - E.g., pay inducement to obtain private pay business, but carve out federal program business.
 - OIG: inducements for private pay business may also induce referrals for federal program business. (OIG Adv. Ops. 23-06 and 21-10)

Anti-Kickback Statute

Applies to any form of remuneration to induce or reward referrals for federal program business.

- Money.
- Contract payments.
- Free or discounted items or services (e.g., perks, gifts, professional courtesies, space, equipment, meals, insurance, trips, subsidies, CME, etc.).
- Overpayments or underpayments (e.g., not fair market value).
- Payments for items or services that are not provided.
- Payments for items or services that are not necessary.
- Waivers of copays or deductibles.
- Low interest loans or subsidies.
- Business opportunities that are not commercially reasonable.
- Anything else of value...

Anti-Kickback Statute



WARNING

Anytime you want to:

- **Give or receive anything to induce referrals for federal health programs, or**
- **Do any deal with a referral source for federal health programs.**

Anti-Kickback Statute

U.S. v. Anderson (10th Cir. 2001).

- Clinic paid two physicians who were substantial referral sources \$75,000/year to serve as co-directors and consultants for geriatric department, but physicians performed few services.
- Held:
 - Physician 1: 6 years + \$75,000 fine + \$142,000 restitution.
 - Physician 2: 3 years + \$25,000 fine.
 - Clinic CEO: 4 years + \$75,000 fine.
 - Clinic CFO: acquittal reversed.
 - Clinic attorney: acquitted.

Anti-Kickback Statute Analysis

**Remuneration
+ Intent to induce
referrals for items
payable by federal
programs
AKS violation**

- ✓ **Safe Harbor, e.g.,**
 - **Employment**
 - **Personal services**
 - **Leases**
 - **Others**
- ✓ **Advisory Opinion**

AKS Safe Harbors

✓ ***Check the requirements for each!***

- Bona fide employment
- Personal services contracts
- Space and/or equipment rental
- Investments in small/large entities
- Investments in group practice
- Investments in ASCs
- Sale of practice
- Practitioner recruitment
- OB malpractice insurance subsidies

(42 CFR 1001.952)

- Waiver of beneficiary copays and deductibles
- Transportation programs
- Electronic health record items or services
- Cybersecurity tech and related services
- Referral services
- **Value-based care arrangements**
- **Care coordination arrangements**
- **Patient engagement incentive**
- Others



Advisory Opinions

In accordance with section 1128(D)(b) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1320a-7d(b)) and 42 CFR part 1008, OIG issues advisory opinions about the application of OIG's fraud and abuse authorities to the requesting party's existing or proposed arrangement. As required by statute, advisory opinions are being made available to the public.

One purpose of the meaningful advice and other OIG sanctions and other OIG sanctions. Note, however, that advisory opinions should be relied upon only for legal standards to guide parties who provide specific information. Parties are bound by the terms of the advisory opinions.

We have redacted information associated with the advisory opinion.

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Quick Links/Related

- ❏ Preliminary
- ❏ Recommendations
- ❏ The full and current version of the Code of Federal Regulations Web site. 42 CFR part 1008.
- ❏  The OIG Final Rule (73 Fed. Reg. 40982) revising the procedural aspects for submitting payments for advisory opinion costs.
- ❏  The OIG Interim Final Rule (73 Fed. Reg. 15937) revising the procedural aspects for submitting

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Select One



- OIG may issue advisory opinions.
- Listed on OIG fraud and abuse website, www.oig.hhs.gov/fraud.
- Not binding on anyone other than participants to the opinion.
- But you are fairly safe if you act consistently with favorable advisory opinion.



Anti-Kickback Statute: Additional Factors

- Although they do not guarantee protection, the OIG has identified a number of factors that may mitigate the risk of an AKS violation, e.g.:
 - Few or limited referrals
 - Low risk of adverse impact on federal program
 - Does not skew clinical decision making
 - Fair market value
 - Notice to patients
 - Do not compensate based on referrals
 - Do not track referrals
 - Others?
- ✓ *Check OIG advisory opinions.*

Eliminating Kickback in Recovery Act (EKRA)



EKRA

- Cannot solicit, receive, pay or offer any remuneration in return for referring a patient to a laboratory, recovery home or clinical treatment facility unless arrangement fits within statutory or regulatory exception.

(18 USC 220(a))

Penalties

- \$200,000 criminal fine
- 10 years in prison

(18 USC 220(a))

EKRA

- Applies to all payers (private or govt)
- Only applies to referrals to:
 - **Lab** = facility for examination of materials derived from the human body for the purpose of providing info for the diagnosis, prevention, or treatment of any disease or impairment of, or the assessment of the health of, human beings.
 - **Clinical treatment facility** = a medical setting, other than a hospital, that provides detox, risk reduction, outpatient treatment, residential treatment, or rehabilitation for substance use, pursuant to licensure or certification under State law.
 - **Recovery home** = shared living environment that is free from alcohol and illicit drug use and centered on peer support and connection to services that promote sustained recovery from substance use disorders.

(18 USC 220)



WARNING

If you operate a lab, clinical treatment facility or recovery home:

- **Beware any inducement to generate or reward business.**

EKRA

Safe Harbors

Check requirements for each safe harbor!

- Payment to employee or independent contractor.
 - *Compensation cannot vary per business generated.*
- Discount under certain health care benefit programs.
- Waiver or discount of copays.
- Subsidies to health centers.
- Remuneration under alternative payment models.
- Other situations approved in regulations.
 - *No regulations yet.*

(18 USC 220(b))

Ethics in Patient Referrals Act (Stark)



Rep. Pete Stark



How do we protect Medicare from situations in which physicians refer business due to their financial interests?

Stark

- If physician (or family member) has financial relationship with entity:
 - Physician may not refer patients to the entity for designated health services (DHS), and
 - Entity may not bill Medicare or Medicaid for such DHSunless arrangement fits within a regulatory exception (safe harbor).
(42 USC 1395nn; 42 CFR 411.353 and 1003.300)

Penalties

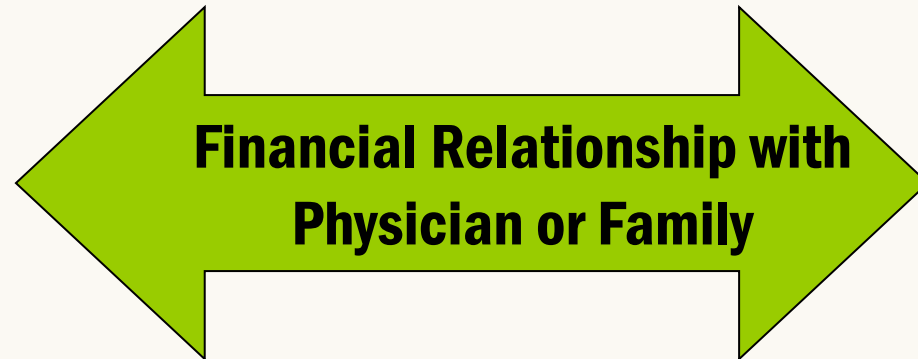
- No payment for services provided per improper referral.
 - Repayment w/in 60 days.
 - Civil penalties.
 - \$30,868* per claim
 - \$205,799* per scheme
- (42 CFR 411.353, 1003.310; 45 CFR 102.3)
- Likely FCA violation
 - Likely AKS violation

Stark



St. Louis Children's Hospital

Photo by Alise O'Brien



Physician cannot refer and DHS provider cannot bill for DHS unless transaction fits in safe harbor.

Stark: Physicians or Family Members

- Applies to referrals by **physician** to entities with which the physician (or their **family member**) has **financial relationship**.
- Physician =
 - MDs
 - DOs
 - Oral surgeons
 - Dentists
 - Podiatrists
 - Optometrists
 - Chiropractors
- Family member =
 - Spouse
 - Parent, child
 - Sibling
 - Stepparent, stepchild, stepsibling
 - Grandparent, grandchild
 - In-law

(42 CFR 411.351)

Stark: Financial Relationships

COMPENSATION ARRANGEMENT

- Employment
- Independent contractor
- Leases
- Gifts
- Free items or services (e.g., space, equipment, practice support)
- Subsidies
- Professional courtesies
- Loans
- Any other thing else of value

OWNERSHIP OR INVESTMENT

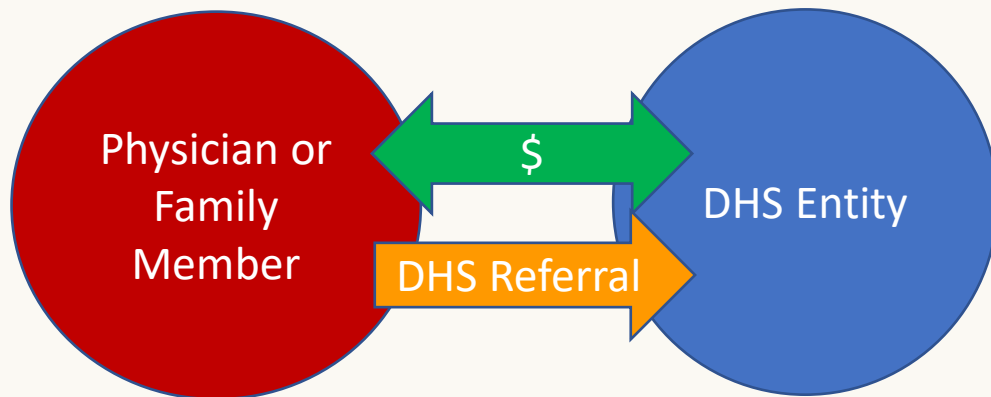
- Shareholder
- LLC member
- Partner
- Investor

(42 CFR 411.351 and .354)

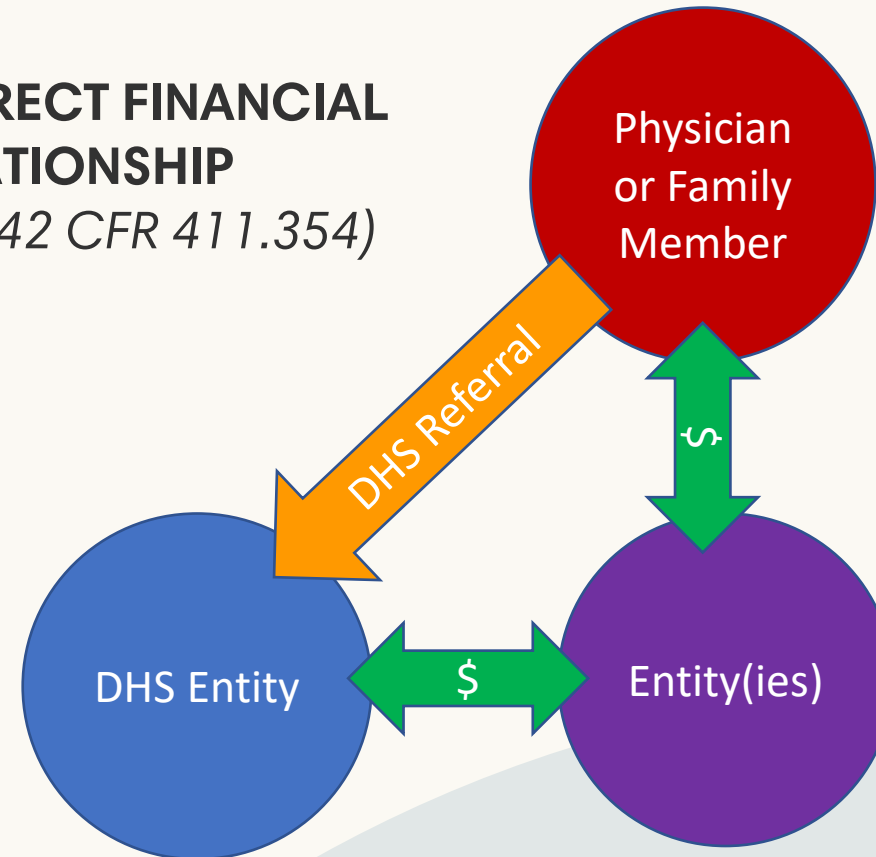
✓ *Check definitions in 411.351 and special rules in 411.354; some arrangements may fall outside definitions.*

Stark: Financial Relationships

DIRECT FINANCIAL RELATIONSHIP



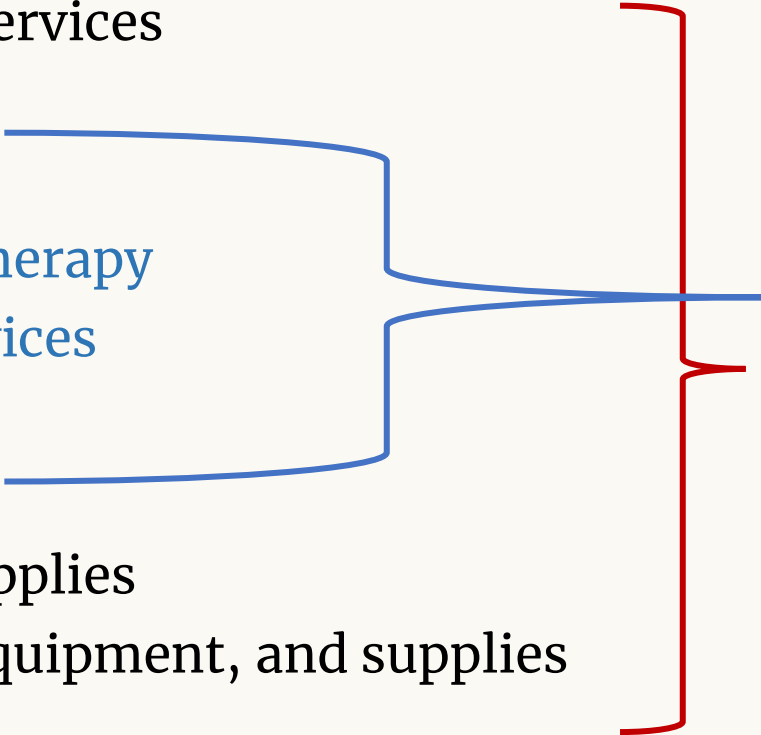
INDIRECT FINANCIAL RELATIONSHIP (See 42 CFR 411.354)



Stark: Designated Health Services (DHS)

- Applies to **referrals** for **DHS payable in whole or part by Medicare or Medicaid.**

- Inpatient and outpatient hospital services
- Outpatient prescription drugs
- Clinical laboratory services
- Physical, occupational, or speech therapy
- Radiology and certain imaging services
- Radiation therapy and supplies
- Home health services
- Durable medical equipment and supplies
- Parenteral and enteral nutrients, equipment, and supplies
- Prosthetics and orthotics



*Check definitions at
42 CFR 411.351 and
<https://www.cms.gov/medicare/regulations-guidance/physician-self-referral/list-cpt-hcpcs-codes>*

- CMS website lists some of the affected CPT codes (e.g., radiology) but it is not all-inclusive.

(42 CFR 411.351)



WARNING

Any financial relationship or item of value between a physician (or their family) and an entity providing DHS.



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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Friday, October 16, 2015

United States Resolves \$237 Million False Claims Act Judgment against South Carolina Hospital that Made Illegal Payments to Referring Physicians

The Department of Justice announced today that it has resolved a \$237 million judgment against Tuomey Healthcare System for illegally billing the Medicare program for services referred by physicians with whom the hospital had improper financial relationships. Under the terms of the settlement agreement, the United States will receive \$72.4 million and Tuomey, based in Sumter, South Carolina, will be sold to Palmetto Health, a multi-hospital healthcare system based in Columbia, South Carolina.

“Secret sweetheart deals between hospitals and physicians, like the ones in this case, undermine patient confidence and drive up healthcare costs for everybody, including the Medicare program and its beneficiaries,” said Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General Benjamin C. Mizer, head of the Justice Department’s Civil Division. “This case demonstrates the United States’ commitment to ensuring that doctors who refer Medicare beneficiaries to hospitals for procedures, tests and other health services do so only because they believe the service is in the patient’s best interest, and not because the physician is being paid off. The Department of Justice is committed to the kind of

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Stark

- *U.S. ex rel. Drakeford v. Tuomey Healthcare System* (4th Cir. 2013)
 - Part-time employment contracts violated Stark.
 - \$39,313,065 paid per improper referrals
 - + x 3 damages = \$117,939,195
 - + 21,730 false claims x \$5,500 per claim = \$119,515,000
 - \$237,454,195 judgment**
 - Ultimately settled for \$72.4 million.
 - Relator received \$18 million.

Stark

Intent is irrelevant

Financial arrangement with physician or family member
+ Referrals for DHS
Stark violation

- ✓ **Safe Harbor, e.g.,**
 - **Employment**
 - **Personal services**
 - **Leases**
 - **FMV**
 - **Others**
- ✓ **Advisory Opinion**

Stark Safe Harbors: Ownership + Compensation

Must satisfy all the all the requirements of the safe harbor.

- Physician services
 - In-office ancillary services
 - Prepaid health plans
 - Academic medical centers
 - Implants by an ASC
 - EPO and dialysis drugs
 - Preventive screening tests, immunizations and vaccines
 - Eyeglasses and contact lenses following surgery
- Usually must qualify as a “group practice”
under 42 CFR 411.352*

(42 CFR 411.355)

Stark Safe Harbors: Ownership Only

Must satisfy all the requirements of the safe harbor.

- Publicly traded securities
- Mutual funds
- Rural providers
- Whole hospital
- Publicly traded securities
- Intra-family rural referrals
- Others

(42 CFR 411.356)

Stark Safe Harbors: Compensation

Must satisfy all the elements of the safe harbor

- Employment relationships
- Personal services contracts
- Remuneration to physician < \$5000 per year
- Fair market value
- Space or equipment leases
- Timeshare arrangements
- Recruitment and retention
- Non-monetary compensation up to \$429+
- Medical staff incidental benefits
- Professional courtesy
- OB malpractice subsidies
- Isolated transactions, e.g., sale of practice or settlement
- Payments by a physician
- Certain arrangements with hospitals
- Group practice arrangements with hospitals
- Charitable donations by a physician
- Compliance training
- Indirect compensation arrangements
- Risk-sharing arrangements
- Referral services
- Health information technology and support
- Cybersecurity technology
- Valued based enterprise arrangements
- Others

(42 CFR 411.357)

<https://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Fraud-and-Abuse/PhysicianSelfReferral/index>

https://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Fraud-and-Abuse/PhysicianSelfReferral/index

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Home > Medicare > Physician Self Referral

- FAQs
- List of CPT Codes
- Advisory Opinions
- Self-Disclosure Protocol

- Physician Self Referral**
- Spotlight
- Advisory Opinions (AOs)
- Call Center
- List of CPT/HCPCS Codes
- CPI-U Updates
- Current Law and Regulations
- Definition of Entity

Physician Self Referral

Section 1877 of the Social Security Act (the Act) (42 U.S.C. 1395nn), also known as the physician self-referral law and commonly referred to as the “Stark Law”:

1. Prohibits a physician from making referrals for certain designated health services (DHS) payable by Medicare to an entity with which he or she (or an immediate family member) has a financial relationship (ownership, investment, or compensation), unless an exception applies.
2. Prohibits the entity from presenting or causing to be presented claims to Medicare (or billing another individual, entity, or third party payer) for those referred services.
3. Establishes a number of specific exceptions and grants the Secretary the authority to create regulatory exceptions for financial relationships that do not pose a risk of program or patient abuse.

The following items or services are DHS:

1. Clinical laboratory services

Stark Analysis

1. Is there a financial relationship with a physician or family member?
 - Direct or indirect
 - Ownership, investment, compensation, or any other payment or benefit
2. Does the physician refer DHS payable by Medicare/Medicaid?
3. Does the arrangement fit within a regulatory safe harbor?
 - ✓ *Check specific requirements of the safe harbor.*
 - ✓ *Must satisfy all the elements of the safe harbor.*
4. Have you obtained a favorable advisory opinion?

Civil Monetary Penalties Law (CMPL)



CMPL

Prohibits certain specified conduct, e.g.:

- Submitting false or fraudulent claims, misrepresenting facts relevant to services, or engaging in other fraudulent practices.
- Violating Anti-Kickback Statute or Stark law.
- Violating EMTALA.
- Failing to report and repay an overpayment.
- Failing to grant timely access.
- Misusing “HHS”, “CMS”, “Medicare”, “Medicaid”, etc.
- Failing to report adverse action against providers.
- **Offering inducements to program beneficiaries.**
- **Offering inducements to physicians to limit services.**
- **Submitting claims for services ordered by, or contracting with, an excluded entity.**

(42 USC 1320a-7a; 42 CFR 1003.200-1100)

CMPL: Beneficiary Inducements

- Prohibits offering remuneration to a Medicare/Medicaid beneficiary if know or should know that it is likely to influence such beneficiary to order or receive services from a particular provider or supplier.

(42 USC 1320a-7a(5); 42 CFR 1003.1000(a))

Penalties

- \$24,947* per violation.
- Exclusion from Medicare and Medicaid

(42 CFR 1003.1010(a); 45 CFR 102.3)

- Likely also an AKS violation

CMPL: Beneficiary Inducements

- “Remuneration” = anything of value, including but not limited to:
 - Items or services for free or less than fair market value unless satisfy certain conditions; and
 - Waiver of co-pays and deductibles unless satisfy certain conditions.

(42 USC 1320a-7a(i); 42 CFR 1003.110; OIG Bulletin, *Gifts to Beneficiaries*)

CMPL: Beneficiary Inducements

- “Remuneration” does not include:
 - Items or services less than \$15/item and \$75 aggregate/person/year.
 - Waivers of copays based on financial need or failed collection efforts.
 - Items or services if financial need and certain conditions met.
 - Incentives to promote certain kinds of preventative care.
 - Payments meeting AKS safe harbor.
 - Retailer coupons, rebates or rewards offered to public.
 - Other remuneration that promotes access to care and poses a low risk of harm to patients and federal health care programs.
 - Certain other situations.
- *Must satisfy conditions of the exceptions.*

(42 USC 1320a-7a(i); 42 CFR 1003.110, OIG, *Policy Statement Regarding Gifts of Nominal Value to Medicare and Medicaid Beneficiaries* (12/7/16))




Advisory Opinions

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- Not binding on anyone other than participants to the opinion.
- But you are fairly safe if you act consistently with favorable advisory opinion.



CMPL: Physician Inducements

- Hospital or CAH cannot knowingly make a payment, directly or indirectly, to a physician as an inducement to reduce or limit medically necessary services provided to Medicare or Medicaid beneficiaries who are under the direct care of the physician.

(42 USC 1320a-7a(b))

Penalties

- \$6,236* per violation.
- Exclusion from Medicare and Medicaid
(42 CFR 1003.1010(a); 45 CFR 102.3)
- *Beware gainsharing arrangements.*

CMPL: Excluded Entities

- Excluded person cannot order or prescribe items payable by federal healthcare program.
- Cannot submit claim for item ordered or furnished by an excluded person.
- Excluded owners cannot retain ownership interest in entity that participates in Medicare.
- Cannot hire or contract with excluded entity to provide items payable by federal programs.

(42 USC 1320a-7a(a)(8); 42 CFR 1003.200(a)(3), (b)(3)-(6))

Penalties

- \$24,947* per item or service ordered.
- 3x amount claimed.
- Repayment of amounts paid.
- Exclusion from Medicare and Medicaid

(42 USC 1320a-7a(a)(8); 42 CFR 1003.210; 45 CFR 102.3; OIG Bulletin, *Effect of Exclusion*)



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LEIE Downloadable Databases

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Download the LEIE Database

ANNOUNCEMENT: As of the September 2013 update, only the LEIE files containing the NPI, Waiver, and Waiver States fields will be available.

Instructions and information About the LEIE Files.

Below files updated: 05-08-2015

LEIE Database

- 04-2015 Updated LEIE Database: EXE | ZIP

Current Monthly Supplements

- 04-2015 Exclusions: EXE | ZIP
- 04-2015 Reinstatements: EXE | ZIP
- Monthly Supplement Archive


Profile Updates

- 04-2015 Profile Corrections

Current Record Layout

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- LEIE Downloadable Databases
- Monthly Supplement Archive
- Waivers
- Check Tips
- Background Information
- Applying for Reinstatement
- Contact the Exclusions Program
- Frequently Asked Questions
- Special Advisory Bulletin and Other Guidance



Other Fraud and Abuse Laws



Other Federal Statutes

- Health Care Fraud, 18 USC 1347
- False Statements Relating to Health Care Matters, 18 USC 1035
- Mail and Wire Fraud, 18 USC 1341 and 1343
- Theft or Embezzlement in Connection with Health Care, 18 USC 669
- Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO), 18 USC 1961–1968
- Travel Act, 18 USC 1952
- Others?

(See OIG Compliance Program for Individual and Small Group Physician Practices, 65 FR 49448 et seq.)

Common State Laws and Regulations

- False claims acts
- Anti-kickback statutes
- Self-referral prohibitions
- Fee splitting prohibition
- Disclosure of financial interests
- Insurance statutes
- Medicaid conditions
- Fraud or misrepresentation
- Consumer protection laws
- Bribery (may trigger Travel Act claims)
- Others?

Penalties

- Civil penalties
- Criminal penalties
- Adverse licensure action
- Other?

Beware:

- *May apply to private payers in addition to govt programs.*
- *May not contain the same exceptions or safe harbors as federal statutes*

Private Payor Concerns

- State statutes
- Private claims
 - Report and repayment terms in payer contract
 - Breach of contract
 - Common law fraud or misrepresentation
 - Unfair trade practices
 - Unjust enrichment
 - Restitution
- Interference with contract
- Others?

Applying the Laws to Common Situations



Employment Contract: Cardiologist

Hospital wants to employ a cardiologist. The cardiologist is coming out of a very successful private practice in a nearby city and wants to be paid in a manner that allows her to make what she would have made through her private practice, e.g., she wants to be paid:

- A guaranteed base salary of \$1,000,000 per year.
 - According to MGMA, 75th percentile comp is \$850,000.
- 25% of revenues from lab and other diagnostic tests that she orders.
- 25% of revenues from the services performed by the physician assistant who will work under the supervision of the cardiologist, thereby compensating the cardiologist for her time in rendering supervision and participating in “incident to” billing.
- 10% of the facility fees that the hospital will bill for the cardiologist’s surgeries.
- 5% of any savings to the hospital if she is able to reduce hospital’s costs in providing cardiac services through, e.g., standardization of procedures, using lower cost supplies, more efficient use of staff, etc.

Independent Contractor: Cardiologist

- Same facts as above, except the cardiologist decides she would prefer to be paid as an independent contractor to take advantage of certain tax benefits.

Patient Outreach: Cardiology Program

The hospital marketing dept wants to increase cardiology cases to support the new cardiologist by:

- Offering free transportation to patients coming from the cardiologist's prior practice who want to continue to receive care from the cardiologist after she becomes employed by the hospital.
- Offset additional costs that patients would have at the hospital by reducing the co-pay that cardiology patients would pay to hospital by 50%.
- Alternatively, offering the patients a 50% discount if they pay the amount due the hospital before or within 90 days of discharge.
- Providing free monitoring equipment or supplies to the patient post-operation.
- Giving a \$50 gift card to patients who refer friends or family to the hospital.

Licensing Issue: Cardiologist

After the cardiologist begins work at the hospital, the hospital discovers that, due to a miscommunication, the hospital failed to renew the cardiologist's license. Fortunately, the Medical Staff Office caught the error and was able to reinstate the license after only a 2-week lapse, during which time the cardiologist had performed services for the hospital.

Joint Venture: Radiologists

A hospital wants to joint venture with a group of radiologists to open an imaging center.

- The radiologists and hospital would each contribute 50% to the costs and, in exchange, each would own 50% of the ownership interests.
- Profits would be shared equally between the hospital and the physicians.

Additional resources





<https://oig.hhs.gov/compliance/>

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the homepage for the Compliance section of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Office of Inspector General. The browser's address bar shows the URL <https://oig.hhs.gov/compliance/>. Below the address bar, a banner indicates it is an official website of the United States government with a link to "Here's how you know". The main header features the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services logo, the text "U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Office of Inspector General", a search bar, and a red "Submit a Complaint" button. A navigation menu includes links for "About OIG", "Reports", "Fraud", "Compliance" (which is underlined), "Exclusions", "Newsroom", "Careers", and "COVID-19 Portal". The main content area has a blue background with the word "Compliance" in large white text. Below this, a paragraph states: "To help healthcare providers such as hospitals and physicians comply with relevant Federal health care laws and regulations, OIG creates compliance resources, which are often tailored to particular providers."

<https://oig.hhs.gov/compliance/>

An official website of the United States government [Here's how you know](#) ▾

 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
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Compliance

To help healthcare providers such as hospitals and physicians comply with relevant Federal health care laws and regulations, OIG creates compliance resources, which are often tailored to particular providers.

<https://oig.hhs.gov/compliance/compliance-guidance/>



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Compliance

Accountable Care Organizations

Advisory Opinions

Compliance Guidance

Corporate Integrity Agreements

Open Letters

RAT-STATS

Safe Harbor Regulations

Self-Disclosure

Compliance Guidance

OIG has developed a series of voluntary compliance program guidance documents directed at various segments of the health care industry, such as hospitals, nursing homes, third-party billers, and durable medical equipment suppliers, to encourage the development and use of internal controls to monitor adherence to applicable statutes, regulations, and program requirements.

The compliance program guidance documents are listed below.

09-30-2008

- [Supplemental Compliance Program Guidance for Nursing](#)

OIG focuses on key statutes, e.g.,

1. Anti-Kickback Statute
2. Stark
3. False Claims Act
4. Civil Monetary Penalty Authority
 - Beneficiary Inducements
 - Information Blocking
 - Exclusion Authority
5. HIPAA Privacy and Security Rules

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Questions?

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