Compliance Program Trends 2022

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Compliance Program Trends

 We will look at trends affecting the elements of compliance programs. From codes of conduct to Covid 19 funding.



Codes of Conduct

- Codes of conduct are becoming longer, easier to understand and better illustrated.
- They are not becoming better read. Why?



Codes of Conduct

- As an employee who is not in compliance, why read it?
- If I have to sign it, I will sign it.
- It is just one of many documents I have to attest to.
- But unless it is useful, I am not going to read it with care.



Codes of Conduct

 While the code of conduct is the documentary cornerstone of the compliance program, we should not rely on it as a primary *educationa* tool.



 Policy development and policy management are two challenging areas in compliance program development.



 In larger systems, there is often a local versus corporate control of policies issue that leads to duplicative and sporadic update of policies.



 Management at locations wishes to control the policies for that location, while compliance and legal want policies to be centralized and centrally managed.



 You need both a Policy on Policies and someone overseeing it and, as available, a policy management tool.



- It has to be possible for employees to read and follow the policies.
- Employees are not accountable for policies they can't understand.



Exclusion & Background Checks

Background and exclusion checks – more people and more frequently.



Exclusion & Background Checks

 Some organizations repeat full background checks periodically, such as every five years, and upon key events such significant promotions.



Exclusion & Background Checks

 You may discover wrong-doing which has not yet resulted in exclusion and also issues relating to patient protection such as domestic abuse issues.



- On-line reporting has advantages and is often preferred by younger employees.
- You can ask the reporter for more information while still allowing anonymity.



 More organizations supplement the hotline with management certification.



 Management certification is a process by which managers above a certain level are periodically asked to certify that they have reported all compliance issues of which they are aware.



 With the government emphasizing prosecution of individuals (Yates Memorandum, Monaco Memorandum), executives want to be sure that their direct reports are not sitting on something.



- More organizations are publicizing the direct dial number of the Compliance Office.
- Higher level employees and managers are more likely to report directly than to use a hotline.



 While most organizations have a nonretaliation policy for compliance reports, this policy continues to be seldom if ever enforced.



- Survey research shows that most employees believe they know about instances of retaliation.
- When is the last time that someone has been disciplined for retaliation?



 While it is hard to enforce a strict nonretaliation policy, doing so is the key to managing your main compliance risk which is whistle-blower risk.



Corrective Action

- More attention to formalizing the corrective action process (for compliance infractions) including a monitoring plan.
- This is an area in which improvement especially on the monitoring side – is much to be desired.



Corrective Action

 If you have an internal audit annual plan, add corrective actions to that plan on a regular basis.



COI

- Increased rigor and scope of COI processes.
- Better monitoring of COI mitigation plans.



COI

- There is often resistance to the compliance function overseeing COI even though it is a clear compliance risk area.
- Stark and AKS issues often present themselves as COI issues.



Education

- The trends in compliance training are mostly negative.
- Less live training; less creativity in online modules.



Education

- Little or no evaluation of the training modules.
- It does not make sense to use an hour of all employees' time yearly without finding out if there is any benefit.



Education

 The DOJ in its compliance guidance (June 2020) emphasizes that you must have evidence that your compliance training is effective.



DOJ on Education

 The DOJ's June 2020 "Evaluation of Corporate Compliance Programs," asks (p.5) "Whether on line or in-person, is there a process by which employees can ask questions arising out of the trainings?"



DOJ on Education

 We have seen only one online training program which allows questions during the training.



Risk Assessment

- Compliance risk assessment is getting more attention but methodology is often weak.
- Over dependence on OIG work plan, which is NOT where big investigations originate.



Program Assessment

- Compliance program assessment is getting more attention but also plagued by
 - Poor methodology
 - Lack of bench marking
 - Lack of measures
 - Inconsistency over time



 Migrating away from compliance and towards integrity in terms of communicating the program.



 Difficulty in understanding compliance as part of a system of internal controls (COSO – Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission).



 Fewer CIAs but more demanding terms on those that are implemented including external monitors beyond the IRO.



 More "local" compliance program representatives, paid and dual hats (volunteers).



General Observations

 Limited understanding of areas in which new organizations forms such as ACOs create compliance risks.



General Observations

- More business line or functional compliance plans – home care, behavioral, HIM, privacy, pharmacy, lab, physician practices and so on.
- Where the risks in an area are unique, this is a good practice.



 Not much chance of covering risks comprehensively as real risk comes from FCA actions that are hard to predict unless they mimic an existing FCA action.



- Some risks are related to the CARE ACT – Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act.
- Advertised as no-strings-attached funding, but of course there are always strings with federal dollars.



- \$100 billion relief of health care-related expenses or lost revenue due to COVID-19 and testing/treatment
- Both general and targeted allocations (high impact areas, treatment of uninsured, etc.)
- These are payments, not loans with forgiveness criteria, but retaining the payments requires compliance with Terms & Conditions





Acceptance of Terms and Conditions

If you receive a payment from funds appropriated in the Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund for provider relief ("Relief Fund") under Public Law 116-136 and retain that payment for at least 90 days without contacting HHS regarding remittance of those funds, you are deemed to have accepted the following Terms and Conditions. Please also indicate your acceptance below. This is not an exhaustive list and you must comply with any other relevant statutes and regulations, as applicable.

Your commitment to full compliance with all Terms and Conditions is material to the Secretary's decision to disburse these funds to you. Non-compliance with any Term or Condition is grounds for the Secretary to recoup some or all of the payment made from the Relief Fund.



- Example Terms & Conditions
 - Funds cannot be used to reimburse expenses/losses reimbursed from other sources, or which other sources are obligated to reimburse.
 - E.g.: Insurance policy subsequently reimburses expenses; must repay funds from HHS



- Funds cannot be used for certain purposes
 - E.g.: Excessive executive pay, gun control advocacy, abortion, lobbying, embryo research, promotion of legalization of controlled substances, pornography, human trafficking, and more



- Warnings and Purported Effect
 - T&C warning: Any deliberate omission, misrepresentation, or falsification of information in application or future reports can result in criminal civil, or administrative penalties



- The T&C expressly state that a provider's "commitment to full compliance with all Terms and Conditions is material to the Secretary's decision to disburse these funds to you."
 - Government's attempt to shore up "materiality" argument for future FCA litigation.



- Enforcement
 - Special Inspector General for Pandemic Recovery (SIGPR)
 - Modeled after SIGTARP following 2008 financial collapse
 - SIGPR investigations resulted in 380 convictions (97 percent conviction rate) and recovery of > \$11 billion



- Former Attorney General William Barr directed all U.S. Attorneys to "prioritize the detection, investigation, and prosecution of all criminal conduct related to the current pandemic"
 - "[W]e will deploy the False Claims Act against those who commit fraud related to the various COVID-19 stimulus programs..." – Ethan Davis, Principal Deputy AAG for DOJ Civil Division (June 26, 2020)



 There are other compliance risks related to Covid-19 such as excessive hoarding and price gouging which are illegal under the Defense Production Act.



 You must create detailed documentation now to avoid these future compliance risks.



 Compliance professionals have displayed indifference to the compliance risks of the Care Act.



- Retaliation based lawsuits.
- Even when a False Claim does not succeed, the retaliation protection provisions of FCA can become an FCA issue.



- Poor understanding and systematization of quality measures and ways in which they can be manipulated.
- This is a 100% certain risk area as OIG emphasizes quality audits.



- Be attentive to risks revealed by actions involving other organizations.
- The government doesn't invent but it does replicate.



- Always think about risk in terms of correlating risks and controls. You can't eliminate risks but you can control for them.
- This is how you manage the risk profile strategically.



- Remember that your risks mostly likely come not directly from the government, but from a whistle blower under the FCA.
- That whistle blower is likely one of your employees, contractors or physicians.



Compliance and Quality

- The future of compliance is at the nexus of compliance and quality as more and more reimbursement is quality based.
- One of the best things a compliance professional can do today is get inside the quality measures used by their organization.

