

Compliance and Ethics Program

Standards, Policies, and Procedures

Monitoring and Auditing

- This facility is required to take reasonable steps to achieve compliance with the program's standards, policies, and procedures.
- * Monitoring and auditing are two ways we ensure compliance.
 - Supervisors will be monitoring your work for compliance.
 - Some tasks will be documented, such as with checklists, and others through simple observation.
 - You may be interviewed by management or outside resources to verify you understand what compliance means and that you have the skills and knowledge to do your job.
- Medical and financial records are routinely audited for completeness and accuracy.

Compliance with policies and procedures is required for continued employment!

- All employees are expected to adhere to the facility's Code of Conduct (discussed later) and the facility's policies and procedures.
- This applies to <u>everyone</u>, regardless of your position.
 Discipline will be fair and consistent across all positions.
- ❖ Adherence to the program's standards, policies, and procedures will be evaluated at least annually with your employee evaluation.
- Disciplinary action will be administered for noncompliance, including failure to report non-compliance.
- Disciplinary action may include termination. (Discuss facility specific disciplinary standards here.)

Response and Remediation

- One of the purposes of a compliance and ethics program is to detect violations.
- Once detected, or there has been a complaint or notice of possible non-compliance, there will be an investigation.
- Everyone must comply with the investigation.
 - It is against the law to retaliate against anyone for participating in an investigation.
 - You may be interviewed by someone in-house, a consultant, legal representative, or government agency.
- Corrective actions will be taken, based on the results of the investigation.
 - Individual wrongdoers will be disciplined.
 - Reports will be made to the applicable state and/or federal agencies, including law enforcement.

Reporting Compliance Violations

- What, Who, How, When
- Individual Accountability

What, Who, How, When

What must be reported?

- Compliance issues
- Fraudulent behavior
- Illegal behavior

To whom should compliance issues be reported?

- Immediate manager or supervisor
- Compliance officer or committee (discuss facility specific contact information)
- Law enforcement, if there is a suspicion of a crime against a resident (discuss or reiterate abuse reporting policy here)

- Everyone is required to report any actual or suspected violations of the Code of Conduct and any of the program's policies and procedures.
- Failure to report will result in disciplinary action, up to and including termination.
- Elder Justice Act:
 - Everyone who is aware of a crime, or activities that are suspicious of a crime, are required to report.
 - You have the right to know your obligations to report.
 - Your have the right to know the penalties for not reporting:
 - In general: subject to a civil money penalty of not more than \$200,000.
 - If failure to report results in increased harm: subject to a civil money penalty of not more than \$300,000.
 - Exclusion form participation in any federal health care program.
- You have the right to lawfully report without fear of retaliation.

Examples of Compliance Violations

- Quality of Care
- Resident Rights and Safety
- Billing
- Kickbacks
- * HIPAA

- We are required to provide the care and services necessary to attain or maintain the residents' highest practicable physical, mental, and psychosocial well-being.
- * We are committed to providing those services.
- Examples of failure to promote quality of care include, but are not limited to:
 - Inadequate or untimely care plans
 - Inappropriate use of psychotropic medications
 - Inadequate monitoring of medications or failure to administer medications
 - Failure to provide care and services to prevent or treat pressure injuries
 - Inappropriate or insufficient treatment and services to address clinical conditions, including dehydration, malnutrition, incontinence, and mental or psychosocial disorders
 - Inadequate staffing levels or insufficiently trained or supervised staff
 - Failure to provide necessary assistance with ADLs

Resident Rights and Safety

We are required to promote and protect the rights of residents, including, but not limited to:

- Right to be free from abuse and neglect
- Freedom of choice
- Self-determination
- Reasonable accommodation of needs

Examples of compliance violations related to resident rights and safety:

- Verbal, mental, or physical abuse, corporal punishment, or involuntary seclusion
- Failure to report abuse
- Inappropriate use of physical or chemical restraints
- Failure to ensure that residents have personal privacy, confidentiality, and access to their personal records
- Denial of a resident's right to participate in care and treatment decisions
- Failure to safeguard a resident's financial affairs
- Failure to provide an ongoing activities program
- Discriminatory admission or improper denial of access to care

Submitting a false claim or causing a false claim to be submitted may subject the individual, the facility, or both to criminal prosecution, civil liability, and exclusion from participation in federal healthcare programs.

* Examples of Medicare billing fraud, waste, or abuse:

- Improper reporting of resident case-mix on the MDS or Medicare claim
- Therapy or other services with no or insufficient documentation
- Failure to screen for individuals and entities on the exclusions list
- Providing and billing for equipment, medical supplies, or services that are not reasonable and necessary
- Billing for services that are never provided
- Submitting claims to Medicare Part A for residents who are not eligible for Part A coverage
- Duplicate billing
- Altering documentation or falsifying records

Kickbacks

- This facility complies with the anti-kickback statute and other financial-related laws.
- This statute prohibits individuals and entities from offering, paying, soliciting, or receiving bribes, kickbacks, or other "payment" in order to induce business.
- Examples of violations of the anti-kickback statute and other relevant laws include:
 - Providing free dinners or lunches or free gifts, such as tickets to sporting events or electronics to referral sources.
 - * Routinely waiving coinsurance or deductible amounts without a good faith determination that the resident is in financial need.
 - Agreements between the facility and hospital, home health agency, or hospice that involve the referral or transfer of any resident to or by the nursing home.
 - Arrangements with vendors that result in the nursing facility receiving non-covered supplies at below market prices or no charge, provided the facility orders Medicare-covered products from them.

- This facility is required to safeguard personally identifiable health information. This includes protection from inappropriate disclosure verbally or in writing, both on paper and electronically.
- * Examples of HIPAA violations include, but are not limited to:
 - Snooping in medical records (looking at records of residents for which you have no responsibility).
 - Discussing medical information regarding residents in public or common areas such as hallways or dining rooms.
 - Emailing or texting health information without the appropriate applications to secure the information.
 - Leaving medical records open so that visitors or other residents can read the information.
 - Providing copies of medical records to family members without proper, written authorization.
 - Discussing medical information with friends and family members without proper, written authorization.