HCCA NASHVILLE REGIONAL CONFERENCE

COMPLIANCE 2.0:
RECENT DOJ AND OIG COMPLIANCE EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES

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Presenters

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Goals of Session

- Discuss Compliance 2.0 and renewed focus on compliance program effectiveness
  - traditional stakeholders
  - new players on the scene
- Consider recent DOJ and OIG issuances reflecting current perspectives and enhanced expectations
- Explore potential strategies to utilize recent DOJ and OIG effectiveness in your compliance program
INDUSTRY REALITIES

Compliance Program Developments

Enforcement Areas Are Fluid
Enforcement and Compliance Are Converging

- In Compliance 2.0, the enforcement community is widening the compliance lens:
  - Issues under investigation must be put into context
  - Compliance program efforts demonstrate an organization’s profile
- DOJ and OIG are issuing guidance documents to:
  - Guide prosecutors, agents and others on key issues to evaluate when assessing compliance program effectiveness
  - Guide industry on how DOJ will approach the evaluation of compliance program effectiveness
Compliance 2.0 - What is Old is New Again

Repeating themes in recent DOJ and OIG materials on evaluating effectiveness of Compliance Programs

- Technology – Change with the times
  - Leverage technology to isolate, compare, and monitor risks
  - Identify metrics to monitor issues of concern
  - Establish a dashboard to monitor the metrics
  - Create electronic edits to prevent issues from occurring/recurring
- Culture – Timeless words from Daniel Levinson
  - [Culture drives value and leadership drives culture]
- Compliance should be outcomes driven
  - Output versus outcomes

What is Culture?

- 85% of CFOs surveyed in a 2015 survey in CFO Magazine said that if culture is not driven by the right values, the organization is “in great danger of making ethical [and legal] mistakes, [and] committing crimes.
  - Trust
  - Coordination
  - Communication
  - Accountability
  - Diversity
  - Collaboration
  - Quality
  - Passion
  - Integrity
  - Vision

Compliance 2.0 - Output Versus Outcome

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Outcome</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data</td>
<td>Behavior Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations</td>
<td>Meaningful Results</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plans</td>
<td>Quantified Performance</td>
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<tr>
<td>Activities</td>
<td>Impact of Activities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Methods</td>
<td>Indicator of Effectiveness</td>
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<tr>
<td>Approaches</td>
<td>Subjective in some cases (e.g. ROI for Compliance Programs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patterns</td>
<td>Quantification of performance over time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tangible</td>
<td>Does not describe risk, value, or impact</td>
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</tbody>
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Measuring Outcomes = Measuring Success

- Describe the desired outcomes
  - Patients are admitted to the appropriate level of care
- Identify the desired quantitative measurement
  - <5% financial error rate on short stay inpatient admissions
- Confirm the desired outcome is reasonable based upon outputs (activities)
  - Data reveals admissions do not meet two-midnight rule; so education is provided, policies are enforced, etc.
- Implement measurements
  - Trend over time
- Demonstrate value
  - Communicate results

The DOJ’s Eleven Evaluation Sample Topics

- Analysis and Remediation of Underlying Conduct
  - Root cause analysis
- Senior and Middle Management
  - Tone at the top and middle
- Autonomy and Resources
  - Independent, well funded, high ranking, and autonomous
- Policies and Procedures
  - Interdisciplinary development and approval, well-communicated to relevant employees and applicable vendors, up-to-date, designed to cover risk areas or communicate expected behavior, enforce accountability, define relevant controls

- Risk Assessment
  - Method to identify and prioritize risks, use of technology, benchmarks, flexibility
- Training and Communication
  - Targeted to risks and relevant persons, monitored, availability, clearly communicated with feedback mechanism
- Confidential Reporting and Investigations
  - Thoroughly assessed, objectively and competently investigated, appropriately documented, remediated, and mitigated
- Incentives and Disciplinary Actions
  - Accountability – including managers supervising individuals or functions where misconduct occurred, consistent discipline without regard to organizational rank, appropriate incentives
The DOJ’s Eleven Evaluation Sample Topics

- Continuous Improvement, Periodic Testing, and Review
  - Internal controls, frequency of control assessment, training on controls, involvement of relevant stakeholders, reports to management, third-party assessment
- Third Party Management
  - Evaluate risk vendors pose, assess need for vendor, integrate into compliance program, monitor controls (audit), validate contracts and payments, document actions against vendors
- Mergers and Acquisitions
  - Thorough compliance due diligence, integrate into compliance culture, remediate known or identified compliance issues

Risk Assessment

- Risk Assessment
  - Process used to identify, assess, and address potential risks
  - Metrics/benchmarks evaluated (financial data, past performance, public data, etc.)
  - Method employed to prioritize risks - use of technology and opinions of subject matter experts
  - Flexibility of program to account for previously unknown, recently identified risks, or a new acquisition/service line

Compliance Program Effectiveness: Compliance 2.0

Risk Assessments are Key!

- Consider multiple sources to identify potential risk
  - OIG Work Plan
  - Trended Hotline Calls
  - OIG OAS Published Audits
  - RAC/MAC/QIO/CERT/ZPIC/SMRC Audit Data or Published Work Plans
  - High Risk/High Volume/High Revenue Services
  - Published Corporate Integrity Agreements
  - Internally Identified Issues

- Prioritize the risks (risk ranking) using subject matter experts as well as financial impact information and benchmark data, where available
- Document the standard operating procedure for conducting the risk assessment
OIG Resource Guide

  - Developed following a roundtable including industry and government representatives in January 2017
  - Designed to help organizations with potential approaches to benchmarking and tracking compliance program development
  - The Resource Guide lists individual program metrics, noting that “the purpose of this list is to give health care organizations as many ideas as possible, be broad enough to help any type of organization, and let the organization choose which ones best suit its needs”

OIG Resource Guide

- The Resource Guide emphasizes that this list is *not* a “checklist” that should be “applied wholesale to assess a compliance program”
- The Resource Guide is structured to provide tools regarding both “what to measure” and “how to measure”

OIG Resource Guide

- **What to Measure:**
  - Compliance culture and support and involvement from the board and senior leadership
- **Examples of How to Measure:**
  - Board interviews
  - Qualifications of compliance officer (Certification in Healthcare Compliance, etc.)
  - Ability of compliance officer to:
    - Engage outside legal counsel
    - Initiate a working group
    - Implement a bill hold
Remarks at HCCA Compliance Institute

Daniel Levinson – HHS, Inspector General, Remarks at HCCA Annual Compliance Institute (March 2017):

“But I talk about Compliance 2.0. I want to focus on the human factors that have really developed over the last few years as more and more people have thought about what it means to have a corporation, a company and enterprise really devoted to being able to maximize the resources at its disposal . . . We need to have an idea what the tone at the top is. OIG focuses on that - what's the tone at the top when we’re looking at CIAs and trying to understand what the internal culture of the enterprise is. And sure enough, everybody seems to agree with it. So it’s an extremely important part of how we’re thinking about culture and that’s the human component . . .”

Q and A