



Mike

DEC - 9 1999

TO: All Medicaid Fraud Control Units

SUBJECT: State Fraud Policy Transmittal No. 99-01  
Investigation, Prosecution, and Referral of Civil Fraud Cases

The purpose of this transmittal is to clarify the Office of Inspector General (OIG) policy with respect to the investigation, prosecution, and referral of civil cases by State Medicaid Fraud Control Units (MFCUs).

The authorizing statute for the MFCUs provides in section 1903(q)(3) of the Social Security Act that a MFCU "function is conducting a statewide program for the investigation and prosecution of violations of all applicable State laws regarding any and all aspects of fraud in connection with any aspect of the provision of medical assistance and the activities of providers of such assistance under the State plan under [Title XIX of the Social Security Act]." See also 42 C.F.R. 1007.11(a).

The first priority for MFCUs has been, and remains, the investigation and prosecution, or referral for prosecution, of criminal violations related to the operation of a State Medicaid program. However, in recent years, both State and Federal prosecutors have increasingly relied on civil remedies to achieve a full resolution of health fraud cases. The assessment of civil penalties and damages is an appropriate law enforcement tool when providers lack the specific intent required for criminal conviction but satisfy the applicable civil standard of liability.


We understand that the approach to potential civil cases varies greatly among the MFCUs. We are concerned that for those MFCUs that do not perform civil investigations, meritorious civil remedies may go unpursued when no potential criminal remedy exists. Civil cases could be prosecuted under applicable State civil fraud statutes or could be referred to the Federal Government for imposition of multiple damages and penalties under the Federal civil False Claims Act. Alternatively, if authorized by the Department of Justice, the OIG may seek assessments and penalties under the Civil Monetary Penalties Law. Also, in addition to or as an alternative to monetary recoveries, the OIG may seek to impose a permissive exclusion from Medicaid and other Federal health care programs.

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Accordingly, OIG interprets section 1903(q)(3) of the Social Security Act and section 1007.11(a) of Title 42, Code of Federal Regulations, "Duties and Responsibilities of the Unit," to require that all provider fraud cases that are declined criminally be investigated and/or analyzed fully for their civil potential. OIG further interprets 42 C.F.R. 1007.11(e), requiring a MFCU to "make available to Federal investigators or prosecutors all information in its possession concerning fraud in the provision or administration of medical assistance" under the program, to say that if no State civil fraud statute exists, or if State laws do not allow the recovery of damages for both the State and Federal share of the Medicaid payments, meritorious civil cases should then be referred to the U.S. Department of Justice or the U.S. Attorney's Office, as well as the appropriate Field or Suboffice of the Office of Investigations, OIG.

In sum, meritorious civil cases that are declined criminally should be tried under State law or referred to the U.S. Department of Justice, the U.S. Attorney's Office, or the Field or Suboffice of the Office of Investigations, OIG.

If you have any questions regarding this transmittal, please contact Joseph Prekker, Director, State Medicaid Oversight and Policy Staff. He can be reached at (202) 619-3557.

  
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