

California

Compliance Program: Code of Conduct

This is a supplement to Kindred's Employee Handbook for employees who work in California. As stated in our Employee Handbook, the federal False Claims Act and similar state laws assist the federal and state governments in combating fraud and recovering losses resulting from fraud in government programs, purchases and/or contracts. These laws are some of the most important laws that govern our business. Like the federal False Claims Act, the California False Claims Act ("CFCA"), and other California laws impose liability on persons or companies that make or cause to be made false or fraudulent claims to the government for payment or who knowingly make, use or cause to be made or used, a false record or statement to get a false or fraudulent claim paid by the government. These California laws apply to Medi-Cal reimbursement and prohibit, among other things:

- Billing California's Medi-Cal program for services not rendered
- Submitting a false claim for payment
- Conspiring to make a false claim or get one paid
- Making or using a false record to avoid payments owed to the state or local government
- Failure to disclose the fact that a benefit was obtained from a false claim that was mistakenly submitted

Civil and Criminal Penalties for False Claims or Statements

A violation of these California laws will result in penalties between \$5,000 to \$10,000 per claim, plus up to three times the amount of damages sustained by the state government. In addition, a person who violates the law prohibiting the presentation of false claims to a state agency, specifically California Welfare & Institutions Code Section 14107, commits a crime punishable by imprisonment for up to five years.

Civil Lawsuits

Like the federal False Claims Act, California law also allows civil lawsuits to be filed by the state government or by private citizens, including employees. If the private citizen (also called a qui tam plaintiff) is successful in the lawsuit, he/she may share a percentage of any monetary recovery and receive an award for reasonable attorney's fees and costs. However, if a qui tam plaintiff brings a lawsuit and the court finds in favor of the defendant, then the court may award the defendant its reasonable attorney fees and costs against the qui tam plaintiff.

No Retaliation

Like federal law and Kindred policy, various California laws, including the CFCA, prohibit employers from retaliating, discriminating or harassing employees because of

their lawful participation in a false claims disclosure or their refusal to assist employers in violating laws such as the CFCA. These laws also provide for certain monetary awards and equitable relief to the prevailing plaintiff including compensation for lost wages and reinstatement to a former position.

Any employee who engages in or condones any form of retaliation against another employee because that employee either (1) reported a potential violation of Kindred's Code of Conduct or regulatory violation, or (2) refused to violate Kindred's Code of Conduct or a government law or regulation, will be subject to disciplinary action up to and including separation of employment. See Kindred's Concern Resolution Procedure in the Employee Handbook for information on reporting concerns.

Copies of California Laws

The California laws summarized above include: (1) The California False Claims Act, California Government Code §§ 12650-12656; and (2) California Welfare & Institutions Code § 14107. If you have questions about any of these requirements, you may contact Kindred's Compliance Hotline at 1-800-359-7412. This summary and others are also posted on Kindred's external web site, www.kindredhealthcare.com, and Kindred's intranet site (KNECT) under the Compliance home page.