## **HOUSE BILL No. 2375**

By Committee on Appropriations

2-19

AN ACT concerning the Kansas false claims act; relating to private plaintiffs maintaining actions; amending K.S.A. 2018 Supp. 75-7502, 75-7503, 75-7504, 75-7506, 75-7507 and 75-7508 and repealing the existing sections.

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Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

New Section 1. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, a private plaintiff may maintain an action pursuant to this act on such plaintiff's own account and that of the state, if money, property or services provided by the state are involved, or on such plaintiff's own account and that of a political subdivision, if money, property or services provided by the political subdivision, are involved, or on such plaintiff's own account and that of both the state and a political subdivision if both are involved. After such an action is commenced, it may be dismissed only for good cause shown with written consent of the court and the attorney general. The court and the attorney general shall take into account the public purposes of this act and the best interests of the parties in dismissing the action or consenting to the dismissal and provide the reasons for dismissing the action or consenting to the dismissal.

- (b) If a private plaintiff brings an action pursuant to this act, no other person may bring another action pursuant to this act based on the same facts and claims.
- (c) An action may not be maintained by a private plaintiff pursuant to this act:
- (1) Against a member of the legislature or the judiciary, an elected officer of the executive department of the state government, or a member of the governing body of a political subdivision, if the action is based upon evidence or information known to the state or political subdivision at the time the action was brought; or
- (2) if the action is based upon allegations or transactions that are the subject of a civil action or an administrative proceeding for a monetary penalty to which the state or political subdivision is already a party.
- (d) A complaint filed pursuant to this section shall be placed under seal for at least 60 days and shall remain until the attorney general has elected whether to intervene. No service may be made upon the defendant until the complaint is unsealed. The defendant shall respond within 20

 days after a complaint is filed and served upon the defendant pursuant to this act.

- (e) On the date the private plaintiff files a complaint, such private plaintiff shall send a copy of the complaint to the attorney general by mail with return receipt requested. Such private plaintiff shall send with each copy of the complaint a written disclosure of substantially all material evidence and information such plaintiff possesses.
- (f) The state is not liable for expenses which a person incurs in bringing an action pursuant to this section.
- (g) No action may be maintained pursuant to this section that is based upon information discovered by a present or former employee of the state or a political subdivision during such employee's employment, unless such employee first in good faith exhausted internal procedures for reporting and seeking recovery of the proceeds of the fraudulent activity through official channels and the state or political subdivision failed to act on the information provided for not less than six months.
- (h) No action may be maintained pursuant to this section that is based upon the public disclosure of allegations or transactions in a criminal, civil or administrative hearing, in an investigation, report, hearing or audit conducted by, or at the request of, a house of the legislature, an auditor or the governing body of a political subdivision, or from the news media, unless the action is brought by the attorney general or an original source of information.
- (i) (1) The attorney general may intervene in an action by a private plaintiff. Within 60 days after receiving a complaint and disclosure, the attorney general may intervene and proceed with the action or, for good cause shown, file a motion for an extension of time to determine whether or not to intervene in such action. Such motion may be supported by affidavits or other submissions. If the attorney general does not intervene, the private plaintiff may proceed with the action.
- (2) If the attorney general intervenes in an action by a private plaintiff, the attorney general may file a complaint or amend the complaint filed by the private plaintiff who brought the action pursuant to this act. Any such pleading relates back to the filing date of the complaint of the private plaintiff for statute of limitations purposes to the extent that any claim made by the attorney general arises out of the conduct, transactions or occurrences set forth or attempted to be set forth in the complaint made by the private plaintiff.
- (3) If the attorney general intervenes in an action by a private plaintiff, the private plaintiff remains a party to the action. (A) The attorney general may move to dismiss the action for good cause shown. The private plaintiff shall be notified of the filing of such motion to dismiss and may oppose such motion and present evidence at the hearing.

(B) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the attorney general may settle the action. The attorney general shall notify the private plaintiff of an intent to settle the action. Upon request of a private plaintiff, the court shall determine, after a hearing, whether the proposed settlement is fair, adequate and reasonable under all circumstances. Upon a showing of good cause, the court may hear the proposed settlement in camera.

- (4) If the attorney general does not intervene in an action by a private plaintiff, the private plaintiff has the same rights in conducting the action as the attorney general would have had if the attorney general had intervened. A copy of each pleading or document filed in the action and the transcript of each deposition taken shall be provided to the attorney general, if the attorney general requests such pleadings, documents or transcript, and the attorney general shall pay the costs of providing such information.
- (5) For good cause shown, the attorney general may intervene in an action in which the attorney general previously declined to intervene, if the interest of the state or political subdivision in recovery is not being adequately represented by the private plaintiff. If, the attorney general intervenes pursuant to this subparagraph, the private plaintiff retains primary responsibility for conducting the action, and any recovery shall be apportioned as though the attorney general had not intervened.
- (6) The court may limit the participation of a private plaintiff, if the attorney general shows that unrestricted participation by a private plaintiff would interfere with or unduly delay the conduct of an action, or that such participation would be repetitious, irrelevant or solely for the purpose of harassment. The court may limit, among other things:
  - (A) The number of witnesses the private plaintiff may call;
  - (B) the length of testimony of each witness; or
  - (C) the cross-examination of witnesses.
- (j) If the attorney general decides to pursue a claim through an alternate remedy, including an administrative proceeding to determine a civil penalty, the private plaintiff shall have the same rights in such proceeding as the private plaintiff would have, if the action which they had already commenced had continued under this section, instead of under an administrative remedy, separate statute or common law. Any finding of fact or conclusion of law made in any administrative proceeding that has become final shall be conclusive on all parties to an action pursuant to this section. A finding of fact or conclusion of law is final if it has been finally determined on appeal to the court of proper jurisdiction, if all time for filing such appeal has expired or if such finding or conclusion is not subject to judicial review.
- (k) The court may stay discovery by a private plaintiff for up to 60 days, if the attorney general shows that the proposed discovery would

 interfere with the investigation or prosecution of a civil or criminal matter arising out of the same facts, regardless of whether the attorney general participates in the action. The court may extend the stay upon a further showing that the attorney general has pursued the civil or criminal investigation or proceeding with reasonable diligence, and the proposed discovery would interfere with its continuation. Discovery may not be stayed for more than six months without consent of the private plaintiff, except for good cause shown by the attorney general. Such good cause shall be shown in open court.

- (l) This section shall be a part of and supplemental to the Kansas false claims act.
- Sec. 2. K.S.A. 2018 Supp. 75-7502 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-7502. For purposes of this act:
  - (a) "Act" means the Kansas false claims act.
- (b) "Claim" includes any request or demand, whether under contract or otherwise, for money, property or services made to any employee, officer or agent of the state or any political subdivision thereof or made to any contractor, grantee or other recipient if the state or any political subdivision thereof provides any portion of the money, property or services which is requested or demanded, or if the state will reimburse such contractor, grantee or other recipient for any portion of the money or property which is requested or demanded.
- (c) "Political subdivision" includes political or taxing subdivisions of the state, including municipal and quasi-municipal corporations, boards, commissions, authorities, councils, committees, subcommittees and other subordinate groups or administrative units thereof, receiving or expending and supported, in whole or in part, by public funds and any municipality as defined in K.S.A. 75-1117, and amendments thereto.
- (d) "Person" includes any natural person, corporation, firm, association, organization, partnership, business or trust.
- (e) "Knowing" and "knowingly" mean that a person, with respect to information, does any of the following:
  - (1) Has actual knowledge of the information;
- (2) acts in deliberate ignorance of the truth or falsity of the information; or
  - (3) acts in reckless disregard of the truth or falsity of the information.
  - (f) "Original source" means a person who:
- (1) Has voluntarily disclosed to the government, the information on which allegations or transactions upon which a claim is based prior to the public disclosure of such information; or
- (2) has knowledge that is independent of and materially adds to publicly disclosed allegations or transactions and has voluntarily provided information to the government before filing an action pursuant to

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(g) "Obligation" means an established duty, whether or not fixed, arising from an express or implied contract, grantor-grantee relationship, or licensor-licensee relationship, from a fee-based or similar relationship, from statute or rule and regulation, or from the retention of any overpayment.

- Sec. 3. K.S.A. 2018 Supp. 75-7503 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-7503. (a) A person who commits any of the following acts shall be liable to the state or any affected political subdivision thereof, for three times the amount of damages which the state or such political subdivision sustains because of the act of that person and shall be liable to the state for a civil penalty of not less than \$1,000 \$5,500 and not more than \$11,000 for each violation. A civil penalty imposed pursuant to this subsection shall correspond to any adjustments in the monetary amount of a civil penalty for a violation of the federal false claims act, 31 U.S.C. § 3729(a), as such section exists on March 1, 2019, made by the attorney general of the United States in accordance with the federal civil penalties inflation adjustment act of 1990, public law 101-40, as such section exists on March 1, 2019. A person found to have committed any of the following acts shall *also* be liable to the state or such affected political subdivision or private plaintiff for all reasonable costs and attorney fees incurred in a civil action brought to recover any of those penalties or damages. False claims that are knowingly submitted for payment or approval pursuant to this act shall be actionable, regardless of whether the state payor is proved to have been misled. The following acts constitute violations-for which civil penalties, costs and attorney fees may be recovered by a civil action under this act by any person who:
- (1) Knowingly presents or causes to be presented to any employee, officer or agent of the state or political subdivision thereof or to any contractor, grantee or other recipient of state funds or funds of any political subdivision thereof, a false or fraudulent claim for payment or approval;
- (2) knowingly makes, uses or causes to be made or used, a false record or statement to get a false or fraudulent claim paid or approved;
- (3) defrauds the state or any political subdivision thereof by getting a false claim allowed or paid or by knowingly making, using or causing to be made or used, a false record or statement to conceal, avoid or decrease an obligation to pay or transmit money or property to the state or to any political subdivision thereof;
- (4) has possession, custody or control of public property or money used or to be used by the state or any political subdivision thereof and knowingly delivers or causes to be delivered less property or money than the amount for which the person receives a certificate or receipt;
  - (5) is authorized to make or deliver a document certifying receipt of

 property used or to be used by the state or any political subdivision thereof and knowingly makes or delivers a receipt that falsely represents the property received;

- (6) knowingly buys or receives as a pledge of an obligation or debt, public property from any person who lawfully may not sell or pledge the property;
- (7) is a beneficiary of an inadvertent submission of a false claim to any employee, officer or agent of the state or political subdivision thereof, or to any contractor, grantee or other recipient of state funds or funds of any political subdivision thereof, who subsequently discovers the falsity of the claim and fails to disclose the false claim and make satisfactory arrangements for repayment to the state or affected political subdivision thereof within a reasonable time after discovery of the false claim;
- (8) conspires to commit any violation set forth in paragraphs (1) through (7), above.
- (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a), the court may assess not more than two times the amount of damages which the state or any political subdivision thereof sustains because of the act of the person in violation of paragraphs (1) through (8) of subsection (a)(1) through (8) and no civil penalty shall be imposed, if the court finds all of the following:
- (1) The person committing the violation furnished officials of the state who are responsible for investigating false claims violations with all information known to that person about the violation within 30 days after the date on which the person first obtained the information;
- (2) the person fully cooperated with any investigation by the state; and
- (3) at the time the person furnished the state with information about the violation, no criminal prosecution, civil action or administrative action had commenced with respect to the violation and the person did not have actual knowledge of the existence of an investigation into the violation.
- (c) In a civil action brought pursuant to subsection (a), proof of specific intent to defraud is not required. An innocent mistake shall be a defense to an action under this act.
- (d) This section does not apply to claims, records or statements related to state taxation law made pursuant to chapter 79 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto.
- Sec. 4. K.S.A. 2018 Supp. 75-7504 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-7504.—(a) The attorney general shall diligently investigate a violation under K.S.A. 2018 Supp. 75-7503, and amendments thereto. If the attorney general finds that a person has violated or is violating K.S.A. 2018 Supp. 75-7503, and amendments thereto, the attorney general may bring a civil action under this section against that person. Further, the

 attorney general may utilize the assistance of city and county attorneys in cases involving their respective political subdivisions or may utilize funds available pursuant to K.S.A. 2018 Supp. 75-7508, and amendments thereto, to engage the services of private attorneys to assist in carrying out the purposes of this act, or both, at times when the attorney general determines the need exists. All local prosecutors and private attorneys shall only participate at the request, and under the direction of, the attorney general.

- (b) Except as provided in K.S.A. 2018 Supp. 75-7506, and amendments thereto, nothing in this act shall be construed to create a private cause of action.
- Sec. 5. K.S.A. 2018 Supp. 75-7506 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-7506. Any employee who is discharged, demoted, suspended, threatened, harassed or in any other manner retaliated against in the terms and conditions of employment by such employee's employer because of lawful acts undertaken in good faith by the employee on behalf of the employee or others, in furtherance of an action under this act, including investigation for, initiation of, testimony for, or assistance in an action filed or to be filed under this act, shall be entitled to all relief necessary to make the employee whole. An employee may bring an action in the appropriate district court for the relief provided in this section. This section shall not be construed to create any private cause of action for violations of this act and is limited to the remedies expressly created by this section related to employment retaliation.
- (a) An employee, contractor or agent shall be entitled to all relief necessary to make such employee, contractor or agent whole, if such employee, contractor or agent is discharged, demoted, suspended, threatened, harassed or discriminated against, in any manner, in the terms and conditions of employment because of lawful acts of the employee, contractor, agent or others in furtherance of an action pursuant to this section or other efforts to stop a violation of this act.
  - (b) Relief pursuant to subsection (a) shall include:
- (1) Reinstatement with the same status the employee, contractor or agent would have had if the discrimination had not occurred;
- (2) twice the amount of back pay owed to the employee, contractor or agent, plus interest;
- (3) compensation for any special damages, including, but not limited to, mental anguish sustained as a result of the discrimination; and
  - (4) litigation costs and attorney fees.
- (c) An action pursuant to this section shall be brought in the district court in the county in which: The plaintiff resides; the defendant can be located, resides or transacts business; or any of the alleged violations of K.S.A. 75-7506, and amendments thereto, occurred. Such action shall not

 be brought more than three years after the date the conduct described in subsection (a) occurred. The time limitation on such action in this subsection shall apply retroactively.

- Sec. 6. K.S.A. 2018 Supp. 75-7507 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-7507. (a) The provisions of this act are not exclusive and the remedies provided for in this act shall be in addition to any other remedies provided for in any other law or available under common law.
- (b) This act shall be liberally construed and applied to promote the public interest.
- Sec. 7. K.S.A. 2018 Supp. 75-7508 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-7508. (a) *If an action is brought by a private plaintiff pursuant to section 1, and amendments thereto,* proceeds recovered as a result of an action filed pursuant to the Kansas false claims act shall be distributed in the following-order *manner*:
- (1) If the attorney general intervenes in the beginning of the action by a private plaintiff pursuant to section 1, and amendments thereto, the private plaintiff is entitled to receive not less than 15% nor more than 25% of any recovery, in accordance with the private plaintiff's contribution to the action and recovery, as the court determines to be reasonable;
- (2) if the attorney general does not intervene at the beginning of the action by a private plaintiff pursuant to this act, the private plaintiff is entitled to receive not less than 25% nor more than 30% of any recovery as the court determines to be reasonable:
- (3) to refund moneys falsely obtained from the federal government, state government or political subdivision thereof pursuant to subsection (c); and
- (4) to the state treasurer for deposit in the state general fund pursuant to subsection (d).
- (b) If an action is brought pursuant to this act that does not involve a private plaintiff, proceeds recovered as a result of an action filed pursuant to the Kansas false claims act shall be distributed in the following manner:
- (1) To refund moneys falsely obtained from the federal government, state government or political subdivision thereof pursuant to subsection—(b) (c); and
- (2) to the state treasurer for deposit in the state general fund pursuant to subsection  $\frac{d}{d}$ .
- (b)(c) A portion of the recovery equal to the amount of moneys falsely obtained from the federal government, state government, affected political subdivision thereof or state agencies, or a combination thereof, shall be remitted to the appropriate entity shown to be defrauded, subject to any further requirements established by federal or state law.
  - $\frac{(e)}{d}$  That portion of any recovery remitted to the state treasurer

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1 pursuant to subsection (a) shall be remitted to the state treasurer in 2 accordance with the provisions of K.S.A. 75-4215, and amendments 3 thereto. Upon receipt of such remittance, the state treasurer shall deposit 4 the entire amount in the state general fund and, subject to any relevant 5 guidelines of the federal department of health and human services' office 6 of inspector general regarding repayment of fees or recoveries, shall credit 7 10% of such remittance to the false claims litigation revolving fund, which 8 is hereby established in the state treasury. Moneys in the false claims 9 litigation revolving fund may be expended by the attorney general for the purpose of hiring necessary staff and to defray the costs of investigating 10 11 and litigating ongoing false claims cases and may be shared at the 12 direction of the attorney general with the Kansas medicaid fraud and abuse 13 division, the inspector general, the Kansas bureau of investigation or any 14 county, city or private attorneys who may be utilized or contracted with 15 pursuant to K.S.A. 2018 Supp. 75-7504, and amendments thereto, in 16 carrying out the purposes of this act and any other operating expenses 17 incurred in administering the Kansas false claims act. All expenditures 18 from the false claims litigation revolving fund shall be made in accordance with appropriation acts upon warrants of the director of accounts and 19 20 reports issued pursuant to vouchers approved by the attorney general or the 21 attorney general's designee.

22 Sec. 8. K.S.A. 2018 Supp. 75-7502, 75-7503, 75-7504, 75-7506, 75-7507 and 75-7508 are hereby repealed.

Sec. 9. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.