

Texas Medicaid Fraud Prevention Act

§ 36.001. Definitions

In this chapter:

(1) “Claim” means a written or electronically submitted request or demand that:

(A) is signed by a provider or a fiscal agent and that identifies a product or service provided or purported to have been provided to a Medicaid recipient as reimbursable under the Medicaid program, without regard to whether the money that is requested or demanded is paid; or

(B) states the income earned or expense incurred by a provider in providing a product or a service and that is used to determine a rate of payment under the Medicaid program.

(2) “Documentary material” means a record, document, or other tangible item of any form, including:

(A) a medical document or X ray prepared by a person in relation to the provision or purported provision of a product or service to a Medicaid recipient;

(B) a medical, professional, or business record relating to:

(i) the provision of a product or service to a Medicaid recipient; or

(ii) a rate or amount paid or claimed for a product or service, including a record relating to a product or service provided to a person other than a Medicaid recipient as needed to verify the rate or amount;

(C) a record required to be kept by an agency that regulates health care providers; or

(D) a record necessary to disclose the extent of services a provider furnishes to Medicaid recipients.

(3) “Fiscal agent” means:

(A) a person who, through a contractual relationship with the Texas Department of Human Services, the Texas Department of Health, or another state agency, receives, processes, and pays a claim under the Medicaid program; or

(B) the designated agent of a person described by Paragraph (A).

(4) “Health care practitioner” means a dentist, podiatrist, psychologist, physical therapist, chiropractor, registered nurse, or other provider licensed to provide health care services in this state.

(5) “Managed care organization” has the meaning assigned by Section 32.039(a).

(6) “Medicaid program” means the state Medicaid program.

(7) “Medicaid recipient” means an individual on whose behalf a person claims or receives a payment from the Medicaid program or a fiscal agent, without regard to whether the individual was eligible for benefits under the Medicaid program.

(8) “Physician” means a physician licensed to practice medicine in this state.

(9) “Provider” means a person who participates in or who has applied to participate in the Medicaid program as a supplier of a product or service and includes:

(A) a management company that manages, operates, or controls another provider;

(B) a person, including a medical vendor, that provides a product or service to a provider or to a fiscal agent;

(C) an employee of a provider;

(D) a managed care organization; and

(E) a manufacturer or distributor of a product for which the Medicaid program provides reimbursement.

(10) “Service” includes care or treatment of a Medicaid recipient.

(11) “Signed” means to have affixed a signature directly or indirectly by means of handwriting, typewriting, signature stamp, computer impulse, or other means recognized by law.

(12) “Unlawful act” means an act declared to be unlawful under Section 36.002.

§ 36.002. Unlawful Acts

A person commits an unlawful act if the person:

(1) knowingly makes or causes to be made a false statement or misrepresentation of a material fact to permit a person to receive a benefit or payment under the Medicaid program that is not authorized or that is greater than the benefit or payment that is authorized;

(2) knowingly conceals or fails to disclose information that permits a person to receive a benefit or payment under the Medicaid program that is not authorized or that is greater than the benefit or payment that is authorized;

(3) knowingly applies for and receives a benefit or payment on behalf of another person under the Medicaid program and converts any part of the benefit or payment to a use other than for the benefit of the person on whose behalf it was received;

(4) knowingly makes, causes to be made, induces, or seeks to induce the making of a false statement or misrepresentation of material fact concerning:

(A) the conditions or operation of a facility in order that the facility may qualify for certification or recertification required by the Medicaid program, including certification or recertification as:

(i) a hospital;

(ii) a nursing facility or skilled nursing facility;

(iii) a hospice;

- (iv) an intermediate care facility for the mentally retarded;
 - (v) an assisted living facility; or
 - (vi) a home health agency; or
- (B) information required to be provided by a federal or state law, rule, regulation, or provider agreement pertaining to the Medicaid program;
- (5) except as authorized under the Medicaid program, knowingly pays, charges, solicits, accepts, or receives, in addition to an amount paid under the Medicaid program, a gift, money, a donation, or other consideration as a condition to the provision of a service or product or the continued provision of a service or product if the cost of the service or product is paid for, in whole or in part, under the Medicaid program;
- (6) knowingly presents or causes to be presented a claim for payment under the Medicaid program for a product provided or a service rendered by a person who:
- (A) is not licensed to provide the product or render the service, if a license is required; or
 - (B) is not licensed in the manner claimed;
- (7) knowingly makes a claim under the Medicaid program for:
- (A) a service or product that has not been approved or acquiesced in by a treating physician or health care practitioner;
 - (B) a service or product that is substantially inadequate or inappropriate when compared to generally recognized standards within the particular discipline or within the health care industry; or
 - (C) a product that has been adulterated, debased, mislabeled, or that is otherwise inappropriate;
- (8) makes a claim under the Medicaid program and knowingly fails to indicate the type of license and the identification number of the licensed health care provider who actually provided the service;
- (9) knowingly enters into an agreement, combination, or conspiracy to defraud the state by obtaining or aiding another person in obtaining an unauthorized payment or benefit from the Medicaid program or a fiscal agent;
- (10) is a managed care organization that contracts with the Health and Human Services Commission or other state agency to provide or arrange to provide health care benefits or services to individuals eligible under the Medicaid program and knowingly:
- (A) fails to provide to an individual a health care benefit or service that the organization is required to provide under the contract;
 - (B) fails to provide to the commission or appropriate state agency information required to be provided by law, commission or agency rule, or contractual provision; or
 - (C) engages in a fraudulent activity in connection with the enrollment of an individual eligible under the Medicaid program in the organization's managed care plan or in connection with marketing the organization's services to an individual eligible under the Medicaid program;

(11) knowingly obstructs an investigation by the attorney general of an alleged unlawful act under this section;

(12) knowingly makes, uses, or causes the making or use of a false record or statement to conceal, avoid, or decrease an obligation to pay or transmit money or property to this state under the Medicaid program; or

(13) knowingly engages in conduct that constitutes a violation under Section 32.039(b).

§ 36.0011. Culpable Mental State

(a) For purposes of this chapter, a person acts “knowingly” with respect to information if the person:

(1) has knowledge of the information;

(2) acts with conscious indifference to the truth or falsity of the information; or

(3) acts in reckless disregard of the truth or falsity of the information.

(b) Proof of the person's specific intent to commit an unlawful act under Section 36.002 is not required in a civil or administrative proceeding to show that a person acted “knowingly” with respect to information under this chapter.

§ 36.101. Action by Private Person Authorized

(a) A person may bring a civil action for a violation of Section 36.002 for the person and for the state. The action shall be brought in the name of the person and of the state.

(b) In an action brought under this subchapter, a person who violates Section 36.002 is liable as provided by Section 36.052.

§ 36.102. Initiation of Action

(a) A person bringing an action under this subchapter shall serve a copy of the petition and a written disclosure of substantially all material evidence and information the person possesses on the attorney general in compliance with the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure.

(b) The petition shall be filed in camera and, except as provided by Subsection (c-1) or (d), shall remain under seal until at least the 180th day after the date the petition is filed or the date on which the state elects to intervene, whichever is earlier. The petition may not be served on the defendant until the court orders service on the defendant.

(c) The state may elect to intervene and proceed with the action not later than the 180th day after the date the attorney general receives the petition and the material evidence and information.

(c-1) At the time the state intervenes, the attorney general may file a motion with the court requesting that the petition remain under seal for an extended period.

(d) The state may, for good cause shown, move the court to extend the 180-day deadline under Subsection (b) or (c). A motion under this subsection may be supported by affidavits or other submissions in camera.

(e) An action under this subchapter may be dismissed before the end of the period during which the petition remains under seal only if the court and the attorney general consent in writing to the dismissal and state their reasons for consenting.

§ 36.103. Answer by Defendant

A defendant is not required to file in accordance with the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure an answer to a petition filed under this subchapter until the petition is unsealed and served on the defendant.

36.104. State Decision; Continuation of Action

(a) Not later than the last day of the period prescribed by Section 36.102(c) or an extension of that period as provided by Section 36.102(d), the state shall:

- (1) proceed with the action; or
- (2) notify the court that the state declines to take over the action.

(b) If the state declines to take over the action, the person bringing the action may proceed without the state's participation. On request by the state, the state is entitled to be served with copies of all pleadings filed in the action and be provided at the state's expense with copies of all deposition transcripts. If the person bringing the action proceeds without the state's participation, the court, without limiting the status and right of that person, may permit the state to intervene at a later date on a showing of good cause.

§ 36.105. Representation of State by Private Attorney

The attorney general may contract with a private attorney to represent the state in an action under this subchapter with which the state elects to proceed.

§ 36.106. Intervention by Other Parties Prohibited

A person other than the state may not intervene or bring a related action based on the facts underlying a pending action brought under this subchapter.

§ 36.107. Rights of Parties if State Continues Action

(a) If the state proceeds with the action, the state has the primary responsibility for prosecuting the action and is not bound by an act of the person bringing the action. The person bringing the action has the right to continue as a party to the action, subject to the limitations set forth by this section.

(b) The state may dismiss the action notwithstanding the objections of the person bringing the action if:

- (1) the attorney general notifies the person that the state has filed a motion to dismiss; and
- (2) the court provides the person with an opportunity for a hearing on the motion.

(c) The state may settle the action with the defendant notwithstanding the objections of the person bringing the action if the court determines, after a hearing, that the proposed settlement is fair, adequate, and reasonable under all the circumstances. On a showing of good cause, the hearing may be held in camera.

(d) On a showing by the state that unrestricted participation during the course of the litigation by the person bringing the action would interfere with or unduly delay the state's prosecution of the case, or would be repetitious, irrelevant, or for purposes of harassment, the court may impose limitations on the person's participation, including:

- (1) limiting the number of witnesses the person may call;

- (2) limiting the length of the testimony of witnesses called by the person;
- (3) limiting the person's cross-examination of witnesses; or
- (4) otherwise limiting the participation by the person in the litigation.

(e) On a showing by the defendant that unrestricted participation during the course of the litigation by the person bringing the action would be for purposes of harassment or would cause the defendant undue burden or unnecessary expense, the court may limit the participation by the person in the litigation.

§ 36.108. Stay of Certain Discovery

(a) On a showing by the state that certain actions of discovery by the person bringing the action would interfere with the state's investigation or prosecution of a criminal or civil matter arising out of the same facts, the court may stay the discovery for a period not to exceed 60 days.

(b) The court shall hear a motion to stay discovery under this section in camera.

(c) The court may extend the period prescribed by Subsection (a) on a further showing in camera that the state has pursued the criminal or civil investigation or proceedings with reasonable diligence and that any proposed discovery in the civil action will interfere with the ongoing criminal or civil investigation or proceedings.

§ 36.109. Pursuit of Alternate Remedy by State

(a) Notwithstanding Section 36.101, the state may elect to pursue the state's claim through any alternate remedy available to the state, including any administrative proceeding to determine an administrative penalty. If an alternate remedy is pursued in another proceeding, the person bringing the action has the same rights in the other proceeding as the person would have had if the action had continued under this subchapter.

(b) A finding of fact or conclusion of law made in the other proceeding that has become final is conclusive on all parties to an action under this subchapter. For purposes of this subsection, a finding or conclusion is final if:

- (1) the finding or conclusion has been finally determined on appeal to the appropriate court;
- (2) no appeal has been filed with respect to the finding or conclusion and all time for filing an appeal has expired; or

(3) the finding or conclusion is not subject to judicial review.

§ 36.110. Award to Private Plaintiff

(a) If the state proceeds with an action under this subchapter, the person bringing the action is entitled, except as provided by Subsection (b), to receive at least 15 percent but not more than 25 percent of the proceeds of the action, depending on the extent to which the person substantially contributed to the prosecution of the action.

(a-1) If the state does not proceed with an action under this subchapter, the person bringing the action is entitled, except as provided by Subsection (b), to receive at least 25 percent but not more than 30 percent of the proceeds of the action. The entitlement of a person under this subsection is not affected by any subsequent intervention in the action by the state in accordance with Section 36.104(b).

(b) If the court finds that the action is based primarily on disclosures of specific information, other than information

provided by the person bringing the action, relating to allegations or transactions in a criminal or civil hearing, in a legislative or administrative report, hearing, audit, or investigation, or from the news media, the court may award the amount the court considers appropriate but not more than seven percent of the proceeds of the action. The court shall consider the significance of the information and the role of the person bringing the action in advancing the case to litigation.

(c) A payment to a person under this section shall be made from the proceeds of the action. A person receiving a payment under this section is also entitled to receive from the defendant an amount for reasonable expenses, reasonable attorney's fees, and costs that the court finds to have been necessarily incurred. The court's determination of expenses, fees, and costs to be awarded under this subsection shall be made only after the defendant has been found liable in the action.

(d) In this section, "proceeds of the action" includes proceeds of a settlement of the action.

§ 36.111. Reduction of Award

(a) If the court finds that the action was brought by a person who planned and initiated the violation of Section 36.002 on which the action was brought, the court may, to the extent the court considers appropriate, reduce the share of the proceeds of the action the person would otherwise receive under Section 36.110, taking into account the person's role in advancing the case to litigation and any relevant circumstances pertaining to the violation.

(b) If the person bringing the action is convicted of criminal conduct arising from the person's role in the violation of Section 36.002, the court shall dismiss the person from the civil action and the person may not receive any share of the proceeds of the action. A dismissal under this subsection does not prejudice the right of the state to continue the action.

§ 36.112. Award to Defendant for Frivolous Action

Chapter 105, Civil Practice and Remedies Code, applies in an action under this subchapter with which the state proceeds.

§ 36.113. Certain Actions Barred

(a) A person may not bring an action under this subchapter that is based on allegations or transactions that are the subject of a civil suit or an administrative penalty proceeding in which the state is already a party.

(b) A person may not bring an action under this subchapter that is based on the public disclosure of allegations or transactions in a criminal or civil hearing, in a legislative or administrative report, hearing, audit, or investigation, or from the news media, unless the person bringing the action is an original source of the information. In this subsection, "original source" means an individual who has direct and independent knowledge of the information on which the allegations are based and has voluntarily provided the information to the state before filing an action under this subchapter that is based on the information.

§ 36.114. State Not Liable for Certain Expenses

The state is not liable for expenses that a person incurs in bringing an action under this subchapter.

§ 36.115. Retaliation by Employer Against Person Bringing Suit Prohibited

(a) A person who is discharged, demoted, suspended, threatened, harassed, or in any other manner discriminated against in the terms of employment by the person's employer because of a lawful act taken by the person in furtherance of an action under this subchapter, including investigation for, initiation of, testimony for, or assistance

in an action filed or to be filed under this subchapter, is entitled to:

(1) reinstatement with the same seniority status the person would have had but for the discrimination; and

(2) not less than two times the amount of back pay, interest on the back pay, and compensation for any special damages sustained as a result of the discrimination, including litigation costs and reasonable attorney's fees.

(b) A person may bring an action in the appropriate district court for the relief provided in this section.

§ 36.116. Sovereign Immunity Not Waived

Except as provided by Section 36.112, this subchapter does not waive sovereign immunity.

§ 36.117. Attorney General Compensation

The office of the attorney general may retain a reasonable portion of recoveries under this subchapter, not to exceed amounts specified in the General Appropriations Act, for the administration of this subchapter.