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Short Title: Qui Tam/Liability for False Claims.

(Public)

Sponsors:

Referred to:

April 7, 2009

1 A BILL TO BE ENTITLED  
2 AN ACT TO DETER AND PUNISH PERSONS WHO MAKE FALSE OR FRAUDULENT  
3 CLAIMS FOR PAYMENT BY THE STATE AND TO PROVIDE REMEDIES IN THE  
4 FORM OF TREBLE DAMAGES AND CIVIL PENALTIES WHEN MONEY IS  
5 OBTAINED FROM THE STATE BY REASON OF SUCH CLAIMS.

6 The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

7 **SECTION 1.** Chapter 1 of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new  
8 Article to read:

9 "Article 52.

10 "False Claims Act.

11 **"§ 1-605. Short title; purpose.**

12 (a) This Article shall be known and may be cited as the False Claims Act.

13 (b) The purpose of this Article is to deter persons from knowingly causing or assisting  
14 in causing the State to pay claims that are false or fraudulent and to provide remedies in the  
15 form of treble damages and civil penalties when money is obtained from the State by reason of  
16 a false or fraudulent claim.

17 **"§ 1-606. Definitions.**

18 The following words and phrases when used in this act have the following meanings, unless  
19 the context clearly indicates otherwise:

20 (1) "Attorney General." – The Attorney General of North Carolina, or any  
21 deputy, assistant, or associate attorney general.

22 (2) "Claim." – Any request or demand, whether under a contract or otherwise,  
23 for money or property and whether or not the State has title to the money or  
24 property that (i) is presented to an officer, employee, or agent of the State or  
25 (ii) is made to a contractor, grantee, or other recipient, if the money or  
26 property is to be spent or used on the State's behalf or to advance a State  
27 program or interest and if the State government:

28 a. Provides or has provided any portion of the money or property that is  
29 requested or demanded; or

30 b. Will reimburse such contractor, grantee, or other recipient for any  
31 portion of the money or property which is requested or demanded.



1 A claim does not include requests or demands for money or property that the  
2 State has paid to an individual as compensation for State employment or as  
3 an income subsidy with no restrictions on that individual's use of the money  
4 or property.

5 (3) "Judiciary." – A justice or judge of the General Court of Justice or clerk of  
6 court.

7 (4) "Knowing" and "knowingly." – Whenever a person, with respect to  
8 information, does any of the following:

9 a. Has actual knowledge of the information.

10 b. Acts in deliberate ignorance of the truth or falsity of the information.

11 c. Acts in reckless disregard of the truth or falsity of the information.

12 Proof of specific intent to defraud is not required.

13 (5) "Obligation" means an established duty, whether or not fixed, arising from  
14 an express or implied contractual, grantor-grantee, or licensor-licensee  
15 relationship, from a fee-based or similar relationship, from statute or  
16 regulation, or from the retention of any overpayment.

17 (6) "Material" means having a natural tendency to influence, or be capable of  
18 influencing, the payment or receipt of money or property.

19 (7) "Public employee," "public official," and "public employment" includes  
20 federal, State, and local employees and officials.

21 (8) "Senior executive branch official." – The Governor, Lieutenant Governor,  
22 member of the Council of State, or head of department as defined in  
23 G.S. 143B-3.

24 **§ 1-607. False claims; acts subjecting persons to liability for treble damages; costs and**  
25 **civil penalties; exceptions.**

26 (a) Liability. – Any person who commits any of the following acts shall be liable to the  
27 State for three times the amount of damages that the State sustains because of the act of that  
28 person. A person who commits any of the following acts also shall be liable to the State for the  
29 costs of a civil action brought to recover any of those penalties or damages and shall be liable  
30 to the State for a civil penalty of not less than five thousand five hundred dollars (\$5,500) and  
31 not more than eleven thousand dollars (\$11,000) for each violation:

32 (1) Knowingly presents or causes to be presented a false or fraudulent claim for  
33 payment or approval.

34 (2) Knowingly makes, uses, or causes to be made or used, a false record or  
35 statement material to a false or fraudulent claim.

36 (3) Conspires to commit a violation of subdivision (1), (2), (4), (5), (6), or (7) of  
37 this section.

38 (4) Has possession, custody, or control of property or money used or to be used  
39 by the State and knowingly delivers or causes to be delivered less than all of  
40 that money or property.

41 (5) Is authorized to make or deliver a document certifying receipt of property  
42 used or to be used by the State and, intending to defraud the State, makes or  
43 delivers the receipt without completely knowing that the information on the  
44 receipt is true.

45 (6) Knowingly buys, or receives as a pledge of an obligation or debt, public  
46 property from any officer or employee of the State who lawfully may not  
47 sell or pledge the property.

48 (7) Knowingly makes, uses, or causes to be made or used, a false record or  
49 statement material to an obligation to pay or transmit money or property to  
50 the State, or knowingly conceals or knowingly and improperly avoids or  
51 decreases an obligation to pay or transmit money or property to the State.

1       **(b) Damages Limitation.** – Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) of this  
2 section, the court may limit the damages assessed under subsection (a) of this section to not less  
3 than two times the amount of damages that the State sustains because of the act of the person  
4 described in that subsection and may assess no civil penalty if the court finds all of the  
5 following:

- 6           **(1)** The person committing the violation furnished officials of the State who are  
7 responsible for investigating false claims violations with all information  
8 known to that person about the violation within 30 days after the date on  
9 which the person first obtained the information.
- 10          **(2)** The person fully cooperated with any investigation of the violation by the  
11 State.
- 12          **(3)** At the time the person furnished the State with information about the  
13 violation, no criminal prosecution, civil action, or administrative action has  
14 commenced with respect to the violation, and the person did not have actual  
15 knowledge of the existence of an investigation into the violation.

16       **(c) Exclusion.** – This section does not apply to claims, records, or statements made  
17 under Chapter 105 of the General Statutes.

18 **§ 1-608. Civil actions for false claims.**

19       **(a) Responsibilities of the Attorney General.** – The Attorney General diligently shall  
20 investigate a violation under G.S. 1-607. If the Attorney General finds that a person has  
21 violated or is violating G.S. 1-607, the Attorney General may bring a civil action under this  
22 section against that person.

23       **(b) Actions by Private Persons.** – A person may bring a civil action for a violation of  
24 G.S. 1-607 or under G.S. 108A-70.12 for the person and for the State, as follows:

- 25           **(1)** The action shall be brought in the name of the State, and the person bringing  
26 the action shall be referred to as the qui tam plaintiff. Once filed, the action  
27 may be dismissed voluntarily by the person bringing the action only if the  
28 court and Attorney General have given written consent to the dismissal.
- 29           **(2)** A copy of the complaint and written disclosure of substantially all material  
30 evidence and information the person possesses shall be served on the  
31 Attorney General pursuant to applicable rules of the North Carolina Rules of  
32 Civil Procedure. The complaint shall be filed in camera, shall remain under  
33 seal for at least 120 days, and shall not be served on the defendant until the  
34 court so orders. The State may elect to intervene and proceed with the action  
35 within 120 days after it receives both the complaint and the material  
36 evidence and information.
- 37           **(3)** The State may, for good cause shown, move the court for extensions of the  
38 time during which the complaint remains under seal under subdivision (2) of  
39 this subsection. Any such motions may be supported by affidavits or other  
40 submissions in camera. The defendant shall not be required to respond to  
41 any complaint filed under this section until 30 days after the complaint is  
42 unsealed and served upon the defendant pursuant to the North Carolina  
43 Rules of Civil Procedure.
- 44           **(4)** Before the expiration of the 120-day period or any extensions obtained under  
45 subdivision (3) of this subsection, the State shall:
  - 46           **a.** Proceed with the action, in which case the action shall be conducted  
47 by the State; or
  - 48           **b.** Notify the court that it declines to take over the action, in which case  
49 the person bringing the action shall have the right to conduct the  
50 action.

1           (5)    When a person brings an action under this subsection, the federal False  
2           Claims Act, 31 U.S.C. § 3729 et seq., or any similar provision of law in any  
3           other state, no person other than the State may intervene or bring a related  
4           action based on the facts underlying the pending action; provided, however,  
5           that nothing in this subdivision prohibits a person from amending a pending  
6           action in another jurisdiction to allege a claim under this subsection.

7           (c)    The Attorney General may retain a portion of the damages recovered for a State  
8           agency out of the proceeds of the action or settlement under this Article as reimbursement for  
9           costs incurred by the Attorney General in investigating and bringing a civil action under this  
10          Article, including reasonable attorneys' fees and investigative costs. Retained funds shall be  
11          used by the Attorney General to carry out the provisions of this Article.

12          **"§ 1-609. Rights of the parties to qui tam actions.**

13          (a)    If the State proceeds with an action under G.S. 1-608(b), it shall have the primary  
14          responsibility for prosecuting the action and shall not be bound by an act of the qui tam  
15          plaintiff. The qui tam plaintiff shall have the right to continue as a party to the action, subject to  
16          the limitations set forth in subsections (b) through (e) of this section.

17          (b)    The State may dismiss the action for good cause notwithstanding the objections of  
18          the qui tam plaintiff if the qui tam plaintiff has been notified by the State of the filing of the  
19          motion and the court has provided the qui tam plaintiff with an opportunity for a hearing on the  
20          motion.

21          (c)    The State may settle the action with the defendant, notwithstanding the objections of  
22          the qui tam plaintiff, if the court determines, after a hearing, that the proposed settlement is fair,  
23          adequate, and reasonable under all the circumstances. Upon a showing of good cause, the  
24          hearing may be heard in camera.

25          (d)    Upon a showing by the State that the qui tam plaintiff's unrestricted participation  
26          during the course of the litigation would interfere with or unduly delay the State's prosecution  
27          of the case or would be repetitious, irrelevant, or for purposes of harassment, the court may, in  
28          its discretion, impose limitations on the person's participation, such as any of the following:

29               (1)    Limiting the number of witnesses the qui tam plaintiff may call.

30               (2)    Limiting the length of the testimony of those witnesses.

31               (3)    Limiting the qui tam plaintiff's cross-examination of witnesses.

32               (4)    Otherwise limiting the participation by the qui tam plaintiff in the litigation.

33          (e)    Upon a showing by the defendant that the qui tam plaintiff's unrestricted  
34          participation during the course of the litigation would be for purposes of harassment or would  
35          cause the defendant undue burden or unnecessary expense, the court may limit the participation  
36          by the qui tam plaintiff in the litigation.

37          (f)    If the State elects not to proceed with the action, the qui tam plaintiff shall have the  
38          right to conduct the action. If the State so requests, it shall be served with copies of all  
39          pleadings filed in the action and shall be supplied with copies of all deposition transcripts at the  
40          State's expense. When a qui tam plaintiff proceeds with the action, the court, without limiting  
41          the status and rights of the qui tam plaintiff, may permit the State to intervene at a later date  
42          upon a showing of good cause.

43          (g)    Whether or not the State proceeds with the action, upon a showing by the State that  
44          certain actions of discovery by the qui tam plaintiff would interfere with the State's  
45          investigation or prosecution of a criminal or civil matter arising out of the same facts, the court  
46          may stay such discovery for a period of not more than 120 days. Such a showing shall be  
47          conducted in camera. The court may extend the 120-day period upon a further showing in  
48          camera that the State has pursued the criminal or civil investigation or proceedings with  
49          reasonable diligence and any proposed discovery in the civil action will interfere with the  
50          ongoing criminal or civil investigations or proceedings.

1        (h) Notwithstanding the provisions of G.S. 1-608(b), the State may elect to pursue its  
2 claim through any alternate remedy available to the State, including any administrative  
3 proceeding to determine a civil money penalty. If any such alternate remedy is pursued in  
4 another proceeding, the qui tam plaintiff shall have the same rights in that proceeding as the qui  
5 tam plaintiff would have had if the action had continued under this section. Any finding of fact  
6 or conclusion of law made in the other proceeding that has become final shall be conclusive on  
7 all parties to an action under this section. For purposes of this subsection, a finding or  
8 conclusion is final if it has been finally determined on appeal to the appropriate court of the  
9 State, if all time for filing such an appeal with respect to the finding or conclusion has expired,  
10 or if the finding or conclusion is not subject to judicial review.

11 **"§ 1-610. Award to qui tam plaintiff.**

12        (a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, if the State proceeds with an action  
13 brought by a qui tam plaintiff under G.S. 1-608(b), the qui tam plaintiff shall receive at least  
14 fifteen percent (15%) but not more than twenty-five percent (25%) of the proceeds of the action  
15 or settlement of the claim, depending upon the extent to which the qui tam plaintiff  
16 substantially contributed to the prosecution of the action.

17        (b) Where the action is one which the court finds to be based primarily on disclosures  
18 of specific information, other than information provided by the qui tam plaintiff, relating to  
19 allegations or transactions (i) in a criminal, civil, or administrative hearing at the State or  
20 federal level, (ii) in a congressional, legislative, administrative, General Accounting Office, or  
21 State Auditor's report, hearing, audit, or investigation, or (iii) from the news media, the court  
22 may award such sums as it considers appropriate, but in no case more than ten percent (10%) of  
23 the proceeds, taking into account the significance of the information and the role of the qui tam  
24 plaintiff in advancing the case to litigation.

25        (c) Any payment to a qui tam plaintiff under subsection (a) or (b) of this section shall  
26 be made from the proceeds.

27        (d) The qui tam plaintiff also shall receive an amount for reasonable expenses that the  
28 court finds to have been necessarily incurred, plus reasonable attorneys' fees and costs. All such  
29 expenses, fees, and costs shall be awarded against the defendant.

30        (e) If the State does not proceed with an action under this Article, the qui tam plaintiff  
31 shall receive an amount which the court decides is reasonable for collecting the civil penalty  
32 and damages. The amount shall not be less than twenty-five percent (25%) and not more than  
33 thirty percent (30%) of the proceeds of the action or settlement and shall be paid out of the  
34 proceeds. The qui tam plaintiff also shall receive an amount for reasonable expenses that the  
35 court finds to have been necessarily incurred, plus reasonable attorneys' fees and costs. All such  
36 expenses, fees, and costs shall be awarded against the defendant.

37        (f) Whether or not the State proceeds with the action, if the court finds that the qui tam  
38 plaintiff planned and initiated the violation of G.S. 1-607 upon which the action was brought,  
39 then the court may, to the extent the court considers appropriate, reduce the share of the  
40 proceeds of the action which the qui tam plaintiff would otherwise receive under subsection (a),  
41 (b), or (e) of this section, taking into account the role of the qui tam plaintiff in advancing the  
42 case to litigation and any relevant circumstances pertaining to the violation. If the qui tam  
43 plaintiff is convicted of criminal conduct arising from his or her role in the violation of  
44 G.S. 1-607, the qui tam plaintiff shall be dismissed from the civil action and shall not receive  
45 any share of the proceeds of the action. Such a dismissal shall not prejudice the right of the  
46 State to continue the action.

47        (g) If the State does not proceed with the action and the qui tam plaintiff conducts the  
48 action, the court may award to the defendant its reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses if the  
49 defendant prevails in the action and the court finds that the claim of the qui tam plaintiff was  
50 clearly frivolous, clearly vexatious, or brought primarily for purposes of harassment.

51 **"§ 1-611. Certain actions barred.**

1       (a) No court shall have jurisdiction over an action brought under G.S. 1-608(b) against  
2 a member of the General Assembly, a member of the judiciary, or a senior executive branch  
3 official acting in their official capacity if the action is based on evidence or information known  
4 to the State when the action was brought.

5       (b) In no event may a person bring an action under G.S. 1-608(b) that is based upon  
6 allegations or transactions that are the subject of a civil suit or an administrative civil money  
7 penalty proceeding in which the State is already a party.

8       (c) No civil action may be brought under this Article by a person who is or was a public  
9 employee or public official if the allegations of such action are based substantially upon either  
10 of the following:

11           (1) Allegations of wrongdoing or misconduct which such person had a duty or  
12 obligation to report or investigate within the scope of his or her public  
13 employment or office.

14           (2) Information or records to which the person had access as a result of his or  
15 her public employment or office.

16       (d) No court shall have jurisdiction over an action under G.S. 108A-70.12 based upon  
17 the public disclosure of allegations or transactions (i) in a criminal, civil, or administrative  
18 hearing at the State or federal level, (ii) in a congressional, legislative, administrative, General  
19 Accounting Office, or State Auditor's report, hearing, audit, or investigation, or (iii) from the  
20 news media, unless the action is brought by the Attorney General, or the person bringing the  
21 action is an original source of the information. For purposes of this section, "original source"  
22 means an individual who has direct and independent knowledge of the information on which  
23 the allegations are based and has voluntarily provided the information to the State before filing  
24 an action under G.S. 108A-70.12 that is based on the information.

25 **"§ 1-612. State not liable for certain expenses.**

26 The State is not liable for expenses that a person incurs in bringing an action under  
27 G.S. 1-608(b).

28 **"§ 1-613. Private action for retaliation action.**

29 Any employee, contractor, or agent who is discharged, demoted, suspended, threatened,  
30 harassed, or in any other manner discriminated against in the terms and conditions of  
31 employment because of lawful acts done by the employee, contractor, or agent on behalf of the  
32 employee, contractor, or agent or associated others in furtherance of an action under this  
33 Article, or in furtherance of other efforts to stop one or more violations of G.S. 1-607, including  
34 investigation for, initiation of, testimony for, or assistance in an action filed or to be filed under  
35 this Article, shall be entitled to all relief necessary to make the employee whole. Such relief  
36 shall include reinstatement with the same seniority status the employee, contractor, or agent  
37 would have had but for the discrimination, two times the amount of back pay, interest on the  
38 back pay, and compensation for any special damages sustained as a result of the discrimination,  
39 including litigation costs and reasonable attorneys' fees. An employee, contractor, or agent may  
40 bring an action in superior court for the relief provided in this section.

41 **"§ 1-614. Civil investigative demand.**

42       (a) A civil investigative demand is an administrative subpoena. Whenever the Attorney  
43 General has reason to believe that a person has information or is in possession, custody, or  
44 control of any document or other object relevant to an investigation or that would lead to the  
45 discovery of relevant information in an investigation of a violation of G.S. 1-607, the Attorney  
46 General may issue in writing and cause to be served upon the person, before bringing or  
47 intervening or making an election in an action under G.S. 1-608 or other false claims law, a  
48 civil investigative demand requiring the person to produce any documents or objects for their  
49 inspection and copying.

50       (b) The civil investigative demand shall comply with all of the following:

- 1           (1) Be served upon the person in the manner required for service of process in  
2 civil actions and may be served by the Attorney General or investigator  
3 assigned to the North Carolina Department of Justice.
- 4           (2) Describe the nature of the conduct constituting the violation under  
5 investigation.
- 6           (3) Describe the class or classes of any documents or objects to be produced  
7 with sufficient definiteness to permit them to be fairly identified.
- 8           (4) Prescribe a reasonable date and time at which the person shall produce any  
9 document or object.
- 10          (5) Advise the person that objections to or reasons for not complying with the  
11 demand may be filed with the Attorney General on or before that date and  
12 time.
- 13          (6) Designate a person to whom any document or object shall be produced.
- 14          (7) Contain a copy of subsections (b) and (c) of this section.
- 15          (c) The date within which any document or object must be produced shall be more than  
16 30 days after the civil investigative demand has been served upon the person.
- 17          (d) A civil investigative demand may include an express demand for any product of  
18 discovery. A product of discovery includes the original or duplicate of any deposition,  
19 interrogatory, document, thing, examination, or admission, that is obtained by any method of  
20 discovery in any judicial or administrative proceeding of an adversarial nature, and any digest,  
21 compilation, and index of any product of discovery. Whenever a civil investigative demand is  
22 an express demand for any product of discovery, a copy of the demand shall be served on the  
23 person from whom the discovery was obtained, and the Attorney General shall notify the  
24 person to whom the demand is issued of the date on which the copy was served. A demand for  
25 a product of discovery shall not be returned or returnable until 30 days after a copy of the  
26 demand has been served on the person from whom the discovery was obtained. Within 30 days  
27 after service of the demand, the person from whom the discovery was obtained or the person on  
28 whom the demand was served will serve on the Attorney General a copy of any protective  
29 order that prevents or restrains disclosure of the product of discovery to the Attorney General.  
30 The Attorney General may petition the court that issued the protective order to modify the  
31 order to allow compliance with the demand. Disclosure of any product of discovery pursuant to  
32 any express demand does not constitute a waiver of any right or privilege that the person  
33 making the disclosure may be entitled to invoke to resist discovery of trial preparation  
34 materials.
- 35          (e) The production of documents and objects in response to a civil investigative demand  
36 served under this section shall be made under a sworn certificate by the person to whom the  
37 demand is directed, or in the case of a person other than a natural person, a person having  
38 knowledge of the facts and circumstances relating to the production and authorized to act on  
39 behalf of the person. The certificate shall state that all of the documentary material required by  
40 the demand and in the possession, custody, or control of the person to whom the demand is  
41 directed has been produced and made available. Upon written agreement between the person  
42 served with the civil investigative demand and the Attorney General, the person may substitute  
43 copies for originals of all or any part of the documents requested.
- 44          (f) If a person objects to or otherwise fails to comply with a civil investigative demand  
45 served upon the person under subsection (a) of this section, the Attorney General may file an  
46 action in superior court for an order to enforce the demand. Venue for the action to enforce the  
47 demand shall be in either Wake County or the county in which the person resides, is found, or  
48 transacts business. Notice of a hearing on the action to enforce the demand and a copy of the  
49 action shall be served upon the person in the same manner as prescribed in the Rules of Civil  
50 Procedure. If the court finds that the demand is proper, that there is reasonable cause to believe  
51 that there may have been a violation of G.S. 1-607, and that the information sought or

1 document or object demanded is relevant to the violation, the court shall order the person to  
2 comply with the demand, subject to modifications the court may prescribe.

3 (g) If the person fails to comply with an order entered pursuant to subsection (f) of this  
4 section, the court may do any of the following:

5 (1) Adjudge the person to be in contempt of court.

6 (2) Grant injunctive relief against the person to whom the demand is issued to  
7 restrain the conduct which is the subject of the investigation.

8 (3) Grant any other relief as the court may deem proper.

9 (h) A petition for an order of the court to modify or set aside a civil investigative  
10 demand issued under this section may be filed by any person who has received a civil  
11 investigative demand or in the case of an express demand for any product of discovery, the  
12 person on whom the discovery was obtained. The petition may be filed in superior court in  
13 either Wake County or the county in which the person resides, is found, or transacts business,  
14 or, in the case of a petition to modify an express demand for any product of discovery, the  
15 petition shall be filed in the court in which the proceeding was pending when the product of  
16 discovery was obtained. Any petition under this subsection must be filed within 30 days after  
17 the date of service of the civil investigative demand or before the return date specified in the  
18 demand, whichever date is earlier, or within a longer period as may be prescribed in writing by  
19 the investigator identified in the demand. The petition shall specify each ground upon which  
20 the petitioner relies in seeking relief and may be based upon any failure to comply with the  
21 provisions of this section or upon any constitutional or other legal right or privilege of the  
22 person. During the pendency of the petition in the court, the court may stay, as it deems proper,  
23 the running of the time allowed for compliance with the demand, in whole or in part, except  
24 that the person filing the petition shall comply with any portions of the demand not sought to be  
25 modified or set aside.

26 (i) Any documents and objects produced pursuant to this section may be used in  
27 connection with any civil action brought under G.S. 1-608 and for any use that is consistent  
28 with the law, and the regulations and policies of the Attorney General, including use in  
29 connection with internal Attorney General memoranda and reports; communications between  
30 the Attorney General and a federal, State, or local governmental agency, or a contractor of a  
31 federal, State, or local governmental agency, undertaken in furtherance of an Attorney General  
32 investigation or prosecution of a case; interviews of any qui tam relator or other witness; oral  
33 examinations; depositions; preparation for and response to civil discovery requests;  
34 introduction into the record of a case or proceeding applications, motions, memoranda, and  
35 briefs submitted to a court or other tribunal; and communications with government  
36 investigators, auditors, consultants and experts, the counsel of other parties, arbitrators and  
37 mediators, concerning an investigation, case, or proceeding. Any documents and objects  
38 obtained by the Attorney General under this section may be shared with any qui tam relator if  
39 the Attorney General determines it is necessary as part of any false claims act investigation.  
40 Before using or sharing documents and objects obtained by the Attorney General under this  
41 section with any person, the Attorney General may require that the person agree to an order of  
42 the court protecting the documents or objects, or any information contained in the documents or  
43 objects, from disclosure by that person. In the case of documents or objects the producing party  
44 has designated as a trade secret or other confidential research, development, or commercial  
45 information, the Attorney General shall either (i) require that the person with whom documents  
46 or objects are shared be prohibited from disclosing the documents or objects, or any  
47 information contained in the documents or objects, or (ii) petition the court for an order  
48 directing the producing party to either appear and support the designation or withdraw the  
49 designation.

50 (j) The Attorney General may designate an employee of the North Carolina  
51 Department of Justice to serve as a custodian of documents and objects.



1       (k) Except as otherwise provided in this section, no documents or objects, or copies  
2 thereof, while in the possession of the North Carolina Department of Justice, shall be available  
3 for examination by any person other than an employee of the North Carolina Department of  
4 Justice. The prohibition in the preceding sentence on the availability of documents or objects  
5 shall not apply if consent is given by the person who produced the documents or objects, or, in  
6 the case of any product of discovery produced pursuant to an express demand, consent is given  
7 by the person from whom the discovery was obtained, or prevent disclosure to any other federal  
8 or State agency for use by that agency in furtherance of its statutory responsibilities upon  
9 application made by the Attorney General to the superior court showing substantial need for the  
10 use of the documents or objects by any agency in furtherance of its statutory responsibilities.

11       (l) While in the possession of the custodian and under reasonable terms and conditions  
12 as the Attorney General shall prescribe, documents or objects shall be available for examination  
13 by the person who produced the documents or objects, or by a representative of that person  
14 authorized by that person to examine the documents or objects.

15       (m) If any documents or objects have been produced by any person in the course of any  
16 investigation pursuant to a civil investigative demand under this section, and any case or  
17 proceeding before any court arising out of the investigation, or any proceeding before any  
18 agency involving the documents or objects, has been completed, or no case or proceeding in  
19 which the documents or objects may be used has been commenced within a reasonable time  
20 after completion of the investigation, the custodian shall, upon written request of the person  
21 who produced the documents or objects, return to the person any documents or objects that  
22 have not passed into the control of any court or agency.

23       (n) The North Carolina Rules of Civil Procedure shall apply to this section to the extent  
24 that the rules are not inconsistent with the provisions of this section.

25 **"§ 1-615. False claims procedure.**

26       (a) Statute of Limitations. – A civil action under G.S. 1-608 may not be brought (i)  
27 more than six years after the date on which the violation of G.S. 1-607 was committed or (ii)  
28 more than three years after the date when facts material to the right of action are known or  
29 reasonably should have been known by the official of the State of North Carolina charged with  
30 responsibility to act in the circumstances, but in no event more than 10 years after the date on  
31 which the violation is committed, whichever occurs last.

32       (b) If the Attorney General elects to intervene and proceed with an action brought under  
33 G.S. 1-608(b), the State may file its own complaint or amend the complaint of a person who  
34 has brought an action under G.S. 1-608(b) to clarify or add detail to the claims with respect to  
35 which the State is intervening and to add any additional claims with respect to which the State  
36 contends it is entitled to relief. For statute of limitations purposes, any such State pleading shall  
37 relate back to the filing date of the complaint of the person who originally brought the action, to  
38 the extent that the claim of the State arises out of the conduct, transactions, or occurrences set  
39 forth, or attempted to be set forth, in the prior complaint of that person.

40       (c) Burden of Proof. – In any action brought under G.S. 1-608, the State or the qui tam  
41 plaintiff shall be required to prove all essential elements of the cause of action, including  
42 damages, by a preponderance of the evidence.

43       (d) Estoppel. – Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a final judgment rendered  
44 in favor of the State in a criminal proceeding charging false statements or fraud, whether upon  
45 a verdict after trial or upon a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, shall estop the defendant from  
46 denying the essential elements of the offense in any action that involves the same transaction as  
47 in the criminal proceeding and which is brought under G.S. 1-608.

48       (e) Venue. – Venue for any action brought pursuant to G.S. 1-608 shall be in either  
49 Wake County or in any county in which a claim originated, or in which any statement or record  
50 was made, or acts done, or services or property rendered in connection with any act constituting  
51 part of the violation of this Article.

1       (f) Service on Federal, State, or Local Authorities. – With respect to the United States  
2 or any State or local government that is named as a co-plaintiff in an action brought under  
3 G.S. 1-608, a seal on the action ordered by the court under G.S. 1-608(b) shall not preclude the  
4 State or the person bringing the action from serving the complaint, any other pleadings, or the  
5 written disclosure of substantially all material evidence and information possessed by the  
6 person bringing the action on the law enforcement authorities that are authorized under the law  
7 of the co-plaintiff government to investigate and prosecute such actions on behalf of that  
8 co-plaintiff government, except that the seal applies to the law enforcement authorities so  
9 served to the same extent as the seal applies to other parties in the action.

10       (g) A civil action may not be brought under both this Article and Part 7 of Article 2 of  
11 Chapter 108A of the General Statutes.

12 **"§ 1-616. Remedies under other laws; severability of provisions; liberality of legislative**  
13 **construction; adoption of legislative history.**

14       (a) Remedies Under Other Laws. – The provisions of this Article are not exclusive, and  
15 the remedies provided for in this Article shall be in addition to any other remedies provided for  
16 in any other law or available under common law. No criminal or administrative action need be  
17 brought against any person as a condition for establishing civil liability under this section.

18       (b) If any provision of this Article or the application of this Article to any person or  
19 circumstance is held to be unconstitutional, the remainder of this Article and the application of  
20 the provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected by that holding.

21       (c) This Article shall be interpreted and construed so as to be consistent with the federal  
22 False Claims Act, 31 U.S.C. § 3729, et seq., and any subsequent amendments to that act.

23 **"§ 1-617. Reporting.**

24       (a) In reporting on the terms and disbursements set forth in any settlement agreement or  
25 final order or judgment in a case filed under this Article as required by G.S. 114-2.5, the report  
26 shall include the percentage of the proceeds and the amount paid to any qui tam plaintiff under  
27 G.S. 1-610.

28       (b) On or before February 1 of each year, the Attorney General shall submit to the Joint  
29 Legislative Commission on Governmental Operations and the Chairs of the Appropriations  
30 Subcommittees on Justice and Public Safety of the House of Representatives and the Senate a  
31 report on the number of qui tam cases under this Article pending in the State and the number of  
32 qui tam cases pending in other jurisdictions involving the State, the number of qui tam cases  
33 under this Article that were settled, the number of qui tam cases in which judgment was  
34 entered, and the amount of proceeds paid to qui tam plaintiffs during the previous calendar  
35 year.

36 **"§ 1-618. Rules.**

37 The Attorney General may adopt rules necessary to carry out the purposes set forth in this  
38 Article."

39       **SECTION 2.** Part 6 of Article 2 of Chapter 108A of the General Statutes is  
40 amended by adding a new section to read:

41 **"§ 108A-63.1. Health care fraud subpoena to produce documents.**

42       (a) The Attorney General, acting through the Medicaid Investigations Unit of the  
43 Department of Justice, may, when engaged in an investigation of an alleged violation of  
44 G.S. 108A-63 and prior to the arrest of a suspect, issue in writing and cause to be served a  
45 subpoena to produce documents upon any corporation or governmental entity requiring the  
46 production of any records, books, papers, electronic media, objects, or other documents which  
47 may be relevant to a criminal investigation of a violation of G.S. 108A-63.

48       (b) A subpoena under this section may require the custodian of records of the  
49 corporation or governmental entity to produce an affidavit certifying that the custodian made a  
50 thorough and diligent search for the documents requested and that the documents produced

1 constitute all the records requested to the best of the custodian's knowledge, information, and  
2 belief.

3 (c) A subpoena under this section shall describe the documents required to be produced  
4 and prescribe a return date within a reasonable period of time, of no less than 20 days from the  
5 date of service, within which the documents can be assembled and made available.

6 (d) A corporation or governmental entity may comply with a subpoena issued under this  
7 section by delivering the documents to the Medicaid Investigations Unit by any of the  
8 following methods:

9 (1) By hand delivery.

10 (2) By mailing the documents by certified mail.

11 (3) By making the documents reasonably available for transfer to an agent of the  
12 Medicaid Investigations Unit at a place of business of the corporation or  
13 governmental entity.

14 (4) If agreed to by the Medicaid Investigations Unit and the corporation or  
15 governmental entity, by any other means.

16 (e) A corporation or governmental entity may move to quash or modify a subpoena  
17 issued under this section if it is oppressive or unreasonable or does not comply with the  
18 requirements of this section. The motion must be made before the time specified in the  
19 subpoena for production and may be made before a judge of the superior court.

20 (f) In the case of failure by any corporation or governmental entity without adequate  
21 excuse to obey a subpoena issued under this section, the Attorney General may invoke the aid  
22 of a judge of the superior court. The court may issue an order requiring the subpoenaed  
23 corporation or governmental entity to appear before the Attorney General to produce records.  
24 Failure to obey the order of the court may be punished as contempt of court."

25 **SECTION 3.** G.S. 108A-63 reads as rewritten:

26 **"§ 108A-63. Medical assistance provider fraud.**

27 (a) It shall be unlawful for any provider of medical assistance under this Part to  
28 knowingly and willfully make or cause to be made any false statement or representation of a  
29 material fact:

30 (1) In any application for payment under this Part, or for use in determining  
31 entitlement to such payment; or

32 (2) With respect to the conditions or operation of a provider or facility in order  
33 that such provider or facility may qualify or remain qualified to provide  
34 assistance under this Part.

35 (b) It shall be unlawful for any provider of medical assistance to knowingly and  
36 willfully conceal or fail to disclose any fact or event affecting:

37 (1) His initial or continued entitlement to payment under this Part; or

38 (2) The amount of payment to which such person is or may be entitled.

39 (c) ~~Any~~Except as otherwise provided in subsection (e) of this section, any person who  
40 violates a provision of this section shall be guilty of a Class I felony.

41 (d) "Provider" shall include any person who provides goods or services under this Part  
42 and any other person acting as an employee, representative or agent of such person.

43 (e) In connection with the delivery of or payment for benefits, items, or services under  
44 this Part, it shall be unlawful for any provider of medical assistance under this Part to  
45 knowingly and willfully execute, or attempt to execute, a scheme or artifice to:

46 (1) Defraud the Medical Assistance Program.

47 (2) Obtain, by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or  
48 promises of material fact, any of the money or property owned by, or under  
49 the custody or control of, the Medical Assistance Program.

50 A violation of this subsection is a Class H felony. A conspiracy to violate this subsection is a  
51 Class I felony.

1       (f)     It shall be unlawful for any provider, with the intent to obstruct, delay, or mislead an  
2 investigation of a violation of this section by the Attorney General's office, to knowingly and  
3 willfully make or cause to be made a false entry in, alter, destroy, or conceal, or make a false  
4 statement about a financial, medical, or other record related to the provision of a benefit, item,  
5 or service under this Part."

6           **SECTION 4.** Section 1 of this act becomes effective January 1, 2010, and applies  
7 to acts committed on or after that date. A civil action may be filed after January 1, 2010, under  
8 Section 1 of this act based on acts committed prior to that date if the activity would also be  
9 covered under Part 7 of Article 2 of Chapter 108A of the General Statutes and if the limitation  
10 period set forth in G.S. 1-615(a) and G.S. 108A-70.13 has not lapsed. Section 3 of this act  
11 becomes effective December 1, 2009, and applies to offenses committed on or after that date.  
12 The remainder of this act is effective when it becomes law.