

**Side by side comparison of H.120 as introduced and federal FCA**

February 18, 2015

<b>H.120</b>	<b>Federal FCA</b>	<b>Notes</b>
<p><b>§ 4301(1)</b></p> <p>“Claim” means any request or demand, whether under a contract or otherwise, for money or property, and whether or not the state has title to the money or property, that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(A) is presented to an officer, employee, or agent of the state; or</li> <li>(B) is made to a contractor, grantee, or other recipient, if the money or property is to be spent or used on the state’s behalf or to advance a state program or interest, and if the state: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) provides or has provided any portion of the money or property that is requested or demanded, or</li> <li>(ii) will reimburse directly or indirectly such contractor, grantee, or other recipient for any portion of the money or property which is requested or demanded.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>A claim shall not include a request or demand for money or property that the state has paid to an individual as compensation for state employment or as an income subsidy with no restrictions on that individual’s use of the money or property.</p>	<p><b>31 USC §3729(b)(2)</b></p> <p>the term “claim”--</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(A) means any request or demand, whether under a contract or otherwise, for money or property and whether or not the United States has title to the money or property, that-- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) is presented to an officer, employee, or agent of the United States; or</li> <li>(ii) is made to a contractor, grantee, or other recipient, if the money or property is to be spent or used on the Government’s behalf or to advance a Government program or interest, and if the United States Government— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(I) provides or has provided any portion of the money or property requested or demanded; or</li> <li>(II) will reimburse such contractor, grantee, or other recipient for any portion of the money or property which is requested or demanded; and</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>(B) does not include requests or demands for money or property that the Government has paid to an individual as compensation for Federal employment or as an income subsidy with no restrictions on that individual's use of the money or property;</li> </ul>	
<p><b>§ 4301(2)</b></p> <p>“Knowing” and “knowingly”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(A) mean that a person, with respect to information,</li> </ul>	<p><b>31 USC §3729(b)(1)</b></p> <p>the terms “knowing” and “knowingly” --</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(A) mean that a person, with respect to</li> </ul>	

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<p>(i) has actual knowledge of the information,  (ii) acts in deliberate ignorance of the truth or falsity of the information, or  (iii) acts in reckless disregard of the truth or falsity of the information; and  (B) require no proof of specific intent to defraud.</p>	<p>information--  (i) has actual knowledge of the information;  (ii) acts in deliberate ignorance of the truth or falsity of the information; or  (iii) acts in reckless disregard of the truth or falsity of the information; and  (B) require no proof of specific intent to defraud;</p>	
<p><b>§ 4301 (3)</b>  “Material” means having a natural tendency to influence, or be capable of influencing, the payment or receipt of money or property.</p>	<p><b>31 USC §3729 (4)</b>  the term “material” means having a natural tendency to influence, or be capable of influencing, the payment or receipt of money or property.</p>	
<p><b>§ 4301 (4)</b>  “Obligation” means an established duty, whether or not fixed, arising from an express or implied contractual, grantor-grantee, or licensor-licensee relationship, from a fee-based or similar relationship, from statute or regulation, or from the retention of any overpayment after the deadline for reporting and returning the overpayment under subsection 4302(a)(10) of this chapter.</p>	<p><b>31 USC §3729(b) (3)</b>  the term “obligation” means an established duty, whether or not fixed, arising from an express or implied contractual, grantor-grantee, or licensor-licensee relationship, from a fee-based or similar relationship, from statute or regulation, or from the retention of any overpayment;</p>	
<p><b>§ 4301 (5)</b>  “Original source” means an individual who:  (A) prior to a public disclosure under subsection 4307(c) of this chapter, has voluntarily disclosed to the state the information on which allegations or transactions in a claim are based; or  (B) has knowledge that is independent of and materially adds to the publicly-disclosed allegations or transactions, and who has voluntarily provided the information to the state before filing a false claims</p>	<p><b>31 USC §3730(e)(4) (B)</b>  For purposes of this paragraph, “original source” means an individual who either (i) prior to a public disclosure under subsection (e)(4)(a), has voluntarily disclosed to the Government the information on which allegations or transactions in a claim are based, or (2) who has knowledge that is independent of and materially adds to the publicly disclosed allegations or transactions, and who has voluntarily provided the information to the Government before filing an action</p>	

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action.	under this section.	
<p><b>§ 4301 (6)</b></p> <p>“Overpayment” means any state or federal funds that a person receives or retains to which the person, after applicable reconciliation, is not entitled.</p>		
<p><b>§ 4301 (7)</b></p> <p>“Relator” or “qui tam plaintiff” means an individual who brings an action under subsection 4303(b) of this chapter.</p>		
<p><b>§ 4301 (8)</b></p> <p>“State” means the state of Vermont, a county, a municipality or other subdivision thereof and commission, board, department or agency thereof or any other governmental entity authorized or created by state law, including public corporations and authorities</p>		
<p><b>§ 4302(a)</b></p> <p>No person shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Knowingly present, or cause to be presented, a false or fraudulent claim for payment or approval;</li> <li>(2) Knowingly make, use, or cause to be made or used, a false record or statement material to a false or fraudulent claim;</li> <li>(3) Knowingly present, or cause to be presented, a claim that includes items or services resulting from a violation of Chapter 21 of Title 13 of the</li> </ul>	<p><b>31 USC §3729(a)(1)</b></p> <p>... any person who--</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(A) knowingly presents, or causes to be presented, a false or fraudulent claim for payment or approval;</li> <li>(B) knowingly makes, uses, or causes to be made or used, a false record or statement material to a false or fraudulent claim;</li> <li>(C) conspires to commit a violation of subparagraph (A), (B), (D), (E), (F), or (G);</li> <li>(D) has possession, custody, or control of</li> </ul>	

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<p>Vermont Statutes Annotated or section 1128B of the Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C. 1320a-7b;</p> <p>(4) Knowingly present, or cause to be presented, a claim that includes items or services for which the State could not receive payment from the federal government due to the operation of 42 U.S.C. §1396b(s) because the claim includes a designated health service(s) (as defined in subsection (h)(6) of 42 U.S.C. §1395nn) furnished to an individual on the basis of a referral that would result in the denial of payment under Title 42, Chapter 7, subchapter XVIII (the “Medicare program”), due to a violation of 42 U.S.C. §1395nn.</p> <p>(5) Having possession, custody, or control of property or money used, or to be used, by the state, knowingly deliver, or cause to be delivered to the state or its agent, less than all of that property or money for which the person receives a certificate or receipt;</p> <p>(6) Being authorized to make or deliver a document certifying receipt of property used, or to be used, by the state or its agent and, intending to defraud the state, make or deliver the receipt without completely knowing that the information on the receipt is true;</p> <p>(7) Knowingly buy, or receive as a pledge of an obligation or debt, public property from an officer or employee of the state, who lawfully may not sell or pledge the property;</p> <p>(8) Enter into an agreement, contract or understanding with an official of the state or its</p>	<p>property or money used, or to be used, by the Government and knowingly delivers, or causes to be delivered, less than all of that money or property;</p> <p>(E) is authorized to make or deliver a document certifying receipt of property used, or to be used, by the Government and, intending to defraud the Government, makes or delivers the receipt without completely knowing that the information on the receipt is true;</p> <p>(F) knowingly buys, or receives as a pledge of an obligation or debt, public property from an officer or employee of the Government, or a member of the Armed Forces, who lawfully may not sell or pledge property; or</p> <p>(G) knowingly makes, uses, or causes to be made or used, a false record or statement material to an obligation to pay or transmit money or property to the Government, or knowingly conceals or knowingly and improperly avoids or decreases an obligation to pay or transmit money or property to the Government,</p>	
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<p>agent knowing the information contained therein is false;</p> <p>(9) Knowingly make, use or cause to be made or used, a false record or statement material to an obligation to pay or transmit money or property to the state;</p> <p>(10) Knowingly conceal or knowingly and improperly avoid or decrease an obligation to pay or transmit money or property to the state;</p> <p>(11) As a beneficiary of an inadvertent submission of a false claim to the state, or as a beneficiary of an overpayment from the state, and who subsequently discovers the falsity of the claim or the receipt of overpayment, fail to disclose the false claim or receipt of overpayment to the state by the later of: (A) a date which is 60 days after the date on which the false claim or receipt of overpayment was identified, or (B) the date any corresponding cost report is due, if applicable; or</p> <p>(12) Conspire to commit a violation of this subsection.</p>		
<p><b>§ 4302 (b)</b></p> <p>Any person who violates a provision of subsection (a) shall be liable to the state for:</p> <p>(1) a civil penalty of not less than \$5,500.00 and not more than \$11,000.00 for each act constituting a violation of subsection (a) of this chapter, as adjusted by the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990 (28 U.S.C. 2461);</p> <p>(2) three times the amount of damages that the state</p>	<p><b>31 USC §3729(a)(1)</b></p> <p>... is liable to the United States Government for a civil penalty of not less than \$5,000 and not more than \$10,000, as adjusted by the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990, plus 3 times the amount of damages which the Government sustains because of the act of that person.</p> <p><b>31 USC §3729(a)(3)</b></p>	

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<p>sustains because of the act of that person; and,                  (3) the costs of the investigation and prosecution of such violation.</p>	<p>Costs of civil actions.--A person violating this subsection shall also be liable to the United States Government for the costs of a civil action brought to recover any such penalty or damages.</p> <p><b>31 USC §3730(g)</b></p> <p>Fees and expenses to prevailing defendant.--In civil actions brought under this section by the United States, the provisions of section 2412(d) of title 28 shall apply.</p>	
<p><b>§ 4302(c)</b></p> <p>Liability shall be joint and several for any violation of subsection (a) committed by two or more persons.</p>		<p>No equivalent in statute</p>
<p><b>§ 4302(d)</b></p> <p>Notwithstanding subsection (b)(2), the court may assess not less than two times the amount of damages that the state sustains because of the act of that person if the court finds that:</p> <p>(1) The person committing the violation of subsection (a) furnished officials of the state responsible for investigating false claims violations with all information known to that person about the violation within thirty days after the date on which the person first obtained the information;</p> <p>(2) The person fully cooperated with any investigation by the state of such violation; and</p> <p>(3) At the time the person furnished the state with the information about the violation, no criminal</p>	<p><b>31 USC §3729(a) (2)</b></p> <p>Reduced damages.--If the court finds that--</p> <p>(A) the person committing the violation of this subsection furnished officials of the United States responsible for investigating false claims violations with all information known to such person about the violation within 30 days after the date on which the defendant first obtained the information;</p> <p>(B) such person fully cooperated with any Government investigation of such violation; and</p> <p>(C) at the time such person furnished the United States with the information about the violation, no criminal prosecution, civil action, or administrative action had commenced under this</p>	

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<p>prosecution, civil action or administrative action had commenced under the false claims law with respect to such violation, and the person did not have actual knowledge of the existence of an investigation into the violation.</p>	<p>title with respect to such violation, and the person did not have actual knowledge of the existence of an investigation into such violation, the court may assess not less than 2 times the amount of damages which the Government sustains because of the act of that person.</p>	
<p><b>§ 4302(e)</b>  This chapter shall not apply to claims, records, or statements made or presented to establish, limit, reduce, or evade liability for the payment of tax to the state or other governmental authority.</p>	<p><b>31 USC §3729 (d)</b>  Exclusion.--This section does not apply to claims, records, or statements made under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.</p>	
<p><b>§ 4303(a)</b>  The attorney general shall investigate violations of section 4302(a). If the attorney general finds that a person has violated or is violating section 4302(a), the attorney general may bring a civil action in the civil division of the superior court under this section against the person. The action may be brought in Washington County or in any county where an act prohibited by section 4302 occurred.</p>	<p><b>31 USC §3730 (a)</b>  Responsibilities of the Attorney General.--The Attorney General diligently shall investigate a violation under section 3729. If the Attorney General finds that a person has violated or is violating section 3729, the Attorney General may bring a civil action under this section against the person.</p>	
<p><b>§ 4303(b)</b>  (1) A relator may bring a civil action in the civil division of the superior court in Washington County or in any county where an act prohibited by section 4302 occurred for a violation of this chapter on behalf of the relator and the state. The action shall be brought in the name of the state. The relator must file the complaint in camera. The complaint must remain under seal for at least 60 days after being served on the attorney general and must not be served on the defendant until the court so orders.</p>	<p><b>31 USC §3730(b)</b>  Actions by private persons.--(1) A person may bring a civil action for a violation of section 3729 for the person and for the United States Government. The action shall be brought in the name of the Government. The action may be dismissed only if the court and the Attorney General give written consent to the dismissal and their reasons for consenting. (2) A copy of the complaint and written disclosure of substantially all material evidence and information</p>	

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<p>(2) Once filed, the action may be dismissed only if the attorney general gives written reasons for consenting to the dismissal and the court approves the dismissal. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, it shall not be a cause for dismissal or a basis for a defense that the relator could have brought another action based on the same or similar facts under any other law.</p> <p>(3) A relator filing an action under this chapter must serve a copy of the complaint and written disclosure of substantially all material evidence and information the relator possesses on the attorney general in an electronic format determined by the attorney general. The attorney general may elect to intervene and proceed with the action within 60 days after the later of the date the attorney general is served with (A) the complaint and (B) the material evidence and information.</p> <p>(4) The attorney general may, for good cause shown, move the court for extensions of the time during which the complaint remains under seal under subsection (b)(1) of this section. Any such motions may be supported by affidavits or other submissions in camera.</p> <p>(5) Before the expiration of the 60-day period or any extensions obtained under subdivision (4) of this subsection, the state shall (A) proceed with the action, in which case the action shall be conducted by the attorney general, or (B) notify the court that it declines to take over the action, in which case the relator shall have the right to conduct the action.</p> <p>(6) When a relator brings an action under this</p>	<p>the person possesses shall be served on the Government pursuant to Rule 4(d)(4) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The complaint shall be filed in camera, shall remain under seal for at least 60 days, and shall not be served on the defendant until the court so orders. The Government may elect to intervene and proceed with the action within 60 days after it receives both the complaint and the material evidence and information.</p> <p>(3) The Government may, for good cause shown, move the court for extensions of the time during which the complaint remains under seal under paragraph (2). Any such motions may be supported by affidavits or other submissions in camera. The defendant shall not be required to respond to any complaint filed under this section until 20 days after the complaint is unsealed and served upon the defendant pursuant to Rule 4 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.</p> <p>(4) Before the expiration of the 60-day period or any extensions obtained under paragraph (3), the Government shall--</p> <p>(A) proceed with the action, in which case the action shall be conducted by the Government; or</p> <p>(B) notify the court that it declines to take over the action, in which case the person bringing the action shall have the right to conduct the action.</p> <p>(5) When a person brings an action under this subsection, no person other than the Government may intervene or bring a related action based on the facts underlying the pending action.</p>	
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<p>subsection no person other than the attorney general may intervene or bring a related action based on the facts underlying the pending action.</p>		
<p><b>§4304 (a)</b></p> <p>If the state proceeds with the action, the attorney general shall have the primary responsibility for prosecuting the action, and shall not be bound by any act of the relator. The relator shall have the right to continue as a party to the action, subject to the limitations in subsection (b).</p>	<p><b>31 USC §3730(c)</b></p> <p>Rights of the parties to qui tam actions.--(1) If the Government proceeds with the action, it shall have the primary responsibility for prosecuting the action, and shall not be bound by an act of the person bringing the action. Such person shall have the right to continue as a party to the action, subject to the limitations set forth in paragraph (2).</p>	
<p><b>§ 4304(b)</b></p> <p>(1) The attorney general may move to dismiss the action if the relator has been notified by the attorney general of the filing of the motion and the court has provided the relator with an opportunity for a hearing on the motion.</p> <p>(2) Notwithstanding any objection of a relator, the attorney general may settle the action with the defendant if after a hearing the court determines that the proposed settlement is fair, adequate, and reasonable under all the circumstances.</p> <p>(3) Upon a showing by the attorney general that unrestricted participation during the course of the litigation by the relator would interfere with or unduly delay the prosecution of the case, or would be repetitious, irrelevant, or for purposes of harassment, the court may, in its discretion, impose limitations on the relator’s participation, such as:</p> <p>(A) limiting the number of witnesses the relator may call;</p>	<p><b>31 USC §3730(c)(2)(A)</b></p> <p>The Government may dismiss the action notwithstanding the objections of the person initiating the action if the person has been notified by the Government of the filing of the motion and the court has provided the person with an opportunity for a hearing on the motion.</p> <p>(B) The Government may settle the action with the defendant notwithstanding the objections of the person initiating the action if the court determines, after a hearing, that the proposed settlement is fair, adequate, and reasonable under all the circumstances. Upon a showing of good cause, such hearing may be held in camera.</p> <p>(C) Upon a showing by the Government that unrestricted participation during the course of the litigation by the person initiating the action would</p>	

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<p>(B) limiting the length of the testimony of such witnesses;</p> <p>(C) limiting the relator’s cross-examination of witnesses; or</p> <p>(D) otherwise limiting the participation by the relator in the litigation.</p> <p>(4) Upon a showing by the defendant that unrestricted participation during the course of the litigation by the relator would be for purposes of harassment or would cause the defendant undue burden or unnecessary expense, the court may limit the participation by the relator in the litigation.</p>	<p>interfere with or unduly delay the Government's prosecution of the case, or would be repetitious, irrelevant, or for purposes of harassment, the court may, in its discretion, impose limitations on the person's participation, such as--</p> <p>(i) limiting the number of witnesses the person may call;</p> <p>(ii) limiting the length of the testimony of such witnesses;</p> <p>(iii) limiting the person's cross-examination of witnesses; or</p> <p>(iv) otherwise limiting the participation by the person in the litigation.</p> <p>(D) Upon a showing by the defendant that unrestricted participation during the course of the litigation by the person initiating 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.</p>	
<p><b>§ 4304(c)</b></p> <p>If the attorney general elects not to proceed with the action, the relator who initiated the action shall have the right to conduct the action. If the attorney general so requests, it shall be served with copies of all pleadings filed in the action in an electronic format determined by the attorney general and shall be supplied with copies of all deposition transcripts at the state’s expense. When a relator proceeds with the action, the court, without limiting the status and rights of the relator, may nevertheless permit the attorney general to intervene at a later date upon a showing of good</p>	<p><b>31 USC §3730(c) (3)</b></p> <p>If the Government elects not to proceed with the action, the person who initiated the action shall have the right to conduct the action. If the Government so requests, it shall be served with copies of all pleadings filed in the action and shall be supplied with copies of all deposition transcripts (at the Government's expense). When a person proceeds with the action, the court, without limiting the status and rights of the person initiating the action, may nevertheless permit the Government to intervene at a</p>	

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<p>cause.</p>	<p>later date upon a showing of good cause.</p>	
<p><b>§ 4304(d)</b></p> <p>Whether or not the attorney general proceeds with the action, upon a showing by the attorney general that discovery by the relator would interfere with the state's investigation or prosecution of a criminal or civil matter arising out of the same or similar facts, the court may stay such discovery for a period of not more than 60 days. The court may extend the 60-day period upon a further showing that the attorney general has pursued the criminal or civil investigation or proceedings with reasonable diligence and may stay any proposed discovery in the civil action that will interfere with the ongoing criminal or civil investigation or proceedings.</p>	<p><b>31 USC §3730(c) (4)</b></p> <p>Whether or not the Government proceeds with the action, upon a showing by the Government that certain actions of discovery by the person initiating the action would interfere with the Government's investigation or prosecution of a criminal or civil matter arising out of the same facts, the court may stay such discovery for a period of not more than 60 days. Such a showing shall be conducted in camera. The court may extend the 60-day period upon a further showing in camera that the Government has pursued the criminal or civil investigation or proceedings with reasonable diligence and any proposed discovery in the civil action will interfere with the ongoing criminal or civil investigation or proceedings.</p>	
<p><b>§ 4305</b></p> <p>Notwithstanding sections 4303 and 4304, the attorney general may elect to pursue its claim through any alternate remedy available to the state, including any administrative proceeding to determine a civil monetary penalty. If any such alternate remedy is pursued in another proceeding, a relator shall have the same rights in such proceeding as said relator would have had if the action had continued under this section.</p>	<p><b>31 USC §3730(c) (5)</b></p> <p>Notwithstanding subsection (b), the Government may elect to pursue its claim through any alternate remedy available to the Government, including any administrative proceeding to determine a civil money penalty. If any such alternate remedy is pursued in another proceeding, the person initiating the action shall have the same rights in such proceeding as such person would have had if the action had continued under this section. Any finding of fact or conclusion of law made in such other proceeding that has become final shall be conclusive on all parties to an</p>	

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	<p>action under this section. For purposes of the preceding sentence, a finding or conclusion is final if it has been finally determined on appeal to the appropriate court of the United States, if all time for filing such an appeal with respect to the finding or conclusion has expired, or if the finding or conclusion is not subject to judicial review.</p>	
<p><b>§ 4306(a-c)</b></p> <p>(a) If the attorney general proceeds with an action brought by a relator under subsection (b) of this section, the relator shall, subject to subsection (b) of this section, receive at least 15 percent but not more than 25 percent of the proceeds recovered and collected in the action or in settlement of the claim, depending upon the extent to which the relator substantially contributed to the prosecution of the action.</p> <p>(b) Where the action is one which the court finds to be based primarily on disclosures of specific information, other than information provided by the relator, relating to allegations or transactions in a criminal, civil, or administrative hearing; in a legislative, administrative, or state auditor hearing, audit, investigation, or report; or from the news media, the court may award such sums as it considers appropriate, but in no case more than 10 percent of the proceeds, taking into account the significance of the information and the role of the relator in advancing the case to litigation.</p> <p>(c) Any payment to a relator under the subsections (a) or (b) of this section shall be made only from the proceeds</p>	<p><b>31 USC §3730(d)</b></p> <p>Award to qui tam plaintiff.--(1) If the Government proceeds with an action brought by a person under subsection (b), such person shall, subject to the second sentence of this paragraph, receive at least 15 percent but not more than 25 percent of the proceeds of the action or settlement of the claim, depending upon the extent to which the person substantially contributed to the prosecution of the action. Where the action is one which the court finds to be 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, civil, or administrative hearing, in a congressional, administrative, or Government Accounting Office report, hearing, audit, or investigation, or from the news media, the court may award such sums as it considers appropriate, but in no case more than 10 percent of the proceeds, taking into account the significance of the information and the role of the person bringing the action in advancing the case to litigation. Any payment to a person under the first or second sentence of this paragraph shall be made from the</p>	

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<p>recovered and collected in the action or in settlement of the claims. Any such relator shall also receive an amount for reasonable expenses which the appropriate court finds to have been necessarily incurred, plus reasonable attorneys' fees and costs. All such expenses, fees, and costs shall be awarded against the defendant, and paid directly by the defendant to the relator.</p>	<p>proceeds. Any such person shall also receive an amount for reasonable expenses which the court finds to have been necessarily incurred, plus reasonable attorneys' fees and costs. All such expenses, fees, and costs shall be awarded against the defendant.</p>	
<p><b>§ 4306(d)</b></p> <p>If the attorney general does not proceed with an action under this chapter, the relator bringing the action or settling the claim shall receive an amount which the court decides is reasonable for collecting the civil penalty and damages on behalf of the state. The amount shall be not less than 25 percent and not more than 30 percent of the proceeds recovered and collected in the action or in settlement of the claim, and shall be paid out of such proceeds. In such circumstances, the relator shall also receive an amount for reasonable expenses which the court finds to have been necessarily incurred, including reasonable attorneys' fees and costs. All such expenses, fees, and costs shall be awarded against the defendant, and paid directly by the defendant to the relator.</p>	<p><b>31 USC §3730(d) (2)</b></p> <p>If the Government does not proceed with an action under this section, the person bringing the action or settling the claim shall receive an amount which the court decides is reasonable for collecting the civil penalty and damages. The amount shall be not less than 25 percent and not more than 30 percent of the proceeds of the action or settlement and shall be paid out of such proceeds. Such person shall also receive an amount for reasonable expenses which the court finds to have been necessarily incurred, plus reasonable attorneys' fees and costs. All such expenses, fees, and costs shall be awarded against the defendant.</p>	
<p><b>§ 4306(e)</b></p> <p>Whether or not the attorney general proceeds with the action, if the court finds that the action was brought by a relator who planned and initiated the violation of section 4302 of this chapter upon which the action was brought, then the court may, to the extent the court considers appropriate, reduce or eliminate the share of the proceeds of</p>	<p><b>31 USC §3730(d) (3)</b></p> <p>Whether or not the Government proceeds with the action, if the court finds that the action was brought by a person who planned and initiated the violation of section 3729 upon which the action was brought, then the court may, to the extent the court considers appropriate, reduce the share of the proceeds of the</p>	

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<p>the action which the relator would otherwise receive pursuant to this section, taking into account the role of the relator in advancing the case to litigation and any relevant circumstances pertaining to the violation. If the relator bringing the action is convicted of criminal conduct arising from his or her role in the violation of section 2 of this chapter, that relator shall be dismissed from the civil action and shall not receive any share of the proceeds of the action. Such dismissal shall not prejudice the right of the state to continue the action.</p>	<p>action which the person would otherwise receive under paragraph (1) or (2) of this subsection, taking into account the role of that person in advancing the case to litigation and any relevant circumstances pertaining to the violation. If the person bringing the action is convicted of criminal conduct arising from his or her role in the violation of section 3729, that person shall be dismissed from the civil action and shall not receive any share of the proceeds of the action. Such dismissal shall not prejudice the right of the United States to continue the action, represented by the Department of Justice.</p>	
<p><b>§ 4307(a)</b></p> <p>An individual may not bring an action under subsection 4303(b) of this chapter against a member of the state legislative branch, the attorney general, a member of the judiciary, or a senior executive branch official if the action is based on evidence or information known to the state when the action was brought.</p>	<p><b>31 USC §3730(e)</b></p> <p>Certain actions barred.--(1) No court shall have jurisdiction over an action brought by a former or present member of the armed forces under subsection (b) of this section against a member of the armed forces arising out of such person's service in the armed forces.</p> <p>(2)(A) No court shall have jurisdiction over an action brought under subsection (b) against a Member of Congress, a member of the judiciary, or a senior executive branch official if the action is based on evidence or information known to the Government when the action was brought.</p> <p>(B) For purposes of this paragraph, “senior executive branch official” means any officer or employee listed in paragraphs (1) through (8) of section 101(f) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.).</p>	

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<p><b>§ 4307(b)</b></p> <p>An individual may not bring an action under subsection 4303(b) of this chapter which is based upon allegations or transactions which are the subject of a civil suit or an administrative proceeding in which the state is already a party.</p>	<p><b>31 USC §3730(e) (3)</b></p> <p>In no event may a person bring an action under subsection (b) which is based upon allegations or transactions which are the subject of a civil suit or an administrative civil money penalty proceeding in which the Government is already a party.</p>	
<p><b>§ 4307(c)</b></p> <p>Unless opposed by the attorney general, the court shall dismiss an action or claim under subsection 4303(b) of this chapter if substantially the same allegations or transactions as alleged in the action or claim were publicly disclosed: (1) in a criminal, civil, or administrative hearing in which the state or its agent is a party; (2) in a state legislative, administrative, or state auditor’s report, hearing, audit, or investigation; or (3) from the news media, unless the action is brought by the attorney general or the person bringing the action is an original source of the information.</p>	<p><b>31 USC §3730(e) (4)(A)</b></p> <p>The court shall dismiss an action or claim under this section, unless opposed by the Government, if substantially the same allegations or transactions as alleged in the action or claim were publicly disclosed--</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) in a Federal criminal, civil, or administrative hearing in which the Government or its agent is a party;</li> <li>(ii) in a congressional, Government Accountability Office, or other Federal report, hearing, audit, or investigation; or</li> <li>(iii) from the news media,</li> </ul>	
<p><b>§ 4308(a)</b></p> <p>If the attorney general does not proceed with the action pursuant to this chapter and the defendant is the prevailing party, the court may award the defendant reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses against the relator upon a written finding that such action was pursued in bad faith or was wholly insubstantial, clearly frivolous, and advanced for the purpose of causing the defendant undue burden, unnecessary expense or harassment.</p>	<p><b>31 USC §3730(d) (4)</b></p> <p>If the Government does not proceed with the action and the person bringing the action conducts the action, the court may award to the defendant its reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses if the defendant prevails in the action and the court finds that the claim of the person bringing the action was clearly frivolous, clearly vexatious, or brought primarily for purposes of harassment.</p>	
<p><b>§ 4308(b)</b></p>	<p><b>31 USC §3730(f)</b></p>	

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<p>No liability shall be incurred by the state for any expenses, attorney’s fees or other costs incurred by any person bringing or defending an action under this chapter.</p>	<p>Government not liable for certain expenses.--The Government is not liable for expenses which a person incurs in bringing an action under this section.</p>	
<p><b>§ 4309</b></p> <p>(a) Any employee, contractor, or agent shall be entitled to all relief necessary to make that employee, contractor, or agent whole, if that employee, contractor, or agent is discharged, demoted, suspended, threatened, harassed, or in any other manner discriminated against in the terms and conditions of employment because of lawful acts done by the employee, contractor, agent or a person associated with the employee, contractor, or agent in furtherance of an action under section 3 of this chapter, or other efforts to stop one or more violations of this chapter.</p> <p>(b) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, relief under subsection (a) shall include reinstatement with the same seniority status that employee, contractor, or agent would have had but for the discrimination, 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 attorneys' fees. An employee, contractor or agent may bring an action in the civil division of the superior court or any other appropriate court for the relief provided in this section.</p> <p>(c) No employer shall make, adopt or enforce any rule, regulation or policy preventing an employee, contractor or agent from disclosing information to a government or law enforcement agency or from acting to further efforts to stop one or more violations of this chapter. No employer shall require as a condition of employment, during the term of</p>	<p><b>31 USC §3730(h)</b></p> <p>Relief from retaliatory actions.--</p> <p>(1) In general.--Any employee, contractor, or agent shall be entitled to all relief necessary to make that employee, contractor, or agent whole, if that employee, contractor, or agent is discharged, demoted, suspended, threatened, harassed, or in any other manner discriminated against in the terms and conditions of employment because of lawful acts done by the employee, contractor, agent or associated others in furtherance of an action under this section or other efforts to stop 1 or more violations of this subchapter.</p> <p>(2) Relief.--Relief under paragraph (1) shall include reinstatement with the same seniority status that employee, contractor, or agent would have had but for the discrimination, 2 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 attorneys' fees. An action under this subsection may be brought in the appropriate district court of the United States for the relief provided in this subsection.</p> <p>(3) Limitation on bringing civil action.--A civil action under this subsection may not be brought more than 3 years after the date when the retaliation</p>	



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<p>employment or at the termination of employment that any employee, contractor or agent agree to, accept or sign an agreement that limits or denies the rights of such employee, contractor or agent to bring an action or provide information to a government or law enforcement agency pursuant to this chapter. Any such agreement shall be void. (d) A civil action under this section may not be brought more than three years after the date when the retaliation occurred and became known to the employee, contractor, or agent.</p>	<p>occurred.</p>	
<p><b>§ 4310(a)</b></p> <p>A civil action under section 4303 of this chapter for a violation of section 4302(a) may not be brought:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) More than six years after the date on which the violation was committed; or</li> <li>(2) More than three years after the date when facts material to the right of action are known or reasonably should have been known by the official within the attorney general’s office with responsibility to act in the circumstances, but in no event more than 10 years after the date on which the violation is committed;</li> </ul> <p>whichever occurs last.</p>	<p><b>31 USC §3731(b)</b></p> <p>A civil action under section 3730 may not be brought--</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) more than 6 years after the date on which the violation of section 3729 is committed, or</li> <li>(2) more than 3 years after the date when facts material to the right of action are known or reasonably should have been known by the official of the United States charged with responsibility to act in the circumstances, but in no event more than 10 years after the date on which the violation is committed,</li> </ul> <p>whichever occurs last.</p>	
<p><b>§ 4310(b)</b></p> <p>If the state elects to intervene and proceed with an action brought under subsection 4303(b) of this chapter, the state may file its own complaint or amend the complaint of a person who has brought an action pursuant to subsection 4303(b). For statute of limitations purposes, any such pleading shall relate back to the filing date of the complaint</p>	<p><b>31 USC §3730(c)</b></p> <p>If the Government elects to intervene and proceed with an action brought under 3730(b), the Government may file its own complaint or amend the complaint of a person who has brought an action under section 3730(b) to clarify or add detail to the claims in which the Government is intervening and to</p>	

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<p>of the person who originally brought the action, to the extent that the claim of the state arises out of the conduct, transactions or occurrences set forth, or attempted to be set forth, in the prior complaint of that person.</p>	<p>add any additional claims with respect to which the Government contends it is entitled to relief. For statute of limitations purposes, any such Government pleading shall relate back to the filing date of the complaint of the person who originally brought the action, to the extent that the claim of the Government arises out of the conduct, transactions, or occurrences set forth, or attempted to be set forth, in the prior complaint of that person.</p>	
<p><b>§ 4311</b></p> <p>In any action brought under section 4303, the party bringing the action shall be required to prove all essential elements of the cause of action, including damages, by a preponderance of the evidence.</p>	<p><b>31 USC §3731(d)</b></p> <p>In any action brought under section 3730, the United States shall be required to prove all essential elements of the cause of action, including damages, by a preponderance of the evidence.</p>	
<p><b>§ 4312</b></p> <p>(a) The provisions of this chapter are not exclusive, and the remedies provided for in this chapter shall be in addition to any other remedies provided for in any other law or available under common law.</p> <p>(b) This chapter shall be liberally construed and applied to promote the public interest. Furthermore, it is the intent of the legislature that in construing this chapter, the courts of this state will be guided by the construction of similar terms contained in the Federal False Claims Act, 31 U.S.C. §§3729-3733, as from time to time amended by the United States Congress and the courts of the United States.</p>		
<p><b>§ 4313</b></p> <p>Vermont CID provision</p>	<p><b>31 USC §3733</b></p> <p>Federal CID provisions</p>	