By Senator Dyer

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to Medicaid third-party liability; amending s. 409.910, F.S.; clarifying legislative intent as to certain amendments enacted by ch. 94-251, Laws of Florida; providing definitions; providing for judicial review of certain fees; recognizing the remedial intent of ch. 94-251, Laws of Florida; providing an effective date. WHEREAS, Florida's business, health care, and insurance communities have to pay for the increased costs of health care and lost employee productivity resulting from sickness and death caused by cigarette smoking, at a cost to the Florida economy of billions of dollars in direct and indirect costs each year (a majority of which are for indirect costs for excessive sick leave, disability, and forfeited future earnings for those persons who die prematurely, and a significant portion of which are for direct health care costs for hospitalization, physician fees, nursing home care, medications, and other charges) and at a cost of the lives of approximately 28,000 Floridians annually, 77 deaths each day (Dr. Joyner Simms, Ph.D., Journal of the Florida Medical Association, Vol. 81, No. 12, December 1994; Journal of the Florida Medical Association, Vol. 83, No. 2; Proposed Rules HHS, FDA, 21 CFR Parts 801, 803, 804, and 897, filed on Friday, August 11, 1995, including all medical, scientific, and legal justification for such rules as submitted by the Federal Drug Administration and supporters of such proposed

rules as pertaining to cigarettes), and

WHEREAS, thousands of Medicaid patients are treated for sickness and death from cigarette-smoking-related illnesses, and

WHEREAS, hundreds of millions of dollars are spent each

WHEREAS, hundreds of millions of dollars are spent each year in treating Medicaid patients who are sick and dying from cigarette-smoking-related illnesses, and

WHEREAS, cigarettes are addictive and known to destroy health and cause death when used as directed, and

WHEREAS, the state has an obligation to use taxpayer-provided resources efficiently and expediently and to recover state and federal Medicaid funds from all potentially liable third parties, and

WHEREAS, the Florida Legislature found it compelling to seek reimbursement for state tax dollars on behalf of Medicaid recipients when third parties are liable, and for this reason enacted the Medicaid Third-Party Liability Act of 1990, which amended the 1978 and 1982 laws, and

WHEREAS, a disproportionate amount of the state's limited Medicaid resources are expended on cigarette-related injury and disease, and

WHEREAS, the increase in costs to treat Medicaid recipients for cigarette-smoking-related illnesses and diseases has significantly burdened the state, and

WHEREAS, the escalating costs to treat Medicaid recipients for cigarette-smoking-related illnesses and diseases ultimately impairs the state's ability to use tax dollars to support other public services, and

WHEREAS, the magnitude of this compelling financial problem demands immediate action, and

WHEREAS, cigarettes, regardless of the manufacturer, are substantially similar in that they contain nicotine and

other harmful ingredients, are sold for use as an inhalant into the consumer's lungs, cause the systemic discharge of toxic and harmful chemicals and by-products into the consumer's body, and, when used as intended by the manufacturer, have no significant nutritional or health benefit to outweigh their deleterious effects, and

WHEREAS, the abrogation of the products liability statute of repose contained in the 1994 amendments to the 1990 comprehensive Medicaid Third-Party Liability Act was unnecessary surplusage inasmuch as the Supreme Court of Florida has held that the products liability statute of repose was never intended by the Legislature to apply to products such as cigarettes which cause latent diseases and, if so intended, would be an unconstitutional violation of the access to courts guarantee of Article I, Section 21 of the State Constitution, and

WHEREAS, in 1994, the Florida Legislature enacted chapter 94-251, Laws of Florida, which amended the comprehensive 1990 Medicaid Third-Party Liability Act to streamline the remedies for recovering Medicaid expenditures made in instances of disease among thousands of Florida Medicaid recipients which was caused by defective products, and

WHEREAS, cigarette manufacturers have contended that the remedial 1994 amendments to the 1990 comprehensive Medicaid Third-Party Liability Act contained in chapter 94-251, Laws of Florida, could potentially be used to recover Medicaid expenditures from manufacturers of other legal products that, unlike cigarettes, are useful but that, like cigarettes, pose inherent risks when used as directed, and

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1 WHEREAS, it is the intent of the Legislature that the 2 state use the remedial 1994 amendments, as amended by this 3 act, only against cigarette manufacturers and their public 4 relations affiliates to recover Medicaid expenditures caused 5 by the use of cigarettes, NOW, THEREFORE, 6 7 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 8 9 Subsections (1), (9), and (19), paragraph Section 1. 10 (h) of subsection (12), and paragraph (b) of subsection (15) 11 of section 409.910, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 409.910 Responsibility for payments on behalf of 12 13 Medicaid-eliqible persons when other parties are liable.--(1)(a) It is the intent of the Legislature that 14 Medicaid be the payor of last resort for medically necessary 15 goods and services furnished to Medicaid recipients. All other 16 17 sources of payment for medical care are primary to medical assistance provided by Medicaid. If benefits of a liable third 18 19 party are available, it is the intent of the Legislature that 20 Medicaid be repaid in full and prior to any other person, program, or entity. Medicaid is to be repaid in full from, and 21 to the extent of, any third-party benefits, regardless of 22 whether a recipient is made whole or other creditors paid. 23 24 Principles of common law and equity as to assignment, lien, 25 and subrogation, comparative negligence, assumption of risk, and all other affirmative defenses normally available to a 26 27 liable third party, are to be abrogated to the extent 28 necessary to ensure full recovery by Medicaid from third-party

resources; such principles shall apply to a recipient's right

to recovery against any third party, but shall not act to

reduce the recovery of the agency pursuant to this section.

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Comparative negligence and assumption of the risk defenses normally available to a liable third party against a Medicaid recipient do not apply in any action by the agency to recover the costs of the treatment of disease or injury caused by the use of cigarettes. Recovery against a cigarette manufacturer is permitted only when the department proves each element of an existing common law or statutory cause of action, and nothing in this section is intended to alter or limit the elements that must be proven by the department in order to prevail on any such cause of action. The concept of joint and several liability applies to any recovery on the part of the agency. It is intended that if the resources of a liable third party become available at any time, the public treasury should not bear the burden of medical assistance to the extent of such resources. Common-law theories of recovery shall be liberally construed to accomplish this intent.

- (b) As used in this section, the term:
- 1. "Cigar" means any roll for smoking which is not intended for direct inhalation into the respiratory system of the person smoking such tobacco product.
- 2. "Cigarette" means any roll for smoking, except one in which the tobacco is fully naturally fermented, without regard to the kind of tobacco or other substances used in the inner roll or the nature or composition of the material in which the roll is wrapped, which is made wholly or in part of tobacco irrespective of size or shape and whether the tobacco is flavored, adulterated, or mixed with any other ingredient, but the term does not include tobacco products.
- 3. "Cigarette manufacturer" means any person or corporation that manufactures, sells, or wholesales

cigarettes. The term does not include growers of natural leaf tobacco or independent retailers.

- 4. "Independent retailers" means any person or corporation engaged in the business of selling cigarettes or any other product to ultimate consumers.
- 5. "Tobacco products" means loose tobacco suitable for smoking, snuff, snuff flour, cavendish, plug and twist tobacco, fine cuts and other chewing tobaccos, shorts, refuse scraps, clippings, cuttings, and sweepings of tobacco, and other kinds and forms of tobacco prepared in such manner as to be suitable for chewing. The term includes cigars but does not include cigarettes.
- provided by Medicaid to more than one recipient for treatment of disease or injury caused by the use of cigarettes, and the agency elects to seek recovery from liable third parties due to actions by the third parties or circumstances which involve common issues of fact or law, the agency may bring an action to recover sums paid to all such recipients in one proceeding. In any action brought under this subsection, the admissibility of evidence is governed by the Florida Evidence Code shall be liberally construed regarding the issues of causation and of aggregate damages. The issue of causation or aggregate and damages in any such action may be proven by use of aggregate statistical analysis as long as such analysis takes into account pre-existing conditions and other contributing causes of disease or injury not directly related to cigarettes.
- (a) In any action under this subsection to recover costs of treatment of disease or injury caused by the use of cigarettes wherein the number of recipients for which medical assistance has been provided by Medicaid is so large as to

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cause it to be impracticable to join or identify each claim, the agency shall not be required to so identify the individual recipients for which payment has been made, but rather can proceed to seek recovery based upon payments made on behalf of an entire class of recipients. Notwithstanding the foregoing sentence, a court shall permit a cigarette manufacturer to conduct reasonable sample discovery, in light of the claims or defenses asserted, concerning recipients whose injuries are claimed to result from the use of cigarettes.

- (b) In any action brought pursuant to this subsection to recover costs of treatment of disease or injury caused by the use of cigarettes wherein a third party is liable due to its manufacture, sale, or distribution of a product, the agency shall be allowed to proceed under a market share theory, provided that the products involved are substantially interchangeable among brands, and that substantially similar factual or legal issues would be involved in seeking recovery against each liable third party individually. Each manufacturer found liable under this subsection is responsible for paying only that portion of the damages that is commensurate with its share of the market; however, if any share of the market is not recoverable or collectible, such portion must be allocated pro rata to each of the financially responsible manufacturers.
- (12) The department may, as a matter of right, in order to enforce its rights under this section, institute, intervene in, or join any legal or administrative proceeding in its own name in one or more of the following capacities: individually, as subrogee of the recipient, as assignee of the recipient, or as lienholder of the collateral.

- (h) Except as otherwise provided in this section, actions to enforce the rights of the department under this section shall be commenced within 5 years after the date a cause of action accrues, with the period running from the later of the date of discovery by the department of a case filed by a recipient or his or her legal representative, or of discovery of any judgment, award, or settlement contemplated in this section, or of the provision of medical assistance to a recipient. Each item of expense provided by the agency shall be considered to constitute a separate cause of action for purposes of this subsection. The defense of statute of repose shall not apply to any action brought under this section by the agency. Nothing in this paragraph affects or prevents a proceeding to enforce a lien during the existence of the lien as set forth in subparagraph (6)(d)9(6)(c)9.
- (15) The department is authorized to enter into agreements to enforce or collect medical support and other third-party benefits.
- (b) If an agreement to enforce or collect third-party benefits is entered into by the department with any person other than those described in paragraph (a), including any attorney retained by the department who is not an employee or agent of any person named in paragraph (a), then the department may pay such person a percentage of the amount actually collected and reimbursed to the department as a result of the efforts of the person, to the extent of medical assistance paid by Medicaid. In no case shall the percentage exceed a maximum established by the department, which shall not exceed the lesser of a percentage determined to be commercially reasonable or 30 percent of the amount actually collected and reimbursed to the department as a result of the

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recovery.

efforts of the person under contract. However, in any action under this subsection to recover costs of treatment of disease 2 3 or injury caused by the use of cigarettes, the court pursuant to Rule 4-1.5, Rules Regulating The Florida Bar, shall provide 4 5 a thorough and rigorous review of the appropriateness of the 6 amount of attorney's fees for state-retained counsel. The 7 court shall also consider existing case law and 8 reasonableness, fairness, and equity to the taxpayers and shall ensure that any fee award is not excessive and does not 9 10 constitute a windfall to state-retained counsel. After such 11 thorough and rigorous review, if the court determines that the attorney's fees are in compliance with Rule 4-1.5, Rules 12 Regulating The Florida Bar, and that the fees are reasonable, 13 14 fair, and equitable to taxpayers and are not excessive or unjust, the court shall authorize attorney's fees for 15 state-retained counsel. In any such contract concerning 16 cigarette litigation, the Attorney General shall be the 17 18 managing attorney. 19 (19) In cases of suspected criminal violations or 20 fraudulent activity7 on the part of any person including a 21 liable third party, the department may bring is authorized to take any civil action permitted at law or equity to recover 22 the greatest possible amount, including without limitation, 23 treble damages under s. 772.104 s. 772.73. In any action in 24 25 which the recipient has no right to intervene, or does not exercise his or her right to intervene, any amounts recovered 26 27 under this subsection shall be the property of the agency, and

Section 2. <u>The 1994 amendments, enacted by chapter</u> 94-251, Laws of Florida, effectuate the purpose of the 1990

the recipient shall have no right or interest in such

Medicaid Third-Party Liability Act, are remedial in nature, and shall be retroactively applied to payments made by the state beginning October 3, 1990, in accordance with the effective date of the 1990 Medicaid Third-Party Liability Act, as set forth in chapter 90-295, Laws of Florida. Section 3. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law. SENATE SUMMARY Clarifies legislative intent that the state use the 1994 remedial amendments to the comprehensive Medicaid
Third-Party Liability Act only against cigarette
manufactures and their public relations affiliates to
recover Medicaid expenditures caused by the use of cigarettes.