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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

DOUGLAS DALITZ, et al.,  
Plaintiffs,  
v.  
AMSURG CORP., et al.,  
Defendants.

No. 2:12-cv-2218-TLN-CKD

ORDER

Plaintiffs Douglas Dalitz’s and Randy Gray’s (“relator plaintiffs”) motion to compel discovery, ECF No. 72, came on regularly for hearing on December 9, 2015. Gary Callahan and Tatiana Filippova appeared for relator plaintiffs. Brian Roark and Robert Swanson appeared for defendants. Upon review of the documents in support of the motion, no opposition having been filed with regard to either, upon hearing the arguments of counsel, upon review of the joint statement regarding the parties’ discovery disagreement, and good cause appearing therefor, THE COURT ORDERS AS FOLLOWS:

I. Background

Generally stated, this is a *qui tam* action in which relator plaintiffs allege in their first amended complaint that defendants submitted false claims for medical billing under Medicare and Medi-Cal in violation of the federal and California False Claims Acts. More specifically, relator plaintiffs allege that defendants failed to perform medical assessments and obtain

1 comprehensive histories and physicals (“H&Ps”), which were required under Medicare’s and  
2 Medi-Cal’s reimbursement standards, before performing surgical procedures at Redding  
3 Endoscopy Center (“REC”), an ambulatory surgical center (“ASC”) jointly owned and operated  
4 by defendants. The relator plaintiffs allege further that defendants knowingly made false  
5 certifications that they performed these prerequisites in order to obtain payment for their services  
6 from the federal and state government agencies administering Medicare and Medi-Cal, and  
7 engaged in a conspiracy to defraud by knowingly submitting the false claims. Finally, the relator  
8 plaintiffs allege that defendants terminated them from their employment at REC in retaliation for  
9 their attempts to rectify defendants’ alleged fraudulent conduct.

10 II. Relevant Discovery Standards

11 As of December 1, 2015, Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(1) was amended to  
12 provide the following standards regarding the scope of discovery:

13 Unless otherwise limited by court order, the scope of discovery is as follows:  
14 Parties may obtain discovery regarding any nonprivileged matter that is relevant to  
15 any party’s claim or defense and proportional to the needs of the case, considering  
16 the importance of the issues at stake in the action, the amount in controversy, the  
17 parties’ relative access to relevant information, the parties’ resources, the  
18 importance of the discovery in resolving the issues, and whether the burden or  
19 expense of the proposed discovery outweighs its likely benefit. Information within  
20 this scope of discovery need not be admissible in evidence to be discoverable.

21 Where—as here—a party resists discovery, the requesting party may file a motion to  
22 compel. Rule 37 governs motions to compel, and provides that a “party seeking discovery may  
23 move for an order compelling an answer, designation, production, or inspection” if a party fails to  
24 answer an interrogatory submitted under Rule 33” or “fails to respond” to a request under Rule  
25 34. Before moving to compel, Rule 37 requires the movant to include a certification that the  
26 movant has “in good faith conferred or attempted to confer” with the party resisting discovery  
27 before seeking judicial intervention. Fed. R. Civ. P. 37(a)(1). Generally, the party resisting  
28 discovery carries the burden of showing why discovery should be denied. Blankenship v. Hearst  
Corp., 519 F.2d 418, 429 (9th Cir. 1975).

The court has broad discretion in controlling discovery and in determining whether  
discovery is burdensome or oppressive. See Little v. City of Seattle, 863 F.2d 681, 685 (9th Cir.

1 1988). The court may fashion any order which justice requires to protect a party or person from  
2 undue burden, oppression, or expense. United States v. Columbia Board. Sys., Inc., 666 F .2d  
3 364, 369 (9th Cir. 1982) cert. denied, 457 U.S. 1118 (1982).

4 III. Discussion

5 Relator plaintiffs' motion to compel presents two separate but related discovery issues for  
6 the court's consideration. First, relator plaintiffs seek to compel defendants to produce discovery  
7 relating to all of the ASCs owned and operated by defendant AmSurg Corp. nationwide, while  
8 defendants contend that the geographic scope of discovery should be limited to defendants'  
9 actions at REC only. Second, relator plaintiffs seek to compel discovery covering the period from  
10 January 1, 2008 through the present, while defendants argue that only discovery concerning the  
11 timeframe in which the relator plaintiffs were employed at REC is warranted. The court will  
12 address each of these disputes in turn.

13 A. *Geographic Scope of Discovery*

14 With respect to the geographic scope of discovery, relator plaintiffs argue that the  
15 allegations of their amended complaint demonstrate that their claims are national in scope,  
16 therefore necessitating discovery relating to all of the ASCs owned and operated by AmSurg  
17 Corp. nationwide. Relator plaintiffs argue in the alternative that staged discovery initially  
18 limiting the geographic scope to AmSurg Corp.'s ASCs in California only would be appropriate  
19 and could diminish the burden that would be imposed by nationwide discovery.

20 The court finds that the factual allegations of the first amended complaint do not show that  
21 the scope of discovery to be produced by defendants should be expanded to cover all ASCs  
22 owned by AmSurg Corp. located nationwide, or even within the smaller geographic region of  
23 California. Relator plaintiffs contend that allegations concerning AmSurg Corp.'s national  
24 directive to its ASCs to increase patient volume in order to drive revenues gives rise to a  
25 reasonable inference that similar fraudulent conduct was also being carried out at ASCs other  
26 than REC. However, while it is conceivable that such a policy could have incentivized fraudulent  
27 behavior at AmSurg Corp.'s other ASCs similar to that alleged against defendants with regard to  
28 REC, the existence of such a policy, without more, does not create a plausible inference that

1 similar misconduct has occurred at those other centers. A directive to increase the number of  
2 patients does not necessarily mean that AmSurg Corp. directed its ASCs to engage in the  
3 fraudulent practices alleged with regard to REC. Indeed, such a directive may just as well have  
4 driven the other ASCs to increase patient volume through non-fraudulent means. There are  
5 simply no other factual allegations in the first amended complaint that plausibly suggest that  
6 AmSurg Corp.'s national directive commanded the sort of fraud alleged against REC or otherwise  
7 led its other ASCs to commit similar violations.

8 The allegations of the first amended complaint fail to provide a factual basis for  
9 nationwide discovery as they do not plausibly indicate that the alleged fraudulent conduct has  
10 occurred outside of REC. Relator plaintiffs' factual allegations focus entirely on defendants'  
11 activities at REC. ECF No. 23 at 24-25. While they also allege "that the conduct that the  
12 Relators observed during their employment with AmSurg represents the standard practice of the  
13 entire AmSurg corporate enterprise" and that "[o]ther ASCs controlled by AmSurg are  
14 committing the same type of conduct," *id.* at ¶¶ 82-83, there are no factual allegations in the first  
15 amended complaint that would plausibly support these conclusory allegations or otherwise  
16 indicate that AmSurg Corp.'s other ASCs engaged in the misconduct alleged with respect to  
17 REC. Indeed, the fact that the first amended complaint alleges facts showing the submission of  
18 false claims from only a single ASC more strongly implies that such practices were not  
19 widespread. *Cf. U.S. ex rel. Spay v. CVS Caremark Corp.*, 913 F. Supp. 2d 125, 177 (E.D. Pa.  
20 2012) (finding that relator plaintiffs' allegations created "a strong inference that Defendants  
21 submitted false claims nationwide" because they identified a large number of false claims coming  
22 out of defendants' facilities "in at least three states and Puerto Rico").

23 In addition, the declaration of Deborah Miller filed in support of defendants' opposition to  
24 relator plaintiffs' motion to compel states that AmSurg Corp. does not engage in the clinical  
25 management or billing operations for its ASCs, which are handled either by the physicians or  
26 board of directors at each ASC. Declaration of Deborah Miller, ECF No. 73-1, Exh. 10, ("Miller  
27 Decl.") at ¶ 8. This indicates that the actual decisions regarding whether to obtain H&Ps or other  
28 required assessments prior to operating on patients and then to submit Medicare or Medi-Cal

1 billing claims for those operations is not dictated by AmSurg Corp.'s national directives, but by  
2 the individuals working locally at the individual ASC. This evidence, when taken into  
3 consideration with the allegations of the first amended complaint, strongly suggests that the fraud  
4 alleged against REC was only local to that center. Accordingly, relator plaintiffs fail to  
5 demonstrate that discovery relating to ASCs other than REC is relevant to their claims at this  
6 juncture.

7 Moreover, relator plaintiffs' request for discovery relating to AmSurg Corp.'s 246 ASCs  
8 nationwide, which are located in 34 different states, would be disproportionate to their discovery  
9 needs. Defendants show that there is no central nationwide database from which they can obtain  
10 the requested documents for each ASC. See Miller Decl. at ¶ 7. Therefore, permitting  
11 nationwide discovery would likely cause an extreme burden on defendants, who would have to  
12 conduct an individualized collection of relevant documents from each ASC. Defendants would  
13 be burdened even further given that they would need to carry out what would likely be a massive  
14 production effort before the fast-approaching February 4, 2016 fact discovery deadline currently  
15 in place in this action. See ECF No. 50.

16 Similarly, relator plaintiffs' alternative request for discovery regarding only California  
17 ASCs also is disproportionate to their needs for discovery concerning their claims. Defendants'  
18 Miller Declaration notes that AmSurg Corp.'s "Western Region" consists of 14 ASCs located in  
19 either California or Arizona. Miller Decl. at ¶ 3. While this presents a smaller geographic scope  
20 compared to relator plaintiffs' primary request for national discovery, it is still disproportionate to  
21 plaintiff's need for discovery relating to ASCs other than REC because relator plaintiffs'  
22 allegations are almost exclusively centered on defendants' actions involving REC. Furthermore,  
23 given the time constraints posed by the impending fact discovery deadline and the fact that each  
24 ASC maintains its own information separate from the others, it may not be reasonably feasible for  
25 defendants to produce this information in a timely manner.

26 The burden caused by the wide-ranging scope of discovery sought by relator plaintiffs and  
27 the fact that their allegations only indirectly relate to AmSurg Corp.'s national activities  
28 concerning the operation of its ASCs tips the balance in favor of the more limited geographic

1 scope advocated by defendants. Accordingly, the court will deny relator plaintiffs' motion to  
2 compel insofar as it seeks discovery related to AmSurg Corp.'s ASCs other than REC.

3 B. *Temporal Scope of Discovery*

4 Defendants argue that the temporal scope of discovery should be limited to only the  
5 period between September 1, 2010 and January 17, 2011, which was time when relator plaintiffs'  
6 employment contracts with defendants were in effect. However, the limitation of a relator's  
7 discovery rights to only the duration of his or her employment contract would undermine the  
8 purpose behind *qui tam* actions under the federal and California FCAs, which is to vindicate the  
9 government's rights with regard to a defendant contractor's fraudulent activity. Such a restraint  
10 regarding the discoverable timeframe would place a limit on *qui tam* actions that do not exist for  
11 government-initiated actions. "Additionally, it would dissuade whistleblowing by limiting a  
12 relator's claim, not to the plausible allegations regarding the submission of false claims—which is  
13 the [FCA's] focus—but to the duration of the relator's employment, on which the [FCA] is  
14 silent." U.S. ex rel. Fiederer v. Healing Hearts Home Care, Inc., 2014 WL 4666531, at \*5 (D.  
15 Nev. Sept. 18, 2014).<sup>1</sup> The mere fact that relator plaintiffs here allege that they worked for  
16 defendants at REC for a limited period of time does not mean that their FCA claims are  
17 necessarily limited in scope to only that time. See U.S. ex rel. Walker, 433 F.3d at 1359  
18 (reversing district court's discovery order limiting the scope discovery on FCA claim to the  
19 relator plaintiff's term of employment with defendant because the relator plaintiff's complaint  
20 alleged that defendant engaged in fraudulent conduct prior to, during, and after that timeframe);  
21 U.S. ex rel. Fiederer, 2014 WL 4666531, at \*5 (finding defendants' argument that the scope of  
22 discovery relating to FCA claim should be limited to the duration of the relator plaintiff's  
23 employment to lack merit because such a limit "would weaken the [FCA] by placing limits on *qui*  
24 *tam* actions that do not exist for government-initiated actions").

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27 <sup>1</sup> Because the California False Claims Act "is patterned on [the federal False Claims Act], . . . it is  
28 appropriate to look to precedent construing the equivalent federal act." State v. Altus Fin., S.A.,  
36 Cal. 4th 1284, 1299 (2005).

1           Furthermore, the allegations of the first amended complaint demonstrate that the scope of  
2 relator plaintiffs' claims concern fraudulent practices by defendants that occurred prior to, during,  
3 and after relator plaintiffs' employment at REC. For example, paragraph 49 of the first amended  
4 complaint alleges that after relator plaintiffs raised the issue of defendants' failure to perform the  
5 required comprehensive H&Ps and pre-surgical assessments during a meeting in October of 2010,  
6 relator plaintiff Dalitz was pulled aside by Penny Workman, REC's office manager and  
7 Registered Nurse, who informed him that defendants had previously been cited by the State of  
8 California for failing to perform such assessments on a cardiac patient at REC. ECF No. 23 at ¶  
9 49. This allegation plausibly indicates that the alleged wrongful behavior occurred prior to the  
10 time relator plaintiffs were employed at REC. The allegations of the amended complaint further  
11 indicate that the alleged fraudulent practice at REC began on or about December 5, 2008, when  
12 REC began to operate under AmSurg Corp.'s partial ownership. ECF No. 23 at ¶¶ 9-18.

13           Also in paragraph 49, relator plaintiffs allege that the "REC Physicians and staff made no  
14 attempts to correct their procedures regarding the comprehensive H&P and pre-surgical  
15 assessment requirement" after relator plaintiffs had raised their concerns regarding non-  
16 compliance. Id. Relator plaintiffs then go on to allege that on December 13, 2010, just days  
17 before their employment with REC was terminated by defendants, they attended a meeting with  
18 some of the defendants and again informed them of the need to comply with the relevant  
19 regulations, but that "no resolution was reached." Id. at ¶¶ 57-58. These allegations plausibly  
20 demonstrate that the regulatory violations and fraudulent billing claims on which relator  
21 plaintiffs' claims are based continued to occur after the termination of their employment.

22           Relator plaintiffs request that an order compelling defendants to produce discovery  
23 encompassing the period from January 1, 2008 through the present. However, relator plaintiffs  
24 fail to demonstrate why discovery dating back to January 1, 2008 is relevant to the claims at issue  
25 in this action. As noted above, the court finds that the allegations of the first amended complaint  
26 plausibly indicate that defendants began to engage in the alleged fraudulent scheme beginning on  
27 December 5, 2008, the date on which REC began its operations under the majority ownership of  
28 AmSurg Corp.

1 Similarly, while relator plaintiffs' allegations plausibly demonstrate that defendants'  
2 fraudulent activity continued after the expiration of relator plaintiffs' employment contracts, those  
3 allegations do not warrant discovery concerning the time after August 27, 2012, the date on which  
4 the original complaint was filed in this action. Relator plaintiffs' allegations with regard to  
5 defendants' actions at REC repeatedly refer to those actions in the past tense, strongly suggesting  
6 that relator plaintiffs' claims are limited to the time frame prior to the date on which this action  
7 was initiated. See generally, ECF No. 23 at ¶¶ 42-61. Accordingly, the period between the filing  
8 date of the original complaint and the present does not appear to fall within the scope of relator  
9 plaintiffs' allegations. Therefore, the court finds that relator plaintiffs fail to demonstrate how the  
10 discovery they request relating to the time after their complaint was filed is relevant to their  
11 claims at issue in this matter.

12 For the foregoing reasons, the court determines that the proper temporal scope of  
13 discovery relevant to the allegations of the first amended complaint is from December 5, 2008  
14 through August 27, 2012. Discovery covering such a period appears proportional to the needs of  
15 this case. As noted above, the complaint sets forth allegations pertaining to defendants'  
16 fraudulent actions at REC that make the requested discovery concerning this timeframe  
17 reasonably necessary to further relator plaintiffs' claims. Furthermore, the parties note in their  
18 joint statement concerning the present motion that defendants have already produced discovery  
19 relating to REC for the timeframe encompassing relator plaintiffs' employment at that facility.  
20 Accordingly, it appears that defendants would be able to produce similar discovery covering the  
21 rest of the relevant timeframe without great difficulty or undue burden. Therefore, the court finds  
22 that relator plaintiffs are entitled to the requested discovery insofar as it concerns the period of  
23 December 5, 2008 through August 27, 2012.

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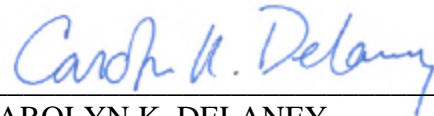
1 IV. Conclusion

2 For the reasons discussed above, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that relator plaintiffs'  
3 motion to compel, ECF No. 72, is granted in part:

4 1. With regard to the geographic scope of discovery, defendants shall supplement their  
5 responses to relator plaintiffs' discovery requests by producing any relevant and  
6 nonprivileged material concerning defendants' activities at REC. Relator Plaintiffs'  
7 motion to compel is denied insofar as it seeks discovery concerning AmSurg Corp.'s  
8 other ASCs and national or regional activities not directly relevant to plaintiff's  
9 allegations regarding defendants' activities at REC.

10 2. With regard to the temporal scope of discovery, defendants shall produce any relevant  
11 and nonprivileged discovery responsive to relator plaintiffs' discovery requests  
12 covering the period of December 5, 2008 through August 27, 2012.

13 Dated: December 14, 2015



14 \_\_\_\_\_  
15 CAROLYN K. DELANEY  
16 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

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