

replies, surreply, relevant case law, and the record in this cause, the Court makes the following findings.

I. BACKGROUND

Plaintiff Ven-A-Care of the Florida Keys, Inc. filed this *qui tam* action in the 201st Judicial District Court of Travis County, Texas on March 14, 2000, seeking damages, penalties, and attorneys' fees for alleged violations of the Texas Medicaid Fraud Prevention Act. The State of Texas intervened shortly thereafter. Defendants removed the cause to this Court on October 21, 2005, alleging federal-question jurisdiction. Specifically, Defendants assert that Plaintiffs' Fifth Amended Petition, filed October 3, 2005, added a new claim that requires resolution of an embedded federal question, supporting federal jurisdiction over this cause.

II. MOTION TO STAY

In April 2002, the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation ("JPMDL") transferred sixteen then-pending Medicaid and Medicare pricing cases in federal court for coordinated or consolidated pretrial proceedings to the District of Massachusetts ("MDL Court"). *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1407 (1993) (providing that "[w]hen civil actions involving one or more common questions of fact are pending in different districts, such actions may be transferred to any district for coordinated or consolidated pretrial proceedings"). On March 29, 2002, the JPMDL issued a Conditional Transfer Order in this case, along with eight other cases pending before this Court. Plaintiffs filed a Notice of Intention to File Opposition to Conditional Transfer Order on November 10, 2005 (Doc. #25), to which Defendants filed a Response on November 14, 2005 (Doc. #26).

Despite the issuance of a conditional transfer order, this Court retains jurisdiction to consider the instant Motion. Rule 1.5 of the Rules of Procedure of the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation provides that the pendency of a conditional transfer order "does not affect or suspend

orders and pretrial proceedings in the district court in which the action is pending and does not in any way limit the pretrial jurisdiction of that court.” J.M.P.L. Rule 1.5.

Defendants argue that this Court should defer ruling on the remand motion and stay the cause to allow the MDL Court to consider the motion because “denying the stay would result in hardship and inequity to the Abbott Defendants because they will be ‘forced to litigate the same jurisdictional issues, as well as other substantive and procedural issues, multiple times in multiple courts.’” (internal citations omitted), and because “the interests of judicial efficiency and consistency of decision will be strongly served if this Court stays all proceedings in this action.” This Court disagrees and is of the opinion that judicial efficiency and economy are better served by this Court considering the motion to remand before the case is transferred to the MDL Court. *See Barragan v. Warner-Lambert Co.*, 216 F. Supp.2d 627, 630 (W.D. Tex. 2002). Further, as the Court will set forth below, the decision to grant remand in this case is unquestionably supported by case law.¹ Thus, there is no risk of this Court contributing to alleged inconsistent decisions issued by federal district courts.

III. MOTION TO REMAND

Federal courts are courts of limited jurisdiction. *See Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co. of America*, 511 U.S. 375, 377 (1994). A case may be removed to federal court if the action is one over

¹ *See Minnesota v. Pharmacia Corp.*, No. 05-1394, 2005 WL 2739297 (D. Minn. Oct. 24, 2005) (finding no overriding federal interest in state-law claims of Medicaid price-setting resting on alleged violations of federal law); *Wisconsin v. Abbott Labs.*, 390 F. Supp.2d 815 (W.D. Wis. 2005) (holding state-law claims on Wisconsin Medicaid program did not implicate overriding federal interest and removal would disturb balance of judicial responsibilities between state and federal courts); *Pennsylvania v. TAP Pharm. Prods., Inc.*, No. 2:05-CV-03604 (E.D. Pa. Sept. 9, 2005) (holding state’s claim to recover Medicare copayments does not present a substantial issue of federal law); *Montana v. Abbott Laboratories*, 266 F. Supp.2d 250 (D. Mass. 2003) (holding no federal jurisdiction because Medicare statute does not provide private cause of action for misreporting of Medicare prices).

which the federal court possesses subject-matter jurisdiction. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1441(a) (1994). A federal court may exercise jurisdiction over cases only as expressly provided by the Constitution and laws of the United States. *See* U.S. CONST. art. III §§ 1-2. *See also* *Kokkonen*, 511 U.S. at 377. As such, “there is a presumption against subject matter jurisdiction that must be rebutted by the party bringing an action to federal court.” *Coury v. Prot*, 85 F.3d 244, 248 (5th Cir. 1996). In determining whether jurisdiction is present for removal, the federal court looks to the claims in the state-court petition as they existed at the time of removal. *See* *Cavallini v. State Farm Mut. Auto Ins. Co.*, 44 F.3d 256, 264 (5th Cir. 1995). To support the propriety of removal, the defendant bears the burden of establishing facts demonstrating that the Court has subject-matter jurisdiction of the cause. *See* *De Aguilar v. Boeing Co.*, 47 F.3d 1404, 1408 (5th Cir. 1995); *Carpenter v. Wichita Falls Indep. Sch. Dist.*, 44 F.3d 362, 365 (5th Cir. 1995). Any doubt as to the propriety of the removal is to be resolved in favor of remand. *See* *Acuna v. Brown & Root Inc.*, 200 F.3d 335, 339 (5th Cir. 2000).

Although Defendants may generally remove an action if the federal court would have original jurisdiction, a removing party bears the burden of proving that federal jurisdiction exists. *De Aguilar*, 47 F.3d at 1408. Removal is only appropriate if the plaintiff’s “well-pleaded complaint” raises issues of federal law sufficient to support federal jurisdiction. *Rodriguez v. Pacificare of Tex., Inc.*, 980 F.2d 1014, 1017 (5th Cir. 1993). The plaintiff is thus the “master of the claim,” and may avoid federal jurisdiction by exclusive reliance on state law. *Caterpillar Inc. v. Williams*, 482 U.S. 386, 392 (1987).

Federal courts have original jurisdiction of all civil actions arising under the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States. 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (1993) State-law claims “arising under” federal law also may be heard when they “turn on substantial questions of federal law, and thus justify resort to the experience, solicitude, and hope of uniformity that a federal forum offers on

federal issues.” *Grable & Sons Metal Prods., Inc. v. Darue Eng’g & Mfg.*, 125 S. Ct. 2363, 2367 (2005). The exercise of federal jurisdiction over state claims requires not only a substantial federal issue, but a contested one. *Id.* However, even when such an issue exists, courts must yet consider issues “regarding the interrelation of federal and state authority and the proper management of the federal judicial system.” *Franchise Tax Bd. v. Construction Laborers Vacation Trust*, 463 U.S. 1, 8 (1983). Therefore, in order for a federal court to exercise jurisdiction over a state-law claim, the claim must: (1) necessarily raise a disputed and substantial federal issue, and (2) be such that “a federal forum may entertain without disturbing any congressionally approved balance of federal and state judicial responsibilities.” *Grable*, 125 S. Ct. at 2368.

Defendants assert that Plaintiffs’ Fifth Amended Petition includes a physician-reimbursement claim that is predicated on the allegation that the Abbott Defendants’ actions caused the Medicare Average Wholesale Price (“Medicare AWP”) to be false, which Defendants deny, thus raising a substantial and disputed issue. Further, Defendants contend that the meaning of the term “Medicare AWP” is a disputed, substantial question of federal law requiring a federal court to determine its meaning under federal statutes and regulations. Therefore, Defendants argue, “a federal court must interpret numerous federal statutes, regulations, and report to discern the meaning of Medicare AWP,” and that process is already underway before the MDL Court in several other similar cases.

Defendants acknowledge that the term “Medicare AWP” is not defined by any federal statute or regulation, yet they seek to have a federal court determine its meaning. In addition, Plaintiffs assert that the definition of Medicare AWP is not a contested issue in this case because their claims arise solely from their allegation that Defendants reported prices, including Medicare AWP, in a misleading or deceptive manner, and that must be decided under Texas law alone.

As the Supreme Court in *Grable* noted, “the combination of no federal cause of action and no preemption of state remedies . . . [is] an important clue to Congress’s conception of the scope of jurisdiction to be exercised under § 1331.” 125 S. Ct. at 2370. The existence of these factors in this cause suggests that Plaintiffs’ claims do not present a substantial federal question, even under *Grable*. Plaintiffs’ Fifth Amended Petition alleges exclusively state-law causes of action against Defendants for violations of the Texas Medicaid Fraud Prevention Act, TEX. HUM. RES. CODE ANN. §§ 36.001–36.132 (West 2001 & Supp. 2005). It is clear that Plaintiffs do not premise their claims on the definition of the term “Medicare AWP.” Therefore, no court need ascribe any meaning to the term for either party to prevail. Plaintiffs must prove that Defendants’ conduct was in violation of state law. This Court finds that Plaintiffs’ claims raise no “actually disputed” issue of federal law. *See Pennsylvania v. TAP Pharm. Prods., Inc.*, No. 2:05-CV-03604, slip op. at 12-13 (E.D. Pa. Sept. 9, 2005).

Having determined that no actually disputed issue of federal law exists, the Court need not address the balance of federal and state judicial responsibilities under the second step in *Grable*. This Court finds that Plaintiffs’ Fifth Amended Petition does not raise claims presenting a substantial federal question. *See Minnesota v. Pharmacia Corp.*, No. 05-1394, 2005 WL 2739297, at *3 (D. Minn. Oct. 24, 2005). This action shall be remanded to the appropriate state court.

IV. CONCLUSION

Having concluded that Plaintiffs’ Fifth Amended Petition does not present a federal question, the Court

ORDERS that Plaintiffs’ Motion to Remand Action to Texas State Court filed October 24, 2005 (Doc. #6) is **GRANTED**. Plaintiffs’ request for an award of their costs and attorneys’ fees incurred in seeking the remand is **DENIED**.

The Court **FURTHER ORDERS** that the Amended Motion of Defendants Abbott Laboratories Inc., Abbott Laboratories and Hospira, Inc. to Stay Proceedings Pending Transfer to MDL 1456 filed October 26, 2005 (Doc. #9) is **DENIED**.

The Court **FINALLY ORDERS** that this action is **REMANDED** to the 201st Judicial District Court of Travis County, Texas.

SIGNED this 5th day of December, 2005.



LEE YEAKEL
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE