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U.S. COURT OF APPEALS

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

P. VICTOR GONZALEZ, Qui Tam  
Plaintiff, on behalf of the United States  
and State of California,

Plaintiff - Appellant,

v.

PLANNED PARENTHOOD OF LOS  
ANGELES, AKA Seal A; PLANNED  
PARENTHOOD SHASTA-DIABLO,  
AKA Seal B; PLANNED PARENTHOOD  
GOLDEN GATE; PLANNED  
PARENTHOOD MAR MONTE, AKA  
Seal D; PLANNED PARENTHOOD  
RIVERSIDE AND SAN DIEGO  
COUNTIES, INC., AKA Seal E;  
PLANNED PARENTHOOD ORANGE  
AND SAN BERNARDINO COUNTIES,  
INC., AKA Seal F; PLANNED  
PARENTHOOD PASADENA AND SAN  
GABRIEL VALLEY, INC., AKA Seal G;  
PLANNED PARENTHOOD SANTA  
BARBARA, VENTURA AND SAN LUIS  
OBISPO COUNTIES, INC., AKA Seal H;  
PLANNED PARENTHOOD SIX  
RIVERS, AKA Seal I; PLANNED  
PARENTHOOD AFFILIATES OF

No. 09-55010

D.C. No. 2:05-cv-08818-AHM-  
FMO

MEMORANDUM\*

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\* This disposition is not appropriate for publication and is not precedent  
except as provided by 9th Cir. R. 36-3.

CALIFORNIA, AKA Seal J; MARY  
JANE WAGLE, AKA Seal K; MARTHA  
SWILLER, AKA Seal L; KATHY  
KNEER, AKA Seal M,

Defendants - Appellees.

Appeal from the United States District Court  
for the Central District of California  
A. Howard Matz, District Judge, Presiding

Argued and Submitted January 15, 2010  
Submission Vacated January 20, 2010  
Resubmitted for Decision June 29, 2010  
Pasadena, California

Before: GOODWIN, SCHROEDER and FISHER, Circuit Judges.

P. Victor Gonzalez, relator, appeals the dismissal of his *qui tam* action against Planned Parenthood of Los Angeles, et al. (“Planned Parenthood”), under the federal False Claims Act (“FCA”) and the California False Claims Act (“CFCA”).

The district court held that the FCA’s public disclosure bar at 31 U.S.C. § 3730(e)(4)(A) divested it of jurisdiction over the federal claim because the contents of the FCA suit had been disclosed previously in a state court complaint and a state legislative committee report, and because Gonzalez was not the original source of the information previously disclosed. The district court additionally

dismissed the CFCA claim because Gonzalez had characterized the claim under the state statute as “materially identical” to his claim under the federal FCA.

During the pendency of this appeal, two significant developments in the law occurred. First, the Supreme Court issued a decision that interpreted part of the jurisdictional provision at issue in this case. *See Graham County Soil & Water Conservation Dist. v. United States ex rel. Wilson*, 559 U.S. \_\_\_\_, 130 S. Ct. 1396 (2010). Second, Congress amended the same jurisdictional provision as part of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (“PPACA”). *See* Pub. L. No. 111-148, § 10104(j)(2), 124 Stat. 119, 902 (2010).

The parties briefed these developments after argument, and they agree that the PPACA’s statutory amendments should not be applied retroactively to this case. We decide the case under the prior statute as interpreted by *Graham County*. We review de novo the district court’s dismissal of a *qui tam* action on the basis of § 3730(e)(4)(A). *United States ex rel. Meyer v. Horizon Health Corp.*, 565 F.3d 1195, 1198 (9th Cir. 2009).

To determine whether the jurisdictional bar of § 3730(e)(4) precludes a *qui tam* action, we must first determine “whether there has been a prior public disclosure of the allegations or transactions underlying the *qui tam* suit.” *A-1 Ambulance Serv., Inc., v. California*, 202 F.3d 1238, 1243 (9th Cir. 2000) (internal

quotation marks omitted). Once a public disclosure has occurred, the suit is jurisdictionally barred unless the relator bringing suit is an “original source” of the information disclosed. *Id.*

A disclosure is a “public disclosure” as contemplated by the statute only if (1) the disclosure “originated in one of the sources enumerated in the statute,” and (2) “the content of the disclosure consisted of the ‘allegations or transactions’ giving rise to the relator’s claim, as opposed to ‘mere information.’” *Id.* (quoting *Hagood v. Sonoma County Water Agency*, 81 F.3d 1465, 1473 (9th Cir. 1996)).

The former statute identified three categories of enumerated sources: (1) disclosures occurring “in a criminal, civil, or administrative hearing”; (2) disclosures occurring “in a congressional, administrative, or Government Accounting Office report, hearing, audit, or investigation”; and (3) disclosures occurring “from the news media.” 31 U.S.C. § 3730(e)(4)(A) (2006).

Planned Parenthood contends that an audit by the California Department of Health Services of Planned Parenthood of San Diego and Riverside Counties constituted a prior public disclosure. The district court correctly rejected this contention. Although Planned Parenthood argues that the audit was made public when it was discussed in an e-mail on January 26, 2004, sent from Planned Parenthood of San Diego to other Planned Parenthood affiliates in California, the

internal e-mail was not a “public disclosure” in any sense. Planned Parenthood affiliates may be incorporated separately, but they all performed similar services, maintained the same billing practices, and thus faced a common threat at that time. The affiliates receiving the e-mail therefore had an incentive to keep the information to themselves. There was no disclosure to an outsider. *Cf. Seal 1 v. Seal A*, 255 F.3d 1154, 1161 (9th Cir. 2001).

The district court erred, however, when it held that a California Senate committee report from August 9, 2004, was a prior disclosure that barred Gonzalez’s *qui tam* action. The relevant provision barred any suit based on information publicly disclosed in a “congressional, administrative, or Government Accounting Office report . . . .” 31 U.S.C. § 3730(e)(4)(A) (2006). The Supreme Court has now clarified that “congressional” denotes only the federal legislature, and a state legislative report is therefore not an enumerated source under the prior statute. *See Graham County*, 130 S. Ct. at 1402-03; *see also United States ex rel. Bly-Magee v. Premo*, 470 F.3d 914, 917 (9th Cir. 2006). The state legislative committee report therefore cannot serve as a jurisdictional bar to suit. The district court, however, did not have the benefit of the Court’s explanation in *Graham County*.

Planned Parenthood also points to an Internet report as well as contents of certain newspaper articles that focus on the activities of pharmaceutical companies, suggesting these qualify as disclosures “from the news media.” The materials, however, do not disclose the material elements of the alleged fraud that forms the basis for this action, as required under our law. *See A-1 Ambulance*, 202 F.3d at 1243.

The district court additionally concluded that disclosures in Gonzalez’s own state court lawsuit against Planned Parenthood for wrongful termination in June 2005 triggered the jurisdictional bar. State court lawsuits are indeed an enumerated source of a public disclosure under the statute. *United States ex rel. Green v. Northrop Corp.*, 59 F.3d 953, 966-67 (9th Cir. 1995). The parties do not dispute on appeal that Gonzalez’s state court complaint disclosed the same allegations giving rise to this *qui tam* action. The state court lawsuit therefore qualified as a “public disclosure” under the FCA. The district court concluded, however, that Gonzalez was not an “original source” of the information disclosed, and that the state court lawsuit for that reason served to bar the *qui tam* suit. We disagree.

An original source must have “direct and independent knowledge of the information on which the allegations are based.” 31 U.S.C. § 3730(e)(4)(B). Here

Gonzalez obtained knowledge of the questionable practices in the scope of his employment when he learned that the allegedly fraudulent practices were being investigated by the state. Under settled Ninth Circuit law, a relator who acquires knowledge during the course and scope of his employment has acquired that knowledge directly. *Compare United States ex rel. Barajas v. Northrop Corp.*, 5 F.3d 407, 411 (9th Cir. 1993) (relator’s knowledge direct where acquired “during the course of his employment”), *and Wang v. FMC Corp.*, 975 F.2d 1412, 1417 (9th Cir. 1992) (relator’s knowledge direct where he was “called in to study the problem” at his workplace related to the alleged fraud), *with United States ex rel. Devlin v. California*, 84 F.3d 358, 361 (9th Cir. 1996) (relator’s knowledge not direct because derived secondhand from insider employee). The parties do not dispute that Gonzalez’s knowledge was “independent” of the disclosure in his state court complaint because Gonzalez acquired the information before the complaint was filed. *See Meyer*, 565 F.3d at 1202. Gonzalez therefore qualified as an “original source” of the allegations in the state court complaint, and thus the public disclosures in that complaint cannot bar jurisdiction over the *qui tam* suit.

Under the applicable federal statute, prior to its recent amendments, the federal claims are not jurisdictionally barred. We reverse the judgment dismissing the federal claim and remand for further proceedings. On remand, the district court

may consider whether, in light of the differences between state and federal law as to enumerated sources, the state action should be treated differently. We do not consider the merits of the fraud allegations.

**REVERSED and REMANDED.**