

The basis for the interest or lien MATTERS; read the statute, then the contract, then the caselaw

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Look at the **contract** documents. (For ERISA: both the plan **and summary plan description**). Apply contract law principles: construe ambiguities against maker, etc. "Accuracy is not a lot to ask." *Hansen v Continental Ins.* (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1991)



Look at the **statute.** ERISA, workers' comp, hospital liens, Medicare, Medicaid, MCRA (VA) and other statutes have different rules. Different rules and words => specific court decisions applicable only to that statute.



The Courts may apply **equity** (estoppel, laches, fraud, etc.) to reform a plan (including ERISA): *Sullivan-Mestecky v Verizon and The Prudential*, E. Dist. NY, 06/01/2020, *Cigna Corp. v. Amara*, 563. U.S. 421 (2011). ERISA plans (but not beneficiaries) are limited to equitable relief, cannot seek relief at law, i.e., cannot sue for breach of contract; *Montanile* (2016).



2

3

## Texas' "anti-subrogation" rule:

An insurance company, having paid a loss to its named insured, may not proceed against its own insured in a **subrogation** action.

McBroome-Bennett Plumbing v Villa France & Westchester Fire Ins Co (Dallas 1974)

And yet: "the courts of no state have gone further in applying the doctrine of subrogation than has the court of this state" (Tex. 1895)

How can both be true?



4

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"Subrogation" is the "substitution of one person in the place of another with reference to a lawful claim, demand or right." *Black's*.



Plan steps into plaintiff's shoes and sues the tortfeasor directly to recover the plan's payments. "[I]]n essence, subrogation is an assignment.") COUCH ON INS § 222:54

Plan <= Tortfeasor

"Reimbursement" seeks money from its own insured [injured plaintiff] after the insured recovers from the tortfeasor or other responsible payer.



Plan <= Plaintiff <= Tortfeasor



5

## Practical Application: Ch. 140 Civ Prac & Rem Code:

Regulates insured health, disability, occ injury; & self-funded state & local gov't plans § 140.002; DNA to w/c, M/Care, M/Caid or self-funded ERISA (BUT applies to stop loss ins)

1/3 1/3 of 3<sup>rd</sup> party recovery if not enough \$ § 140.005 (so give some to spouse/children to reduce that 1/3 to ins co; harder in med mal verdict b/c caps apply to non-eco.)

No subro to children's or w/d recoveries (but yes to adults' & estate's recoveries; § 140.005)

Common Fund/recovery cost sharing is statutory even if enough \$ to pay all claims





6





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First appeared as part of the conference materials for the 2024 The Car Crash Seminar session "Subrogation and Liens: Medicare, Medicaid, and Hospitals"