

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF FEDERAL CLAIMS

MEDICA HEALTH PLANS, MEDICA)	
INSURANCE COMPANY, AND MEDICA)	
HEALTH PLANS OF WISCONSIN,)	
)	
Plaintiffs,)	No. 17-94 C
)	Judge Marian Blank Horn
v.)	
)	
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)	
)	
Defendant.)	

AMENDED COMPLAINT

Plaintiffs Medica Health Plans, Medica Insurance Company, and Medica Health Plans of Wisconsin (“Plaintiffs” or collectively, “Medica”), by and through their undersigned counsel, bring this action against Defendant, the United States of America (“Defendant,” “United States,” or “Government”), and allege the following:

INTRODUCTION

1. Medica brings this action to recover damages owed by Defendant for violations of the mandatory risk corridor payment obligations prescribed in Section 1342 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (“ACA”), and its implementing federal regulations, as well as Defendant’s breaches of its risk corridor payment obligations under implied-in-fact contracts and the covenant of good faith and fair dealing implied in Defendant’s contracts with Medica. In addition, Defendant has violated the Fifth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution by taking Medica’s property without just compensation.

2. Congress’s enactment in 2010 of the ACA marked a major reform in the United States health care market. The market reform extended guaranteed availability of health care to most Americans and prohibited health insurers from using factors such as health status, medical history, gender, and industry of employment to set premium rates or deny coverage.

3. These dramatic changes to the health care market, including introducing previously uninsured or underinsured citizens into the health care marketplace, created great uncertainty for Medica, which had no previous experience or reliable data to meaningfully assess the needs and medical cost associated with this new population of insureds and to set the premiums for these insureds.

4. Congress, acknowledging this uncertainty for health insurers, included in the ACA three risk-sharing, premium-stabilization programs to help protect participating health insurers against risk selection and market uncertainty as these dramatic market reforms were implemented. One of the programs is the temporary risk corridors program, which mandated that participating health insurers be paid annual risk corridor payments for each of the program's three years: 2014, 2015 and 2016.

5. Section 1342 of the ACA contains two related mandatory terms for all issuers who seek and obtain certification under the ACA of health plans as Qualified Health Plans ("QHPs"). First, any QHP issuer agreeing to participate shall receive compensation from the Government if the amount the QHP issuer collects in premiums in any one of these years falls short of a certain target amount due to high utilization and high medical costs. Second, the QHP issuers must pay the Government if the amount the QHP issuer collects in premiums exceeds its medical expenses by a similar target amount.

6. The temporary risk corridors program, modeled on a similar program in Medicare Part D, was intended to encourage health insurers to participate by easing the transition between the old and new health insurance marketplaces. It was also designed to help stabilize premiums for consumers.

7. The United States has publically admitted (in its November 19, 2015 report) its obligation to pay Medica \$1,038,543.62 in risk corridor payments owed for calendar year 2014 (“CY 2014”), but it has failed to pay the full amount due. Instead, the Government paid Medica only \$131,042.06, a pro-rata share of 12.6% of the total amount due, asserting that full payment to Medica is limited by available appropriations, even though no such limits appear anywhere in the ACA or its implementing regulations.

8. The United States has publically admitted (in its November 18, 2016 report) its obligation to pay Medica \$6,796,245.07 in risk corridor payments owed for CY 2015. Despite its admission that full payment is required, the United States has not made any risk corridor payments for CY 2015 losses. In its November 18, 2016 report, the United States announced that it will pay a portion of the remaining balances on CY 2014 risk corridor payments in December 2016. The United States paid Medica an additional prorated risk corridor payment of \$34,498.66 towards Medica’s CY 2014 losses. The following year, the United States paid Medica an additional prorated risk corridor payment of \$9,034.31 towards Medica’s CY 2014 losses.

9. The United States has publically admitted (in its November 13, 2017 report) its obligation to pay Medica \$45,671,291.97 in risk corridor payments owed for CY 2016. Despite its admission that full payment is required, the United States has not made any risk corridor payments for CY 2016 losses.

10. This action seeks damages from the Government of at least \$53,331,505.63, which represents the amount of risk corridor payments still owed to Medica for CY 2014, CY 2015 and CY 2016.

11. The United States failed to make full and timely risk corridor payments to Medica in violation of Defendant’s constitutional, statutory, regulatory and/or contractual obligations.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

12. This Court has jurisdiction over this action and venue is proper in this Court pursuant to the Tucker Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1491(a)(1), because Medica brings claims for damages over \$10,000 against the United States founded on the Government's violations of the U.S. Constitution, a money-mandating Act of Congress, a money-mandating regulation of an executive department, and/or implied-in-fact contracts with the United States.

13. The actions and/or decisions of the Department of Health and Human Services ("HHS") and the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services ("CMS") at issue in this lawsuit were conducted on behalf of the Defendant United States within the District of Columbia.

PARTIES

14. Plaintiff Medica Health Plans is a non-profit corporation organized under the laws of the State of Minnesota, with its principal place of business in Minnetonka, Minnesota. As set forth herein, Medica Health Plans is a health insurer and is a QHP issuer on the federally-facilitated Exchange in North Dakota for CY 2014, CY 2015, and CY 2016.

15. Plaintiff Medica Insurance Company is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Minnesota, with its principal place of business in Minnetonka, Minnesota. As set forth herein, Medica Insurance Company is a health insurer and is a QHP issuer on the federally-facilitated Exchanges in Wisconsin and Nebraska, the state-partnership Exchange in Iowa, and in MNsure, the state-based exchange in Minnesota, for CY 2014, CY 2015, and CY 2016.

16. Plaintiff Medica Health Plans of Wisconsin is a non-profit corporation organized under the laws of the State of Wisconsin, with its principal place of business in Minnetonka, Minnesota. As set forth herein, Medica Health Plans of Wisconsin is a health insurer and is a QHP issuer in the Exchange in Wisconsin and in MNsure for CY 2014, CY 2015, and CY 2016.

17. Defendant is the United States of America. The Department of Health and Human Services and the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services are agencies of the Defendant United States of America.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

Congress Enacts the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act

18. In 2010, Congress enacted the ACA, Public Law 111-148, 124 Stat. 119.

19. The ACA aimed to increase the number of Americans covered by health insurance and decrease the cost of health care.

20. The ACA requires health insurers that offer individual health insurance coverage in a state to accept every individual in the state that applies for coverage. Health insurers can no longer deny coverage, exclude pre-existing conditions, or set premiums according to individual health status.

21. Beginning on January 1, 2014, individuals and small businesses were permitted to purchase private health insurance through competitive statewide marketplaces, often called Exchanges.

22. As set forth herein, Medica participated in the Exchanges in Minnesota, North Dakota, and Wisconsin in CY 2014 and CY 2015, and Medica participated in those Exchanges, as well as the Exchanges in Iowa and Nebraska, in CY 2016.

The ACA's Risk Corridors Program

23. The ACA established three insurance premium stabilization programs, which began in 2014: temporary reinsurance and risk corridor programs to give insurers payment stability as insurance market reforms began, and an ongoing risk adjustment program that makes payments to insurers that cover higher-risk populations (*e.g.*, those with chronic conditions) to more evenly spread the financial risk borne by insurers.

24. The premium stabilization programs, including the risk corridor program, were offered to encourage participation by health insurers by providing certainty regarding potential losses and protecting against adverse selection in the health care market. The programs were also designed to protect consumers from increases in premiums due to health insurer uncertainty as the ACA's market reforms were implemented in 2014.

25. The mandatory risk corridor payments, along with the other financial protections that Congress provided in the premium stabilization programs, provided QHP issuers with the security to encourage health insurers to participate in their respective states' Exchanges, and to minimize the significant financial risks posed by the uncertainty in the new health care markets.

26. Section 1342 of the ACA expressly authorizes and requires the Secretary of HHS to establish and administer the temporary risk corridors program that provides for the sharing in gains or losses resulting from inaccurate rate setting for CY 2014, CY 2015, and CY 2016 between the Government and QHP issuers in the individual and small group markets.

27. Congress required the ACA risk corridors program established in Section 1342 to be modeled after a similar program implemented as part of the Medicare Part D prescription drug benefit program.

28. The risk corridors program applies only to participating plans certified as QHPs. All insurers that elect to participate in the Exchanges are required to obtain plan certification.

MEDICA IS A QHP ISSUER

29. Medica agreed to become a QHP issuer by complying with the statutory commitments set forth in the ACA, including but not limited to Section 1342 and the risk corridors program, and participate in the Exchanges in North Dakota, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Iowa, and Minnesota.

30. On September 23, 2013, Medica Health Plans and CMS entered into an Agreement Between Qualified Health Plan Issuer and the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (“QHP Agreement”) for CY 2014. On September 9 and September 25, 2013, CMS certified several of Medica Health Plans’ health plans as QHPs for the Exchange in North Dakota for CY 2014. Medica Health Plans offered QHPs on the Exchange in North Dakota in CY 2014.

31. On September 23, 2013, Medica Insurance Company and CMS entered into a QHP Agreement for CY 2014. On September 25, 2013, CMS certified several of Medica Insurance Company’s health plans as QHPs for the Exchange in Wisconsin for CY 2014. Medica Insurance Company offered QHPs on the Exchange in Wisconsin in CY 2014.

32. On September 23, 2013, Medica Health Plans of Wisconsin and CMS entered into a QHP Agreement for CY 2014. On September 25, 2013, CMS certified several of Medica Health Plans of Wisconsin’s health plans as QHPs for the Exchange in Wisconsin for CY 2014. Medica Health Plans of Wisconsin offered QHPs on the Exchange in Wisconsin in CY 2014.

33. On September 5, 2013, Medica Health Plans of Wisconsin and Medica Insurance Company entered into a MNsure Carrier Agreement with MNsure for CY 2014. MNsure certified several of Medica Health Plans of Wisconsin’s and Medica Insurance Company’s health plans as QHPs for CY 2014. Medical Health Plans of Wisconsin and Medica Insurance Company offered QHPs on MNsure in CY 2014.

34. On October 29, 2014, Medica Health Plans and CMS entered into a Qualified Health Plan Certification Agreement and Privacy and Security Agreement Between Qualified Health Plan Issuer and The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (“QHP Agreement”) for CY 2015. On October 29, 2014, CMS certified several of Medica Health Plans’ health plans as

QHPs for the Exchange in North Dakota for CY 2015. Medica Health Plans offered QHPs on the Exchange in North Dakota in CY 2015.

35. On October 29, 2014, Medica Insurance Company and CMS entered into a QHP Agreement for CY 2015. On October 29, 2014, CMS certified several of Medica Insurance Company's health plans as QHPs for the Exchange in Wisconsin for CY 2015. Medica Health Plans offered QHPs on the Exchange in Wisconsin in CY 2015.

36. On October 29, 2014, Medica Insurance Company and CMS entered into a second QHP Agreement for CY 2015. On October 29, 2014, CMS certified several of Medica Insurance Company's health plans as QHPs for the Exchange in North Dakota for CY 2015. Medica Insurance Company offered QHPs on the Exchange in North Dakota in CY 2015.

37. On October 29, 2014, Medica Health Plans of Wisconsin and CMS entered into a QHP Agreement for CY 2015. On October 29, 2014, CMS certified several of Medica Health Plans of Wisconsin's health plans as QHPs for the Exchange in Wisconsin for CY 2015. Medica Health Plans of Wisconsin offered QHPs on the Exchange in Wisconsin in CY 2015.

38. On September 30, 2014, Medica Health Plans of Wisconsin and Medica Insurance Company entered into a MNsure Carrier Agreement with MNsure for CY 2015. MNsure certified several of Medica Health Plans of Wisconsin's and Medica Insurance Company's health plans as QHPs for CY 2015. Medica Health Plans of Wisconsin and Medica Insurance Company offered QHPs on MNsure in CY 2015.

39. On October 8, 2015, Medica Health Plans and CMS entered into a QHP Agreement for CY 2016. On October 8, 2015, CMS certified several of Medica Health Plans' health plans as QHPs for the Exchange in North Dakota for CY 2016. Medica Health Plans offered QHPs on the Exchange in North Dakota in CY 2016.

40. On October 8, 2015, Medica Health Plans of Wisconsin and CMS entered into a QHP Agreement for CY 2016. On October 8, 2015, CMS certified several of Medica Health Plans of Wisconsin's health plans as QHPs for the Exchange in Wisconsin for CY 2016. Medica Health Plans of Wisconsin offered QHPs on the Exchange in Wisconsin in CY 2016.

41. On October 8, 2015, Medica Insurance Company and CMS entered into a QHP Agreement for CY 2016. On October 8, 2015, CMS certified several of Medica Insurance Company's health plans as QHPs for the Exchange in Iowa for CY 2016. Medica Insurance Company offered QHPs on the Exchange in Iowa in CY 2016.

42. On October 8, 2015, Medica Insurance Company and CMS entered into a second QHP Agreement for CY 2016. On October 8, 2015, CMS certified several of Medica Insurance Company's health plans as QHPs for the Exchange in Nebraska for CY 2016. Medica Insurance Company offered QHPs on the Exchange in Nebraska in CY 2016.

43. On September 23, 2015, Medica Health Plans of Wisconsin entered into a MNsure Carrier Business Agreement with MNsure for CY 2016. MNsure certified several of Medica Health Plans of Wisconsin's health plans as QHPs for CY 2016. Medica Health Plans of Wisconsin offered QHPs on MNsure in CY 2016.

44. Before Medica's health plans received QHP certification for CY 2014, CY 2015, and CY 2016, Medica executed and submitted attestations to CMS and to the States of Minnesota, Iowa, and Nebraska, certifying its compliance with the obligations it was undertaking by agreeing to become, or continuing to act as, a QHP issuer on the Exchanges in North Dakota, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Iowa, and Minnesota.

45. By executing and submitting its annual attestations to CMS and to the States of Minnesota, Iowa, and Nebraska, as required by CMS, Medica agreed to the many obligations and

responsibilities imposed upon all QHPs that accept the Government's offer to participate in the ACA Exchanges. Those obligations and responsibilities that Medica undertook include, inter alia, licensing, employment restrictions, benefit design standards, cost-sharing limits, and participating in financial management programs established under the ACA (including the risk corridors program).

46. Medica affirmatively attested that it would agree to comply with certain "Financial Management" obligations, including, among others, that "it will adhere to the risk corridor standards and requirements set by HHS as applicable for . . . risk corridor data standards and annual HHS notice of benefit and payment parameters for the calendar years 2014, 2015, and 2016" and will "remit charges to HHS under the circumstances described in 45 CFR 153.510(c)."

47. The financial risk sharing that Congress mandated through the risk corridors program was a significant factor in Medica's decision to agree to become a QHP issuer and undertake the many responsibilities and obligations required for Medica to participate in the Exchanges.

48. Medica has demonstrated its willingness to be a meaningful partner in the ACA program and has done so in good faith, by agreeing to participate as a QHP issuer on the North Dakota, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Iowa, and Minnesota Exchanges, providing competitive rates, and offering a broad spectrum of health insurance products, with the understanding that the United States would honor its statutory, regulatory, and contractual commitments regarding the premium stabilization programs, including the temporary risk corridors program.

The Risk Corridors Payment Methodology

49. Under the risk corridors program, the federal government collects charges from a health insurer if the insurer's QHP premiums exceed claims costs of QHP enrollees by a certain amount, and makes payments to the insurer if the insurer's QHP premiums fall short by a certain

amount, subject to certain adjustments for taxes, administrative expenses, and other costs and payments.

50. Congress, through Sections 1342(b)(1) and (2) of the ACA, established the payment methodology and formula to determine the amounts the QHPs must pay to the Secretary of HHS and the amounts the Secretary must pay to the QHPs if the risk corridors threshold is met.

51. The text of Section 1342(b) states:

(b) Payment methodology

(1) Payments out

The Secretary shall provide under the program established under subsection (a) that if—

(A) a participating plan's allowable costs for any plan year are more than 103 percent but not more than 108 percent of the target amount, the Secretary shall pay to the plan an amount equal to 50 percent of the target amount in excess of 103 percent of the target amount; and

(B) a participating plan's allowable costs for any plan year are more than 108 percent of the target amount, the Secretary shall pay to the plan an amount equal to the sum of 2.5 percent of the target amount plus 80 percent of allowable costs in excess of 108 percent of the target amount.

(2) Payments in

The Secretary shall provide under the program established under subsection (a) that if—

(A) a participating plan's allowable costs for any plan year are less than 97 percent but not less than 92 percent of the target amount, the plan shall pay to the Secretary an amount equal to 50 percent of the excess of 97 percent of the target amount over the allowable costs; and

(B) a participating plan's allowable costs for any plan year are less than 92 percent of the target amount, the plan shall pay to the Secretary an amount equal to the sum of 2.5 percent of the target amount plus 80 percent of the excess of 92 percent of the target amount over the allowable costs.

42 U.S.C. § 18062(b).

52. To determine whether a QHP pays into, or receives payments from, the risk corridors program, HHS compares allowable costs (claims costs subject to adjustments for health care quality, health IT, risk adjustment payments and charges and reinsurance payments) and the

target amount—the difference between a QHP’s earned premiums and allowable administrative costs.

53. Pursuant to the Section 1342(b) formula, each year for CY 2014, CY 2015, and CY 2016, QHPs with allowable costs that are less than 97 percent of the QHP’s target amount are required to remit charges for a percentage of those cost savings to HHS, while QHPs with allowable costs greater than 103 percent of the QHP’s target amount will receive payments from HHS to offset a percentage of those losses.

54. Section 1342(b)(1) provides the specific payment formula from HHS to QHPs whose costs in a calendar year exceed their original target amounts by more than three percent.

55. Section 1342(b)(1)(A) requires that if a QHP’s allowable costs in a calendar year are more than 103 percent, but not more than 108 percent, of the target amount, then “the Secretary [of HHS] shall pay” to the QHP an amount equal to 50 percent of the target amount in excess of 103 percent of the target amount.

56. Section 1342(b)(1)(B) further requires that if a QHP’s allowable costs in a calendar year are more than 108 percent of the target amount, then “the Secretary [of HHS] shall pay” to the QHP an amount equal to the sum of 2.5 percent of the target amount plus 80 percent of the allowable costs in excess of 108 percent of the target amount.

57. Section 1342(b)(2) sets forth the amount of charges that must be remitted to HHS by QHPs whose costs in a calendar year are more than three percent below their original target amounts.

58. Section 1342(b)(2)(A) requires that if a QHP’s allowable costs in a calendar year are less than 97 percent, but not less than 92 percent, of the target amount, then “the plan shall pay

to the Secretary [of HHS]” an amount equal to 50 percent of the excess of 97 percent of the target amount over the allowable costs.

59. Section 1342(b)(2)(B) requires that if a QHP’s allowable costs in a calendar year are less than 92 percent of the target amount, then “the plan shall pay to the Secretary [of HHS]” an amount equal to the sum of 2.5 percent of the target amount plus 80 percent of the excess of 92 percent of the target amount over the allowable costs.

60. As set forth herein, Medica experienced allowable-cost losses of more than three percent of target amounts in the Individual and Small Group Markets in North Dakota, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Iowa, and Minnesota, making it eligible to receive mandatory risk corridor payments required under Section 1342.

61. Congress did not impose any financial limits or restraints on the Government’s mandatory risk corridor payments to QHPs in either Section 1342 or any other section of the ACA.

62. Congress also did not limit in any way the Secretary of HHS’s obligation to make full risk corridor payments owed to QHPs, due to appropriations, restriction on the use of funds, or otherwise in Section 1342 or anywhere else in the ACA.

63. Congress has not amended Section 1342 since enactment of the ACA.

64. Congress has not repealed Section 1342.

65. HHS and CMS thus lack statutory authority to pay anything less than 100% of the risk corridor payments due to Medica for CY 2014, CY 2015 and CY 2016.

66. On March 11, 2013, HHS publicly affirmed—while health insurers, including Medica, were contemplating whether to agree to participate in the new Exchanges that were beginning on January 1, 2014—that the risk corridors program is not statutorily required to be budget neutral. HHS further confirmed that, “[r]egardless of the balance of payments and receipts,

HHS will remit payments as required under section 1342 of the Affordable Care Act.” 78 FR 15409, 15473 (Mar. 11, 2013).

67. Medica decided to become a QHP issuer based in part on the United States’ commitment to make full risk corridor payments annually as set forth in Section 1342 of the ACA regardless of whether risk corridor payments to QHPs are actually greater than risk corridor charges collected from QHPs for a particular calendar year.

68. The United States, however, has refused to make full and timely risk corridor payments to Medica as required by Section 1342.

HHS’s Risk Corridors Regulations

69. Congress authorized and directed HHS to establish and administer the risk corridors program enacted in Section 1342. Accordingly, CMS issued implementing regulations for the risk corridors program at 45 C.F.R. Part 153.

70. In 45 C.F.R. § 153.510, CMS adopted a risk corridors calculation that is mathematically identical to the statutory formulation in Section 1342 of the ACA, using the identical thresholds and risk-sharing levels specified in the statute. *See* 45 C.F.R. § 153.510.

71. Specifically, 45 C.F.R. § 153.510(b) prescribes the method for determining risk corridor payment amounts that QHPs “will receive”:

(b) *HHS payments to health insurance issuers.* QHP issuers will receive payment from HHS in the following amounts, under the following circumstances:

(1) When a QHP’s allowable costs for any benefit year are more than 103 percent but not more than 108 percent of the target amount, HHS will pay the QHP issuer an amount equal to 50 percent of the allowable costs in excess of 103 percent of the target amount; and

(2) When a QHP’s allowable costs for any benefit year are more than 108 percent of the target amount, HHS will pay to the QHP issuer an amount equal to the sum of 2.5 percent of the target amount

plus 80 percent of allowable costs in excess of 108 percent of the target amount.

72. Furthermore, 45 C.F.R. § 153.510(c) prescribes the circumstances under which QHPs “must remit” charges to HHS, as well as the means by which HHS will determine those charge amounts:

(c) *Health insurance issuers’ remittance of charges.* QHP issuers must remit charges to HHS in the following amounts, under the following circumstances:

(1) If a QHP’s allowable costs for any benefit year are less than 97 percent but not less than 92 percent of the target amount, the QHP issuer must remit charges to HHS in an amount equal to 50 percent of the difference between 97 percent of the target amount and the allowable costs; and

(2) When a QHP’s allowable costs for any benefit year are less than 92 percent of the target amount, the QHP issuer must remit charges to HHS in an amount equal to the sum of 2.5 percent of the target amount plus 80 percent of the difference between 92 percent of the target amount and the allowable costs.

73. Additionally, 45 C.F.R. § 153.510(d) imposes a 30-day deadline for a QHP to fully remit charge payments to HHS when the QHP’s allowable costs in a calendar year are less than 97 percent of the QHP’s target amount, specifically stating that:

(d) *Charge submission deadline.* A QHP issuer must remit charges to HHS within 30 days after notification of such charges.

74. The regulation is silent on when HHS must tender full risk corridor payments to QHPs whose allowable costs in a calendar year are greater than 103 percent of the QHP’s target amount.

75. During the proposed rulemaking that ultimately resulted in adoption of the 30-day charge-remittance deadline for QHPs at 45 C.F.R. § 153.510(d), CMS and HHS stated that the deadline for the Government’s payment of risk corridor payments to QHPs should be identical to

the deadline for a QHP's remittance of charges to the Government. *See* 76 FR 41929, 41943 (July 15, 2011) and 77 FR 17219, 17238 (Mar. 23, 2012).

76. On July 15, 2011, CMS and HHS printed the following in its proposed rule in the Federal Register:

HHS would make payments to QHP issuers that are owed risk corridor amounts from HHS within a 30-day period after HHS determines that a payment should be made to the QHP issuer. We believe that QHP issuers who are owed these amounts will want prompt payment, and also believe that the payment deadlines should be the same for HHS and QHP issuers.

76 FR 41929, 41943 (July 15, 2011).

77. On March 23, 2012, CMS and HHS printed the following in its final rule in the Federal Register:

While we did not propose deadlines in the proposed rule, we . . . suggested . . . that HHS would make payments to QHP issuers that are owed risk corridors amounts within a 30-day period after HHS determines that a payment should be made to the QHP issuer. *QHP issuers who are owed these amounts will want prompt payment, and payment deadlines should be the same for HHS and QHP issuers.*

77 FR 17219, 17238 (Mar. 23, 2012) (emphasis added).

78. Nothing in 45 C.F.R. Part 153 limits CMS's obligation to pay QHPs the full amount of risk corridor payments due based on appropriations or restrictions on the use of funds.

79. The United States should have paid Medica the full risk corridor payments due in CY 2014, CY 2015 and CY 2016 but has failed or refused to make full and timely risk corridor payments to Medica as required under Section 1342 of the ACA and 45 C.F.R. § 153.510.

The United States' Failure to Honor its Obligations

80. Since Congress's enactment of the ACA in 2010, HHS and CMS have repeatedly publicly acknowledged and confirmed their intent to contract with QHP issuers and their obligations to make full and timely risk corridor payments to qualifying QHP issuers.

81. These public statements by HHS and CMS were made by representatives of the Government who had actual authority to bind the United States.

82. Medica accepted HHS's and CMS's promises to make full and timely risk corridor payments by participating and continuing to participate in the ACA Exchanges.

83. On July 11, 2011, HHS stated in a fact sheet on HealthCare.gov, "Affordable Insurance Exchanges: Standards Related to Reinsurance, Risk Corridors and Risk Adjustment," that "qualified health plan issuers with costs greater than three percent of cost projections *will receive payments* from HHS to offset a percentage of those losses." (emphasis added).

84. When HHS implemented a final rule on March 11, 2013, regarding HHS Notice of Benefit and Payment Parameters for 2014 (78 FR 15409), HHS confirmed, "[t]he risk corridors program is not statutorily required to be budget neutral. Regardless of the balance of payments and receipts, HHS will remit payments as required under section 1342 of the Affordable Care Act." 78 FR 15409, 15473 (Mar. 11, 2013).

85. In HHS's response letter to the U.S. Government Accountability Office ("GAO") dated May 20, 2014, HHS stated, "Section 1342(b)(1) . . . establishes . . . the formula to determine . . . the amounts the Secretary *must pay* to the QHPs if the risk corridors threshold is met." Letter from William B. Schulz, General Counsel, HHS, to Julia C. Matta, Assistant General Counsel, GAO (May 20, 2014) (emphasis added).

86. On June 18, 2014, HHS sent to U.S. Senator Sessions and U.S. Representative Upton identical letters stating that, "[a]s established in statute, . . . [QHP] plans with allowable costs at least three percent higher than the plan's target amount *will receive* payments from HHS to offset a percentage of those losses." Letter from Sylvia M. Burwell, Secretary, HHS, to U.S. Senator Jeff Sessions (June 18, 2014) (emphasis added).

87. On February 27, 2015, HHS confirmed that “HHS recognizes that the Affordable Care Act requires the Secretary to make full payments to issuers.” 80 FR 10749, 10779 (Feb. 27, 2015).

88. CMS’s letter to state insurance commissioners on July 21, 2015, stated in boldface text that “**CMS remains committed to the risk corridor program.**” Letter from Kevin J. Coughlin, CEO of Health Insurance Marketplaces, CMS, to State Insurance Commissioners (July 21, 2015).

89. On November 19, 2015, CMS stated that “HHS recognizes that the Affordable Care Act requires the Secretary to make full payments to issuers.” Bulletin, CMS, “Risk Corridors Payments for the 2014 Benefit Year” (Nov. 19, 2015).

90. However, after Medica had already agreed to participate in the Minnesota, North Dakota, and Wisconsin Exchanges in exchange for the Government’s risk corridor payment obligations, the Government announced that the United States would not honor its payment obligations.

91. On March 11, 2014, HHS stated in the Federal Register that “HHS intends to implement this [risk corridors] program in a budget neutral manner.” 79 FR 13743, 13829 (Mar. 11, 2014).

92. This statement was inconsistent with HHS’s prior statement—made exactly one year earlier in the Federal Register, March 11, 2013—which stated: “The risk corridors program is not statutorily required to be budget neutral. Regardless of the balance of payments and receipts, HHS will remit payments as required under section 1342 of the Affordable Care Act.” 78 FR 15409, 15473 (Mar. 11, 2013).

93. On April 11, 2014, HHS and CMS issued a bulletin entitled “Risk Corridors and Budget Neutrality,” which contained HHS and CMS’s statement that:

We anticipate that risk corridors collections will be sufficient to pay for all risk corridors payments. *However, if risk corridors collections are insufficient to make risk corridors payments for a year, all risk corridors payments for that year will be reduced pro rata to the extent of any shortfall.* Risk corridors collections received for the next year will first be used to pay off the payment reductions issuers experienced in the previous year in a proportional manner, up to the point where issuers are reimbursed in full for the previous year, and will then be used to fund current year payments. If, after obligations for the previous year have been met, the total amount of collections available in the current year is insufficient to make payments in that year, the current year payments will be reduced pro rata to the extent of any shortfall. If any risk corridors funds remain after prior and current year payment obligations have been met, they will be held to offset potential insufficiencies in risk corridors collections in the next year.

Bulletin, CMS, “Risk Corridors and Budget Neutrality” (Apr. 11, 2014) (emphasis added).

94. The bulletin of April 11, 2014, was the first instance in which HHS and CMS publicly suggested that risk corridor charges collected from QHPs would be less than the Government’s full mandatory risk corridor payment obligations owed to QHPs.

95. On December 16, 2014, Congress enacted the omnibus appropriations bill for fiscal year 2015, the “Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015” (the “2015 Appropriations Act”). Pub. L. 113-235.

96. In the 2015 Appropriations Act, Congress specifically targeted the Government’s existing, mandatory risk corridors payment obligations owed to QHPs, including Medica, under Section 1342 of the ACA, limiting appropriations for those payment obligations from three large funding sources by including the following text at Section 227 of the 2015 Appropriations Act:

None of the funds made available by this Act from the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund or the Federal Supplemental Medical Insurance Trust Fund, or transferred from other accounts funded by this Act to the “Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services—

Program Management” account, *may be used for payments under section 1342(b)(1) of Public Law 111-148 (relating to risk corridors).*

128 Stat. 2491 (emphasis added).

97. Section 1342(b)(1) of Public Law 111-148—referenced in the above quotation—is the ACA’s prescribed methodology for the Government’s mandatory risk corridor payments to QHPs.

98. Congress’s failure to appropriate sufficient funds for risk corridor payments due for CY 2014 did not defeat or otherwise abrogate the United States’ statutory obligation created by Section 1342 to make full and timely risk corridor payments to QHPs, including to Medica.

99. On October 1, 2015, after collecting risk corridors data from QHPs for CY 2014, HHS and CMS announced that it intended to prorate the risk corridors payments owed to QHPs, including to Medica, for CY 2014, stating that:

Based on current data from QHP issuers’ risk corridors submissions, issuers will pay \$362 million in risk corridors charges, and have submitted for \$2.87 billion in risk corridors payments for 2014. **At this time, assuming full collections of risk corridors charges, this will result in a proration rate of 12.6 percent.**

Bulletin, CMS, “Risk Corridors Payment Proration Rate for 2014” (Oct. 1, 2015) (emphasis added).

100. HHS and CMS further announced on October 1, 2015, that they would be collecting full risk corridors charges from QHPs in November 2015 and would begin making the prorated risk corridor payments to QHPs starting in December 2015. *See id.*

101. On December 18, 2015, Congress enacted the Omnibus appropriations bill for fiscal year 2016, the “Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016” (the “2016 Appropriations Act”). Pub. L. 114-113.

102. In the 2016 Appropriations Act, Congress again specifically targeted the Government's existing, mandatory risk corridor payment obligations owed to QHPs, including to Medica, under Section 1342 of the ACA, limiting appropriations for those payment obligations from three large funding sources by including the following text at Section 225 of the 2016 Appropriations Act:

None of the funds made available by this Act from the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund or the Federal Supplemental Medical Insurance Trust Fund, or transferred from other accounts funded by this Act to the "Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services—Program Management" account, *may be used for payments under section 1342(b)(1) of Public Law 111-148 (relating to risk corridors)*.

129 Stat. 2624 (emphasis added).

103. Section 1342(b)(1) of Public Law 111-148 is the ACA's prescribed methodology for the Government's mandatory risk corridor payments to QHPs.

104. Congress's failure to appropriate sufficient funds for risk corridor payments due for CY 2014 and CY 2015 did not defeat or otherwise abrogate the United States' statutory obligation created by Section 1342 to make full and timely risk corridor payments to QHPs, including to Medica.

105. On September 9, 2016, HHS and CMS explicitly admitted that "HHS will record risk corridors payments due as an obligation of the United States Government for which full payment is required." Bulletin, CMS, "Risk Corridors Payments for 2015" (Sept. 9, 2016).

106. Despite this admission, HHS and CMS announced that it would continue to prorate the risk corridor payments owed to QHPs for CY 2015 and CY 2016:

[B]ased on our preliminary analysis, HHS anticipates that all 2015 benefit year collections will be used towards remaining 2014 benefit year risk corridors payments, and no funds will be available at this time for 2015 benefit year risk corridors payments. . . . Collections from the 2016 benefit year will be used first for remaining 2014

benefit year risk corridors payments, then for 2015 benefit year risk corridors payments, then for 2016 benefit year risk corridors payments.

Id.

107. Most recently on November 18, 2016, HHS and CMS confirmed that “all 2015 benefit year risk corridors collections will be used to pay a portion of balances on 2014 benefit year risk corridors payments.” Bulletin, CMS, “Risk Corridors Payment and Charge Amounts for the 2015 Benefit Year” (Nov. 18, 2016) (“CY 2015 Risk Corridors Report”).

108. HHS and CMS failed to provide Medica with any statutory authority for their unilateral decision to make only partial, prorated risk corridor payments for CY 2014, and to withhold payment for the balance owed for CY 2014 as well as not making any payment for CY 2015 and CY 2016.

109. The Government’s written admission of its risk corridors payment obligation for CY 2014, CY 2015 and CY 2016, however, is an insufficient substitute for full and timely payment of the amounts owed as required by statute, regulation, contract, and HHS’s and CMS’s previous statements.

Medica’s Risk Corridors Payments and Charge Amounts for CY 2014

110. In a report released on November 19, 2015, HHS and CMS publicly announced QHPs’ risk corridor charges and payments for CY 2014, and emphasized that “**Risk corridors charges payable to HHS are not prorated, and the full risk corridors charge amounts are noted in the chart below. Only risk corridors payment amounts are prorated.**” Bulletin, CMS, “Risk Corridors Payment and Charge Amounts for Benefit Year 2014” (Nov. 19, 2015) (“CY 2014 Risk Corridors Report”) (emphasis added).

111. Medica Insurance Company's losses in the ACA Minnesota Small Group Market for CY 2014 resulted in the Government being required to pay Medica Insurance Company a risk corridor payment of \$316,966.63. *See* CY 2014 Risk Corridors Report at Table 24 – Minnesota.

112. The Government announced, however, that it would pay Medica Insurance Company a prorated amount of \$39,994.43 for its losses in the ACA Minnesota Small Group Market for CY 2014. *See id.*

113. Medica Health Plans' losses in the ACA North Dakota Individual Market for CY 2014 resulted in the Government being required to pay Medica Health Plans a risk corridors payment of \$135,903.29. *See* CY 2014 Risk Corridors Report at Table 35 – North Dakota.

114. The Government announced, however, that it would pay Medica Health Plans a prorated amount of \$17,148.10 for its losses in the ACA North Dakota Individual Market for CY 2014. *See id.*

115. Medica Health Plans' losses in the ACA North Dakota Small Group Market for CY 2014 resulted in the Government being required to pay Medica Health Plans a risk corridors payment of \$104,395.86. *See id.*

116. The Government announced, however, that it would pay Medica Health Plans a prorated amount of \$13,172.53 for its losses in the ACA North Dakota Small Group Market for CY 2014. *See id.*

117. Medica Insurance Company's losses in the ACA Wisconsin Small Group Market for CY 2014 resulted in the Government being required to pay Medica Insurance Company a risk corridors payment of \$481,277.84. *See* CY 2014 Risk Corridors Report at Table 50 – Wisconsin.

118. The Government announced, however, that it would pay Medica Insurance Company a prorated amount of \$60,727.00 for its losses in the ACA Wisconsin Small Group Market for CY 2014. *See id.*

119. The amount of Medica Health Plans of Wisconsin's gains in the ACA Wisconsin Individual Market for CY 2014 resulted in Medica Health Plans of Wisconsin being required to remit a risk corridors charge to the Secretary of HHS in the amount of \$1,883,070.63. *See id.*

120. Medica Health Plans of Wisconsin was required to pay the Government 100% of its CY 2014 ACA Wisconsin Individual Market risk corridor charges before the end of calendar year 2015.

121. Medica Health Plans of Wisconsin made its full and timely payment of risk corridor charges to the Government before the end of calendar year 2015.

122. In total, the Government is required to pay Medica CY 2014 risk corridor payments of \$1,038,543.62, but the Government originally made prorated risk corridor payments to Medica totaling only \$131,042.06. This amount represents only approximately 12.6% of the total CY 2014 risk corridor payments due to Medica.

123. CMS has paid Medica an additional \$34,498.66 from CY 2015 risk corridor collections and \$9,034.31 from FY 2016 risk corridor collections towards Medica's risk corridors payments due for CY 2014.

124. HHS lacks the authority, under statute, regulation or contract, to unilaterally withhold full and timely CY 2014 risk corridor payments from QHP issuers such as Medica.

Medica's Risk Corridors Payments and Charge Amounts for CY 2015

125. HHS and CMS failed to provide full and timely risk corridor payments to QHPs for CY 2015.

126. In the 2016 Appropriations Act, Congress specifically withheld appropriations from three large funding sources for the Government's CY 2015 risk corridor payments. 129 Stat. 2624.

127. HHS and CMS have repeatedly announced that CY 2015 risk corridor collections will first be paid toward the 87.4% of CY 2014 risk corridor payments that remain due and owing to QHPs as a result of the Government's failure to provide full and timely CY 2014 risk corridor payments. *See* Bulletin, CMS, "Risk Corridors and Budget Neutrality" (Apr. 11, 2014); 79 FR 30239, 30260 (May 27, 2014). HHS and CMS made it clear that "no funds will be available at this time for 2015 benefit year risk corridors payments" and "all 2015 benefit year risk corridors collections will be used to pay a portion of balances on 2014 benefit year risk corridors payments." Bulletin, CMS, "Risk Corridors Payments for 2015." (Sept. 9, 2016); CY 2015 Risk Corridors Report.

128. Medica Insurance Company's losses in the ACA Wisconsin Small Group Market for CY 2015 resulted in the Government being required to pay Medica Health Plans a risk corridors payment of \$1,140,492.00. *See* CY 2015 Risk Corridors Report.

129. The Government announced, however, that it would not pay Medica Insurance Company any portion of its losses in the ACA Wisconsin Small Group Market for CY 2015. *See id.*

130. Medica Health Plans of Wisconsin's losses in the ACA Minnesota Individual Market for CY 2015 resulted in the Government being required to pay Medica Health Plans of Wisconsin a risk corridors payment of \$5,655,753.07. *See id.*

131. The Government announced, however, that it would not pay Medica Health Plans of Wisconsin any portion of its losses in the ACA Minnesota Individual Market for CY 2015. *See id.*

132. The amount of Medica Health Plans gains in the ACA North Dakota Individual Market for CY 2015 resulted in Medica Health Plans being required to remit a risk corridors charge to the Secretary of HHS in the amount of \$293,487.97. *See id.*

133. The amount of Medica Health Plans gains in the ACA North Dakota Small Group Market for CY 2015 resulted in Medica Health Plans being required to remit a risk corridors charge to the Secretary of HHS in the amount of \$96,938.69. *See id.*

134. The amount of Medica Health Plans of Wisconsin's gains in the ACA Wisconsin Individual Market for CY 2015 resulted in Medica Health Plans of Wisconsin being required to remit a risk corridors charge to the Secretary of HHS in the amount of \$651,625.20. *See id.*

135. Medica Health Plans and Medica Health Plans of Wisconsin were required to pay the Government 100% of their CY 2015 risk corridor charges before the end of calendar year 2016.

136. Medica Health Plans and Medica Health Plans of Wisconsin made their full and timely payments of risk corridor charges to the Government on November 21, 2016.

137. In total, the Government is required to pay Medica CY 2015 risk corridor payments of \$6,796,245.07, but the Government has refused to pay any portion of the CY 2015 risk corridor payments owed.

138. HHS lacks the authority, under statute, regulation or contract, to unilaterally withhold full and timely CY 2015 risk corridor payments from QHP issuers such as Medica.

Medica's Risk Corridors Payments for CY 2016

139. HHS and CMS failed to provide full and timely risk corridor payments to QHPs for CY 2016.

140. Medica Insurance Company's losses in the ACA Wisconsin Small Group Market for CY 2016 resulted in the Government being required to pay Medica Insurance Company a risk corridors payment of \$573,305.09. *See* CY 2016 Risk Corridors Report.

141. The Government announced, however, that it would not pay Medica Insurance Company any portion of its losses in the ACA Wisconsin Small Group Market for CY 2016. *See id.*

142. Medica Insurance Company's losses in the North Dakota Small Group Market for CY 2016 resulted in the Government being required to pay Medica Insurance Company a risk corridors payment of \$19,372.92. *See id.*

143. The Government announced, however, that it would not pay Medica Insurance Company any portion of its losses relating to the North Dakota Small Group Market for CY 2016. *See id.*

144. Medica Insurance Company's losses in the Iowa Individual Market for CY 2016 resulted in the Government being required to pay Medica Insurance Company a risk corridors payment of \$1,748,293.66. *See id.*

145. The Government announced, however, that it would not pay Medica Insurance Company any portion of its losses relating to the Iowa Individual Market for CY 2016. *See id.*

146. Medica Insurance Company's losses in the Nebraska individual Market for CY 2016 resulted in the Government being required to pay Medica Insurance Company a risk corridors payment of \$7,670,841.68. *See id.*

147. The Government announced, however, that it would not pay Medica Insurance Company any portion of its losses relating to the Nebraska Individual Market for CY 2016. *See id.*

148. Medica Health Plans of Wisconsin's losses in the ACA Minnesota Individual Market for CY 2016 resulted in the Government being required to pay Medica Health Plans of Wisconsin a risk corridor payment of \$35,597,185.27. *See id.*

149. The Government announced, however, that it would not pay Medica Health Plans of Wisconsin any portion of its losses in the ACA Minnesota Individual Market for CY 2016. *See id.*

150. Medica Health Plans losses in the North Dakota Small Group Market for CY 2016 resulted in the Government being required to pay Medica Health Plans a risk corridor payment of \$62,294.31. *See id.*

151. The Government announced, however, that it would not pay Medica Health Plans of Wisconsin any portion of its losses in the ACA Minnesota Individual Market for CY 2016. *See id.*

152. To the extent required, Medica has exhausted its non-judicial avenues to remedy the Government's failure to provide the full and timely mandated risk corridor payments for CY 2014, CY 2015 and CY2016 required by statute, regulation and contract.

The United States Supreme Court Decision

153. On April 27, 2020, the United States Supreme Court issued its decision in *Maine Community Health Options v United States*. In that decision, the Court rejected all of the arguments the United States asserted in support of its failure and refusal to fully reimburse Maine Community Health Options ("Maine") for the risk corridor payments it was owed. The Court held that the "shall pay" language in Section 1342 imposed a legal duty by the United States to pay the full risk corridor payment to Maine and that duty was not constrained or limited by either the Appropriation Clause or the Anti-Deficiency Clause. The Court further held that Section 1342 was not impliedly repealed by appropriation riders. Finally, the Court held Maine could collect the full

amount of its risk corridor payment from the Judgment Fund through the Tucker Act. The Court's decision is directly controlling in this case and requires that final judgment be entered in favor of Medica for the full amount of its claims.

COUNT I
Violation of Federal Statute and Regulation

154. Medica realleges and incorporates by reference all of the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

155. As interpreted by the United State Supreme Court, Section 1342(b)(1) of the ACA mandates compensation, expressly stating that the Secretary of HHS "shall pay" risk corridor payments to QHPs in accordance with the payment formula set forth in the statute.

156. HHS and CMS's implementing regulation at 45 C.F.R. § 153.510(b) also mandates compensation, expressly stating that HHS "will pay" risk corridor payments to QHPs in accordance with the payment formula set forth in the regulation, which formula is mathematically identical to the formula in Section 1342(b)(1) of the ACA.

157. HHS and CMS's regulation at 45 C.F.R. § 153.510(d) requires a QHP to remit charges to HHS within 30 days after notification of such charges.

158. HHS and CMS's statements in the Federal Register on July 15, 2011, and March 23, 2012, state that risk corridor "payment deadlines should be the same for HHS and QHP issuers." 76 FR 41929, 41943 (July 15, 2011) and 77 FR 17219, 17238 (Mar. 23, 2012).

159. Medica was a QHP issuer and was qualified for and entitled to receive mandated risk corridor payments from the Government.

160. Medica is entitled under Section 1342(b)(1) of the ACA and 45 C.F.R. § 153.510(b) to recover full and timely mandated risk corridor payments from the Government.

161. In the CY 2014 Risk Corridors Report, HHS and CMS acknowledged and published the full risk corridors payment amount, totaling \$1,038,543.62 that the Government concedes it owes Medica for CY 2014. Of this amount, the Government has made prorated payments totaling \$174,575.03 towards Medica's CY 2014 risk corridor losses. The balanced owned to Medica for its CY 2014 risk corridor losses is \$863,968.59

162. In the CY 2015 Risk Corridors Report, HHS and CMS acknowledged and published the full risk corridors payment amount, totaling \$6,796,245.07 that the Government concedes it owes Medica for CY 2015.

163. In the CY 2016 Risk Corridors Report, HHS and CMS acknowledged and published the full risk corridors payment amount, totaling \$45,671,291.97 that the Government concedes it owes Medica for CY 2016.

164. The United States has failed to make full and timely risk corridor payments to Medica for CY 2014, CY 2015 and CY 2016, despite the Government repeatedly confirming in writing that Section 1342 mandates that the Government make risk corridor payments.

165. Congress's failure to appropriate sufficient funds for risk corridor payments due for CY 2014, CY 2015 and 2016 did not defeat or otherwise abrogate the United States' statutory obligation created by Section 1342 to make full and timely risk corridor payments to QHP issuers, including to Medica.

166. The Government's failure to make full and timely risk corridor payments to Medica constitutes a violation and breach of the Government's mandatory payment obligations under Section 1342(b)(1) of the ACA and 45 C.F.R. § 153.510(b).

167. As a result of the United States' violation of Section 1342(b)(1) of the ACA and 45 C.F.R. § 153.510(b), Medica has been damaged, after deducting the prorated payments made

toward CY 2014 losses, in the amount of at least \$53,331,505.63, together with interest, costs of suit, and such other relief as this Court deems just and proper.

COUNT II
Breach of Implied-In-Fact Contract

168. Medica realleges and incorporates by reference all of the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

169. Medica entered into valid implied-in-fact contracts with the Government regarding the Government's obligation to make full and timely risk corridor payments to Medica in exchange for Medica's agreement to become a QHP issuer and participate in the ACA Exchanges.

170. Section 1342 of the ACA, HHS's implementing regulations (45 C.F.R. § 153.510), and HHS's and CMS's admissions regarding their obligation to make risk corridor payments were made by representatives of the Government who had actual authority to bind the United States, and constituted a clear and unambiguous offer by the Government to make full and timely risk corridor payments to health insurers, including to Medica, that agreed to participate as QHPs in the ACA Exchanges.

171. Medica accepted the Government's offer by agreeing to become a QHP issuer and to participate in and accept the uncertain risks imposed by the Exchanges and by participating and continuing to participate in the Exchanges.

172. By agreeing to become a QHP issuer, Medica agreed, as set forth herein, to provide health insurance on the North Dakota, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Iowa, and Minnesota Exchanges established under the ACA, and to accept the obligations, responsibilities and conditions imposed on QHPs—subject to the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing—under the ACA and, *inter alia*, 45 C.F.R. §§ 153.10 *et seq.* and 155.10 *et seq.*

173. Medica satisfied and complied with its obligations and/or conditions which existed under the implied-in fact contracts.

174. The Government's agreement to make full and timely risk corridor payments was a significant factor material to Medica's agreement to become a QHP issuer.

175. The parties' agreement is further confirmed by the parties' conduct, performance and statements following Medica's acceptance of the Government's offer, Medica's execution of attestations including the attestations regarding risk corridor payments and charges, and the Government's repeated assurances that full and timely risk corridor payments would be made and would not be subject to budget limitations. *See, e.g.*, 78 FR 15409, 15473 (Mar. 11, 2013).

176. The implied-in-fact contracts were authorized by representatives of the Government who had actual authority to bind the United States and were entered into with mutual assent and consideration by all parties.

177. The risk corridors program's protection from uncertain risk and new market instability was a real benefit that significantly influenced Medica's decision to agree to become a QHP issuer and to participate in the Exchanges.

178. Medica, in turn, provided a real benefit to the Government by agreeing to become a QHP issuer and participate in the Exchanges, despite the uncertain financial risk.

179. The risk corridors program in Section 1342 of the ACA and its implementing regulations, by which Congress, HHS, and CMS committed to help protect health insurers financially against risk selection and market uncertainty encouraged Medica to participate in the Exchanges.

180. The Government repeatedly acknowledged its statutory and regulatory obligations to make full and timely risk corridor payments to qualifying QHP issuers through its conduct and

statements to the public and to Medica and other similarly situated QHP issuers, made by representatives of the Government who had actual authority to bind the United States.

181. In the CY 2014 Risk Corridors Report, HHS and CMS acknowledged and published the full risk corridors payment amount, totaling \$1,038,543.62 that the Government concedes it owes Medica for CY 2014. Of this amount, the Government has made prorated payments totaling \$174,575.03 towards Medica's CY 2014 risk corridor losses. The balanced owned to Medica for its CY 2014 risk corridor losses is \$863,968.59

182. In the CY 2015 Risk Corridors Report, HHS and CMS acknowledged and published the full risk corridors payment amount, totaling \$6,796,245.07 that the Government concedes it owes Medica for CY 2015.

183. In the CY 2016 Risk Corridors Report, HHS and CMS acknowledged and published the full risk corridors payment amount, totaling \$45,671,291.90 that the Government concedes it owes Medica for CY 2016.

184. Congress's failure to appropriate sufficient funds for risk corridor payments due for CY 2014, CY 2015 and CY 2016 did not defeat or otherwise abrogate the United States' contractual obligation to make full and timely risk corridor payments to Medica.

185. The Government's failure to make full and timely risk corridor payments to Medica is a material breach of the implied-in-fact contracts.

186. As a result of the United States' material breaches of its implied-in-fact contracts that it entered into with Medica regarding the CY 2014, CY 2015 and CY 2016 Exchanges, Medica has been damaged, after deducting the prorated payments made toward CY 2014 losses, in the amount of at least \$53,331,505.63, together with any losses actually sustained as a result of the

Government's breach, damages, interest, costs of suit, and such other relief as this Court deems just and proper.

COUNT III

Breach of Implied Covenant of Good Faith and Fair Dealing

187. Medica realleges and incorporates by reference all of the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

188. A covenant of good faith and fair dealing is implied in every contract, express or implied-in-fact, including those with the Government, and imposes obligations on both contracting parties that include the duty not to interfere with the other party's performance and not to act so as to undermine the reasonable expectations of the other party regarding the fruits of the contract.

189. The implied-in-fact contracts entered into between the United States and Medica regarding the CY 2014, CY 2015 and 2016 Exchanges created the reasonable expectations for Medica that full and timely risk corridor payments by the Government to QHP issuers, just as the Government expected that full and timely CY 2014, CY 2015 and CY 2016 risk corridor remittance charges would be paid by QHP issuers to the Government.

190. By failing to make full and timely risk corridor payments to Medica, the United States has undermined Medica's reasonable expectations regarding the fruits of the implied-in-fact contracts, in breach of an implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing existing therein.

191. Congress granted HHS with rulemaking authority regarding the risk corridors program in Section 1342(a) of the ACA. HHS and CMS are permitted to establish annual charge remittance and payment deadlines that support QHP functions. HHS and CMS have an obligation to exercise the discretion afforded to it in good faith and not arbitrarily, capriciously or in bad faith.

192. The United States breached the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing by, among other things:

- (a) Inserting in HHS and CMS regulations a 30-day deadline for a QHP's full remittance of risk corridor charges to the Government, but failing to create a similar deadline for the Government's full payment of risk corridor payments to QHPs, despite stating that QHPs and the Government should be subject to the same payment deadline (*see, e.g.*, 77 FR 17219, 17238 (Mar. 23, 2012));
- (b) Requiring QHPs to fully remit risk corridor charges to the Government, but unilaterally deciding that the Government may make prorated risk corridor payments to QHPs;
- (c) Legislatively limiting funding sources for CY 2014 risk corridor payments in the 2015 Appropriations Act after Medica had undertaken significant expense in performing its obligations as a QHP issuer in the Exchanges, based on the reasonable expectation that the Government would make full and timely risk corridor payments if Medica experienced sufficient losses in CY 2014; and
- (d) Legislatively limiting funding sources for CY 2015 risk corridor payments in the 2016 Appropriations Act after Medica had undertaken significant expense in performing its obligations as a QHP issuer in the Exchanges, based on the reasonable expectation that the Government would make full and timely risk corridor payments if Medica experienced sufficient losses in CY 2015.

193. In the CY 2014 Risk Corridors Report, HHS and CMS acknowledged and published the full risk corridors payment amount, totaling \$1,038,543.62 that the Government concedes it

owes Medica for CY 2014. Of this amount, the Government has made prorated payments totaling \$174,575.03 towards Medica's CY 2014 risk corridor losses. The balanced owned to Medica for its CY 2014 risk corridor losses is \$863,968.59

194. In the CY 2015 Risk Corridors Report, HHS and CMS acknowledged and published the full risk corridors payment amount, totaling \$6,796,245.07 that the Government concedes it owes Medica for CY 2015.

195. In the CY 2016 Risk Corridors Report, HHS and CMS acknowledged and published the full risk corridors payment amount, totaling \$45,671,291.90 that the Government concedes it owes Medica for CY 2016.

196. As a direct and proximate result of the aforementioned breaches of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, Medica has been damaged, after deducting the prorated payments made toward CY 2014 losses, in the amount of at least \$53,331,505.63, together with any losses actually sustained as a result of the Government's breach, damages, interest, costs of suit, and such other relief as this Court deems just and proper.

COUNT IV
Taking Without Just Compensation
in Violation of the Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution

197. Medica realleges and incorporates by reference all of the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

198. The Government's actions complained of herein constitute a deprivation and taking of Medica's property for public use without just compensation, in violation of the Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

199. Medica has vested property interests in its contractual, statutory, and regulatory rights to receive statutorily-mandated risk corridor payments. Medica had a reasonable expectation of receiving the full and timely risk corridor payments payable to it under the statutory

and regulatory formula, based on its implied-in-fact contracts with the Government, Section 1342 of the ACA, HHS's implementing regulations (45 C.F.R. § 153.510), and HHS's and CMS's public statements.

200. The Government expressly and deliberately interfered with and has deprived Medica of property interests and its reasonable expectations to receive full and timely CY 2014 and CY 2015 risk corridor payments. On March 11, 2014, HHS for the first time announced, in direct contravention of Section 1342 of the ACA, 45 C.F.R. § 153.510(b) and its previous public statements, that it would administer the risk corridors program "in a budget neutral manner." 79 FR 13743, 13829 (Mar. 11, 2014).

201. On April 11, 2014, HHS and CMS stated for the first time that CY 2014 risk corridor payments would be reduced pro rata to the extent of any shortfall in risk corridor collections. *See* Bulletin, CMS, "Risk Corridors and Budget Neutrality" (Apr. 11, 2014).

202. Further, in Section 227 of the 2015 Appropriations Act and Section 225 of the 2016 Appropriations Act, Congress specifically targeted the Government's existing, mandatory risk corridor payment obligations under Section 1342 of the ACA, expressly limiting the source of funding for the United States' CY 2014 risk corridor payment obligations owed to a specific small group of insurers, including Medica. *See* 128 Stat. 2491 and 129 Stat. 2624. HHS and CMS continue to refuse to make full and timely risk corridor payments to Medica, and therefore the Government has deprived Medica of the economic benefit and use of such payments.

203. The Government's action in withholding, with no legitimate governmental purpose, the full and timely risk corridor payments owed to Medica constitutes a deprivation and taking of Medica's property interests and requires payment to Medica of just compensation under the Fifth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.

204. Medica is entitled to receive just compensation for the United States' taking of its property in the amount of at least \$53,331,505.63, together with interest, costs of suit, and such other relief as this Court deems just and proper.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs demands judgment against the Defendant, the United States of America, as follows:

(1) For Count I, awarding damages sustained by Plaintiffs, in the amount of at least \$53,331,505.63, subject to proof at trial, as a result of the Defendant's violation of Section 1342(b)(1) of the ACA and of 45 C.F.R. § 153.510(b) regarding the CY 2014, CY 2015 and CY 2016 risk corridor payments;

(2) For Count II, awarding damages sustained by Plaintiffs, in the amount of at least \$53,331,505.63, subject to proof at trial, together with any losses actually sustained as a result of the Government's breach, as a result of the Defendant's breaches of its implied-in-fact contracts with Plaintiffs regarding the CY 2014, CY 2015 and CY 2016 risk corridor payments;

(3) For Count III, awarding damages sustained by Plaintiffs, in the amount of at least \$53,331,505.63, subject to proof at trial, together with any losses actually sustained as a result of the Government's breach, as a result of the Defendant's breaches of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing that exists in the implied-in-fact contracts regarding the risk corridor payments;

(4) For Count IV, awarding damages sustained by Plaintiffs, in the amount of at least \$53,331,505.63, subject to proof at trial, as a result of the Defendant's taking of Plaintiffs' property without just compensation in violation of the Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution;

(5) Should the Court determine, under any Count, that the Government is liable to Plaintiffs for monetary damages for failure to make full and timely risk corridor payments for CY

2014, CY 2015 and CY 2016, and thus enter judgment against the United States, Plaintiffs further request that the Court declare, as incidental to that monetary judgment, that based on the Court's legal determinations as to the Government's CY 2014, 2015 and CY 2016 risk corridor payment obligations;

(6) Awarding all available interest, including, but not limited to, pre- and post-judgment interest, to Plaintiffs;

(7) Awarding all available attorneys' fees and costs to Plaintiffs; and

(8) Awarding such other and further relief to Plaintiffs as the Court deems just and equitable.

Dated: May 28, 2020

Respectfully Submitted,

s/ Doug P. Hibshman

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