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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF ALASKA**

JOHN D. ZIPPERER, JR., M.D.,
Plaintiff,
vs.
PREMERA BLUE CROSS BLUE
SHIELD OF ALASKA,
Defendant.

3:15-CV-00208 JWS
ORDER AND OPINION
[Re: Motion at docket 26]

I. MOTION PRESENTED

At docket 26, Defendant Premera Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Alaska (“Premera”) filed a motion to dismiss the First Amended Complaint filed by John D. Zipperer, Jr., M.D. (“Plaintiff”). Plaintiff responded at docket 31. Premera replied at docket 35. Oral argument was heard on July 27, 2016.

II. BACKGROUND

Plaintiff is a doctor practicing in Alaska. He owns and operates Zipperer Medical Group (“ZMG”), which is a clinic that specializes in providing interventional pain management and addiction recovery services in Anchorage, Wasilla, Eagle River, and Fairbanks. The dispute in this case involves unpaid insurance claims ZMG filed with Premera for laboratory services that were provided to patients enrolled in various

1 Premera health plans with dates of service ranging from December 2014 to the present.
2 Plaintiff asserts that all the insurance claims at issue were properly assigned to him
3 from insured patients.

4 ZMG operates laboratories in Alaska and Tennessee. According to Plaintiff's
5 complaint, the laboratory in Tennessee is a "physician office laboratory," as that term is
6 defined under federal regulations because it is owned by ZMG, bills under ZMG's billing
7 number, is used solely for ZMG patients, and is registered with Medicare as a location
8 of the physician group.¹ Its Alaska laboratory does not maintain a certain compliance
9 certification and, as a result, cannot process some types of laboratory tests needed by
10 ZMG patients. Therefore, ZMG uses its Tennessee laboratory when necessary to
11 service its Alaskan patients. Plaintiff alleges that for the laboratory claims at issue here,
12 the insured patient would meet with a doctor in Alaska and provide a sample. The
13 sample was then sent to the Tennessee laboratory for processing.

14 When filing a claim for payment for these Tennessee laboratory services, ZMG
15 completes Premera's standard claim form referred to as the "HCFA 1500." In Box 32 of
16 that form, ZMG marks that the laboratory service location was Alaska, not Tennessee,
17 because Alaska is where the doctor and patient had the face-to-face contact and where
18 the sample was taken from the patient. Plaintiff asserts that this practice is proper and
19 required under HIPAA and its transaction and code set rules. However, to be
20 transparent, ZMG also lists the Tennessee laboratory's identification number in Box 23
21 of the form to show that the samples were processed in Tennessee rather than Alaska.
22 Premera believes that Box 32 of the form should reflect that the laboratory services
23 were performed in Tennessee regardless of where the doctor-patient contact took
24 place. Premera also asserts that claims for laboratory services performed for patients
25 enrolled in Premera's health insurance plan for federal employees (referred to as the
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27 ¹Based on correspondence between ZMG and Premera, it appears as if Premera does
28 not agree that the Tennessee laboratory should be considered a physician office laboratory.

1 “Service Benefit Plan”) should be sent to Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Tennessee for
2 payment processing.

3 On March 19, 2015, Premera wrote ZMG informing ZMG that Premera was
4 placing it on pre-payment review of all laboratory claims. The letter stated that pre-
5 payment review was necessary to review laboratory codes used by ZMG and that any
6 electronic insurance claim submitted to Premera “will pend and a statement may be
7 sent to the provider indicating the need for additional documentation in order to
8 determine the location where the laboratory services were performed.”² It also stated
9 that ZMG was filling out Box 32 improperly and further instructed that for patients
10 enrolled in the federal Service Benefit Plan, claims for laboratory tests processed in
11 Tennessee must be sent to Blue Cross Blue Shield of Tennessee.³

12 Plaintiff filed its complaint against Premera. Count I alleges a violation of
13 Alaska’s Prompt Pay Statute, AS § 21.36.495. The Prompt Pay Statute requires
14 Premera to pay insurance claims or provide notice to the claimant as to what is needed
15 to process the claim or setting forth the reasons for denial within thirty calendar days of
16 its receipt of the claim. Plaintiff alleges that Premera has failed to pay, deny, or provide
17 the necessary notice as to the insurance claims at issue here. He further alleges that
18 Premera’s decision to place ZMG on pre-payment review is “in fact a pretext to avoid
19 application of the [Prompt Pay Statute].”⁴ Plaintiff asks that the court “declare that
20 [Permera] is in violation of the [Prompt Pay Statute] due to its failure to pay or deny the
21 claims at issue and failure to meet the specific notice requirements within 30 calendar
22 days after it received the claim”⁵ and that the court order Premera to pay the claims with
23 interest as required under the law. He also requests that the court direct Premera to

24
25 ²Doc. 23-1 at p. 2.

26 ³*Id.*

27 ⁴Doc. 23 at p.8, ¶ 47.

28 ⁵Doc. 23 at p.9, § 2.

1 rescind its notice placing ZMG under pre-payment review. Count II is brought pursuant
2 to HIPAA. Plaintiff asks the court to “declare that ZMG has submitted all laboratory
3 claims at issue with the proper [code] in Box 32, as is consistent with HIPAA.”⁶

4 Both parties agree that some of the insurance claims at issue involve patients
5 enrolled in the Service Benefit Plan, which is created pursuant to FEHBA, and some of
6 the insurance claims at issue involve patients enrolled in health benefit plans governed
7 by ERISA. The remaining claims are those brought under other Premera health
8 insurance plans. Premera argues: 1) that Count I should be dismissed as to Plaintiff’s
9 insurance claims for laboratory services rendered to patients insured under the Service
10 Benefit Plan because the Prompt Pay Act is expressly preempted pursuant to FEHBA,
11 displaced by federal common law, impliedly preempted by FEHBA, and barred by the
12 federal government’s sovereign immunity; and 2) that Count I should be dismissed as to
13 Plaintiff’s insurance claims relating to laboratory services rendered to patients insured
14 under self-funded ERISA-governed health benefit plans because the Prompt Pay
15 Statute is preempted by ERISA as to those claims. Premera also argues that Count I
16 should be dismissed in its entirety. It asserts Plaintiff has not adequately stated a claim
17 for which relief can be granted under the Prompt Pay Statute. Premera also argues
18 that Count I should be dismissed as to all insurance claims because Plaintiff has failed
19 to exhaust his administrative remedies provided for under Alaska’s Insurance Code.

20 As for the HIPAA claim in Count II, Premera argues that Plaintiff does not have
21 standing to bring such an action in relation to insurance claims filed under the federal
22 Service Benefit Plan.

23 **III. STANDARD OF REVIEW**

24 Rule 12(b)(6) tests the legal sufficiency of a plaintiff’s claims. In reviewing such
25 a motion, “[a]ll allegations of material fact in the complaint are taken as true and
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28 ⁶Doc. 23 at p. 9, ¶ 6.

1 construed in the light most favorable to the nonmoving party.”⁷ To be assumed true,
2 the allegations, “may not simply recite the elements of a cause of action, but must
3 contain sufficient allegations of underlying facts to give fair notice and to enable the
4 opposing party to defend itself effectively.”⁸ Dismissal for failure to state a claim can be
5 based on either “the lack of a cognizable legal theory or the absence of sufficient facts
6 alleged under a cognizable legal theory.”⁹ “Conclusory allegations of law . . . are
7 insufficient to defeat a motion to dismiss.”¹⁰

8 To avoid dismissal, a plaintiff must plead facts sufficient to “state a claim to relief
9 that is plausible on its face.”¹¹ “A claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff pleads
10 factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the
11 defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.”¹² “The plausibility standard is not akin
12 to a ‘probability requirement,’ but it asks for more than a sheer possibility that a
13 defendant has acted unlawfully.”¹³ “Where a complaint pleads facts that are ‘merely
14 consistent with’ a defendant’s liability, it ‘stops short of the line between possibility and
15 plausibility of entitlement to relief.’”¹⁴ “In sum, for a complaint to survive a motion to
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20 ⁷*Vignolo v. Miller*, 120 F.3d 1075, 1077 (9th Cir. 1997).

21 ⁸*Starr v. Baca*, 652 F.3d 1202, 1216 (9th Cir. 2011).

22 ⁹*Balistreri v. Pacifica Police Dep’t*, 901 F.2d 696, 699 (9th Cir. 1990).

23 ¹⁰*Lee v. City of Los Angeles*, 250 F.3d 668, 679 (9th Cir. 2001).

24 ¹¹*Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (quoting *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*,
25 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007)).

26 ¹²*Id.*

27 ¹³*Id.* (citing *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 556).

28 ¹⁴*Id.* (quoting *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 557).

1 dismiss, the non-conclusory ‘factual content,’ and reasonable inferences from that
2 content, must be plausibly suggestive of a claim entitling the plaintiff to relief.”¹⁵

3 IV. DISCUSSION

4 **A. Failure to state a Prompt Pay Statute claim**

5 Premera argues that Count I should be dismissed in its entirety because Plaintiff
6 failed to adequately allege a violation of Alaska’s Prompt Pay Statute. It argues that its
7 March 19, 2015 letter to Plaintiff constituted proper notice under the Prompt Pay
8 Statute, and therefore, Plaintiff’s claims are not “clean” claims subject to prompt
9 payment. The letter, however, is not adequate notice under AS §21.36.495(b).

10 According to the statute, the notice required must provide “the basis for denial or the
11 specific information that is needed for the insurer to adjudicate the claim.”¹⁶ Here, the
12 letter did not address any specific insurance claim, but rather, just put Plaintiff on notice
13 that Premera was placing ZMG on pre-payment review status. That is, it did not state
14 that it was going to deny a claim or a group of claims, nor did it set forth “the specific
15 information that is needed for the insurer to adjudicate the claim.” Rather, the letter
16 merely stated that any electronically submitted laboratory claims “will pend and a
17 statement may be sent to the provider indicating the need for additional
18 documentation.”¹⁷

19 Premera also argues that Plaintiff’s claim for prompt payment in Count I is
20 inadequate because Premera “is within its contractual right to keep Plaintiff on
21 prepayment review for reasons unrelated to Box 32 or the entity to which [Plaintiff]
22 submitted the claim.”¹⁸ However, as Plaintiff notes in his response brief, his “argument
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24 ¹⁵*Moss v. U.S. Secret Serv.*, 572 F.3d 962, 969 (9th Cir. 2009); *see also Starr*, 652 F.3d
25 at 1216.

26 ¹⁶A.S. § 21.36.495(b).

27 ¹⁷Doc. 23-1 at p. 2.

28 ¹⁸Doc. 26 at p. 43.

1 has nothing to do with whether [Premera] has the general contractual right to place a
2 provider on prepayment review.”¹⁹ His argument is that regardless of ZMG’s
3 prepayment status, Premera has nonetheless violated the Prompt Pay Statute by failing
4 to pay or provide the requisite notice. The court concludes that Count I properly alleges
5 a violation of the Prompt Pay Statute.

6 **B. Failure to exhaust administrative remedies**

7 Premera argues that Count I should be dismissed in its entirety because Plaintiff
8 failed to exhaust his state administrative remedies. Here, administrative remedies are
9 provided for under the state insurance code. An insured may file a complaint with the
10 director of Alaska’s division of insurance and then the director may conduct an
11 investigation to determine whether a person is engaged in an unfair method of
12 competition or a practice prohibited under Chapter 36 of the insurance code, which
13 includes the Prompt Pay Statute.²⁰ The director may then provide for an administrative
14 proceeding as set forth in the insurance code.²¹ However, while an administrative
15 remedy is provided for under Chapter 36 of the insurance code, there is nothing in the
16 insurance code, including the Prompt Pay Statute itself, that indicates this
17 administrative process is a mandatory step before an insured, or his or her provider,
18 can file a lawsuit against an insurer.

19 Premera contends that while the language of the statute is not mandatory the
20 court should nonetheless conclude that exhaustion is required. It argues that
21 exhaustion is required any time an administrative remedy is provided for under a statute
22 and when the disputed matter involves factual issues rather than a challenge to the
23 validity of the statute itself. The court disagrees with Premera’s assessment of the law.
24 Under Alaska law, exhaustion is usually required when the matter involves an agency

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26 ¹⁹Doc. 31 at p.11, n.3.

27 ²⁰AS § 21.36.910(a).

28 ²¹AS § 21.36.910(b).

1 decision, which is not the case here.²² When discussing whether a court should require
2 exhaustion the Alaska Supreme Court has indicated that the court must assess the
3 “benefits obtained through affording an agency an opportunity to review the particular
4 action in dispute” and that one of the purposes of the exhaustion requirement is “to
5 correct its own errors so as to moot judicial controversies.”²³ Indeed, the cases that
6 Premera relies on to support its exhaustion argument involve disputes over agency
7 actions²⁴ or employment disputes with a municipal employer,²⁵ not private insurance
8 disputes. The court declines to require Plaintiff to pursue an administrative remedy.

9 **C. FEHBA preemption of the Prompt Pay Statute as to Service Benefit Plan
10 insurance claims**

11 Premera argues that Count I should be dismissed as to Plaintiff’s insurance
12 claims that were filed for laboratory services rendered to patients enrolled in the federal
13 Service Benefit Plan. It argues that as to these insurance claims the Prompt Pay
14 Statute is preempted by the contract terms between the federal government and Blue
15 Cross Blue Shield of Alaska (“BCBSA”) pursuant to FEHBA, 5 U.S.C. § 8902(m)(1).

16 **1. FEHBA in general**

17 Congress enacted FEHBA to provide health benefits to federal employees.
18 Under FEHBA, the U.S. Office of Personnel Management (“OPM”) has the discretion to
19 establish insurance plans with multiple insurers.²⁶ OPM contracted with BCBSA to
20 provide the Service Benefit Plan to federal employees in Alaska. Premera is a local

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22 ²²*Smart v. State, Dep’t of Health & Soc. Servs.*, 237 P.3d 1010, 1015 (Alaska 2010)
23 (“Where . . . a regulation provides for administrative review of *an agency decision*, a person
24 ordinarily must exhaust such administrative remedies before bringing an action in superior court
challenging the decision.” (emphasis added)).

25 ²³*Ben Lomond, Inc. v. Municipality of Anchorage*, 761 P.2d 119, 121-22 (Alaska 1988)

26 ²⁴*State, Dep’t of Revenue v. Andrade*, 23 P.3d 58 (2001); *Smart*, 237 P.3d at 1015.

27 ²⁵*Bruns v. Municipality of Anchorage*, 32 P.3d 362 (2001).

28 ²⁶5 U.S.C. §§ 8902-03, 8913.

1 BCBSA licensee that insures and administers the Service Benefit Plan. Under FEHBA,
2 OPM has the authority to determine the benefit structure of each plan and set forth the
3 plan's statement of benefits.²⁷ OPM has established a mandatory administrative
4 remedy at the agency level for those who believe that the carrier has wrongfully denied
5 benefits.²⁸ If OPM upholds the denial of benefits, the enrollee, or his or her medical
6 provider, can bring suit only against OPM and not the carrier or carrier's subcontractors.
7 Furthermore, there is no allowance for the recovery of penalties or interest.²⁹

8 **2. Preemption**

9 FEHBA contains an express preemption provision, 5 U.S.C. § 8902(m)(1), which
10 states as follows:

11 The terms of any contract under this chapter which relate to the nature,
12 provision, or extent of coverage or benefits (including payments with respect
13 to benefits) shall supersede and preempt any State or local law, or any
regulation issued thereunder, which relates to health insurance or plans.³⁰

14 "The policy underlying section 8902(m)(1) is to ensure uniformity in the administration of
FEHBA benefits."³¹ Under the statute, two conditions must be met to warrant
15 preemption: "(1) the FEHBA contract terms at issue 'relate to the nature, provision, or
16 extent of coverage or benefits (including payment with respect to benefits)' and (2) the
17 state or local law 'relates to health insurance or plans.'"³² "A law 'relates to' an
18 employee benefit plan, in the normal sense of the phrase, if it has a *connection with* or
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21 ²⁷5 U.S.C. § 8902(a), (d); 5 U.S.C. § 8907.

22 ²⁸5 C.F.R. §§ 890.105, .107(d)(1).

23 ²⁹5 C.F.R. § 890.107(c).

24 ³⁰5 U.S.C. § 8902(m)(1).

25 ³¹*Hayes v. Prudential Ins. Co. of Am.*, 819 F.2d 921, 925 (9th Cir. 1987).

26 ³²*Vrijesh S. Tantuwaya MD, Inc. v. Anthem Blue Cross Life & Health Ins. Co.*,
27 No. 15cv1671, 2016 WL 1253867, at *7 (S.D. Cal. Mar. 11, 2016) (quoting 5 U.S.C.
28 § 8902(m)(1)).

1 reference to such a plan.”³³ Under FEHBA’s exemption provision, “state law—whether
2 consistent or inconsistent with federal plan provisions—is displaced on matters of
3 ‘coverage or benefits’” under FEHBA.³⁴

4 Premera has identified the specific contract provisions between OPM and
5 BCBSA that relate to “payments with respect to benefits” that should preempt Alaska’s
6 Prompt Payment Statute. These provisions include ones that (1) specify the particular
7 remedies available in disputes over payments of FEHBA benefits, but that do not allow
8 for interest; (2) call for the processing of claims within time frames that are more lenient
9 than the thirty days required under the Prompt Pay Statute; and (3) allow Premera to
10 request information needed to demonstrate the claims are payable before Premera
11 pays a claim.³⁵ Plaintiff argues that these contract provisions are procedural ones not
12 aimed at “coverage, benefits, or payments with respect to benefits” and thus do not
13 preempt the Prompt Pay Statute.

14 The Fifth Circuit has held that other states’ prompt pay laws are preempted by
15 FEHBA insurance contracts with similar terms. In *Burkey v. Government Employees*
16 *Hospital Association*, the court held that Louisiana’s prompt pay statute calling for
17 penalties for delays in processing health insurance claims was preempted under
18 § 8902(m)(1).³⁶ It rejected the plaintiff’s argument that her claim for penalties against
19 the insurer under the state’s prompt pay law only related to remedies and not to matters
20 of coverage or benefits.³⁷ The court stated that “[t]ort claims arising out of the manner
21 in which a benefit claim is handled are not separable from the terms of the contract that
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24 ³³*Botsford v. Blue Cross & Blue Shield of Mont., Inc.*, 314 F.3d 390, 394 (9th Cir. 2002).

25 ³⁴*Empire Healthchoice Assurance, Inc. v. McVeigh*, 547 U.S. 677, 686 (2006).

26 ³⁵Doc. 35 at p. 6.

27 ³⁶983 F.2d 656 (5th Cir. 1993).

28 ³⁷*Id.* at 660.

1 governs benefits.”³⁸ The Fifth Circuit reasserted its preemption holding as to Texas’s
2 prompt pay law earlier this year. It stated that “[b]y imposing penalties for late
3 payments, [the state prompt pay law] mandates that insurers process and pay claims
4 within the set time periods,” and, as a result the law, “would directly affect the operation
5 of the plans and expand FEHBA carriers’ duties under the plans.”³⁹

6 The Ninth Circuit has not specifically addressed preemption of a state prompt
7 pay law pursuant to FEHBA. However, in *Hayes v. Prudential Insurance Co. of*
8 *America*, the court examined whether the plaintiff’s state law claims, which involved “the
9 manner in which a benefit claim is handled,” were preempted pursuant to FEHBA.⁴⁰ It
10 rejected the plaintiff’s argument that preemption does not apply to laws that deal with
11 how a claim is processed. Analogously, a state prompt pay law involves the manner in
12 which a benefit claim is handled, and therefore preemption is likewise proper.⁴¹

13 Plaintiff argues that the Prompt Pay Statute is analogous to subrogation and
14 reimbursement laws and that such laws have not been preempted by FEHBA, citing a
15 Seventh Circuit case, *Blue Cross Blue Shield of Illinois v. Cruz*.⁴² However, as noted by
16 Premera, Plaintiff misconstrues the case law. Most federal courts have actually held
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18 ³⁸*Id.*

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20 ³⁹*Health Care Serv. Corp. v. Methodist Hosps. of Dallas*, 814 F.3d 242, 255 (5th Cir.
21 2016).

22 ⁴⁰819 F.2d 921, 926 (9th Cir. 1987).

23 ⁴¹*Cf. Tantuwaya*, 2016 WL 1253867, at *8 (holding that the plaintiff’s state law claim
24 that he was entitled to be paid for non-covered emergency room services based on California’s
25 Knox-Keene Health Care Service Act, which requires insurers to pay emergency room doctors
26 reasonable and customary value for the emergency services rendered to the insurer’s
27 enrollees, even if the service rendered is not covered under the insurance plan, was preempted
under § 8902(m)(1) because, while not a dispute about coverage under the contract terms, it
nonetheless related to the processing and administration of the enrollee’s claims and reasoning
that the application of the act would expand the obligations of the insured beyond the terms of
the contract).

28 ⁴²495 F.3d 510, 512 (7th Cir. 2007).

1 that state laws regarding subrogation and reimbursement are preempted under
2 § 8902(m)(1) because subrogation and reimbursement are tied directly to payments
3 with respect to benefits.⁴³ Furthermore, *Cruz* is inapplicable here because the Seventh
4 Circuit was not addressing whether the state law at issue—a common fund doctrine—
5 was related to health insurance plans and implicated coverage or benefit terms.
6 Rather, it was dealing with the issue of whether § 8902(m)(1) conferred exclusive
7 federal jurisdiction by completely preempting any and all state laws that might implicate
8 a FEHBA health insurance plan. It rejected the insurer’s argument that FEHBA’s
9 preemption provision was broad enough to completely preempt any state law dealing
10 with insurance contracts, finding that § 8902(m)(1) was not a jurisdiction-conferring
11 provision. Indeed, after finding a lack of federal jurisdiction and sending the case back
12 to state court, the Seventh Circuit nonetheless recognized that the insurer could plead
13 FEHBA preemption in state court based on the insurance contract terms as a defense
14 to the plaintiff’s invocation of the state common fund doctrine.⁴⁴

15 Plaintiff also relies on a Supreme Court case, *Empire Healthchoice Assurance,*
16 *Inc. v. McVeigh*,⁴⁵ for the proposition that the court should apply a limited reading of
17 § 8902(m)(1). As with *Cruz*, however, *Empire* dealt with the jurisdictional doctrine of
18 complete preemption. It did not discuss the ordinary preemption issue presented here.
19 Indeed, other courts have found *Empire*’s holding limited in its reach: “As we view
20 [*Empire*], the Supreme Court held only that federal common law did not displace the
21 entire area of state law involving ‘FEHBA-authorized contracts at large.’ The Court left
22 open the possibility that state law could be displaced more narrowly.”⁴⁶

24 ⁴³See doc. 35 at p. 8.

25 ⁴⁴*Cruz*, 495 F.3d at 514.

26 ⁴⁵547 U.S. 677 (2006).

27 ⁴⁶*Bell v. Blue Cross & Blue Shield of Okla.*, No. 14-3731, 2016 WL 3027487, at *5 (8th
28 Cir. May 26, 2016).

1 Premera makes alternative arguments as to why the Prompt Pay Statute should
2 not apply here, including an argument that federal common law governs and an
3 argument that sovereign immunity prevents Plaintiff from suing Premera as to insurance
4 claims brought under the Service Benefit Plan. The court need not address these
5 arguments given that under FEHBA, 5 U.S.C. § 8902(m)(1), the Prompt Pay Statute is
6 preempted by the contract terms governing the Service Benefit Plan and therefore does
7 not apply to Plaintiff's insurance claims for services provided to patients enrolled in the
8 Service Benefit Plan.

9 **D. ERISA preemption of the Prompt Pay Statute as to insurance claims made**
10 **under self-funded ERISA benefit plans**

11 Premera argues that ERISA's preemption provision preempts Alaska's Prompt
12 Pay Statute as to Plaintiff's insurance claims for services rendered to patients enrolled
13 in self-funded, ERISA-governed benefit plans. ERISA contains a broad preemption that
14 "expressly preempts all state laws 'insofar as they may now or hereafter relate to any
15 employee benefit plan.'"⁴⁷ ERISA's preemption provision is limited by a "savings
16 clause."⁴⁸ Under the savings clause, a state law governing the insurance industry
17 escapes preemption. However, ERISA also contains a "deemer clause" that brings
18 laws that regulate self-funded ERISA benefit plans back within the scope of the
19 statute's preemption provision.⁴⁹ Application of the deemer clause means that a self-
20 funded ERISA benefit plan cannot become subject to a state's otherwise "saved"
21 insurance laws.⁵⁰ Consequently, the Prompt Pay Statute would not apply to self-funded
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24 ⁴⁷*Cleghorn v. Blue Shield of Cal.*, 408 F.3d 1222, 1225 (9th Cir. 2005) (quoting 29
U.S.C. § 1144(a)).

25 ⁴⁸29 U.S.C. § 1144(b)(2)(A).

26 ⁴⁹29 U.S.C. § 1144(b)(2)(B).

27 ⁵⁰*See Pilot Life Ins. Co v. Dedeaux*, 481 U.S. 41, 45 (1987); *FMC Corp. v. Holliday*, 498
28 U.S. 52, 61 (1990).

1 health benefit plans if the statute is otherwise preempted under ERISA—that is, if it
2 “relates to” an employee benefit plan.

3 A state statute “relates to” an employee benefit plan, and is therefore preempted,
4 if it has (1) a “reference to” ERISA plans or (2) a “connection with” such plans.⁵¹ A state
5 law has a “reference to” an ERISA plan when it “acts immediately and exclusively upon
6 ERISA plans” or when “the existence of ERISA plans is essential to the law’s
7 operation.”⁵² A state law has an impermissible “connection with” ERISA plans, when
8 the law “governs . . . a central matter of plan administration” or “interferes with
9 nationally uniform plan administration.”⁵³

10 The court concludes that Alaska’s Prompt Pay Statute has the requisite
11 connection with an ERISA health benefit plan. Indeed, “[c]ourts addressing the ERISA
12 pre-emption of claims brought under similar ‘prompt pay’ state statutes tend to find
13 preemption unless the claim for payment arises from an independent agreement
14 between provider and plan.”⁵⁴ In *America’s Health Ins. Plans v. Hudgens*, the Eleventh
15 Circuit held that Georgia’s prompt-pay provision was preempted as applied to self-
16 funded ERISA plans because the provision interfered with uniform administration of
17 benefits.⁵⁵ It stressed that the while the law’s “requirements will not necessarily directly
18 alter the coverage decision-making process” it nonetheless “will compel certain action
19 (prompt benefit determination and payments) by plans and their administrators” and
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22 ⁵¹*Gobeille v. Liberty Mut. Ins. Co.*, 136 S.Ct. 936, 943 (2016).

23 ⁵²*Id.* (internal quotations omitted); *Golden Gate Rest. Ass’n v. City & County of San*
24 *Francisco*, 546 F.3d 639, 657 (9th Cir. 2008).

25 ⁵³*Gobeille*, 1326 S.Ct. at 943 (quoting *Egelhoff v. Egelhoff*, 532 U.S. 141, 148 (2001)).

26 ⁵⁴*OSF Healthcare Sys. v. Contech Constr. Prods. Inc. Grp. Comprehensive Health Care*,
27 No. 1:13-cv-01554, 2014 WL 4724394, at * 6 (C.D. Ill. Sept. 23, 2014).

28 ⁵⁵742 F.3d 1319 (11th Cir. 2014).

1 “impact the *amount* paid to beneficiaries in the case of late payment or notice.”⁵⁶
2 Consequently, “employers offering self-funded health benefit plans would be faced with
3 different timeliness obligations in different states, thereby frustrating Congress’s
4 intent.”⁵⁷ Similarly, Alaska’s Prompt Pay Statute compels payment timeframes and
5 impacts the amount paid by an employer to a claimant under a self-funded ERISA plan,
6 and therefore the reasoning set forth in *Hudgens* is applicable here. Plaintiff did not
7 cite any Ninth Circuit authority that specifically conflicts with *Hudgens* or would
8 otherwise suggest that the reasoning behind *Hudgens* should not apply here.

9 **E. Standing to bring HIPAA action as to Service Benefit Plan insurance claims**

10 Premera argues that Count II should be dismissed as to Plaintiff’s insurance
11 claims that were filed for laboratory services rendered to patients enrolled in the Service
12 Benefit Plan because Plaintiff does not have standing to bring such an action as to
13 these claims. It argues that Plaintiff does not have standing because the requested
14 remedy—a declaration that ZMG has submitted all laboratory insurance claims at issue
15 with the proper [code] in Box 32 as is consistent with HIPAA—will not redress the injury
16 here. According to Premera, even if ZMG is checking Box 32 correctly, those claims
17 still need to be filed with Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Tennessee (“BCBST”) to
18 receive payment. Originally, Premera did not provide any support for its argument that
19 these insurance claims need to be submitted to BCBST, but with the court’s permission
20 Premera filed supplemental documents that it claims support its assertion, along with
21 additional briefing on the matter of standing.⁵⁸ Plaintiff filed a response to Premera’s
22 filing.⁵⁹ Plaintiff disputes Premera’s interpretation of the documents submitted; he
23 stresses that the provisions Premera relies on to support its argument are not

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25 ⁵⁶*Id.* at 1331.

26 ⁵⁷*Id.*

27 ⁵⁸Doc. 39.

28 ⁵⁹Doc. 41.

1 applicable to insurance claims involving out-of-state physician office laboratories where
2 the physician-patient encounter occurs in Alaska. After due consideration of both
3 parties' filings, the court cannot conclude at this motion-to-dismiss stage that the
4 documents provided are sufficient to demonstrate that the Service Benefit Plan
5 insurance claims at issue must be filed in Tennessee. It appears that resolving the
6 issue of where Service Benefit Plan insurance claims should be filed is intertwined and
7 overlaps with the underlying issue in Count II—whether ZMG is properly coding its
8 insurance claims under HIPAA. Resolving Count II will involve a determination as to
9 the proper classification of ZMG's Tennessee laboratory and consideration of whether
10 the location of the face-to-face contact between physician and patient is determinative.
11 Those are factual and legal issues that also impact where the insurance claims should
12 be filed based on the controlling contracts and procedure manuals provided by Premera
13 in its supplemental filing. The court cannot conclude, as Premera argues, that resolving
14 the coding issue will not affect how Premera processes and pays Plaintiff's laboratory
15 claims. As Plaintiff points out, there are facts alleged in the complaint and in the
16 correspondence attached to the complaint that suggest otherwise.⁶⁰ Moreover, even if
17 Plaintiff files these types of insurance claims with BCBST, he contends that he is legally
18 required under HIPAA and its related regulations and rules to fill out Box 32 with Alaska
19 listed as the laboratory service location as he has been doing. If that is the case,
20 BCBST would not pay the claim either.

21 Premera also asserts that Count II "offers no tangible relief on its own" if the
22 court concludes that the Prompt Pay Statute is preempted pursuant to FEHBA as to
23 Service Benefit Plan insurance claims, as it has here. It argues that because Count II
24 includes the allegation that Premera is using the Box 32 issue as a pretext to avoid the
25 Prompt Pay Statute and because the application of the Prompt Pay Act to Service
26 Benefit Plan insurance claims is preempted by FEHBA, there is no remaining

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28 ⁶⁰See Doc. 23 at p.6, ¶¶ 34-35; Doc. 23-1 at p.2.

1 substantive dispute between the parties as to these types of insurance claims. The
2 court, however, is not persuaded by Premera's argument that there is no longer a
3 substantive dispute as it relates to HIPAA and Service Benefit Plan insurance claims.
4 As Plaintiff notes in its response to Premera's supplemental filing, the complaint
5 alleges, and the correspondence between the parties shows, that Premera has
6 represented to Plaintiff that ZMG's prepayment review status will only be lifted once
7 ZMG properly fills out the HCFA 1500 form. Therefore, resolution of the coding issue is
8 necessary before Plaintiff can receive payment on these insurance claims, regardless
9 of the Prompt Pay Statute.⁶¹

10 **V. CONCLUSION**

11 Based on the preceding discussion, Premera's motion to dismiss at docket 26 is
12 GRANTED IN PART AND DENIED IN PART as follows: Count I is dismissed only as to
13 insurance claims filed in relation to patients enrolled in the Service Benefit Plan and
14 insurance claims filed in relation to patients enrolled in self-funded ERISA health benefit
15 plans. Count II remains in its entirety.

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17 DATED this 16th day of August 2016.

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19 /s/ JOHN W. SEDWICK
20 SENIOR JUDGE, UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
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28 ⁶¹See Doc. 23 at p.6, ¶¶ 34-35; Doc. 23-1 at p. 2.