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12	COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER ALLIANCE FOR PATIENT ACCESS, ET AL.	
13	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
14	EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, SACRAMENTO DIVISION	
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16	COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER ALLIANCE FOR PATIENT ACCESS, et	Case No. 2:20-CV-02171-JAM-KJN
17	al.,	PLAINTIFFS' EMERGENCY NOTICE OF
18	Plaintiffs,	MOTION AND MOTION FOR TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER
19	V.	TO PREVENT AGENCY ACTION AS OF JANUARY 1, 2022
20	MICHELLE BAASS, Director of the	
21	California Department of Health Care Services; CHIQUITA BROOKS-LaSURE,	
22	Administrator of the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services,	
23	Defendants.	
24		
25	TO ALL PARTIES AND TO THEIR COUNSEL OF RECORD:	
26	PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT Plaintiffs are filing an emergency application for a	
27	temporary restraining order, seeking immediate injunction of the implementation of Medi-	
28	Cal Rx. Immediate action is necessary and appropriate because defendant the Director	

 of the Department of Health Care Services ("Department") intends to implement Medi-Cal Rx on January 1, 2022, and defendant Administrator of the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services ("CMS") approved Medi-Cal Rx on December 29, 2021. Per the Court's earlier order, Plaintiffs' claims were not ripe and a First Amended Complaint and motion for injunctive relief could not be filed, until Medi-Cal Rx was approved by the CMS. This leaves one full ,court day between approval and implementation.

On Monday, December 27, 2021 Plaintiffs' counsel sent a meet and confer email to counsel for the Department noting that the circumstances were such that it would be virtually impossible for the Court to act on a motion for a temporary restraining order ("TRO") submitted between then and the intended January 1, 2022 implementation of Medi-Cal Rx. Plaintiffs therefore proposed that the Department delay implementation of Medi-Cal Rx until CMS, as a new defendant to the lawsuit, had an opportunity to consider the merits of Plaintiffs' position on the new Administrative Procedures Act causes of action, and the Court had the opportunity to give careful consideration to the issues before ruling on a motion for a temporary restraining order. Plaintiffs noted the lack of urgency to the implementation of Medi-Cal Rx, since implementation has been delayed by a year already, and that principles of due process dictate that legitimate public concerns be addressed prior to government action. Plaintiffs proposed that a minimum 30-day delay would be appropriate to allow for briefing and considered review of the issues.

Shortly before noon on Wednesday, December 29, 2021, counsel for the Department advised that CMS had approved Medi-Cal Rx and that the Department "intends to 'go live' with Medi-Cal Rx on January 1, 2021 [sic], and does not agree to plaintiffs' request to delay implementation" These meet and confer discussions are set forth in further detail in the declaration of Kathryn E. Doi, served and filed herewith

Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 65 and Local Rule 231, Plaintiffs hereby move for entry of a temporary restraining order restraining and enjoining Defendants and all persons associated with and acting in concert with Defendants from taking any further action to

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the following grounds:

Second, the FFS system that Medi-Cal Rx imposes for Medi-Cal pharmacy drugs

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First, Medi-Cal Rx violates federal law by requiring Plaintiffs to seek reimbursement for pharmacy costs through the Medi-Cal fee-for-service ("FFS") reimbursement system, which does not comply with the federally-mandated FQHC reimbursement requirements of 42 U.S.C. § 1396a(bb).

carve-out the pharmacy benefit from the Medi-Cal managed care package of benefits, on

and services is legally deficient, and CMS erroneously approved it in California State plan amendment 17-002, paragraph 7. SPA 17-002 failed to establish a reimbursement formula that considered FQHCs' actual costs in buying 340B medications and their costs in dispensing those medications to patients, as required by federal law. See 81 Fed. Reg. 5170, 5318 (governing reimbursement for outpatient drugs); 42 U.S.C. § 1396a(bb) (governing FQHC reimbursement under Medicaid).

Third, Medi-Cal Rx and SPA 17-002 violate federal law by depriving Plaintiffs of the federally-granted choice to participate in the 340B program, and subjects them to alternative state-level 340B duplicate discounts/rebates avoidance mechanisms that are preempted by federal law. 42 U.S.C. §§ 256b(a)(5)(A) and 1396r-8(a)(5)(C).

Fourth, Medi-Cal Rx must be enjoined because it interferes with the 340B Program's purpose of enabling FQHCs to use their 340B program savings to provide better health care services to underserved communities. 42 U.S.C. § 256b and H.R. Rep. No. 102-384, pt. 2 at 12 (1992).

A temporary restraining order is needed because the pharmacy benefit carve-out is scheduled to go into effect on January 1, 2022, less than two days away, and the Defendants timed the approval of Medi-Cal Rx in such a manner as to deny the Plaintiffs an opportunity to ask the Court to review the legality of Medi-Cal Rx before the implementation date. The State must be enjoined from taking further action to implement the pharmacy benefit carveout in order to avoid harm to low-income patients who rely on FQHCs for their health care services, before the Court can consider the merits of Plaintiffs' motion.

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1 Plaintiffs seek this temporary restraining order to preserve the status quo and to 2 prevent irreparable harm to Plaintiffs' patients and staff. Plaintiffs are likely to succeed on 3 the merits and the balance of equities tips in Plaintiffs' favor. As Defendants will not 4 suffer injury as a result of the injunction, no bond is required. 5 This application is based on this notice of motion and motion, the memorandum of 6 points and authorities served and filed herewith, and the declarations of Luisa Buada, 7 Ronald E. Castle, Colleen Curtis, Kathryn Doi, C. Dean Germano, Dr. Paramvir Sidhu, and Dr. Kelvin Vu, served and filed concurrently herewith, all of the pleadings, files, and 8 9 records in this proceeding, all other matters of which the Court may take judicial notice, 10 and any argument or evidence that may be presented to or considered by the Court prior 11 to its ruling. 12 13 DATED: December 30, 2021 HANSON BRIDGETT LLP 14 15 By: /s/ Kathryn E. Doi KATHRYN E. DOI 16 ANDREW W. STROUD 17 G. THOMAS RIVERA III Attorneys for Plaintiffs 18 COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER ALLIANCE FOR PATIENT ACCESS, ET AL. 19 20 LAW OFFICES OF REGINA M. BOYLE DATED: December 30, 2021 21 22 By: /s/ Regina M. Boyle 23 REGINA M. BOYLE Attorneys for Plaintiffs 24 COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER ALLIANCE FOR PATIENT ACCESS, ET AL. 25 26 27 28