

CIVIL COVER SHEET

JS-44 (Rev. 3/13 DC)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS The Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation (b) COUNTY OF RESIDENCE OF FIRST LISTED PLAINTIFF <u>Bingham</u> (EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)	DEFENDANTS Kathleen Sebelius, Secretary of the U.S. Dep't of Health & Human Services Yvette Roubideaux, Director of the U.S. Indian Health Service COUNTY OF RESIDENCE OF FIRST LISTED DEFENDANT _____ (IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY) <small>NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED</small>
(c) ATTORNEYS (FIRM NAME, ADDRESS, AND TELEPHONE NUMBER) James E. Glaze Sonosky, Chambers, Sachse, Endreson & Perry, LLP 1425 K Street, N.W., Suite 600 Washington, D.C. 20005	ATTORNEYS (IF KNOWN)

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (PLACE AN x IN ONE BOX ONLY)	III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (PLACE AN x IN ONE BOX FOR PLAINTIFF AND ONE BOX FOR DEFENDANT) FOR DIVERSITY CASES ONLY!																								
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <input type="radio"/> 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff </div> <div> <input type="radio"/> 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party) </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 10px;"> <div> <input checked="" type="radio"/> 2 U.S. Government Defendant </div> <div> <input type="radio"/> 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in item III) </div> </div>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">PTF</th> <th style="text-align: center;">DFT</th> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">PTF</th> <th style="text-align: center;">DFT</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Citizen of this State</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/> 1</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/> 1</td> <td>Incorporated or Principal Place of Business in This State</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/> 4</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/> 4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Citizen of Another State</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/> 2</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/> 2</td> <td>Incorporated and Principal Place of Business in Another State</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/> 5</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/> 5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/> 3</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/> 3</td> <td>Foreign Nation</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/> 6</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/> 6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		PTF	DFT		PTF	DFT	Citizen of this State	<input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 1	Incorporated or Principal Place of Business in This State	<input type="radio"/> 4	<input type="radio"/> 4	Citizen of Another State	<input type="radio"/> 2	<input type="radio"/> 2	Incorporated and Principal Place of Business in Another State	<input type="radio"/> 5	<input type="radio"/> 5	Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country	<input type="radio"/> 3	<input type="radio"/> 3	Foreign Nation	<input type="radio"/> 6	<input type="radio"/> 6
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IV. CASE ASSIGNMENT AND NATURE OF SUIT

(Place an X in one category, A-N, that best represents your Cause of Action and one in a corresponding Nature of Suit)

<input type="radio"/> A. Antitrust <input type="checkbox"/> 410 Antitrust	<input type="radio"/> B. Personal Injury/Malpractice <input type="checkbox"/> 310 Airplane <input type="checkbox"/> 315 Airplane Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 320 Assault, Libel & Slander <input type="checkbox"/> 330 Federal Employers Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 340 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 345 Marine Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 350 Motor Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 360 Other Personal Injury <input type="checkbox"/> 362 Medical Malpractice <input type="checkbox"/> 365 Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 367 Health Care/Pharmaceutical Personal Injury Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 368 Asbestos Product Liability	<input type="radio"/> C. Administrative Agency Review <input type="checkbox"/> 151 Medicare Act <u>Social Security</u> <input type="checkbox"/> 861 HIA (1395ff) <input type="checkbox"/> 862 Black Lung (923) <input type="checkbox"/> 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) <input type="checkbox"/> 864 SSID Title XVI <input type="checkbox"/> 865 RSI (405(g)) <u>Other Statutes</u> <input type="checkbox"/> 891 Agricultural Acts <input type="checkbox"/> 893 Environmental Matters <input type="checkbox"/> 890 Other Statutory Actions (If Administrative Agency is Involved)	<input type="radio"/> D. Temporary Restraining Order/Preliminary Injunction Any nature of suit from any category may be selected for this category of case assignment. *(If Antitrust, then A governs)*
<input type="radio"/> E. General Civil (Other) OR <input type="radio"/> F. Pro Se General Civil			
<u>Real Property</u> <input type="checkbox"/> 210 Land Condemnation <input type="checkbox"/> 220 Foreclosure <input type="checkbox"/> 230 Rent, Lease & Ejectment <input type="checkbox"/> 240 Torts to Land <input type="checkbox"/> 245 Tort Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 290 All Other Real Property <u>Personal Property</u> <input type="checkbox"/> 370 Other Fraud <input type="checkbox"/> 371 Truth in Lending <input type="checkbox"/> 380 Other Personal Property Damage <input type="checkbox"/> 385 Property Damage Product Liability	<u>Bankruptcy</u> <input type="checkbox"/> 422 Appeal 27 USC 158 <input type="checkbox"/> 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157 <u>Prisoner Petitions</u> <input type="checkbox"/> 535 Death Penalty <input type="checkbox"/> 540 Mandamus & Other <input type="checkbox"/> 550 Civil Rights <input type="checkbox"/> 555 Prison Conditions <input type="checkbox"/> 560 Civil Detainee – Conditions of Confinement <u>Property Rights</u> <input type="checkbox"/> 820 Copyrights <input type="checkbox"/> 830 Patent <input type="checkbox"/> 840 Trademark <u>Federal Tax Suits</u> <input type="checkbox"/> 870 Taxes (US plaintiff or defendant) <input type="checkbox"/> 871 IRS-Third Party 26 USC 7609	<u>Forfeiture/Penalty</u> <input type="checkbox"/> 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881 <input type="checkbox"/> 690 Other <u>Other Statutes</u> <input type="checkbox"/> 375 False Claims Act <input type="checkbox"/> 400 State Reapportionment <input type="checkbox"/> 430 Banks & Banking <input type="checkbox"/> 450 Commerce/ICC Rates/etc. <input type="checkbox"/> 460 Deportation <input type="checkbox"/> 462 Naturalization Application <input type="checkbox"/> 465 Other Immigration Actions <input type="checkbox"/> 470 Racketeer Influenced & Corrupt Organization	<input type="checkbox"/> 480 Consumer Credit <input type="checkbox"/> 490 Cable/Satellite TV <input type="checkbox"/> 850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange <input type="checkbox"/> 896 Arbitration <input type="checkbox"/> 899 Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision <input type="checkbox"/> 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes <input type="checkbox"/> 890 Other Statutory Actions (if not administrative agency review or Privacy Act)

<input type="radio"/> G. Habeas Corpus/ 2255 <input type="checkbox"/> 530 Habeas Corpus – General <input type="checkbox"/> 510 Motion/Vacate Sentence <input type="checkbox"/> 463 Habeas Corpus – Alien Detainee	<input type="radio"/> H. Employment Discrimination <input type="checkbox"/> 442 Civil Rights – Employment (criteria: race, gender/sex, national origin, discrimination, disability, age, religion, retaliation) *(If pro se, select this deck)*	<input type="radio"/> I. FOIA/Privacy Act <input type="checkbox"/> 895 Freedom of Information Act <input type="checkbox"/> 890 Other Statutory Actions (if Privacy Act) *(If pro se, select this deck)*	<input type="radio"/> J. Student Loan <input type="checkbox"/> 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loan (excluding veterans)
<input type="radio"/> K. Labor/ERISA (non-employment) <input type="checkbox"/> 710 Fair Labor Standards Act <input type="checkbox"/> 720 Labor/Mgmt. Relations <input type="checkbox"/> 740 Labor Railway Act <input type="checkbox"/> 751 Family and Medical Leave Act <input type="checkbox"/> 790 Other Labor Litigation <input type="checkbox"/> 791 Empl. Ret. Inc. Security Act	<input type="radio"/> L. Other Civil Rights (non-employment) <input type="checkbox"/> 441 Voting (if not Voting Rights Act) <input type="checkbox"/> 443 Housing/Accommodations <input type="checkbox"/> 440 Other Civil Rights <input type="checkbox"/> 445 Americans w/Disabilities – Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 446 Americans w/Disabilities – Other <input type="checkbox"/> 448 Education	<input checked="" type="radio"/> M. Contract <input type="checkbox"/> 110 Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> 120 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 130 Miller Act <input type="checkbox"/> 140 Negotiable Instrument <input type="checkbox"/> 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment <input type="checkbox"/> 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits <input type="checkbox"/> 160 Stockholder's Suits <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 190 Other Contracts <input type="checkbox"/> 195 Contract Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 196 Franchise	<input type="radio"/> N. Three-Judge Court <input type="checkbox"/> 441 Civil Rights – Voting (if Voting Rights Act)

V. ORIGIN
☒ 1 Original Proceeding
 ☐ 2 Remand from State Court
 ☐ 3 Remanded from Appellate Court
 ☐ 4 Reinstated or Reopened
 ☐ 5 Transferred from another district (specify)
 ☐ 6 Multi-district Litigation
 ☐ 7 Appeal to District Judge from Mag. Judge

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION (CITE THE U.S. CIVIL STATUTE UNDER WHICH YOU ARE FILING AND WRITE A BRIEF STATEMENT OF CAUSE.)
 41 U.S.C. § 7101 et seq. Breach of contract and statute - underpayment of contract support costs to Indian Tribe

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT	CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER F.R.C.P. 23 <input type="checkbox"/>	DEMAND \$ 1,282,019 JURY DEMAND:	Check YES only if demanded in complaint YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY	(See instruction)	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	If yes, please complete related case form
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DATE: 10/18/13	SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD s/ James E. Glaze
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INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET JS-44
 Authority for Civil Cover Sheet

The JS-44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and services of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. Listed below are tips for completing the civil cover sheet. These tips coincide with the Roman Numerals on the cover sheet.

- I.** COUNTY OF RESIDENCE OF FIRST LISTED PLAINTIFF/DEFENDANT (b) County of residence: Use 11001 to indicate plaintiff if resident of Washington, DC, 88888 if plaintiff is resident of United States but not Washington, DC, and 99999 if plaintiff is outside the United States.
- III.** CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES: This section is completed only if diversity of citizenship was selected as the Basis of Jurisdiction under Section II.
- IV.** CASE ASSIGNMENT AND NATURE OF SUIT: The assignment of a judge to your case will depend on the category you select that best represents the primary cause of action found in your complaint. You may select only one category. You must also select one corresponding nature of suit found under the category of the case.
- VI.** CAUSE OF ACTION: Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing and write a brief statement of the primary cause.
- VIII.** RELATED CASE(S), IF ANY: If you indicated that there is a related case, you must complete a related case form, which may be obtained from the Clerk's Office.

Because of the need for accurate and complete information, you should ensure the accuracy of the information provided prior to signing the form.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

THE SHOSHONE-BANNOCK TRIBES)
OF THE FORT HALL RESERVATION)
P.O. Box 306)
Fort Hall, ID 83203,)

Plaintiff,)

v.)

KATHLEEN SEBELIUS,)
Secretary of the U.S. Dep't of Health)
and Human Services)
200 Independence Avenue, S.W.)
Washington, D.C. 20201,)

and)

YVETTE ROUBIDEAUX,)
Director of the U.S. Indian Health Service)
801 Thompson Avenue, TMP 450)
Rockville, MD 20852,)

Defendants.)
_____)

Case No.: _____

COMPLAINT

The Shoshone-Bannock Tribes (“the Tribes”) of the Fort Hall Reservation complain and allege as follows:

I. INTRODUCTION

1. This action is a follow-on case to Cherokee Nation v. Leavitt, 543 U.S. 631 (2005), Salazar v. Ramah Navajo Chapter, 567 U.S. ___, 132 S. Ct. 2181 (2012), and Arctic Slope Native Ass’n, v. Sebelius, 133 S. Ct. 22 (2012), on remand Arctic Slope Native Ass’n, v. Sebelius, 501 Fed. Appx. 957 (Fed. Cir. 2012) (Arctic Slope II). It involves the failure of the

federal government, acting through the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS or Secretary) and the Director of the Indian Health Service (IHS or Director), to pay in full various “contract support costs” (CSCs) to which the Tribes were entitled by operation of law and by contracts entered into pursuant to the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (ISDA), 25 U.S.C. §§ 450 et seq.

2. In each instance alleged below, the Secretary failed to pay the Tribes’ full contract support cost requirements based upon the Secretary’s assertion that appropriated funds were not legally available to make such payments in full. In Ramah Navajo and Arctic Slope II, the Supreme Court and the Federal Circuit rejected assertions by the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of HHS, respectively, in connection with identical underpayments made to other contracting Tribes. 132 S. Ct. at 2186; 501 Fed. Appx. at 959. Both courts held the Secretaries’ failure to pay was a breach of contract. See 132 S. Ct. at 2090-91; 501 Fed. Appx. at 959.

3. The claims covered by this Complaint assert that in Fiscal Year (FY) 2007, FY 2008, FY 2009, FY 2010, and FY 2011, the Secretary breached her contracts by failing to pay in full the contract support costs which the Secretary acknowledged were due and owing to the Tribes under the Tribes’ contracts. The Tribes seek as damages the unpaid funds which the Secretary should have paid, and would have paid at the time had there been no breach, and the associated lost third-party collections which the Tribes would have collected had each year’s unpaid contract support costs been fully paid. These are the sums necessary to put the Tribes back in the position they would have been in had the Secretary not breached her obligations under the ISDA and the Tribes’ contracts.

4. The Tribes also claim that the Secretary breached each of the Tribes' contracts by improperly failing to make adjustments to the indirect cost rates employed by the Secretary to calculate the Tribes' indirect contract support cost requirement as part of the contract price, and that such adjustments were necessary in order to lawfully calculate the full indirect costs associated with carrying out the Secretary's contracted programs. The Tribes seek damages for the Secretary's unlawful action in this respect as well.

II. JURISDICTION

5. This Court has jurisdiction over this appeal pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1362; 25 U.S.C. §§ 450m-1(a), (d) of the ISDA; and 41 U.S.C. § 7103–7107 of the Contract Disputes Act (CDA).

III. PARTIES

6. The Shoshone-Bannock Tribes are a federally-recognized Indian Tribe with their tribal headquarters located on the Fort Hall Reservation in Idaho. The Tribes are a "Tribe" as that term is defined by the Indian Self-Determination Act at 25 U.S.C. § 450b(e).

7. Kathleen Sebelius is the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Secretary Sebelius exercises delegated responsibilities from Congress pursuant to the ISDA and other applicable law. Dr. Yvette Roubideaux is the Acting Director of the Indian Health Service. Director Roubideaux exercises authority delegated to her by the Secretary to carry out the Secretary's responsibilities under the ISDA and other applicable law. As used throughout this Complaint (and unless context commands otherwise), the terms "Secretary," "HHS," "Director" and "IHS" are used interchangeably.

IV. FACTS AND GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

A. The Contract Documents.

8. The Tribes operate multiple federal IHS health care programs, functions, services, and activities for the benefit of Tribal members and other IHS beneficiaries within the Fort Hall Reservation pursuant to contracts between the IHS and the Tribes. From October 1, 1995 to September 30, 2010, the Tribes operated federal IHS programs pursuant to Contract No. 248-96-0007 with the IHS, as authorized under Title I of the ISDA (25 U.S.C. §§450-450n). From October 1, 2010, the Tribes have operated federal IHS programs pursuant to Contract No. 248-11-0004 with the IHS, also as authorized under Title I of the ISDA. The tribally-operated federal IHS programs include health administration; alcohol and substance abuse programs; community health representatives and services; maternal child health care; mental health and social services; public health nursing; and associated IHS programs, functions, services and activities.

9. These Contracts are the basic contract documents at issue in this case. The Contracts' terms are required by the express mandates of the ISDA. The Title I Contracts state that "[e]ach provision of the [ISDA] and each provision of this contract shall be liberally construed for the benefit of the Contractor. . . .". E.g. 2011 Contract, § (a)(2).

10. The Contracts are "Self-Determination Contract[s]," intended to "transfer the funding and the following related functions, services, activities, and programs (or portions thereof), that are otherwise contractible under section 102(a) of such Act, including all related administrative functions, from the Federal Government to the Contractor." E.g. 2011 Contract, § (a)(2). Consistent with this purpose, the Contracts expressly incorporate the provisions of the ISDA. E.g., 2011 Contract, § (a)(1).

11. The contract documents also include the Tribes' Funding Agreements (FAs). FAs for Title I funds are to be issued annually. See generally 25 U.S.C. 450l(c). Thus, in FY 2007 the Tribes operated their Title I programs pursuant to the FY 2007 FA; in FY 2008 it operated its Title I programs pursuant to the FY 2008 FA; in FY 2009, it operated these programs pursuant to the FY 2009 FA; in FY 2010, it operated these programs pursuant to the FY 2010 FA; and in FY 2011 the Tribes operated its Title I programs pursuant to the FY 2011 FA. Further, the FAs are often amended throughout the year to take account of new funds available to the Tribes. The Tribes' FAs were incorporated in their entirety into the Contracts. See, e.g., 2011 Contract, § (f)(2)(B).

12. The contract documents that are controlling for the FY 2007 through FY 2011 claims asserted here are the Title I Contracts; the FAs in effect for each fiscal year; modifications to those documents; and the statutory and administrative provisions incorporated by law into these contract documents, including the Title I ISDA provisions (see 25 U.S.C. § 450(l)(a)(1)).

B. The Contract Price.

13. The Tribes' contractual obligation is to administer certain health care programs and provide certain health care services and functions previously provided by IHS. The IHS' contractual obligation, in return, was to make certain specified payments to the Tribes; in other words, to pay the full contract price.

14. During the fiscal years at issue here, the Tribes' contracts were authorized by Title I, 25 U.S.C. §§ 450f-450n. At all relevant times, 25 U.S.C. §§ 450j-1(a)(2), (3), and (5) and related funding provisions of Title I of the ISDA controlled the Secretary's funding

obligations under the contracts. These are the same provisions that the Supreme Court construed in Cherokee Nation and Ramah, and that the Federal Circuit construed in Arctic Slope II.

15. The first referenced section, section 450j-1(a)(1), provides for the direct program funding, also called the “Secretarial amount,” representing “the amount the Secretary would have expended had the government itself [continued to] run the program.” Arctic Slope Native Ass’n, v. Sebelius, 629 F.3d 1296, 1298–99 (Fed. Cir. 2010), vacated on other grounds 133 S. Ct. 22 (2012). The FAs determined a contract price for the Secretarial amount prior to commencement of the contract. The Secretarial amount was subject to being increased or decreased during the contract year to the extent the appropriation supporting the contracted program increased or decreased. This would be done by a mid-year contract modification. All of the Tribes’ contracts had mid-year amendments and modifications of this kind throughout the life of the contracts.

16. In addition to paying the “Secretarial amount,” the ISDA and FAs also requires that the IHS pay contract support costs. Section 450j-1(a)(2) provides that “[t]here shall be added to the amount required by paragraph (1) [*i.e.* to the Secretarial amount required by § 450j-1(a)(1)] contract support costs which shall consist of an amount for the reasonable costs for activities which must be carried on by a tribal organization as a contractor to ensure compliance with the terms of the contract and prudent management” 25 U.S.C. § 450j-1(a)(2).

17. These contract support costs include “administrative expenses.” Cherokee v. Leavitt, 543 U.S. at 634. Contract support costs fall into two main categories: indirect contract support costs, “such as special auditing or other financial management costs,” *id.* at 635 (citing § 450j-1(a)(3)(A)(ii)), and direct contract support costs, “such as workers’ compensation insurance” for certain annually recurring costs attributable directly to the personnel and facilities

employed or used to carry out the federal IHS programs being contracted under the ISDA, id. (citing § 450j-1(a)(3)(A)(i)). Contract support costs also include non-recurring one-time “preaward” and “startup costs,” id. (citing § 450j-1(a)(5)).

C. The Calculation of Contract Support Costs.

18. During the fiscal years at issue here, IHS calculated and paid contract support costs pursuant to, first, an IHS Circular and, later, the IHS Manual (collectively IHS Manual or IHM). The IHS Manual explains how CSC requirements are to be determined. IHS calculated the contract support cost requirement associated with the Tribes’ FY 2007 through FY 2011 contracts pursuant to the IHS Manual.

19. Pursuant to the IHS Manual, IHS “determine[s]” a contractor’s “contract support cost requirement” prior to contract award. See IHM § 6-3.1E(5). IHS does this by calculating the contractor’s indirect contract support costs and direct contract support costs; by reviewing those costs against the Secretarial amount to eliminate any duplicative costs; and by then setting the net amount as the contractor’s “contract support cost requirement.” This is how IHS calculated the Tribes’ contract support cost requirement in each of the years at issue here. This, then, is the amount for contract support costs which IHS is obligated to pay under the contract, and is the amount IHS would have paid each year had the agency believed it had sufficient appropriations each year to make such payment.

i. Indirect contract support costs.

20. Indirect contract support costs are the bulk of the contract support costs. The IHS Manual instructs how indirect contract support cost requirements will be determined in any given year. See IHM § 6-3.2E. The Tribes’ indirect contract support cost requirements were

determined pursuant to the IHS Manual in connection with the Tribes' FY 2007 through FY 2011 contracts.

21. Generally, indirect contract support costs are determined by a reference to a tribal contractor's "indirect cost rate." 25 U.S.C. § 450b(g). As the Secretary correctly told the Court in Cherokee,

[m]ost contract support costs are indirect costs "generally calculated by applying an 'indirect cost rate' to the amount of funds otherwise payable to the Tribe." Brief for Federal Parties 7; see 25 U.S.C. §§ 450b(f)–(g).

543 U.S. at 635. This is how IHS calculated the Tribes' indirect contract support costs here.

22. The Manual instructs IHS to determine the contractor's contract support cost requirement "by applying the negotiated [indirect cost] rate(s) to the appropriate direct cost base" IHM § 6-3.2E(1). In so doing, IHS uses the contractor's most recent indirect cost rate so long as it is not "more than three-years old." Id. IHS multiplies the contractor's most recent indirect cost rate against the direct cost base paid under the contract (i.e., the Secretarial amount less appropriate exclusions) to calculate the amount due for indirect contract support costs. The direct cost base also includes all direct contract support costs. See IHM § 6-3.4E(1) ("The DCSC, along with other Section 106(a)(1) funds, will be considered part of the recurring base of the award."); IHM § 6-3.3A(3) ("[CSC] funding is based on the total amount associated with the [programs, functions, services, and activities] awarded from the date of assumption through the end of the FA performance period, not to exceed 12 months."). If, as was the case here, the contractor has contracted to operate Area or Headquarters "tribal shares," an adjustment is made to reflect that 20% of such tribal shares are not to be included in the direct cost base and are

instead to be considered a credit against the indirect contract support cost requirement. IHM § 6-3.2F(2). This is how IHS calculated the Tribes' indirect contract support costs here.

23. In broad terms, the rate used to calculate indirect contract support costs is determined by comparing the contractor's overall administrative or overhead costs for all of a contractor's functions (the indirect cost pool) as a percentage of the total money spent by the contractor for all of the programs it operates (the direct cost base).

24. Tribal contractors primarily use two different types of indirect cost rates: either a "provisional-final" rate or a "fixed with carry forward" rate. For each year at issue here, the Tribes had two "fixed with carry forward" rates for different aspects of its contracted operations. A "fixed with carry forward rate" is "fixed" in advance for a given year and remains "fixed" for that contract year—in other words, it is a predetermined rate which does not change and which generates a fixed contract price for the year. Each rate was calculated by the Tribes' "cognizant agency," see Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Cir. A-87, § B.6, which for the Tribes was the Interior Department, acting through the National Business Center (NBC). For the contract years at issue here, NBC set the Tribes' fixed indirect cost rates as follows:

Year	The Tribes' fixed rate for school and gaming programs.	The Tribes' fixed rate for all other programs.
2007	16.04%	26.65%
2008	11.88%	27.04%
2009	13.98%	26.97%
2010	13.27%	27.57%
2011	11.18%	25.91%

If a subsequent audit of a contract year showed that the rate for that year should have been higher (or lower), i.e., that it did not accurately compensate the Tribes for their actual indirect costs

incurred for the year, a compensating adjustment would be made to a future year's rate, but the original fixed rate itself remained unchanged for the contract year to which it applied.¹

25. The product of applying the agency's indirect cost rate to the direct cost base is the contractor's indirect contract support cost funding requirement. This is the process IHS used to calculate the Tribes' indirect contract support cost funding requirement in FY 2007 through FY 2011.

ii. Direct contract support costs.

26. The IHS Manual also instructs how direct contract support cost requirements will be determined in any given year. The Tribes' direct contract support cost requirements were determined pursuant to the IHS Manual in connection with the Tribes' FY 2007 through FY 2011 contracts.

27. The IHS Manual instructs that direct contract support costs are negotiated according to detailed guidelines set forth in the Manual and an Appendix. IHM § 6-3.2D; IHM Exhibit 6-3-H. Once negotiated, direct contract support costs are paid on a "recurring basis" (IHM §§ 6-3.2D, 6-3.2D(2)), meaning they "do not require annual rejustification to the Secretary" IHM § 6-3.1E(12). See also IHM § 6-3.3B(2) ("As stated in paragraph 6-3.2D, DCSC

¹ OMB Cir. A-87, Attachment E, § B.6 ("'Fixed rate' means an indirect cost rate which has the same characteristics as a predetermined rate, except that the difference between the estimated costs and the actual, allowable costs of the period covered by the rate is carried forward as an adjustment to the rate computation of a subsequent period."); see also Dep't of Justice, Office of Justice Programs 2011 Financial Guide, Glossary of Terms, available at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/financialguide/Appendices/glossary.htm> ("Fixed Rate with Carry Forward Provision is similar to a predetermined rate in that a permanent rate is established for a specific future period (usually one fiscal year) based on an estimate of the costs for that period. However, fixed rates also require an adjustment to actual costs once actual costs have been determined. The difference between the estimated costs used to establish the fixed rate and the actual costs of the fiscal year covered by the rate is 'carry forward' [sic] as an adjustment to the next rate negotiation.").

funding is provided on a recurring basis.”); IHM § 6-3.4E(1) (“The amount of the DCSC is provided to the awardee on a recurring basis and will not be reduced, but the amount may be renegotiated annually at the option of the awardee.”). Once negotiated, direct contract support costs are increased “by the amount needed to increase prior year DCSC funding by the national OMB non-medical inflation rate” IHM § 6-3.3B(2).

28. The IHS Manual provides a final step in connection with the determination of a Tribe’s contract support cost requirement, concerning duplicative costs. In this last step, all costs are reviewed for duplication to verify that the determined contract support costs do not duplicate recurring contract funds being paid to a contracting Tribe as part of the Secretarial amount. IHM § 6-3.2B. At the conclusion of this process, “[t]his adjusted CSC requirement is the Section 106(a)(2) amount that the awardee is eligible to receive, subject to available appropriations.” *Id.* (emphasis added). This “adjusted CSC requirement” is the contract price for the contract support costs to be paid by IHS to a contracting Tribe.

D. Other Terms of the Contracts.

29. The Tribes’ contracts, together with the ISDA provisions incorporated into the contracts by operation of law and the express terms of the Tribes’ contracts, required that the Tribes be paid no less than the full amount of the Tribes’ contract support cost requirement as determined under 25 U.S.C. §450j-1 and the IHS Manual.

i. The timing of payments and earned interest.

30. The contract price is to be determined at the beginning of the contract year. The ISDA provides that “[u]pon the approval of a self-determination contract, the Secretary shall add to the contract the full amount of funds to which the contractor is entitled under subsection (a) of

this section” 25 U.S.C. § 450j-1(g) (citing § 450j-1(a) (emphasis added)). Subsection (a), in turn, provides that the “contract price” consists of the two amounts—the Secretarial amount and the contract support costs—that “shall be added” to the contract. Necessarily, both of these amounts would be determined and fixed “[u]pon the approval of a self-determination contract.” In the event of additional payments, the FAs provided that “[u]pon enactment of relevant Appropriations Acts or other laws affecting availability of funds, . . . the amount [of contract funding] will be adjusted as necessary and the Tribes will be notified. . . .” E.g. 2011 FA, § 7.

31. Although the contract price is to be set at the commencement of the contract year, the statute permits the parties to choose whether the contract payments are to be made on an annual, semi-annual or quarterly basis. The Tribes and IHS here agreed in the FAs for the payment to be made in a single lump sum annual payment at the beginning of the contract year. See, e.g., 2011 FA, § 6 (“The IHS will pay 100% of funds . . . on or before fifteen (15) days following the start of the Fiscal Year (FY), or if full appropriations are not enacted, fifteen (15) days after the date on which the [OMB] apportions the appropriations[.]”). Thus, under the express terms of the contracts, full payment to the Tribes was due within fifteen days after the date funds were appropriated.

32. The statute provides that funds paid to the Tribes could earn interest, and that any such interest income becomes the property of the Tribes and may be used by the Tribes for the provision of additional services and would not diminish the amount due to the Tribes. See 25 U.S.C. §450j-1(m) (addressing right to retain and spend program income); see also 25 U.S.C. § 450j(b) (“Tribal organizations shall not be held accountable for interest earned on [funds paid under a contract pursuant to section 102], pending their disbursement by such organization.”).

ii. The right to collect third-party program income.

33. When IHS operates a health facility, it is generally authorized to bill and collect payments from Medicare, Medicaid and private insurers for services provided to covered patients. Such collections generate funds supplemental to funds appropriated to IHS. Congress has extended this right to ISDA tribal contractors providing them with similar authority to bill third parties. See 25 U.S.C. §§ 1621e, 1645; 42 U.S.C. §§ 1395qq, 1396j. This is because an IHS health program is a “payer of last resort.” 25 U.S.C. § 1623(b) (“Health programs operated by the Indian Health Service, Indian tribes, tribal organizations, and Urban Indian organizations . . . shall be the payer of last resort for services provided by such Service, tribes, or organizations to individuals eligible for services through such programs, notwithstanding any Federal, State, or local law to the contrary.”).

34. Similarly, Title I provides that contractors may use any program income earned for the provision of additional services and this income would not diminish the amount due to the Tribes. See 25 U.S.C. § 450j-1(m) (“The program income earned by a tribal organization in the course of carrying out a self-determination contract – (1) shall be used by the tribal organization to further the general purposes of the contract; and (2) shall not be a basis for reducing the amount of funds otherwise obligated to the contract.”). Thus, the Tribes were entitled to collect supplemental revenues that would be generated by billings to and payments by federal, state and private insurers.

35. Pursuant to the authorities noted above, the Tribes billed and collected revenues from Medicare, Medicaid and private insurers for services rendered to covered beneficiaries of those programs. The Tribes’ annual audits for all of the subject years were regularly provided to

IHS and they set forth the Tribes' collections from Medicare, Medicaid and private insurance plans.

iii. The right to spend, reallocate or rebudget funds.

36. The Tribes' contracts provided that "[t]he determination of the priority and amount of contract funds to be utilized for each program, function, service, or activity shall be the responsibility of [the Tribes] except as otherwise limited by law or negotiated within this agreement." E.g., Contract, § (a)(2)(A). Similarly, the ISDA provides that "a tribal organization that carries out a self-determination contract may, with respect to allocations within the approved budget of the contract, rebudget to meet contract requirements, if such rebudgeting would not have an adverse effect on the performance of the contract." 25 U.S.C. § 450j-1(o).

37. Funds paid under the contracts were not required to be spent in the year for which they were paid. See e.g., 2011 Contract, § (b)(9) ("Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any funds provided under this Contract . . . shall remain available until expended; and . . . with respect to such funds, no further . . . approval by the Secretary, or . . . justifying documentation from [the Tribes], shall be required prior to the expenditure of such funds."). The ISDA contains similar provisions, see Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1999, Pub. L. No. 105-277, Div. A, § 101(e) [Title I], 112 Stat. 2681-246 (1998) ("hereafter funds made available to tribes and tribal organizations through contracts, compact agreements, or grants, as authorized by the [ISDA] . . . shall remain available until expended by the contractor or grantee"); 25 U.S.C. § 13a (authorizing expenditure of contracted funds in "succeeding fiscal year").

iv. Interpretation.

38. In interpreting the IHS's obligations, the Supreme Court has said that "[c]ontracts made under ISDA specify that '[e]ach provision of the [ISDA] and each provision of this Contract shall be liberally construed for the benefit of the Contractor'" 25 U.S.C. § 450l(c), (model agreement §1(a)(2)). Ramah, 132 S. Ct. at 2191; see also 2011 Contract § (a)(2). The Supreme Court has interpreted this language to mean that the Government "must demonstrate that its reading [of the ISDA] is clearly required by the statutory language." Ramah, 132 S. Ct. at 1291.

E. The Claims Presented.

39. The Tribes' FY 2007 through FY 2011 claims are based on the contract documents—the Contracts, Funding Agreements, Indirect Cost Rate Agreements and others—that are part of the Record.

40. The Tribes' contracts required that the Tribes be paid no less than the full amount of the Tribes' contract support cost requirement as determined under 25 U.S.C. § 450j-1 and the IHS Manual, subject only to the availability of appropriations. Under Cherokee, Ramah, and Arctic Slope II, appropriations during each of FY 2007 through FY 2011 were legally available to pay the Tribes' contract support cost requirement in full.

41. During each of fiscal years 2007 through 2011, the Secretary failed to pay the full amount of the Tribes' contract support cost requirement. The Secretary's failure was contrary to the Tribes' statutory and contractual rights as set forth by the Supreme Court in Cherokee and Ramah, and as further specified in the Tribes' contracts with IHS and in the ISDA. See 25 U.S.C. §§ 450j-1(a)(2), 450j-1(a)(3), 450j-1(a)(5), 450j-1(b), 450j-1(d)(2), 450j-1(g).

42. On September 25, 2012, the Tribes presented a claim letter to the IHS for breach of contract claims for FY 2007 through 2011. The letter claimed damages from the Secretary's breach of the duty to pay the Tribes the full amount of the contract support cost requirement calculated pursuant to IHS's policies, including amounts for the indirect contract support cost shortfall, the direct contract support cost shortfall, indirect contract support cost shortfall on the unpaid direct contract support cost amount, and the lost third-party revenue damages. Second, the letter claimed damages from the Secretary's breach of the duty to properly calculate the indirect administrative CSCs that the Tribes were entitled to be paid under the ISDA, as explained in Ramah Navajo Chapter v. Lujan, 112 F.3d 1455 (10th Cir. 1997). The Tribes sought "without limitation, all other damages arising out of IHS's failure to pay full contract support costs as required by the ISDEAA and [the Tribes'] contracts."

43. The IHS failed to render a decision on these claims. In the face of this failure, the Tribes have deemed the contracting officer's inaction to be a denial of all claims (41 U.S.C. § 7103(f)(5)). The Tribes timely appeal to this Court from this denial.

F. IHS Shortfall Reports.

44. The Secretary has conceded that the Tribes did not receive full payment of the contract support costs due to the Tribes in each covered year, because the Secretary contemporaneously documented the underpayment each year. The ISDA requires IHS to report to Congress each year on the agency's calculation of the contract support costs that are due, and what it actually paid against what was due. 25 U.S.C. § 450j-1(c); see also IHM § 6-3.5B (requirement to prepare annual reports). Because IHS has chronically underpaid the amounts due to tribal contractors, Congress mandated that the annual report also include "an accounting

of any deficiency in funds needed to provide required contract support costs to all contractors for the fiscal year for which the report is being submitted” 25 U.S.C. § 450j-1(c)(2). These reports accordingly have become known as the “IHS Contract Support Cost Shortfall Reports.”

45. These Reports show the math IHS employed to calculate the Tribes’ indirect contract support cost requirement, including the “Direct Cost Base” (or “program base”); the Tribes’ “IDC [indirect cost] Rate;” and the resulting “IDC [indirect cost] Need.” E.g. Fiscal Year 2009 IHS Contract Support Cost Shortfall Report, Portland Area, cols. N, O, Q. (Each Report was prepared a few months after the close of each fiscal year, so that the “2009 Report” actually details the data for fiscal year 2008, and so forth). The Reports also show the inflation-adjusted amount of direct contract support costs due. Id., col. I (“DCSC [Direct Contract Support Cost] Negotiated Need”).

46. The Reports were prepared after an opportunity for consultation with the Tribes (IHM § 6-3.5B(1)); they were certified by the Portland Area Office as accurate (IHM § 6-3.5B(1)); and they were approved by the IHS Director (IHM § 6-3.5B(3)).

47. The IHS Shortfall Reports understate the actual amount of the shortfall owed to the Tribes. For instance, they do not take account of the fact that IHS owes additional indirect contract support costs on any portion of the direct contract support cost requirement that was not actually paid to the Tribes. The Reports also fail to take account of the third-party revenue damages owed to the Tribes as a direct consequence of the Secretary’s breach of contract. Thus, the amounts set forth in the annual Shortfall Reports are the minimum additional amounts IHS would have paid the Tribes had IHS each year fully paid all of the Tribes’ contract support cost requirements.

48. Nonetheless, the Shortfall Reports constitute binding party admissions by the Secretary of the minimum additional contract support cost amounts owed by the Secretary to the Tribes. The IHS is estopped from denying the accuracy, admissibility and completeness of these congressionally-mandated Shortfall Reports.

**V. FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION
(Breach of Contract Shortfall Claim)**

49. The Tribes incorporate all previous allegations of fact and law into this Cause of Action.

50. The Tribes' contracts required the Secretary to fully fund the Tribes' contract support cost needs. In doing so, the contracts incorporated the statutory provisions of the ISDA requiring full payment of contract support costs. In the Cherokee, Ramah and Arctic Slope decisions, the Supreme Court and the Federal Circuit affirmed the Government's duty to fully pay these contracts in the years at issue here.

51. Despite the Government's duty to pay the Tribes the full contract price of its FY 2007 through FY 2011 contracts, the Secretary failed to do so. This failure was recorded in the Shortfall Reports, compiled by the agency and signed by the Secretary, certifying the amount of underpayment every year. In failing to pay the Tribes the full contract price of its contracts, the Government breached its contracts with the Tribes.

52. General contract principles control the calculation of damages in government contract litigation. This is so because "[w]hen the United States enters into contract relations, its rights and duties therein are governed generally by the law applicable to contracts between private individuals." Winstar v. United States, 518 U.S. 839, 895 (1996) (quoting Lynch v. United States, 292 U.S. 571, 579 (1934)). See also Mobil Oil Exploration & Producing Se., Inc.

v. United States, 530 U.S. 604, 607–08 (2000) (quoting Winstar and relying on the RESTATEMENT (SECOND) OF CONTRACTS (1981) (“RESTATEMENT”)); Franconia Assocs. v. United States, 536 U.S. 129, 141 (2002) (quoting Mobil Oil and applying principles of general contract law).

53. General contract law on the issue of damages is clear: a contractor is entitled to damages which will protect “his ‘expectation interest,’ which is his interest in having the benefit of his bargain *by being put in as good a position as he would have been in had the contract been performed . . .*” RESTATEMENT § 344(a) (emphasis added).

54. In order to fulfill the Tribes’ “expectation interest” arising from the Secretary’s breach of contract for failing to pay the contract amount owed, the Tribes are entitled to three categories of damages, as set forth below.

A. Damages for Underpayment of Direct and Indirect Contract Support Costs.

55. During each of years FY 2007 through FY 2011, the Secretary failed to meet her statutory and contractual obligations to the Tribes by failing to pay the Tribes’ full contract support cost requirement, as recorded in the Shortfall Reports. The Secretary’s annual failure to pay the Tribes the full contract support cost requirement constitutes for each year a separate breach of statutory and contractual rights.

56. The Tribes’ contracts with the Secretary were fixed-price contracts. Each year the Secretarial amount was negotiated and fixed, the direct contract support cost amount was negotiated and fixed, and the indirect cost amount was based on a “final” rate. None of these amounts was made payable on a “reimbursement” basis, none was dependent upon receipt of invoices or vouchers, and none was refundable to the Secretary. All the indirect and direct

contact support cost sums identified in the Tribes' FAs and by the Secretary in her CSC Shortfall Reports in connection with the Tribes' contracts would have been paid in full to the Tribes but for the Secretary's conclusion that appropriations were unavailable to make those payments. Thus, the Government is liable to the Tribes for the unpaid amount of the Tribes' full direct and indirect contract support cost requirements, together with accrued interest and attorneys' fees and costs, as specifically prayed below.

B. Damages for Failure to Pay Indirect Contract Support Costs on Direct Costs Owed.

57. Contract support costs are made up of direct costs and indirect costs. Direct contract support costs, comprising expenses directly attributable to a certain program or activity, are, by definition, not added to the indirect cost pool. Instead, these costs are part of the direct cost base. IHM § 6-3.4E(1) ("The DCSC, along with other Section 106(a)(1) funds, will be considered part of the recurring base of the award."). As part of the direct cost base, these direct costs are eligible for indirect contract support costs. In administering these direct costs, the Tribes incur costs which, under the IHS Manual, are to be included in its indirect contract support costs. See id.

58. The failure of the IHS to fully fund the Tribes' direct contract support costs resulted in a corresponding shortfall in the Tribes' indirect contract support cost payments, over and above the shortfall in indirect contract support costs recorded in the Shortfall Reports. To make the Tribes whole, IHS is required to pay not only the underfunded amount of direct contract support costs but also an amount equal to this underfunded amount multiplied by the Tribes' indirect cost rate.

C. The Damages for Lost Third-Party Revenues.

59. Expectancy damages for breach of the Secretary's contracts with the Tribes are measured by the amounts required to place the Tribes in the position they would have been in had there not been a breach. Thus, "an award of damages will often include an amount representing the profits that were lost as a result of the defendant's breach of contract, because *only by awarding lost profits will the plaintiff be made fully whole.*" WILLISTON ON CONTRACTS § 64:2 (4th ed.) (emphasis added); see also RESTATEMENT § 347(b) (recoverable damages may include "incidental or consequential loss, caused by the breach").

60. In order to recover damages in the form of lost profits, a contractor must establish three elements by a preponderance of the evidence: foreseeability, causation and reasonable certainty; in other words that (1) the lost profits were actually foreseen by the breaching party at the time of contracting (or else were reasonably foreseeable by that party); (2) the Government's breach caused the contractor's loss; and (3) the amount of the loss can be established with reasonable certainty. Anchor Sav. Bank, FSB, v. United States, 597 F.3d 1356, 1361 (Fed. Cir. 2010); see also Bluebonnet Sav. Bank, FSB, v. United States, 266 F.3d 1348, 1355 (Fed. Cir. 2001) (citing RESTATEMENT §§ 347, 351, 352).

61. The Tribes' receipt of collections from Medicare, Medicaid and private insurance plans for services provided by the Tribes was actually foreseeable. Indeed, the Government uses the prospect of these third-party revenues as a means of encouraging Tribes to enter into self-governance contracts. See OFFICE OF TRIBAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE, U.S. DEP'T OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, THE INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE TRIBAL SELF-GOVERNANCE PROGRAM, available at <http://www.ihs.gov/selfgovernance/documents/zcard.pdf>.

These collections from Medicare, Medicaid, and Private Insurance were also included in IHS's Budget Justifications for FY 2011 and FY 2012. See, e.g., INDIAN HEALTH SERV., DEP'T OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVS., JUSTIFICATION OF ESTIMATES FOR APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEES CJ-137 (2012), available at http://www.ihs.gov/BudgetFormulation/index.cfm?module=dsp_bf_congressional ("Public and private collections are a significant part of the IHS and Tribal budgets, and provide increased access to quality health care services for American Indian and Alaska Natives[.]"); see also id. at CJ-11—CJ-12, CJ-49, CJ-62—CJ-63, CJ 137—CJ-139 (other references stressing the importance of including Medicare, Medicaid, and private insurance collections to augment IHS program funding).

62. At all relevant times the Government was well aware that the failure to pay full contract support costs to the Tribes would result in reduced services and thus reduced collections from third-party payers. Since at least 1987, the federal government has been aware that when Tribes face contract support cost shortfalls, they are forced to use program money to cover the shortfall, which "results in decreased amounts of funds for services," see S. REP. NO. 100-274 at 12 (1987), and that reduced program services meant there would be less billing to and collections from third-party payers. It was thus reasonably foreseeable that, if IHS underpaid the Tribes the amounts due under the Tribes' contracts for contract support costs, the Tribes would receive fewer collections from third-party payers.

63. The Government's breach caused the Tribes to lose third-party collections. Because of the Government's failure to fully fund the Tribes' contract support costs, the Tribes were required to divert program funds to pay for the shortfall in contract support cost payments. This resulted in a reduction of program services that the Tribes could provide, and a consequent

reduction in billings to third party payers. Thus, but for the Government's breach in failing to pay full contract support costs, the Tribes would have provided additional medical program services for which the Tribes would have collected additional revenues.

64. The Tribes' damages for lost third-party collections are provable to a reasonable certainty based on the actual yearly rate of return on the services it did provide under its contracts. The Tribes' income from Medicare, Medicaid and private insurance plans is regularly reported in the Tribes' audits. From those audits one can readily calculate the ratio that actual collections bore to IHS contract payments in each year. This actual historical rate of return provides a reasonable basis for calculating the Tribes' damages for lost third-party collections. See Ramah Navajo School Board v. Sebelius, No. 6:07-cv-00289 at 62 (D.N.M. May 9, 2013) (finding that calculating third-party revenues based on a collection rate to be "a reasonable and satisfactory methodology" and on that basis awarding damages to an ISDA contractor).

65. The record here shows that (1) the Tribes' lost collections from Medicare, Medicaid and private insurance plans were reasonably foreseeable by the Secretary; (2) the Secretary's breach by failing to pay in full the contract price caused these losses; and (3) the amount of the losses can be established with reasonable certainty by reference to the Tribes' audits. The Tribes are therefore entitled to recover additional damages against the Secretary to compensate for these losses in third-party revenues.

66. The Government is liable to the Tribes in damages for the amounts required to place the Tribes back in the position it would have been in had there been no breach of the Secretary's duty to pay the Tribes' contract support costs in full, including not only the unpaid contract support costs but also the associated lost third-party collections.

**VI. SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION
(Miscalculated Rate Claim)**

67. The Tribes incorporate all previous allegations of fact and law into this Cause of Action.

68. During each of FY 2007 through FY 2010, the Secretary failed to meet her statutory and contractual obligations to the Tribes by failing to pay the Tribes the full amount of indirect contract support costs to which the Tribes were entitled under the ISDA. IHS, pursuant to its CSC Circulars, acted unlawfully by using, as an automatic proxy for the determination of such CSCs, the unadjusted annual “indirect cost rate” assigned to the Tribes by the CDA. The “indirect cost rate” annually assigned to the Tribes were to be used strictly for certain cost-recovery accounting purposes, and the applicable OMB guidelines caution that such rates are not to be used to determine a federal agency’s funding obligations under contracts or grants. See, e.g., OMB Cir. A-87 (“The principles are for determining allowable costs only. They are not intended to identify the circumstances or to dictate the extent of Federal and governmental unit participation in the financing of a particular Federal award.”), 2 C.F.R. § 225.20 (same). Nonetheless, each year IHS, by policy and practice, required that the amount of the Tribes’ indirect CSCs be determined by application of the Tribes’ most recent “indirect cost rate” assigned to the Tribes by the NBC. This practice was contrary to law, as held in Ramah Navajo Chapter v. Lujan, 112 F.3d 1455 (10th Cir. 1997).

69. The Secretary’s reliance on the unadjusted “indirect cost rate” disadvantaged the Tribes in the following respects:

- (a) the indirect cost rate relied upon by IHS calculated the IHS’s responsibility for indirect costs based upon the incorrect assumption that all agencies contributing to the Tribes’ direct cost base would contribute in full proportional amounts to the indirect cost pool, when in fact some such agencies did not so contribute to the

pool. The impact of this assumption was to reduce the calculation of the Tribes' indirect costs as compared to the costs actually associated with operating the Tribes' contracts with IHS;

- (b) the indirect cost rate that IHS applied to the Tribes adjusted twice, instead of once, adverse carryforward adjustments from prior years (an error which, had it not occurred, would have produced a higher indirect cost rate); and
- (c) the indirect cost rate that IHS applied to the Tribes failed to adjust the carryforward computations that are a part of the indirect cost computations, so that shortfalls in IHS indirect cost payments that were caused by the alleged insufficiency in IHS appropriations were not carried forward to future year rate computations (where such adjustments would have produced a higher indirect cost rate had they been carried forward).

70. The Government is liable to the Tribes for the amounts the Secretary would have paid had the Secretary used the properly adjusted indirect cost rates for calculating the Tribes' indirect contract support cost requirement associated with carrying out the Secretary's programs under contract, together with accrued interest, attorneys' fees and costs.

VII. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes pray that this Court grant the following relief:

- (a) A declaratory judgment (i) that the Secretary acted in violation of the ISDA by failing to pay the Tribes the full amount of contract support costs that the Tribes were due under its contracts with the Secretary, as properly calculated, and (ii)) that the Secretary breached her contracts with the Tribes by failing to pay the full contract support cost requirement, as properly calculated, that was due to the Tribes in each of FY 2007 through FY 2011; and
- (b) A money judgment for the amount due to the Tribes as a result of the Secretary's breach of contract in each of FY 2007 through FY 2011, including damages for underpayment of contract support costs, for miscalculation of contract support costs and for loss of third party revenues that the Tribes would have received had the contract not been breached by IHS; and
- (c) Interest for one year from the payment due date for each payment the Secretary failed to make under each contract, as provided for under the Prompt Payment Act, 31 U.S.C. §§ 3901–3907; and

- (d) Interest under the Contract Disputes Act, 41 U.S.C. §§ 7101–7109, from the date of each claim until the date of payment upon entry of final judgment; and
- (e) Costs and attorneys’ fees incurred in pursuing this claim, including the appeal before this Court, as provided for under the Equal Access to Justice Act, 5 U.S.C. § 504; 28 U.S.C. § 2412; 25 U.S.C. § 450m-1(c) and other applicable law; and
- (f) Such other monetary, declaratory and equitable relief as this Court may find to be just.

Respectfully submitted this 18th day of October 2013.

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/s/ James E. Glaze

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