In the Supreme Court of the United States

NORTH CYPRESS MEDICAL CENTER OPERATING COM-PANY, LTD., ET AL., PETITIONERS

v.

CIGNA HEALTHCARE, ET AL.

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI

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QUESTION PRESENTED

This case raises an important and recurring question under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA), Pub. L. No. 93-406, 88 Stat. 829 (29 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.). In reviewing whether an ERISA administrator abused its discretion in denying a benefits claim, this Court has instructed lower courts to apply a "combination-of-factors" analysis. Under that analysis, reviewing courts "must" consider all relevant "case-specific" factors and weigh them together.

In the decision below, the Fifth Circuit abandoned that totality analysis and replaced it with a per se rule: According to the Fifth Circuit, an administrator automatically wins so long as "two other courts," right or wrong, endorsed the administrator's plan interpretation in the past—rendering it "immaterial" whether the administrator's reading was legally correct, infected by conflicts of interest, motivated by bad faith, or applied unevenly to other participants. This mechanical new rule conflicts with the prevailing standard applied by this Court and other circuits—where all factors "must" be considered before deciding if a benefits denial can stand.

The question presented is:

Whether, in reviewing an ERISA administrator's benefits denial, it is automatically dispositive that "two other courts" upheld the administrator's interpretation (as the Fifth Circuit held below, rendering "immaterial" the traditional "abuse-of-discretion inquiry"), or whether a reviewing court must consider all the traditional factors required in this Court's "combination-of-factors" analysis (as required by multiple courts of appeals and this Court).



PARTIES TO THE PROCEEDING BELOW AND RULE 29.6 STATEMENT

Petitioners are North Cypress Medical Center Operating Company, Ltd.; and North Cypress Medical Center Operating Company GP, LLC.

Respondents are Cigna Healthcare; Connecticut General Life Insurance Company; and Cigna Healthcare of Texas, Inc.

North Cypress Medical Center Operating Company, Ltd., and North Cypress Medical Center Operating Company GP, LLC, have no parent corporations, and no publicly held company owns 10% or more of their stock.



RELATED PROCEEDINGS

United States District Court (S.D. Tex.):

North Cypress Med. Ctr. Operating Co., Ltd., et al. v. Cigna Healthcare, et al., Civ. No. 09-2556 (Dec. 12, 2012) (initial final judgment)

North Cypress Med. Ctr. Operating Co., Ltd., et al. v. Cigna Healthcare, et al., Civ. No. 09-2556 (Sept. 3, 2013) (amended final judgment)

North Cypress Med. Ctr. Operating Co., Ltd., et al. v. Cigna Healthcare, et al., Civ. No. 09-2556 (Aug. 16, 2018) (final judgment on remand from the Fifth Circuit in No. 12-20695)

United States Court of Appeals (5th Cir.):

North Cypress Med. Ctr. Operating Co., Ltd., et al. v. Cigna Healthcare, et al., No. 12-20695 (Mar. 10, 2015) (initial appeal)

North Cypress Med. Ctr. Operating Co., Ltd., et al. v. Cigna Healthcare, et al., No. 18-20576 (Mar. 19, 2020)



IV

TABLE OF CONTENTS

F	' age
Opinions below	1
Jurisdiction	2
Statutory provisions involved	2
Introduction	3
Statement	5
A. Statutory background	5
B. Facts and procedural history	8
Reasons for granting the petition	13
A. The Fifth Circuit's decision creates a clear and obvious conflict with decisions of this Court and other circuits	13
B. The decision below is incorrect	
C. The question presented is important and recurring and warrants review in this case	
Conclusion	27
Appendix A — Court of appeals opinion (Mar. 19, 2020)	1a
Appendix B — District court order on summary judgment (Sept. 28, 2016)	
Appendix C — District court order on reconsideration (Feb. 6, 2017)	48a
Appendix D — District court order on findings of fact and conclusions of law (Aug. 7, 2018)	.63a
Appendix E — District court final judgment (Aug. 16, 2018)	104a
Appendix F — Court of appeals order (Apr. 21, 2020)	106a
TABLE OF AUTHORITIES	
Cases:	
Blankenship v. Metro. Life Ins. Co., 644 F.3d 1350	15



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