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18 *Attorneys for Plaintiffs*
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20 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**

21 **DISTRICT OF PUERTO RICO**

22 JESSIE SERRANO on her own behalf and
23 on behalf of JOZEF MANGUAL
24 SERRANO, a minor, individually and on
25 behalf of all others similarly situated,

26 Plaintiffs,

27 v.

28 INMEDIATA CORP., a Delaware
corporation, INMEDIATA HEALTH
GROUP CORP., a Puerto Rico corporation,
and DOES 1 to 10, inclusive,

Defendants.

CASE NO.:

CLASS ACTION

COMPLAINT

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

1 Plaintiff Jessie Serrano, on her own behalf and on behalf of her minor child, Jozef
2 Mangual Serrano (“Plaintiffs”), individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, brings
3 this action based upon her and her son’s personal knowledge as to themselves and their own
4 acts, and as to all other matters upon information and belief, based upon, *inter alia*, the
5 investigation of their attorneys.

6 **NATURE OF THE ACTION**

7 1. Defendants Inmediata Corp. and Inmediata Health Group, Corp., (“Defendants”
8 or “Inmediata”) operate a medical clearinghouse which forwards claims information from
9 healthcare providers to insurance payers, and also provides other information solutions to
10 medical providers and insurers. Millions of patients count on Inmediata to handle their
11 sensitive medical and personal information with care.

12 2. These patients reasonably expect the highest level of protection for their private
13 identifiable information, when giving highly sensitive information such as their Social Security
14 numbers and medical information to medical providers and insurers. What these patients do not
15 expect, and did not expect, was that their personal and sensitive information would be harvested
16 by unauthorized individuals.

17 3. Plaintiffs, individually and on behalf of those similarly situated persons
18 (hereafter, “Class Members”), bring this class action to secure redress against Defendants for
19 their reckless and negligent violation of patient privacy rights. Plaintiffs and Class Members
20 are individuals whose billings were handled by Inmediata and were exposed by the data breach.

21 4. Plaintiffs and Class Members suffered significant injuries and damages. On
22 information and belief, the security breach compromised the full names, addresses, dates of
23 birth, gender, medical claim information, and social security numbers (referred to collectively
24 as “PII”) of Plaintiffs and the Class Members.

25 5. As a result of Defendants’ wrongful actions and inactions, unauthorized
26 individuals gained access to and harvested Plaintiffs’ and Class Members’ PII. Plaintiffs have
27 been forced to take remedial steps to protect themselves from future loss. Indeed, all Class
28 Members are currently at a very high risk of identity theft and/or credit fraud, and prophylactic

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1 measures, such as the purchase of credit monitoring, are reasonable and necessary to prevent
2 and mitigate future loss.

3 6. As a result of Defendants' wrongful actions and inactions, patient information
4 was stolen. Many individuals whose billings were handled by Inmediata have had their PII
5 compromised, have had their privacy rights violated, have been exposed to the risk of fraud and
6 identify theft, and have otherwise suffered damages.

7 7. Further, despite the fact that the breach was discovered in January 2019,
8 Defendants did not begin notifying their customers of the event until April 22, 2019.
9 Defendants did take efforts to reach some of the affected persons on that date; however, many
10 breach victims reported receiving multiple letters, some of which were addressed to the wrong
11 person, indicating that Defendants did not in fact reach all persons affected by the breach at that
12 time, and may not ever have reached them.

13 THE PARTIES

14 8. Plaintiff Jessie Serrano is a Puerto Rico citizen residing in San Juan, Puerto Rico.
15 Plaintiff Jozef Mangual Serrano is a minor living in Puerto Rico, whose interests in this lawsuit
16 are being represented by his mother, Jessie Serrano. Plaintiffs received medical care, the billing
17 for which was handled by Inmediata, pursuant to which Inmediata obtained Plaintiffs' PII.
18 Plaintiffs were third-party beneficiaries to contracts between Inmediata and insurers, and/or
19 between Inmediata and medical providers, which contained privacy policies protecting their PII.

20 9. Plaintiffs are informed and believe that, as a result of the data breach that took
21 place at Inmediata, Plaintiffs' PII was accessed by hackers. As a result, Plaintiffs have to
22 purchase credit and personal identity monitoring services to alert them to potential
23 misappropriation of their identity and to combat risk of further identity theft. At a minimum,
24 therefore, Plaintiffs have suffered compensable damages because they will be forced to incur
25 the cost of a monitoring service, which is a reasonable and necessary prophylactic step to
26 prevent and mitigate future loss. Exposure of Plaintiffs' PII as a result of the data breach has
27 placed them at imminent, immediate and continuing risk of further identity theft-related harm.
28

1 16. The Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants because Plaintiffs' and
2 Class Members' claims arise out Defendants' business activities conducted in Puerto Rico,
3 which is listed as one of two headquarters on Defendants' website.

4 17. Venue is appropriate in this District because, among other things: (a) Plaintiffs
5 resides in this District, (b) Defendants maintain offices in this District, where they conduct
6 substantial business; (c) Defendants directed their activities at residents in this District; and (d)
7 many of the acts and omissions that give rise to this Action took place in this judicial District.

8 18. Venue is further appropriate in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because
9 Defendants conduct a large amount of their business in this District, and because Defendants
10 have substantial relationships in this District.

11 **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

12 ***A. The Data Breach***

13 19. Defendants Inmediata operate a medical clearinghouse which provides
14 healthcare reimbursement process solutions to medical providers and insurers. In January,
15 2019, Inmediata "discovered that some electronic health information was left exposed online by
16 a webpage setting that allowed search engines to index Inmediata's internal webpages used for
17 business operations." [https://healthitsecurity.com/news/mailling-error-for-inmediata-while-](https://healthitsecurity.com/news/mailling-error-for-inmediata-while-reporting-health-data-breach)
18 [reporting-health-data-breach](https://healthitsecurity.com/news/mailling-error-for-inmediata-while-reporting-health-data-breach). The Department of Health and Human Services has reported that
19 1,565,338 patients were impacted by the breach. *Id.*

20 20. On April 22, 2019, over three months later, Defendants began sending letters to
21 the breach victims to inform them of the data breach. However, many of these victims reported
22 receiving multiple letters, some of which were addressed to the wrong recipient, indicating that
23 many of the intended recipients of the letters did not receive the notification, and indeed never
24 have.

25 21. Defendants made repeated promises and representations to their clients, which
26 formed a part of their contracts with those clients, that they would protect Plaintiffs' and the
27 Class Members' PII from disclosure to third parties, including taking appropriate steps to
28 safeguard their electronic databases. Plaintiffs and the Class Members were the intended third

1 party beneficiaries of those promises since it was their PII, and not Inmediata’s or their clients’,
 2 which was being purportedly safeguarded and since it was Plaintiffs and the Class Members,
 3 and not any other party, who would suffer the consequences of a data breach. A motivating
 4 purpose of the promise to protect Plaintiffs’ and the Class Members’ PII was thus to provide the
 5 benefit of data security to Plaintiffs and the Class Members. Further, permitting Plaintiffs and
 6 the Class Members to bring their own breach of contract action here is consistent with the
 7 objectives of the contracts and the reasonable expectations of the contracting parties because, as
 8 the medical providers and insurers cannot sue Inmediata, and as Plaintiff and the Class
 9 Members cannot sue the medical providers and insurers, for disclosing the patients’ PII, there is
 10 no way for Plaintiffs and the Class Members to obtain redress for the breach of contract without
 11 allowing them to sue on their own behalf.

12 22. Defendants promised that they would not disclose Plaintiffs’ and the Class
 13 Members’ PII to any unauthorized third parties. In fact, they allowed hackers to obtain it.

14 ***B. Defendants Had an Obligation to Protect Personal Information under Federal Law.***

15 23. Defendants are entitled covered by HIPAA (*see* 54 C.F.R. § 160.102) and as such
 16 are required to comply with the HIPAA Privacy Rule and Security Rule, 45 C.F.R. Part 160 and
 17 Part 164, Subparts A and E (“Standards for Privacy of Individually Identifiable Health
 18 Information”).

19 24. HIPAA limits the permissible uses of “protected health information” and
 20 prohibits unauthorized disclosures of “protected health information.” 45 C.F.R. § 164.502
 21 (2009). HIPAA also requires that Defendants implement appropriate safeguards for this
 22 information. 45 C.F.R. § 164.530(c)(1) (2009). HIPAA additionally requires that Defendants
 23 provide notice of a breach of unsecured protected health information, which includes protected
 24 health information that is not rendered unusable, unreadable, or indecipherable—i.e. non-
 25 encrypted data—to unauthorized third parties. 45 C.F.R. § 164.404 (2009); 45 C.F.R. §
 26 164.402 (2009).

27 25. Additionally, HIPAA requires that Defendants:

28 (a) Implement technical policies and procedures for electronic information systems that

1 maintain electronic protected health information to allow access only to those
2 persons or software programs that have been granted access rights, *see* 45 C.F.R. §
3 164.312(a)(1);

4 (b) Implement policies and procedures to prevent, detect, contain, and correct security
5 violations, *see* 45 C.F.R. § 164.306(a)(1);

6 (c) Protect against any reasonably anticipated threats or hazards to the security or
7 integrity of electronic protected health information, *see* 45 C.F.R. § 164.306(a)(2);

8 (d) Protect against reasonably anticipated uses or disclosures of electronic protected
9 health information that are not permitted under the privacy rules regarding
10 individually identifiable health information, *see* 45 C.F.R. § 164.306(a)(3);

11 (e) Ensure compliance with the HIPAA security standard rules by its workforce, *see* 45
12 C.F.R. § 164.306(a)(4); and

13 (f) Effectively train all members of its workforce on the policies and procedures with
14 respect to protected health information as necessary and appropriate for the members
15 of its workforce to carry out their functions and to maintain security of protected
16 health information in violation of 45 C.F.R. § 164.530(b).

17 26. Defendants are prohibited by the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. §
18 45) from engaging in “unfair or deceptive acts or practices in or affecting commerce.” The
19 Federal Trade Commission has found that a company’s failure to maintain reasonable and
20 appropriate data security for consumers’ sensitive personal information is an “unfair practice” in
21 violation of the Federal Trade Commission Act. *See, e.g., FTC v. Wyndham Worldwide Corp.*,
22 799 F.3d 236, 243 (3d Cir. 2015).

23 ***D. Applicable Standards of Care***

24 27. In addition to their obligations under federal law, Defendants owed a duty to
25 Plaintiffs and the Class Members to exercise reasonable care in obtaining, retaining, securing,
26 safeguarding, deleting, and protecting the PII in their possession from being compromised, lost,
27 stolen, accessed, and misused by unauthorized persons. Defendants owed a duty to Plaintiffs
28 and the Class Members to provide reasonable security, including consistency with industry
standards and requirements, and to ensure that their computer systems and networks, and the
personnel responsible for them, adequately protected the PII of Plaintiffs and the Class
Members.

1 28. Defendants owed a duty to Plaintiffs and the Class Members to design, maintain,
2 and test their computer system to ensure that the PII in Defendants' possession was adequately
3 secured and protected.

4 29. Defendants owed a duty to Plaintiffs and the Class Members, to create and
5 implement reasonable data security practices and procedures to protect the PII in their
6 possession, including adequately training their employees and others who accessed PII within
7 their computer systems on how to adequately protect PII.

8 30. Defendants owed a duty to Plaintiffs and the Class Members to implement
9 processes that would detect a breach of their data security systems in a timely manner.

10 31. Defendants owed a duty to Plaintiffs and the Class Members to act upon data
11 security warnings and alerts in a timely fashion.

12 32. Defendants owed a duty to Plaintiffs and the Class Members to disclose if their
13 computer systems and data security practices were inadequate to safeguard individuals' PII
14 from theft because such an inadequacy would be a material fact in the decision to purchase
15 insurance or other health care services from Defendants' or to entrust PII with Defendants.

16 33. Defendants owed a duty to Plaintiffs and the Class Members to disclose in a
17 timely and accurate manner when data breaches occurred.

18 34. Defendants owed a duty of care to Plaintiffs and the Class Members because
19 they were foreseeable and probable victims of any inadequate data security practices.
20 Defendants received the PII from other parties with the understanding that Plaintiffs and the
21 Class Members expected their PII to be protected from disclosure. Defendants knew that a
22 breach of its data systems would cause Plaintiffs and the Class Members to incur damages.

23 ***E. Stolen Information Is Valuable to Hackers and Thieves***

24 35. It is well known, and the subject of many media reports, that PII is highly
25 coveted and a frequent target of hackers. Especially in the technology industry, the issue of data
26 security and threats thereto is well known. Despite well-publicized litigation and frequent
27 public announcements of data breaches, Defendants maintained an insufficient and inadequate
28 system to protect the PII of Plaintiffs and Class Members.

1 36. Legitimate organizations and members of the criminal underground alike
2 recognize the value of PII. Otherwise, they would not aggressively seek and pay for it. As
3 previously seen in one of the world’s largest data breaches, hackers compromised the card
4 holder data of 40 million of Target’s customers. See “Target: 40 million credit cards
5 compromised,” CNN Money, Dec. 19, 2013, *available* at
6 [http://money.cnn.com/2013/12/18/news/companies](http://money.cnn.com/2013/12/18/news/companies/target-credit-card/)
7 [/target-credit-card/](http://money.cnn.com/2013/12/18/news/companies/target-credit-card/). DataCoup is, in contrast, just one example of a legitimate business that
8 pays users for personal information. See [http://money.com/money/3001361/datacoup-](http://money.com/money/3001361/datacoup-facebook-personal-data-privacy/)
9 [facebook-personal-data-privacy/](http://money.com/money/3001361/datacoup-facebook-personal-data-privacy/).

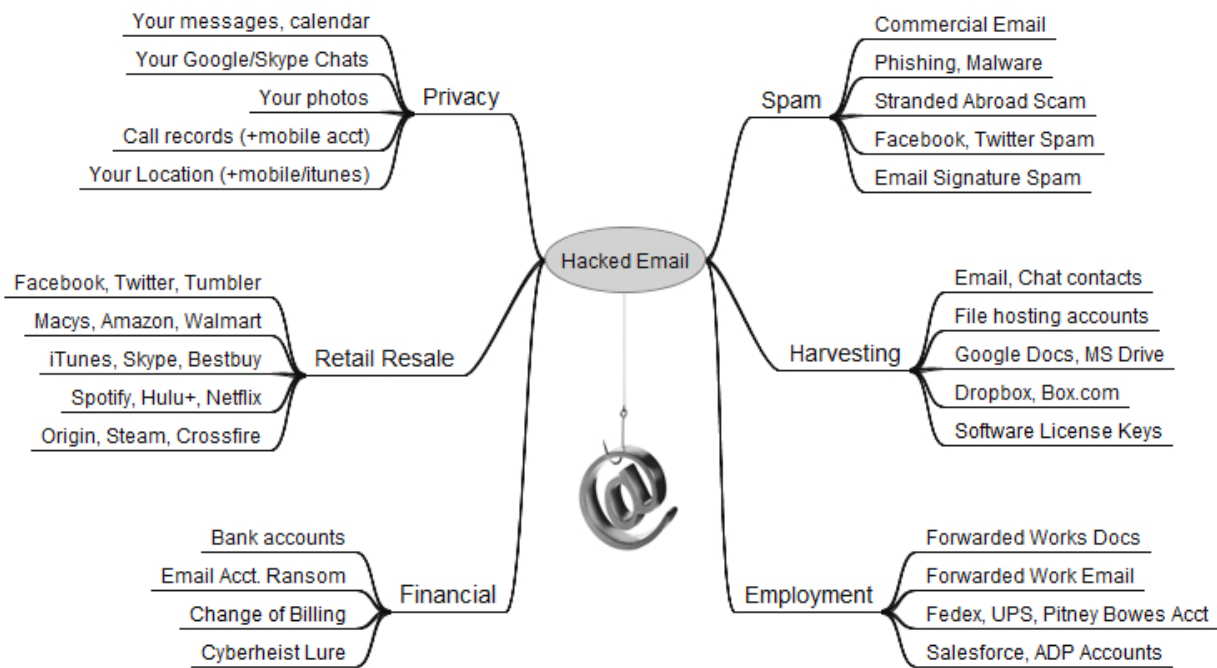
10 37. PII is highly valuable to hackers. Identity thieves use stolen PII for a variety of
11 crimes, including credit card fraud, phone or utilities fraud, and bank/finance fraud. PII that is
12 stolen from the point of sale are known as “dumps.” See Krebs on Security April 16, 2016,
13 Blog Post, *available* at [https://krebsonsecurity.com/2016/04/all-about-fraud-how-crooks-get-](https://krebsonsecurity.com/2016/04/all-about-fraud-how-crooks-get-the-cvv/)
14 [the-cvv/](https://krebsonsecurity.com/2016/04/all-about-fraud-how-crooks-get-the-cvv/). PII can be used to clone a debit or credit card. *Id.*

15 38. Once someone buys PII, it is then used to gain access to different areas of the
16 victim’s digital life, including bank accounts, social media, and credit card details. During that
17 process, other sensitive data may be harvested from the victim’s accounts, as well as from those
18 belonging to family, friends, and colleagues.

19 39. In addition to PII, a hacked email account can be very valuable to cyber
20 criminals. Since most online accounts require an email address not only as a username, but also
21 as a way to verify accounts and reset passwords, a hacked email account could open up a
22 number of other accounts to an attacker.¹

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27 ¹ Identity Theft and the Value of Your Personal Data, Trend Micro (Apr. 30, 2015),
28 [https://www.trendmicro.com/vinfo/us/security/news/online-privacy/identity-theft-and-the-](https://www.trendmicro.com/vinfo/us/security/news/online-privacy/identity-theft-and-the-value-of-your-personal-data)
[value-of-your-personal-data](https://www.trendmicro.com/vinfo/us/security/news/online-privacy/identity-theft-and-the-value-of-your-personal-data).

1 40. As shown below, a hacked email account can be used to link to many other
 2 sources of information for an identity thief, including any purchase or account information
 3 found in the hacked email account.²



17 41. Hacked information can also enable thieves to obtain other personal information
 18 through “phishing.” According to the Report on Phishing available on the United States,
 19 Department of Justice’s website: “AT&T, a large telecommunications company, had its sales
 20 system hacked into, resulting in stolen order information including full names and home
 21 addresses, order numbers and credit card numbers. The hackers then sent each customer a
 22 highly personalized e-mail indicating that there had been a problem processing their order and
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 28 ² Brian Krebs, The Value of a Hacked Email Account, Krebs on Security (June 13, 2013, 3:14 PM), <https://krebsonsecurity.com/2013/06/the-value-of-a-hacked-email-account/>.

1 re-directing them to a spoofed website where they were prompted to enter further information,
2 including birthdates and Social Security numbers.”³

3 ***D. The Data Breach Has Resulted and Will Result in Identity Theft and Identity Fraud***

4 42. Defendants failed to implement and maintain reasonable security procedures and
5 practices appropriate to protect the PII of Plaintiffs and Class Members.

6 43. The ramifications of Defendants’ failure to keep Plaintiffs’ and Class Members’
7 PII secure is severe. According to Javelin Strategy and Research, “one in every three people
8 who is notified of being a potential fraud victim becomes one . . . with 46% of consumers who
9 had cards breached becoming fraud victims that same year.” “Someone Became an Identity
10 Theft Victim Every 2 Seconds Last Year,” Fox Business, Feb. 5, 2014 *available* at
11 [http://www.foxbusiness.com/personal-finance/2014/02/05/someone-became-identitytheft-](http://www.foxbusiness.com/personal-finance/2014/02/05/someone-became-identitytheft-victim-every-2-seconds-last-year.html)
12 [victim-every-2-seconds-last-year.html](http://www.foxbusiness.com/personal-finance/2014/02/05/someone-became-identitytheft-victim-every-2-seconds-last-year.html).

13 44. In the case of a data breach, simply reimbursing a consumer for a financial loss
14 due to fraud does not make that individual whole again. On the contrary, after conducting a
15 study, the Department of Justice’s Bureau of Justice Statistics (“BJS”) found that “among
16 victims who had personal information used for fraudulent purposes, 29% spent a month or more
17 resolving problems.” *See* “Victims of Identity Theft,” U.S. Department of Justice, Dec 2013,
18 *available* at <https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/vit12.pdf>. In fact, the BJS reported,
19 “resolving the problems caused by identity theft [could] take more than a year for some
20 victims.” *Id.* at 11.

21 45. A person whose PII has been obtained and compromised may not know or
22 experience the full extent of identity theft or fraud for years. It may take some time for the
23 victim to become aware of the theft or fraud. In addition, a victim may not become aware of
24 fraudulent charges when they are nominal, because typical fraud-prevention algorithms fail to
25 capture such charges. Those charges may be repeated, over and over again, on a victim’s
26 account, without notice for years.

27
28 ³ https://www.justice.gov/archive/opa/docs/report_on_phishing.pdf

1 46. The damage from PII exposure is particularly acute in the medical context. A
2 study by Experian found that the “average total cost” of medical identity theft is “about
3 \$20,000” per incident, and that a majority of victims of medical identity theft were forced to pay
4 out-of-pocket costs for healthcare they did not receive in order to restore coverage. *See* Elinor
5 Mills, *Study: Medical identity theft is costly for victims*, CNET (Mar. 3, 2010, 5:00 a.m.),
6 <https://www.cnet.com/news/study-medical-identity-theft-is-costly-for-victims/>. Almost half of
7 medical identity theft victims lose their healthcare coverage as a result of the incident, while
8 nearly one-third saw their insurance premiums rise, and forty percent were never able to resolve
9 their identity theft at all. *Id.*

10 ***F. Annual Monetary Losses from Identity Theft are in the Billions of Dollars***

11 47. According to the BJS, an estimated 17.6 million people were victims of one or
12 more incidents of identity theft in 2014. Among identity theft victims, existing bank or credit
13 card accounts were the most common types of misused information. *Id.*

14 48. Javelin Strategy and Research reports that losses from identity theft reached \$21
15 billion in 2013. There may be a time lag between when harm occurs and when it is discovered,
16 and also between when PII is stolen and when it is used. According to the U.S. Government
17 Accountability Office (“GAO”), which conducted a study regarding data breaches:

18 [L]aw enforcement officials told us that in some cases, stolen data may be held
19 for up to a year or more before being used to commit identity theft. Further, once
20 stolen data have been sold or posted on the Web, fraudulent use of that
21 information may continue for years. As a result, studies that attempt to measure
the harm resulting from data breaches cannot necessarily rule out all future harm.

22 See GAO, Report to Congressional Requesters, at 33 (June 2007), *available at*
23 <http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d07737.pdf>.

24 49. As a result of the data breach, Plaintiffs and Class Members now face years of
25 constant surveillance of their financial and personal records, monitoring, and loss of rights.
26 Plaintiffs and Class Members are also subject to a higher risk of phishing and pharming where
27 hackers exploit information, they already obtained in an effort to procure even more PII.
28 Plaintiffs and Class Members are presently incurring and will continue to incur such damages in

1 addition to any fraudulent credit and debit card charges incurred by them and the resulting loss
2 of use of their credit and access to funds, whether or not such charges are ultimately reimbursed
3 by the credit card companies. In addition, Plaintiffs and Class Members now run the risk of
4 unauthorized individuals creating credit cards in their names, taking out loans in their names,
5 and engaging in other fraudulent conduct using their identities.

6 ***G. Plaintiffs and Class Members Suffered Damages***

7 50. The exposure of Plaintiffs' and Class Members' PII to unauthorized third-party
8 hackers was a direct and proximate result of Defendants' failure to properly safeguard and
9 protect Plaintiffs' and Class Members' PII from unauthorized access, use, and disclosure, as
10 required by their contracts with Plaintiffs and the Class Members, and state and federal law.
11 The data breach was also a result of Defendants' failure to establish and implement appropriate
12 administrative, technical, and physical safeguards to ensure the security and confidentiality of
13 Plaintiffs' and Class Members' PII in order to protect against reasonably foreseeable threats to
14 the security or integrity of such information, also required by their contracts and state and
15 federal law

16 51. Plaintiffs' and Class Members' PII is private and sensitive in nature and was
17 inadequately protected by Defendants. Defendants did not obtain Plaintiffs' and Class
18 Members' consent to disclose their PII, except to certain persons not relevant to this action, as
19 required by applicable law and industry standards.

20 52. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' wrongful actions and inaction
21 and the resulting data breach, Plaintiffs and Class Members have been placed at an imminent,
22 immediate, and continuing risk of harm from identity theft and identity fraud, requiring them to
23 take the time and effort to mitigate the actual and potential impact of the subject data breach on
24 their lives by, among other things, placing "freezes" and "alerts" with credit reporting agencies,
25 contacting their financial institutions, closing or modifying financial accounts, and closely
26 reviewing and monitoring their credit reports and accounts for unauthorized activity.

27 53. Defendants' wrongful actions and inaction directly and proximately caused the
28 theft and dissemination into the public domain of Plaintiffs' and Class Members' PII, causing

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1 them to suffer, and continue to suffer, economic damages and other actual harm for which they
2 are entitled to compensation, including:

- 3 a. The improper disclosure, compromising, and theft of their PII;
- 4 b. The imminent and certainly impending injury flowing from potential fraud and
5 identity theft posed by their PII being placed in the hands of unauthorized third-
6 party hackers and misused via the sale of Plaintiffs’ and Class Members’
7 information on the Internet black market;
- 8 c. The untimely and inadequate notification of the data breach;
- 9 d. Ascertainable losses in the form of out-of-pocket expenses and the value of their
10 time reasonably incurred to remedy or mitigate the effects of the data breach; and
- 11 e. Ascertainable losses in the form of deprivation of the value of their PII, for which
12 there is a well-established national and international market.

13 ///

14 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

15 54. Plaintiffs bring this action on their own behalf and on behalf of all others
16 similarly situated under Rule 23(a), (b)(3), and (c)(4) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.
17 The Class is divided into two Classes as follows:

18 The Puerto Rico Class:

19 All persons residing in the Territory of Puerto Rico whose Personal
20 Identifying Information was compromised as a result of the breach
21 discovered by Inmediata Corp. and/or Inmediata Health Group Corp. in
22 January 2019.

23 The National Class:

24 All persons residing in the United States whose Personal Identifying
25 Information was compromised as a result of the breach discovered by
26 Inmediata Corp. and/or Inmediata Health Group Corp. in January 2019.

27 55. Excluded from the Class are: (a) Defendants, including any entity in which any
28 of the Defendants has a controlling interest, is a parent or a subsidiary of, or which is controlled
by any of the Defendants; (b) the officers, directors, and legal representatives of Defendants;

1 and (c) the judge and the court personnel in this case as well as any members of their immediate
2 families. Plaintiffs reserves the right to amend the definition of the Class if discovery, further
3 investigation and/or rulings by the Court dictate that it should be modified.

4 56. *Numerosity*. The members of the Class are so numerous that the joinder of all
5 Class Members is impractical. While the exact number of Class Members is unknown to
6 Plaintiffs at this time, given the number of persons reported to be affected by the breach, it
7 stands to reason that the number of Class Members is in the millions. Class Members are
8 readily identifiable from information and records in Defendants' possession, custody, or control,
9 such as account information.

10 57. *Commonality and Predominance*. There are questions of law and fact common to
11 Class Members, which predominate over any questions affecting only individual Class
12 Members. These common questions of law and fact include, without limitation:

- 13 a. Whether Defendants owed a duty of care to Plaintiffs and Class Members
14 with respect to the security of their PII;
- 15 b. What security measures must be implemented by Defendants to comply with
16 their duty of care;
- 17 c. Whether Defendants met the duty of care owed to Plaintiffs and the Class
18 Members with respect to the security of the PII;
- 19 d. Whether Defendants have a contractual obligation to Plaintiffs and Class
20 Members to use reasonable security measures;
- 21 e. Whether Defendants have complied with any contractual obligation to use
22 reasonable security measures;
- 23 f. What security measures must be implemented by Defendants to comply with
24 their contractual obligations to use reasonable security measures;
- 25 g. Whether Defendants' acts and omissions described herein violated the
26 HIPAA Privacy Rule and Security Rule, 45 C.F.R. Part 160 and Part 164,
27 Subparts A and E.
- 28 h. Whether Defendants' acts and omissions described herein violated the

1 Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. § 45);

- 2 i. What security measures, if any, must be implemented by Defendants to
3 comply with its contractual and statutory obligations;
- 4 j. The nature of the relief, including equitable relief, to which Plaintiffs and
5 Class Members are entitled; and
- 6 k. Whether Plaintiffs and Class Members are entitled to damages, civil penalties
7 and/or injunctive relief.

8 58. *Typicality*. Plaintiffs' claims are typical of those of other Class Members because
9 Plaintiffs' PII, like that of each of the other Class Members, was exposed and/or improperly
10 disclosed by Defendants.

11 59. *Adequacy of Representation*. Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately represent and
12 protect the interests of the Class Members. Plaintiffs have retained competent counsel
13 experienced in litigation of class actions, including consumer and data breach class actions, and
14 Plaintiffs intend to prosecute this action vigorously. Plaintiffs and Class Members have a
15 unified and non-conflicting interest in pursuing the same claims and obtaining the same relief.
16 Therefore, all Class Members will be fairly and adequately represented by Plaintiffs and their
17 counsel.

18 60. *Superiority of Class Action*. A class action is superior to other available methods
19 for the fair and efficient adjudication of the claims alleged in this action. The adjudication of
20 this controversy through a class action will avoid the possibility of inconsistent and potentially
21 conflicting adjudications of the asserted claims. There will be no difficulty in the management
22 of this action as a class action, and the disposition of the claims of the Class Members in a
23 single action will provide substantial benefits to all parties and to the Court. Damages for any
24 individual Class Member are likely insufficient to justify the cost of individual litigation so that,
25 in the absence of class treatment, Defendants' violations of law inflicting substantial damages in
26 the aggregate would go un-remedied.

27 61. Class certification is also appropriate because Defendants have acted or refused
28 to act on grounds generally applicable to the Class Members, such that final injunctive relief or

1 corresponding declaratory relief is appropriate as to the Class as a whole.

2
3 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

4 (Breach of Express And/or Implied Contractual Promise)

5 62. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate herein by reference each and every allegation
6 contained in paragraphs 1 through 61, inclusive, of this Complaint as if set forth fully herein.

7 63. Defendants were parties to contracts with Plaintiffs' and the Class Members'
8 medical providers and/or insurers, pursuant to which Defendants obtained Plaintiffs' and the
9 Class Members' PII for the purposes of billing and/or claims processing.

10 64. As a part of these contracts, Defendants promised to maintain adequate
11 safeguards to protect the PII from disclosure to unauthorized third parties, and also promised
12 not to disclose the PII to unauthorized third parties.

13 65. Plaintiffs and the Class Members were the intended third party beneficiaries of
14 these promises since it was their PII, and not their medical providers' or insurers', which was
15 promised to be safeguarded and since it was Plaintiffs and the Class Members, and not their
16 medical providers or insurers, who would suffer the consequences of a data breach. A
17 motivating purpose of the promise to protect Plaintiffs' and the Class Members' PII was thus to
18 provide the benefit of data security to Plaintiffs and the Class Members.

19 66. Further, permitting Plaintiffs and the Class Members to bring their own breach of
20 contract action here is consistent with the objectives of the contract and the reasonable
21 expectations of the contracting parties because, as the medical providers and insurers cannot sue
22 Defendants for disclosing their patients' PII, and as Plaintiffs and the Class Members cannot sue
23 their medical providers and insurers for the data breach, there is no way for Plaintiffs and the
24 Class Members to obtain redress for the breach of contract without allowing them to sue on
25 their own behalf.

26 67. Accordingly, Defendants' promises to safeguard and protect the PII are
27 contractually binding upon Defendants with regard to Plaintiffs and each of the Class members.

28 68. The contractual duty to protect and safeguard Plaintiffs' and the Class Members'

1 PII, which Defendants promised to undertake, was, even apart from the language of the
2 contracts, a term of the contracts by operation of law under the HIPAA Privacy Rule and
3 Security Rule, 45 C.F.R. Part 160 and Part 164, Subparts A and E., and under Federal Trade
4 Commission Act (15 U.S.C. § 45). Under applicable common law, all laws in place at the time
5 a contract is entered which are relevant to the subject matter of that contract become binding
6 terms of the contract. Therefore, the HIPAA Privacy Rule and Security Rule, and the FTCA
7 also formed a contractual term in each of Defendants' contracts with Plaintiffs' and the Class
8 Members' medical providers and insurers.

9 69. Finally, the promise to safeguard and protect Plaintiffs' and the Class Members'
10 PII, and keep that PII from being accessed by third parties, was implied as a matter of law
11 because Defendants and the other contracting parties entered their agreements with the
12 expectation and implied mutual understanding that Defendants would strictly maintain the
13 confidentiality of the PII and safeguard it from theft or misuse.

14 70. Therefore, Plaintiffs and Class Members are third-party beneficiaries of the
15 contracts between Defendants and Plaintiffs' and the Class Members' medical providers and/or
16 insurers in which Defendants agreed to: (a) implement and maintain reasonable security
17 procedures to protect Plaintiffs' and Class Members' personal information from unauthorized
18 access, destruction, use, modification, or disclosure; and (b) prevent unauthorized third parties
19 from obtaining access to Plaintiffs' and Class Members' PII.

20 71. Plaintiffs' and the Class Members' medical providers and/or insurers would not
21 have provided and entrusted the PII to Defendants in the absence of the proper security
22 safeguards and the promise to keep their PII safe.

23 72. Plaintiffs' and the Class Members' medical providers and/or insurers fully
24 performed their obligations under their agreements with Defendants.

25 73. Defendants breached the contractual promises by failing to: (a) implement and
26 maintain reasonable security procedures to protect Plaintiffs' and Class Members' PII from
27 unauthorized access, destruction, use, modification, or disclosure; and (b) prevent unauthorized
28 third parties from obtaining access to Plaintiffs' and Class Members' PII.

1 74. Plaintiffs’ and the Class Members’ expectation was that their PII would be
2 safeguarded and protected. Therefore, they agreed to pricing terms with their medical providers
3 and/or insurers to which they would not have agreed had they known that their PII would not be
4 protected. Further, due to the fact that their PII was not protected, Plaintiffs and the Class
5 Members incurred losses associated with the loss of PII privacy, including theft, identity theft,
6 and the risk of theft and identity theft, along with the necessity of cancelling credit cards and
7 paying for additional protection through the market.

8 75. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants’ breaches of the contractual
9 promises alleged herein, Plaintiffs and Class Members sustained actual losses and damages in
10 an amount according to proof at trial but in excess of the minimum jurisdictional requirement of
11 this Court.

12 ///

13 ///

14 ///

15 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

16 (Breach of Covenant of Good Faith and Fair Dealing)

17 76. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate herein by reference each and every allegation
18 contained in paragraphs 1 through 75, inclusive, of this Complaint as if set forth fully herein.

19 77. Applicable law implies a covenant of good faith and fair dealing in every
20 contract.

21 78. Plaintiffs and Class Members were the third-party beneficiaries of contracts
22 between their medical providers and/or insurers and Defendants.

23 79. The contracting medical providers and/or insurers performed all of their duties
24 under their agreements with Defendants.

25 80. All of the conditions required for Defendants’ performance under the contracts
26 have occurred.

27 81. Incorporated in the contracts as a matter of law was the covenant of good faith
28 and fair dealing, which prevents a contracting party from engaging in conduct that frustrates the

1 other party's rights to the benefits of the agreement. The implied covenant imposes on a
2 contracting party not only the duty to refrain from acting in a manner that frustrates
3 performance of the contract, but also the duty to do everything that the contract presupposes that
4 the contracting party will do to accomplish its purposes.

5 82. Here the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing required Defendants,
6 under the terms of their agreement which stated that Defendants would protect the PII, to
7 safeguard and protect from disclosure to third parties the PII of Plaintiffs and the Class
8 Members which was turned over to Defendants only for the purposes of performing or
9 procuring professional services. Plaintiffs and the Class Members could not enjoy Defendants'
10 services without the safeguarding and protection of the PII.

11 83. Defendants breached the covenant of good faith and fair dealing implied in their
12 contracts by engaging in the following conscious and deliberate acts: (a) failing to implement
13 and maintain reasonable security procedures to protect Plaintiffs' and Class Members' PII from
14 unauthorized access, destruction, use, modification, or disclosure; and (b) failing to ensure that
15 unauthorized parties were not provided access to Plaintiffs' and Class Members' PII.
16 Defendants' failure to protect the PII of Plaintiffs and Class Members frustrated Plaintiffs' and
17 the Class Members' rights to the benefit of their medical providers' and/or insurers' bargains
18 with Defendant, to enjoy the professional services of Defendant without incurring risks of
19 property and identity theft.

20 84. Plaintiffs and Class Members have lost the benefit of their medical providers'
21 and/or insurers' contracts by having their PII compromised and have been placed at an
22 imminent, immediate and continuing risk of identity theft-related harm.

23 85. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' breach of the covenant of good
24 faith and fair dealing, Plaintiffs and Class Members have suffered injury and are entitled to
25 damages in an amount to be proven at trial but in excess of the minimum jurisdictional
26 requirement of this Court.

27
28 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

(Negligence)

1
2 86. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate herein by reference each and every allegation
3 contained in paragraphs 1 through 85, inclusive, of this Complaint as if set forth fully herein.

4 87. As described above, Defendants owed Plaintiffs and the Class Members duties of
5 care in the handling of PII, which duties included keeping that PII safe and preventing
6 disclosure of that PII to all unauthorized third parties.

7 88. Additionally, Defendants owed a duty to Plaintiffs and the Class Members to
8 implement and maintain reasonable security procedures and practices to safeguard Plaintiffs'
9 and Class Members' PII as required by HIPAA Privacy Rule and Security Rule, 45 C.F.R. Part
10 160 and Part 164, Subparts A and E, and Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. § 45). This
11 legal duty arises outside of any contractual, implied or express, responsibilities that Defendants
12 had between Plaintiffs and Class Members, as it is completely independent of any contract.

13 89. HIPAA limits the permissible uses of "protected health information" and
14 prohibits unauthorized disclosures of "protected health information." 45 C.F.R. § 164.502
15 (2009). HIPAA also requires that Defendants implement appropriate safeguards for this
16 information. 45 C.F.R. § 164.530(c)(1) (2009). HIPAA additionally requires that Defendants
17 provide notice of a breach of unsecured protected health information, which includes protected
18 health information that is not rendered unusable, unreadable, or indecipherable—i.e. non-
19 encrypted data—to unauthorized third parties. 45 C.F.R. § 164.404 (2009); 45 C.F.R. §
20 164.402 (2009).

21 90. Additionally, HIPAA requires that Defendants:

- 22 (a) Implement technical policies and procedures for electronic information systems that
23 maintain electronic protected health information to allow access only to those persons or
24 software programs that have been granted access rights, *see* 45 C.F.R. § 164.312(a)(1);
25 (b) Implement policies and procedures to prevent, detect, contain, and correct security
26 violations, *see* 45 C.F.R. § 164.306(a)(1);
27 (c) Protect against any reasonably anticipated threats or hazards to the security or
28 integrity of electronic protected health information, *see* 45 C.F.R. § 164.306(a)(2);
(d) Protect against reasonably anticipated uses or disclosures of electronic protected
health information that are not permitted under the privacy rules regarding individually
identifiable health information, *see* 45 C.F.R. § 164.306(a)(3);
(e) Ensure compliance with the HIPAA security standard rules by its workforce, *see* 45
C.F.R. § 164.306(a)(4); and

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1 (f) Effectively train all members of its workforce on the policies and procedures with
2 respect to protected health information as necessary and appropriate for the members of
3 its workforce to carry out their functions and to maintain security of protected health
4 information in violation of 45 C.F.R. § 164.530(b).

5 91. Plaintiffs and Class Members are within the class of persons that HIPAA was
6 intended to protect.

7 92. Defendants violated the above listed regulations by disclosing the PII to third
8 parties and by failing to implement adequate security measures to protect the PII, including
9 failing to:

10 (a) Implement technical policies and procedures for electronic information systems that
11 maintain electronic protected health information to allow access only to those persons or
12 software programs that have been granted access rights;

13 (b) Implement policies and procedures to prevent, detect, contain, and correct security
14 violations;

15 (c) Protect against any reasonably anticipated threats or hazards to the security or
16 integrity of electronic protected health information;

17 (d) Protect against reasonably anticipated uses or disclosures of electronic protected
18 health information that are not permitted under the privacy rules regarding individually
19 identifiable health information;

20 (e) Ensure compliance with the HIPAA security standard rules by its workforce; and

21 (f) Effectively train all members of its workforce on the policies and procedures with
22 respect to protected health information as necessary and appropriate for the members of
23 its workforce to carry out their functions and to maintain security of protected health
24 information.

25 93. Defendants also violated §§ 164.404 (2009) and 164.402 (2009) by failing to
26 provide timely notice of the breach to Plaintiffs and the Class Members.

27 94. The harm that occurred as a result of the security breach is the type of harm that
28 HIPAA was intended to guard against. HIPAA directly requires subject entities to protect the
health information of individuals such as Plaintiffs and the Class Members.

95. Section 5 of the FTC Act prohibits “unfair . . . practices in or affecting
commerce,” including, as interpreted and enforced by the FTC, the unfair act or practice by
businesses, such as Defendants, of failing to use reasonable measures to protect Private
Information. The FTC publications and orders described above also form part of the basis of
Defendants’ duty in this regard.

96. Plaintiffs and Class Members are within the class of persons that the FTC Act
was intended to protect.

1 97. Defendants violated Section 5 of the FTC Act by failing to use reasonable
2 measures to protect Private Information and not complying with applicable industry standards,
3 as described herein. Defendants' conduct was particularly unreasonable given the nature and
4 amount of PII it obtained and stored, and the foreseeable consequences of a data breach at a
5 company as large as Defendants', including, specifically, the damages that would result to
6 Plaintiffs and Class members.

7 98. The harm that occurred as a result of the security breach is the type of harm the
8 FTC Act was intended to guard against. The FTC has pursued enforcement actions against
9 businesses, which, as a result of their failure to employ reasonable data security measures and
10 avoid unfair and deceptive practices, caused the same harm as that suffered by Plaintiffs and
11 Class Members.

12 99. Defendants' failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations constitutes
13 negligence per se.

14 100. In addition to their obligations under state and federal law, Defendants owed a
15 duty to Plaintiffs and the Class Members to exercise reasonable care in obtaining, retaining,
16 securing, safeguarding, deleting, and protecting the PII in their possession from being
17 compromised, lost, stolen, accessed, and misused by unauthorized persons. Defendants owed a
18 duty to Plaintiffs and the Class Members to provide reasonable security, including consistency
19 with industry standards and requirements, and to ensure that their computer systems and
20 networks, and the personnel responsible for them, adequately protected the PII of Plaintiffs and
21 the Class Members.

22 101. Defendants owed a duty to Plaintiffs and the Class Members to design, maintain,
23 and test their computer system to ensure that the PII in Defendants' possession was adequately
24 secured and protected.

25 102. Defendants owed a duty to Plaintiffs and the Class Members to create and
26 implement reasonable data security practices and procedures to protect the PII in their
27 possession, including adequately training their employees and others who accessed PII within
28 their computer systems on how to adequately protect PII.

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1 103. Defendants owed a duty to Plaintiffs and the Class Members to implement
2 processes that would detect a breach of their data security systems in a timely manner.

3 104. Defendants owed a duty to Plaintiffs and the Class Members to act upon data
4 security warnings and alerts in a timely fashion.

5 105. Defendants owed a duty to Plaintiffs and the Class Members to disclose if their
6 computer systems and data security practices were inadequate to safeguard individuals' PII
7 from theft because such an inadequacy would be a material fact in the decision to purchase
8 insurance or other health care services from Defendants' or to entrust PII with Defendants.

9 106. Defendants owed a duty to Plaintiffs and the Class Members to disclose in a
10 timely and accurate manner when data breaches occurred.

11 107. Defendants owed a duty of care to Plaintiffs and the Class Members because
12 they were foreseeable and probable victims of any inadequate data security practices.
13 Defendants collected Plaintiffs' and the Class Members' PII. Defendants knew that a breach of
14 their data systems would cause Plaintiffs and the Class Members to incur damages.

15 108. Defendants breached those duties of care by adopting inadequate safeguards to
16 protect the PII, and, on information and belief, failing to adopt industry-wide standards in their
17 supposed protection of the PII, resulting in the disclosure of the PII to unauthorized third
18 parties.

19 109. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' failure to adequately protect and
20 safeguard the PII, Plaintiffs and the Class members suffered damages. Plaintiffs and the Class
21 Members were damaged because their PII was accessed by third parties, resulting in increased
22 risk of identity theft and theft of property, and for which Plaintiffs and the Class members were
23 forced to adopt costly and time-consuming preventive and remediating efforts. Plaintiffs and
24 the Class Members were also damaged in that they paid for services in an amount that they
25 would have refused to pay had they known that Defendants would not protect their PII.
26 Plaintiffs and the Class Members accepted pricing terms which they would not have agreed to
27 had they known that Defendants would not protect their PII.

28 110. Defendants acted with wanton disregard for the security of Plaintiffs' and the

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1 Class Members’ PII. Defendants knew or should have known that Defendants had inadequate
2 computer systems and data security practices to safeguard such information, and Defendants
3 knew or should have known that hackers were attempting to access the PII of health care related
4 companies’ databases, such as Defendants’.

5 111. The injury and harm suffered by Plaintiffs and the Class Members was the
6 reasonably foreseeable result of Defendants’ breach of their duties. Defendants knew or should
7 have known that they were failing to meet their duties, and that Defendants’ breach would cause
8 Plaintiffs and the Class Members to experience the foreseeable harm associated with the
9 exposure of their PII.

10 112. A “special relationship” exists between Defendants and Plaintiffs and the Class
11 Members. Defendants entered into a “special relationship” with Plaintiffs and the Class
12 Members when they contracted with Plaintiffs’ and the Class Members’ medical providers and
13 insurers and obtained Plaintiffs’ and the Class Members’ PII from them. As providers of health
14 care related services, Defendants stand in a fiduciary or quasi-fiduciary relationship with
15 Plaintiffs and the Class Members.

16 113. Plaintiffs and the Class Members have suffered monetary injury in fact as a
17 direct and proximate result of the acts committed by Defendants as alleged herein in an amount
18 to be proven at trial but in excess of the minimum jurisdictional amount of this Court.

19
20
21 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

22 WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs, individually and on behalf of the Class, prays for relief as
23 follows:

- 24 1. For compensatory damages in an amount according to proof at trial;
25 2. For affirmative injunctive relief mandating that Defendants implement and
26 maintain reasonable security procedures and practices to protect Plaintiffs’ and Class Members’
27 PII from unauthorized access, destruction, use, modification, or disclosure;
28 3. For costs of suit and litigation expenses;

- 1 4. For attorneys’ fees under the common fund doctrine and all other applicable law;
- 2 and
- 3 5. For such other and further relief as this Court may deem just and proper.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

6 Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated, hereby demands a
7 jury trial for all claims so triable.

8 Dated: August 28, 2019

Respectfully submitted,

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