

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR
THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA**

<p>Chelsea Jensen, <i>on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated,</i> Plaintiff, v. Independent Living Systems, LLC, Defendant.</p>	<p>CASE NO. _____ CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT JURY TRIAL DEMANDED</p>
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Plaintiff Chelsea Jensen (“Plaintiff”) brings this Class Action Complaint against Defendant Independent Living Systems, LLC (“Defendant”) and alleges, upon personal knowledge as to her own actions and her counsel’s investigations, and upon information and belief as to all other matters, as follows:

1. Plaintiff brings this class action against Defendant for its failure to properly secure and safeguard Plaintiff’s and Class Members’ protected health information (“PHI”) as a result of recent cyberattack and Data Breach (the “Data Breach”).
2. Information compromised in the Data Breach includes, but is not limited, name, date of birth, Medicare identification, Medicaid identification, and other health information (collectively, referred to as “Private Information”).

3. “[Defendant] offers a comprehensive range of turnkey payer services including clinical and third-party administrative costs to managed care organizations and providers that serve high-cost, complex member populations in the Medicare, Medicaid and Dual-Eligible Market .”¹

4. Defendant is “a business associate of Florida Community Care and HPMP of Florida.”²

5. On or around July 5 2022, Defendant experienced an incident involving the inaccessibility of certain computer systems on its network. Through an investigation, Defendant learned that an unauthorized actor obtained access to certain Defendant systems between June 30 and July 5, 2022. During that period, some information on Defendant’s network was acquired by the unauthorized actor, and other information was accessible and potentially viewed.

6. Defendant notified the Maine Attorney General’s office that approximately 4,226,508 individuals were impacted by the incident.³

7. Defendant issued a Notice of the Data Breach Letter (the “Notice of Breach Letter”) on March 14, 2023. For example, Plaintiff’s Notice of Data Breach Letter states:

What Happened? On July 5, 2022, [Defendant] experienced an incident involving the inaccessibility of certain computer systems on [Defendant’s] network. [Defendant] responded to the incident immediately and began an investigation with the assistance of outside cybersecurity specialists. Through [Defendant’s] response efforts, [Defendant] learned that an unauthorized actor obtained access to certain [Defendant] systems between June 30 and July 5, 2022. During that period, some information stored on [Defendant’s] network was acquired by an unauthorized actor, and other information was accessible and potentially viewed. Upon

¹ <https://ilshealth.com/about-ils/> (last visited: March 21, 2023).

² <https://healthitsecurity.com/news/4.2m-individuals-impacted-by-healthcare-data-breach-at-independent-living-systems> (last visited: March 21, 2023).

³ <https://apps.web.maine.gov/online/aeviewer/ME/40/aacdb720-e082-4ef6-b7e6-f03280b2c4ec.shtml> (last visited: March 21, 2023).

containing the incident and reconnecting [Defendant's] computer systems, [Defendant] began to review the potentially affected data to determine whether it contained any personal information or [protected health information], and if so, to whom such information related.

What Information Was Involved? As previewed above, [Defendant] conducted a comprehensive data review exercise to understand the scope of potentially affected information and identify the individuals to whom such information relates. On January 17, 2023, [Defendant] received the results of this review and determined that the following types of information related to you were included in one or more files acquired by the unauthorized actor or present in one or more files that resided on an area of the [Defendant] network that was accessed by an unauthorized actor: name, date of birth, Medicare identification, Medicaid identification, and other health insurance information. Please note that [Defendant has] no evidence or other indication that identity theft or fraud occurred as a result of this incident. [Defendant is] providing this notice out of an abundance of caution.

8. Moreover, Defendant described the Data Breach as an “External System Breach (hacking),” meaning an unauthorized third party accessed Defendant’s system and impacted Plaintiff’s and Class Members’ Private Information.⁴

9. Based on the Notice of Data Breach Letter, Defendant admits that Plaintiff’ and Class Members’ Private Information was unlawfully accessed and exfiltrated via the Data Breach.

10. Plaintiff brings this class action lawsuit on behalf of those similarly situated to address Defendant’s inadequate safeguarding of Plaintiff’ and Class Members’ Private Information that it collected and maintained, and for failing to provide adequate notice to Plaintiff and other Class Members that their information had been subject to the unauthorized access of an unknown third party and precisely what specific type of information was accessed.

11. Defendant maintained the Private Information in a reckless and negligent manner. In particular, the Private Information was maintained on Defendant’s computer system and

⁴ *Id.*

network in a condition vulnerable to cyberattack. Upon information and belief, the mechanism of the Data Breach and potential for improper disclosure of Plaintiff' and Class Members' Private Information was a known risk to the Defendant and thus the Defendant was on notice that failing to take steps necessary to secure Private Information from those risks left that information in a dangerous condition.

12. As a result of the Data Breach, Plaintiff and Class Members suffered ascertainable losses in the form of the loss of the benefit of their bargain, out-of-pocket expenses, and the value of their time reasonably incurred to remedy or mitigate the effects of the attack and the substantial and imminent risk of identity theft.

13. By obtaining, collecting, using, and deriving a benefit from the Private Information of Plaintiff and Class Members, Defendant assumed legal and equitable duties to those individuals to protect and safeguard that information from unauthorized access and intrusion. Defendant admits that the unencrypted Private Information was impacted during the Data Breach.

14. The exposed Private Information of Plaintiff and Class Members can and likely already has been sold on the dark web. Indeed, Plaintiff' and Class Members' Private Information has already been made available online.

15. Hackers can offer for sale the unencrypted, unredacted Private Information to criminals. Plaintiff and Class Members now face a lifetime risk of identity theft, which is heightened here by the loss of Social Security numbers – the gold standard for identity thieves.

16. This Private Information was compromised due to Defendant's negligent and/or careless acts and omissions and the failure to protect the Private Information of Plaintiff and Class Members. In addition to Defendant's failure to prevent the Data Breach, after discovering the

breach in or around September 26, 2022, Defendant waited until at least November 11, 2022 to report it to Plaintiff and Class Members

17. As a result of this delayed response, Plaintiff and Class Members had no idea their Private Information had been compromised, and that they were, and continue to be, at significant risk of identity theft and various other forms of personal, social, and financial harm. The risk will remain for their respective lifetimes.

18. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of all persons whose Private Information was compromised as a result of Defendant's failure to: (i) adequately protect the Private Information of Plaintiff and Class Members; (ii) warn Plaintiff and Class Members of Defendant's inadequate information security practices; and (iii) effectively secure hardware containing protected Private Information using reasonable and effective security procedures free of vulnerabilities and incidents. Defendant's conduct amounts to negligence and violates federal and state statutes.

19. Plaintiff and Class Members have suffered injury as a result of Defendant's conduct. These injuries include: (i) lost or diminished value of Private Information; (ii) out-of-pocket expenses associated with the prevention, detection, and recovery from identity theft, tax fraud, and/or unauthorized use of their Private Information; (iii) time and opportunity costs associated with attempting to mitigate the actual consequences of the Data Breach, including but not limited to lost time, and (iv) the continued and substantially increased risk to their Private Information which: (a) remains unencrypted and available for unauthorized third parties to access and abuse; and (b) may remain backed up in Defendant's possession and is subject to further unauthorized disclosures so long as Defendant fails to undertake appropriate and adequate measures to protect the Private Information.

20. Defendant disregarded the rights of Plaintiff and Class Members by intentionally, willfully, recklessly, and/or negligently failing to take and implement adequate and reasonable measures to ensure that the Private Information of Plaintiff and Class Members was safeguarded, failing to take available steps to prevent an unauthorized disclosure of data, and failing to follow applicable, required, and appropriate protocols, policies, and procedures regarding the encryption of data, even for internal use.

21. As a result of the Data Breach, the Private Information of Plaintiff and Class Members was compromised through disclosure to an unknown and unauthorized third party. Plaintiff and Class Members have a continuing interest in ensuring that their information is and remains safe, and they should be entitled to injunctive and other equitable relief.

PARTIES

22. Plaintiff Chelsea Jensen is a natural person, resident, and a citizen of the State of South Carolina. Plaintiff Chelsea Jensen has no intention of moving to a different state in the immediate future. Plaintiff Chelsea Jensen is acting on her own behalf and on behalf of others similarly situated.

23. Defendant Independent Living Systems, Inc. is a Florida corporation with its principal place of business in Miami, Florida.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

24. This Court has original jurisdiction under the Class Action Fairness Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2), because this is a class action involving more than 100 putative class members and the amount in controversy exceeds \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest and costs. Plaintiff (and many members of the class) and Defendant are citizens of different states. Plaintiff is a citizen of South Carolina, whereas Defendant is a corporation with a principal place of business in Miami, Florida.

25. This Court has general personal jurisdiction over Defendant because Defendant's principal place of business is in Miami, Florida. Defendant regularly conducts business in Florida.

26. Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(a)(2), 1391(b)(2), and 1391(c)(2) as a substantial part of the events giving rise to the claims emanated from activities within this District, and Defendant conducts substantial business in this District.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

Background

27. On or around July 5 2022, Defendant experienced an incident involving the inaccessibility of certain computer systems on its network. Through an investigation, Defendant learned that an unauthorized actor obtained access to certain Defendant systems between June 30 and July 5, 2022. During that period, some information on Defendant's network was acquired by the unauthorized actor, and other information was accessible and potentially viewed.

28. Defendant sent Notice of the Data Breach Letter to approximately 4,200,000 individuals on or around March 10, 2023.

29. The compromised information includes name, date of birth, Medicare identification, Medicaid identification, and other health information.

30. Indeed, Plaintiff's Notice of Data Breach admits that Plaintiff's name, date of birth, Medicare identification, Medicaid identification, and other health information. address, and email were impacted by the Data Breach.

31. Based on Defendant's Notice of Data Breach, Defendant admits that Plaintiff's and Class Members' Private Information was impacted by a third party.

32. In the ordinary course of receiving services from Defendant, Plaintiff and Class Members were required to provide Defendant with Private Information.

33. Defendant agreed to and undertook legal duties to maintain the Private Information of Plaintiff and Class Members safely, confidentially, and in compliance with all applicable laws.

34. As explained below, Defendant's data security policies fail to comply with industry standards.

35. By obtaining, collecting, using, and deriving a benefit from Plaintiff' and Class Members' Private Information, Defendant assumed legal and equitable duties and knew or should have known that it was responsible to protect Plaintiff' and Class Members' Private Information from unauthorized disclosure.

36. Plaintiff and Class Members have taken reasonable steps to maintain the confidentiality of their Private Information.

37. Plaintiff and Class Members relied on Defendant to keep their Private Information confidential and securely maintained, to use this information for business and health purposes only, and to make only authorized disclosure of this Private Information.

38. Plaintiff and Class Members directly or indirectly entrusted Defendant with sensitive and confidential information, including their Private Information which includes information that is static, does not change, and can be used to commit myriad financial crimes.

39. Plaintiff and Class Members relied on Defendant to keep their Private Information confidential and securely maintained, to use this information for business purposes only, and to make only authorized disclosures of this information. Plaintiff and Class Members demand Defendant safeguard their Private Information.

40. Defendant had a duty to adopt reasonable measures to protect the Private Information of Plaintiff and Class Members from involuntary disclosure to third parties.

41. On information and belief, Defendant maintained the Private Information of Plaintiff and Class Members, including, but not limited to, the following: name, mailing address, date of birth, Social Security number, and protected health information.

42. Defendant did not use reasonable security procedures and practices appropriate to the nature of the sensitive, unencrypted information they were maintaining for Plaintiff and Class Members, causing the exposure of Private Information.

43. As a result of Defendant's failure to use reasonable security procedures and practices appropriate to the nature of the sensitive, unencrypted information they were maintaining for Plaintiff and Class Members, cybercriminals infiltrated Defendant's systems and stole Plaintiff and Class Members' Private Information and held it for ransom in exchange for payment from Defendant, also known as a "ransomware attack."

44. The unencrypted PII and PHI of Plaintiff and Class Members will likely end up for sale on the dark web as that is the *modus operandi* of hackers. In addition, unencrypted PII and PHI may fall into the hands of companies that will use the detailed PII and PHI for targeted marketing without the approval of Plaintiff and Class Members. In turn, unauthorized individuals can easily access the PII and PHI of Plaintiff and Class Members.

45. Defendant admitted that Private Information potentially impacted in the Data Breach contained addresses, dates of birth, Social Security numbers, and/or health information.

46. Because Defendant failed to properly protect safeguard Plaintiff and Class Members' Private Information, an unauthorized third party was able to access Defendant's network, and access Plaintiff and Class Members' Private Information stored on Defendant's system.

The Data Breach was Foreseeable

47. As explained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, “[p]revention is the most effective defense against ransomware and it is critical to take precautions for protection.”⁵

48. Defendant’s data security obligations were particularly important given the substantial increase in cyberattacks and/or data breaches in the healthcare industry preceding the date of the breach.

49. Indeed, cyberattacks have become so notorious that the Federal Bureau of Investigation (“FBI”) and U.S. Secret Service have issued a warning to potential targets so they are aware of, and prepared for, a potential attack. As one report explained, “[e]ntities like smaller municipalities and hospitals are attractive to ransomware criminals . . . because they often have lesser IT defenses and a high incentive to regain access to their data quickly.”⁶

50. In fact, according to the cybersecurity firm Mimecast, 90% of healthcare organizations experienced cyberattacks in the past year.⁷

51. Therefore, the increase in such attacks, and attendant risk of future attacks, was widely known to the public and to anyone in Defendant’s industry, including Defendant.

Value of PII and PHI

52. The PII of individuals remains of high value to criminals, as evidenced by the prices they will pay through the dark web. Numerous sources cite dark web pricing for stolen identity

⁵ See How to Protect Your Networks from RANSOMWARE, at 3, available at <https://www.fbi.gov/file-repository/ransomware-prevention-and-response-for-cisos.pdf/view> (last accessed Aug. 23, 2021).

⁶ FBI, Secret Service Warn of Targeted, Law360(Nov.18,2019), <https://www.law360.com/articles/1220974/fbisecret-service-warn-of-targeted-ransomware>

⁷ See Maria Hernandez, Iowa City Hospital Suffers Phishing Attack, Security Magazine (Nov. 23, 2020), <https://www.securitymagazine.com/articles/93988-iowa-city-hospital-suffers-phishing-attack>.

credentials. For example, personal information can be sold at a price ranging from \$40 to \$200, and bank details have a price range of \$50 to \$200.⁸ Experian reports that a stolen credit or debit card number can sell for \$5 to \$110 on the dark web.⁹ Criminals can also purchase access to entire company data breaches from \$900 to \$4,500.¹⁰

53. Based on the foregoing, the information compromised in the Data Breach is significantly more valuable than the loss of, for example, credit card information in a retailer data breach because, there, victims can cancel or close credit and debit card accounts.

54. This data demands a much higher price on the black market. Martin Walter, senior director at cybersecurity firm RedSeal, explained, “Compared to credit card information, personally identifiable information . . . [is] worth more than 10x on the black market.”¹¹

55. Among other forms of fraud, identity thieves may obtain driver’s licenses, government benefits, medical services, and housing or even give false information to police.

56. The fraudulent activity resulting from the Data Breach may not come to light for years.

⁸ *Your personal data is for sale on the dark web. Here’s how much it costs*, Digital Trends, Oct. 16, 2019, available at: <https://www.digitaltrends.com/computing/personal-data-sold-on-the-dark-web-how-much-it-costs/> (last accessed Oct. 27, 2021).

⁹ *Here’s How Much Your Personal Information Is Selling for on the Dark Web*, Experian, Dec. 6, 2017, available at: <https://www.experian.com/blogs/ask-experian/heres-how-much-your-personal-information-is-selling-for-on-the-dark-web/> (last accessed Oct. 27, 2021).

¹⁰ *In the Dark*, VPNOverview, 2019, available at: <https://vpnoverview.com/privacy/anonymous-browsing/in-the-dark/> (last accessed Oct. 27, 2021).

¹¹ Time Greene, *Anthem Hack: Personal Data Stolen Sells for 10x Price of Stolen Credit Card Numbers*, IT World, (Feb. 6, 2015), available at: <https://www.networkworld.com/article/2880366/anthem-hack-personal-data-stolen-sells-for-10x-price-of-stolen-credit-card-numbers.html> (last accessed Aug. 23, 2021).

57. Theft of PHI is also gravely serious: “[a] thief may use your name or health insurance numbers to see a doctor, get prescription drugs, file claims with your insurance provider, or get other care. If the thief’s health information is mixed with yours, your treatment, insurance and payment records, and credit report may be affected.”

58. Drug manufacturers, medical device manufacturers, pharmacies, hospitals and other healthcare service providers often purchase PII and PHI on the black market for the purpose of target-marketing their products and services to the physical maladies of the data breach victims themselves. Insurance companies purchase and use wrongfully disclosed PHI to adjust their insureds’ medical insurance premiums.

59. According to account monitoring company LogDog, medical data, such as PHI, sells for \$50 and up on the Dark Web.¹²

60. Moreover, there may be a time lag between when harm occurs versus when it is discovered, and also between when PII is stolen and when it is used. According to the U.S. Government Accountability Office (“GAO”), which conducted a study regarding data breaches:

[L]aw enforcement officials told us that in some cases, stolen data may be held for up to a year or more before being used to commit identity theft. Further, once stolen data have been sold or posted on the Web, fraudulent use of that 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.¹³

61. At all relevant times, Defendant knew, or reasonably should have known, of the importance of safeguarding the PII and PHI of Plaintiff and Class Members and the foreseeable

¹² Lisa Vaas, *Ransomware Attacks Paralyze, and Sometimes Crush, Hospitals*, Naked Security (Oct. 3, 2019), <https://nakedsecurity.sophos.com/2019/10/03/ransomware-attacks-paralyze-and-sometimes-crush-hospitals/#content> (last accessed July 20, 2021).

¹³ *Report to Congressional Requesters*, GAO, at 29 (June 2007), available at: <https://www.gao.gov/assets/gao-07-737.pdf> (last accessed Aug. 23, 2021).

consequences that would occur if Defendant's data security system was breached, including, specifically, the significant costs that would be imposed on Plaintiff and Class Members as a result of a breach.

62. Plaintiff and Class Members now face years of constant surveillance of their financial and personal records, monitoring, and loss of rights. The Class is incurring and will continue to incur such damages in addition to any fraudulent use of their PII and PHI.

63. Defendant was, or should have been, fully aware of the unique type and the significant volume of data on Defendant's network, amounting to potentially millions of individuals' detailed, personal information and, thus, the significant number of individuals who would be harmed by the exposure of the unencrypted data.

64. The injuries to Plaintiff and Class Members were directly and proximately caused by Defendant's failure to implement or maintain adequate data security measures for the PII and PHI of Plaintiff and Class Members.

65. As a condition of providing medical treatment and services, processing medical claims, sending bills, and providing collection services for treatment, Defendant requires that its patients entrust it with Private Information.

66. By obtaining, collecting, using, and deriving a benefit from Plaintiff's and Class Members' Private Information, Defendant assumed legal and equitable duties and knew or should have known that it was responsible for protecting Plaintiff' and Class Members' Private Information from unauthorized disclosure.

67. Plaintiff and the Class Members have taken reasonable steps to maintain the confidentiality of their Private Information.

68. Plaintiff and the Class Members relied on Defendant to implement and follow adequate data security policies and protocols, to keep their Private Information confidential and securely maintained, to use such Private Information solely for business and health care purposes, and to prevent the unauthorized disclosures of the Private Information.

Defendant Acquires, Collects, and Stores the Private Information of Plaintiff and Class Members

69. Defendant acquired, collected, and stored the Private Information of Plaintiff and Class Members.

70. By obtaining, collecting, and storing the Private Information of Plaintiff and Class Members, Defendant assumed legal and equitable duties and knew or should have known that it was responsible for protecting the PII and PHI from disclosure.

71. Plaintiff and Class Members have taken reasonable steps to maintain the confidentiality of their Private Information and relied on Defendant to keep their PII and PHI confidential and securely maintained, to use this information for business purposes only, and to make only authorized disclosures of this information.

Defendant Failed to Properly Protect Plaintiff' and Class Members' Private Information

72. Defendant could have prevented this Data Breach by properly securing and encrypting the systems containing the Private Information of Plaintiff and Class Members. Alternatively, Defendant could have destroyed the data, especially for individuals with whom it had not had a relationship for a period of time.

73. Defendant's negligence in safeguarding the PII and PHI of Plaintiff and Class Members is exacerbated by the repeated warnings and alerts directed to companies like Defendant to protect and secure sensitive data they possess.

74. Despite the prevalence of public announcements of data breach and data security compromises, Defendant failed to take appropriate steps to protect the PII and PHI of Plaintiff and Class Members from being compromised.

75. The Federal Trade Commission (“FTC”) defines identity theft as “a fraud committed or attempted using the identifying information of another person without authority.” The FTC describes “identifying information” as “any name or number that may be used, alone or in conjunction with any other information, to identify a specific person,” including, among other things, “[n]ame, Social Security number, date of birth, official State or government issued driver’s license or identification number, alien registration number, government passport number, employer or taxpayer identification number.”

76. The ramifications of Defendant’s failure to keep secure the PII and PHI of Plaintiff and Class Members are long-lasting and severe. Once PII and PHI is stolen, fraudulent use of that information and damage to victims may continue for years.

77. To prevent and detect unauthorized cyber-attacks, Defendant could and should have implemented, as recommended by the United States Government, the following measures:

- Implement an awareness and training program. Because end users are targets, employees and individuals should be aware of the threat of ransomware and how it is delivered.
- Enable strong spam filters to prevent phishing emails from reaching the end users and authenticate inbound email using technologies like Sender Policy Framework (SPF), Domain Message Authentication Reporting and Conformance (DMARC), and DomainKeys Identified Mail (DKIM) to prevent email spoofing.
- Scan all incoming and outgoing emails to detect threats and filter executable files from reaching end users.
- Configure firewalls to block access to known malicious IP addresses.

- Patch operating systems, software, and firmware on devices. Consider using a centralized patch management system.
- Set anti-virus and anti-malware programs to conduct regular scans automatically.
- Manage the use of privileged accounts based on the principle of least privilege: no users should be assigned administrative access unless absolutely needed; and those with a need for administrator accounts should only use them when necessary.
- Configure access controls—including file, directory, and network share permissions—with least privilege in mind. If a user only needs to read specific files, the user should not have written access to those files, directories, or shares.
- Disable macro scripts from office files transmitted via email. Consider using Office Viewer software to open Microsoft Office files transmitted via email instead of full office suite applications.
- Implement Software Restriction Policies (SRP) or other controls to prevent programs from executing from common ransomware locations, such as temporary folders supporting popular Internet browsers or compression/decompression programs, including the AppData/LocalAppData folder.
- Consider disabling Remote Desktop protocol (RDP) if it is not being used.
- Use application whitelisting, which only allows systems to execute programs known and permitted by security policy.
- Execute operating system environments or specific programs in a virtualized environment
- Categorize data based on organizational value and implement physical and logical separation of networks and data for different organizational units.¹⁴

78. To prevent and detect cyber-attacks, including the cyber-attack that resulted in the Data Breach, Defendant could and should have implemented, as recommended by the United States Cybersecurity & Infrastructure Security Agency, the following measures:

¹⁴ *Id.* at 3-4.

- **Update and patch your computer.** Ensure your applications and operating systems (OSs) have been updated with the latest patches. Vulnerable applications and OSs are the target of most ransomware attacks....
- **Use caution with links and when entering website addresses.** Be careful when clicking directly on links in emails, even if the sender appears to be someone you know. Attempt to independently verify website addresses (e.g., contact your organization's helpdesk, search the internet for the sender organization's website or the topic mentioned in the email). Pay attention to the website addresses you click on, as well as those you enter yourself. Malicious website addresses often appear almost identical to legitimate sites, often using a slight variation in spelling or a different domain (e.g., .com instead of .net)....
- **Open email attachments with caution.** Be wary of opening email attachments, even from senders you think you know, particularly when attachments are compressed files or ZIP files.
- **Keep your personal information safe.** Check a website's security to ensure the information you submit is encrypted before you provide it....
- **Verify email senders.** If you are unsure whether or not an email is legitimate, try to verify the email's legitimacy by contacting the sender directly. Do not click on any links in the email. If possible, use a previous (legitimate) email to ensure the contact information you have for the sender is authentic before you contact them.
- **Inform yourself.** Keep yourself informed about recent cybersecurity threats and up to date on ransomware techniques. You can find information about known phishing attacks on the Anti-Phishing Working Group website. You may also want to sign up for CISA product notifications, which will alert you when a new Alert, Analysis Report, Bulletin, Current Activity, or Tip has been published.
- **Use and maintain preventative software programs.** Install antivirus software, firewalls, and email filters—and keep them updated—to reduce malicious network traffic....¹⁵

79. To prevent and detect cyber-attacks, including the cyber-attack that resulted in the Data Breach, Defendant could and should have implemented, as recommended by the Microsoft Threat Protection Intelligence Team, the following measures:

¹⁵ See Security Tip (ST19-001) Protecting Against Ransomware (original release date Apr. 11, 2019), available at <https://us-cert.cisa.gov/ncas/tips/ST19-001> (last accessed Aug. 23, 2021).

Secure internet-facing assets

- Apply latest security updates
- Use threat and vulnerability management
- Perform regular audit; remove privileged credentials;

Thoroughly investigate and remediate alerts

- Prioritize and treat commodity malware infections as potential full compromise;

Include IT Pros in security discussions

- Ensure collaboration among [security operations], [security admins], and [information technology] admins to configure servers and other endpoints securely;

Build credential hygiene

- Use [multifactor authentication] or [network level authentication] and use strong, randomized, just-in-time local admin passwords

Apply principle of least-privilege

- Monitor for adversarial activities
- Hunt for brute force attempts
- Monitor for cleanup of Event Logs
- Analyze logon events

Harden infrastructure

- Use Windows Defender Firewall
- Enable tamper protection
- Enable cloud-delivered protection
- Turn on attack surface reduction rules and [Antimalware Scan Interface] for Office [Visual Basic for Applications].¹⁶

¹⁶See Human-operated ransomware attacks: A preventable disaster (Mar 5, 2020), *available at* <https://www.microsoft.com/security/blog/2020/03/05/human-operated-ransomware-attacks-a-preventable-disaster/> (last accessed Aug. 23, 2021).

80. Given that Defendant was storing the PII and PHI of Plaintiff and Class Members, Defendant could and should have implemented all of the above measures to prevent and detect cyberattacks.

81. The occurrence of the Data Breach indicates that Defendant failed to adequately implement one or more of the above measures to prevent cyberattacks, resulting in the Data Breach and the exposure of the PII and PHI of Plaintiff and Class Members.

82. As the result of computer systems in need of security upgrades, inadequate procedures for handling email phishing attacks, viruses, malignant computer code, hacking attacks, Defendant negligently and unlawfully failed to safeguard Plaintiff' and Class Members' Private Information.

83. Because Defendant failed to properly protect safeguard Plaintiff' and Class Members' Private Information, an unauthorized third party was able to access Defendant's network, and access Defendant's database and system configuration files.

84. Specifically, Defendant admits that on or around December 4, 2021, an unauthorized party accessed Defendant's network and deleted databases and system configuration files.

85. As the result of computer systems in need of security upgrades, inadequate procedures for handling email phishing attacks, viruses, malignant computer code, hacking attacks, Defendant negligently and unlawfully failed to safeguard Plaintiff' and Class Members' Private Information.

Defendant Failed to Comply with FTC Guidelines

86. The Federal Trade Commission ("FTC") has promulgated numerous guides for businesses which highlight the importance of implementing reasonable data security practices.

According to the FTC, the need for data security should be factored into all business decision making.

87. In 2016, the FTC updated its publication, *Protecting Personal Information: A Guide for Business*, which established cyber-security guidelines for businesses. The guidelines note that businesses should protect the personal patient information that they keep; properly dispose of personal information that is no longer needed; encrypt information stored on computer networks; understand their network's vulnerabilities; and implement policies to correct any security problems.¹⁷

88. The guidelines also recommend that businesses use an intrusion detection system to expose a breach as soon as it occurs; monitor all incoming traffic for activity indicating someone is attempting to hack the system; watch for large amounts of data being transmitted from the system; and have a response plan ready in the event of a breach.

89. The FTC further recommends that companies not maintain PII longer than is needed for authorization of a transaction; limit access to sensitive data; require complex passwords to be used on networks; use industry-tested methods for security; monitor for suspicious activity on the network; and verify that third-party service providers have implemented reasonable security measures.

90. The FTC has brought enforcement actions against businesses for failing to adequately and reasonably protect patient data, treating the failure to employ reasonable and appropriate measures to protect against unauthorized access to confidential consumer data as an

¹⁷ *Protecting Personal Information: A Guide for Business*, Federal Trade Commission (2016). Available at https://www.ftc.gov/system/files/documents/plain-language/pdf-0136_proteting-personal-information.pdf.

unfair act or practice prohibited by Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act (“FTCA”), 15 U.S.C. § 45. Orders resulting from these actions clarify the measures businesses take to meet their data security obligations.

91. Defendant failed to properly implement basic data security practices. Defendant’s failure to employ reasonable and appropriate measures to protect against unauthorized access to Plaintiff and Class Members’ PII and PHI constitutes an unfair act or practice prohibited by Section 5 of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45.

92. Defendant was always fully aware of its obligation to protect the PII and PHI of Plaintiff and Class Members. Defendant was also aware of the significant repercussions that would result from its failure to do so.

Defendant Failed to Comply with Industry Standards

93. As shown above, experts studying cyber security routinely identify healthcare providers as being particularly vulnerable to cyberattacks because of the value of the PII and PHI which they collect and maintain.

94. Several best practices have been identified that at a minimum should be implemented by healthcare service providers like Defendant, including but not limited to: educating all employees; strong passwords; multi-layer security, including firewalls, anti-virus, and antimalware software; encryption, making data unreadable without a key; multi-factor authentication; backup data; and limiting which employees can access sensitive data.

95. Other best cybersecurity practices that are standard in the healthcare industry include installing appropriate malware detection software; monitoring and limiting the network ports; protecting web browsers and email management systems; setting up network systems such

as firewalls, switches and routers; monitoring and protection of physical security systems; protection against any possible communication system; and training staff regarding critical points.

96. Defendant failed to meet the minimum standards of any of the following frameworks: the NIST Cybersecurity Framework Version 1.1 (including without limitation PR.AC-1, PR.AC-3, PR.AC-4, PR.AC-5, PR.AC-6, PR.AC-7, PR.AT-1, PR.DS-1, PR.DS-5, PR.PT-1, PR.PT-3, DE.CM-1, DE.CM-4, DE.CM-7, DE.CM-8, and RS.CO-2), and the Center for Internet Security's Critical Security Controls (CIS CSC), which are all established standards in reasonable cybersecurity readiness.

97. The foregoing frameworks are existing and applicable industry standards in the healthcare industry, and Defendant failed to comply with these accepted standards, thereby opening the door to and causing the Data Breach.

Defendant's Conduct Violates HIPAA and Evidences Its Insufficient Data Security

98. Defendant is a business associate of a covered entity pursuant to HIPAA. *See* 45 C.F.R. § 160.102. Defendant must therefore comply with the HIPAA Privacy Rule and Security Rule. *See* 45 C.F.R. Part 160 and Part 164, Subparts A through E. Specifically, Defendant is a "health plan" as under § 160.102(a)(1).

99. Defendant is a business associate of a covered entity pursuant to the Health Information Technology Act ("HITECH"). *See* 42 U.S.C. §17921, 45 C.F.R. § 160.103.

100. Plaintiff' and Class Members' Private Information is "protected health information" as defined by 45 CFR § 160.103.

101. HIPAA requires covered entities and business associates of covered entities like Defendant to protect against reasonably anticipated threats to the security of sensitive patient health information. Covered entities must implement safeguards to ensure the confidentiality,

integrity, and availability of PHI. Safeguards must include physical, technical, and administrative components.

102. Title II of HIPAA contains what are known as the Administrative Simplification provisions. 42 U.S.C. §§ 1301, *et seq.* These provisions require, among other things, that the Department of Health and Human Services (“HHS”) create rules to streamline the standards for handling PII like the data Defendant left unguarded. The HHS subsequently promulgated multiple regulations under authority of the Administrative Simplification provisions of HIPAA. These rules include 45 C.F.R. § 164.306(a)(1-4); 45 C.F.R. § 164.312(a)(1); 45 C.F.R. § 164.308(a)(1)(i); 45 C.F.R. § 164.308(a)(1)(ii)(D); and 45 C.F.R. § 164.530(b).

103. A Data Breach such as the one Defendant experienced, is also considered a breach under the HIPAA Rules because there is an access of PHI that is not permitted under HIPAA.

104. A breach under the HIPAA Rules is defined as, “...the acquisition, access, use, or disclosure of PHI in a manner not permitted under the [HIPAA Privacy Rule] which compromises the security or privacy of the PHI.” *See* 45 C.F.R. 164.40.

105. Data breaches are also Security Incidents under HIPAA because they impair both the integrity (data is not interpretable) and availability (data is not accessible) of patient health information:

The presence of ransomware (or any malware) on a covered entity’s or business associate’s computer systems is a security incident under the HIPAA Security Rule. A security incident is defined as the attempted or successful unauthorized access, use, disclosure, modification, or destruction of information or interference with system operations in an information system. See the definition of security incident at 45 C.F.R. 164.304. Once the ransomware is detected, the covered entity or business associate must initiate its security incident and response and reporting procedures. See 45 C.F.R.164.308(a)(6).¹⁸

¹⁸ *See* <https://www.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/RansomwareFactSheet.pdf> at 4.

106. Defendant's Data Breach resulted from a combination of insufficiencies that demonstrate Defendant failed to comply with safeguards mandated by HIPAA regulations.

Defendant's Negligent Acts and Breaches

107. Defendant breached its obligations to Plaintiff and Class Members and/or were otherwise negligent and reckless because they failed to properly maintain and safeguard their computer systems and data. Defendant's unlawful conduct includes, but is not limited to, the following acts and/or omissions:

- a. Failing to maintain an adequate data security system to reduce the risk of data breaches;
- b. Failing to adequately protect the Personal and Medical Information of Plaintiff and the Class;
- c. Failing to properly monitor their own data security systems for existing intrusions;
- d. Failing to train employees in the proper handling of emails containing the means by which the cyberattacks were able to first access Defendant's networks, and to and maintain adequate email security practices;
- e. Failing to put into place proper procedures, software settings, and data security software protections to adequately protect against a blunt force intrusion;
- f. Failing to ensure the confidentiality and integrity of electronic PHI it created, received, maintained, and/or transmitted, in violation of 45 C.F.R. § 164.306(a)(1);
- g. Failing to implement technical policies and procedures for electronic information systems that maintain electronic protected health information to allow access to only those persons or software programs that have been granted access rights in violation of 45 C.F.R. § 164.312(a)(1);
- h. Failing to implement policies and procedures to prevent, detect, contain, and correct security violations in violation of 45 C.F.R. § 164.308(a)(1)(i);
- i. Failing to implement procedures to review records of information system activity regularly, such as audit logs, access reports, and security incident tracking reports in violation of 45 C.F.R. § 164.308(a)(1)(ii)(D);
- j. Failing to protect against reasonably anticipated threats or hazards to the security

or integrity of electronic PHI in violation of 45 C.F.R. § 164.306(a)(2);

- k. Failing to protect against reasonably anticipated uses or disclosures of electronic PHI that are not permitted under the privacy rules regarding individually identifiable health information in violation of 45 C.F.R. § 164.306(a)(3);
- l. Failing to ensure compliance with HIPAA security standard rules by its workforces in violation of 45 C.F.R. § 164.306(a)(4);
- m. Failing to train all members of its workforce effectively on the policies and procedures regarding PHI as necessary and appropriate for the members of its workforce to carry out their functions and to maintain security of PHI, in violation of 45 C.F.R. § 164.530(b);
- n. Failing to render the electronic PHI it maintained unusable, unreadable, or indecipherable to unauthorized individuals, as it had not encrypted the electronic PHI as specified in the HIPAA Security Rule by “the use of an algorithmic process to transform data into a form in which there is a low probability of assigning meaning without use of a confidential process or key” (45 CFR 164.304 definition of encryption).
- o. Failing to comply with FTC guidelines for cybersecurity, in violation of Section 5 of the FTC Act; and
- p. Failing to adhere to industry standards for cybersecurity.

108. As the result of antivirus and malware protection software in need of security updating, inadequate procedures for handling phishing emails or emails containing viruses or other malignant computer code, and other failures to maintain its networks in configuration that would protect against cyberattacks like the one here, Defendant negligently and unlawfully failed to safeguard Plaintiff’ and Class Members’ Personal and Medical Information by not properly securing and encrypting Plaintiff’ and Class Members’ Private Information, which in turn allowed cyberthieves to access its IT systems.

109. Accordingly, as outlined below, Plaintiff and Class Members now face an increased risk of fraud and identity theft.

As a Result of Defendant's Failure to Safeguard Private Information, Plaintiff and the Proposed Class Face Significant Risk of Continued Identity Theft and Have Experienced Substantial Harm.

110. Plaintiff and Class Members have suffered injury from the misuse of their PHI that can be directly traced to Defendant.

111. The ramifications of Defendant's failure to keep Plaintiff' and the Class Members' PHI secure are severe. Identity theft occurs when someone uses another's personal and financial information such as that person's name, account number, number, date of birth, and/or other information, without permission, to commit fraud or other crimes.

112. According to experts, one out of four data breach notification recipients become a victim of identity fraud.

113. As a result of Defendant's failures to prevent—and to timely detect—the Data Breach, Plaintiff and the Class Members have suffered and will continue to suffer damages, including monetary losses, lost time, anxiety, and emotional distress. They have suffered or are at an increased risk of suffering:

- a. The loss of the opportunity to control how their PHI is used;
- b. The diminution in value of their PHI;
- c. The compromise and continuing publication of their PHI;
- d. Out-of-pocket costs associated with the prevention, detection, recovery, and remediation from identity theft or fraud;
- e. Lost opportunity costs and lost wages associated with the time and effort expended addressing and attempting to mitigate the actual and future consequences of the Data Breach, including, but not limited to, efforts spent researching how to prevent, detect, contest, and recover from identity theft and fraud;
- f. Delay in receipt of tax refund monies;
- g. Unauthorized use of stolen PHI; and

- h. The continued risk to their PHI, which remains in the possession of Defendant and is subject to further breaches so long as Defendant fails to undertake the appropriate measures to protect the PHI in their possession.

114. Stolen PHI is one of the most valuable commodities on the criminal information black market. According to Experian, a credit-monitoring service, stolen PHI can be worth up to \$1,000.00 depending on the type of information obtained.

115. The value of Plaintiff and the proposed Class's PHI on the black market is considerable. Stolen PHI trades on the black market for years, and criminals frequently post stolen private information openly and directly on various "dark web" internet websites, making the information publicly available, for a substantial fee of course.

116. It can take victims years to spot identity or PHI theft, giving criminals plenty of time to milk that information for cash.

117. One such example of criminals using PHI for profit is the development of "Fullz" packages.

118. Cyber-criminals can cross-reference two sources of PHI to marry unregulated data available elsewhere to criminally stolen data with an astonishingly complete scope and degree of accuracy in order to assemble complete dossiers on individuals. These dossiers are known as "Fullz" packages.

119. The development of "Fullz" packages means that stolen PHI from the Data Breach can easily be used to link and identify it to Plaintiff and the proposed Class's phone numbers, email addresses, and other unregulated sources and identifiers. In other words, even if certain information such as emails, phone numbers, or credit card numbers may not be included in the PHI stolen by the cyber-criminals in the Data Breach, criminals can easily create a Fullz package and sell it at a higher price to unscrupulous operators and criminals (such as illegal and scam

telemarketers) over and over. That is exactly what is happening to Plaintiff and members of the proposed Class, and it is reasonable for any trier of fact, including this Court or a jury, to find that Plaintiff and other members of the proposed Class's stolen PHI is being misused, and that such misuse is fairly traceable to the Data Breach.

120. According to the FBI's Internet Crime Complaint Center (IC3) 2019 Internet Crime Report, Internet-enabled crimes reached their highest number of complaints and dollar losses that year, resulting in more than \$3.5 billion in losses to individuals and business victims.

121. Further, according to the same report, "rapid reporting can help law enforcement stop fraudulent transactions before a victim loses the money for good." Defendant did not rapidly report to Plaintiff and the Class that their PHI had been stolen.

122. Victims of identity theft also often suffer embarrassment, blackmail, or harassment in person or online, and/or experience financial losses resulting from fraudulently opened accounts or misuse of existing accounts.

123. In addition to out-of-pocket expenses that can exceed thousands of dollars and the emotional toll identity theft can take, some victims have to spend a considerable time repairing the damage caused by the theft of their PHI. Victims of new account identity theft will likely have to spend time correcting fraudulent information in their credit reports and continuously monitor their reports for future inaccuracies, close existing bank/credit accounts, open new ones, and dispute charges with creditors.

124. Further complicating the issues faced by victims of identity theft, data thieves may wait years before attempting to use the stolen PHI. To protect themselves, Plaintiff and the Class will need to be remain vigilant against unauthorized data use for years or even decades to come.

125. The FTC has also recognized that consumer data is a new and valuable form of currency. In an FTC roundtable presentation, former Commissioner Pamela Jones Harbour stated that “most consumers cannot begin to comprehend the types and amount of information collected by businesses, or why their information may be commercially valuable. Data is currency.”¹⁹

126. The FTC has also issued numerous guidelines for businesses that highlight the importance of reasonable data security practices. The FTC has noted the need to factor data security into all business decision-making. According to the FTC, data security requires: (1) encrypting information stored on computer networks; (2) retaining payment card information only as long as necessary; (3) properly disposing of personal information that is no longer needed; (4) limiting administrative access to business systems; (5) using industry-tested and accepted methods for securing data; (6) monitoring activity on networks to uncover unapproved activity; (7) verifying that privacy and security features function properly; (8) testing for common vulnerabilities; and (9) updating and patching third-party software.

127. According to the FTC, unauthorized PHI disclosures are extremely damaging to consumers’ finances, credit history and reputation, and can take time, money, and patience to resolve the fallout.²⁰ The FTC treats the failure to employ reasonable and appropriate measures to protect against unauthorized access to confidential consumer data as an unfair act or practice prohibited by Section 5(a) of the FTC Act.

¹⁹ Statement of FTC Commissioner Pamela Jones Harbour—Remarks Before FTC Exploring Privacy Roundtable, (Dec. 7, 2009), <http://www.ftc.gov/speeches/harbour/091207privacyroundtable.pdf> (last visited October 6, 2022).

²⁰ See Taking Charge, What to Do If Your Identity is Stolen, FTC, at 3 (2012), <https://www.ojp.gov/ncjrs/virtual-library/abstracts/taking-charge-what-do-if-your-identity-stolen> (last visited October 10, 2022).

128. Defendant's failure to properly notify Plaintiff and Class Members of the Data Breach exacerbated Plaintiff and Class Members' injury by depriving them of the earliest ability to take appropriate measures to protect their PHI and take other necessary steps to mitigate the harm caused by the Data Breach.

Plaintiff Chelsea Jensen's Experiences

129. Plaintiff is a current and/or former patient and/or customer of Defendant.

130. Plaintiff's Private Information was within the possession and control of Defendant at the time of the Data Breach.

131. Plaintiff provided her Private Information to Defendant and trusted that the information would be safeguarded according to internal policies and state and federal law.

132. On or around March 10, 2023, Defendant notified Plaintiff that Defendant's network had been accessed and Plaintiff's Private Information was involved in the Data Breach.

133. Plaintiff is very careful about sharing her Private Information. Plaintiff has never knowingly transmitted unencrypted sensitive Private Information over the internet or any other unsecured source.

134. Plaintiff stores any documents containing her Private Information in a safe and secure location or destroys the documents. Moreover, Plaintiff diligently chooses unique usernames and passwords for her various online accounts.

135. As a result of the Data Breach, Plaintiff spent time dealing with the consequences of the Data Breach, which includes time spent verifying the legitimacy of the Notice of Data Breach, self-monitoring her accounts and/or credit reports to ensure no fraudulent activity has occurred. This time has been lost forever and cannot be recaptured. Moreover, this time was spent

at Defendant's direction by way of the Notice of Data Breach where Defendant advised Plaintiff to mitigate her damages by, among other things, monitoring her accounts for fraudulent activity.

136. Even with the best response, the harm caused to Plaintiff cannot be undone.

137. Plaintiff suffered actual injury in the form of damages to and diminution in the value of Plaintiff's Private Information—a form of intangible property that Plaintiff entrusted to Defendant, which was compromised in and as a result of the Data Breach. Due to the Data Breach, Plaintiff suffered lost time, annoyance, interference, and inconvenience and has anxiety and increased concerns for the loss of her privacy.

138. Plaintiff has suffered imminent and impending injury arising from the substantially increased risk of fraud, identity theft, and misuse resulting from her Private Information being placed in the hands of unauthorized third parties and cybercriminals.

139. Plaintiff has a continuing interest in ensuring that Plaintiff's Private Information, which, upon information and belief, remains backed up in Defendant's possession, is protected, and safeguarded from future breaches.

Plaintiff's and Class Members' Damages

140. To date, Defendant has done little to provide Plaintiff and Class Members with relief for the damages they have suffered as a result of the Data Breach, including, but not limited to, the costs and loss of time they incurred because of the Data Breach

141. Plaintiff and Class Members have been damaged by the compromise of their Private Information in the Data Breach.

142. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's conduct, Plaintiff and Class Members have been placed at an imminent, immediate, and continuing increased risk of harm from fraud and identity theft.

143. Plaintiff and Class Members face substantial risk of out-of-pocket fraud losses such as loans opened in their names, medical services billed in their names, tax return fraud, utility bills opened in their names, credit card fraud, and similar identity theft.

144. Plaintiff and Class Members face substantial risk of being targeted for future phishing, data intrusion, and other illegal schemes based on their Private Information as potential fraudsters could use that information to more effectively target such schemes to Plaintiff and Class Members.

145. Plaintiff and Class Members may also incur out-of-pocket costs for protective measures such as credit monitoring fees, credit report fees, credit freeze fees, and similar costs directly or indirectly related to the Data Breach.

146. Defendant entirely failed to provide any compensation for the unauthorized release and disclosure of Plaintiff' and Class Members' Private Information.

147. Plaintiff and Class Members have been damaged by the compromise of their Personal and Medical Information in the cyber-attack. Moreover, Defendant's delay in noticing affected persons of the theft of their Private Information prevented early mitigation efforts and compounded the harm.

148. Plaintiff and Class Members have suffered or will suffer actual injury as a direct result of the Data Breach. Many victims suffered ascertainable losses in the form of out- of-pocket expenses and the value of their time reasonably incurred to remedy or mitigate the effects of the Data Breach relating to:

- a. Reviewing and monitoring financial and other sensitive accounts and finding fraudulent insurance claims, loans, and/or government benefits claims;
- b. Purchasing credit monitoring and identity theft prevention;

- c. Placing “freezes” and “alerts” with reporting agencies;
- d. Spending time on the phone with or at financial institutions, healthcare providers, and/or government agencies to dispute unauthorized and fraudulent activity in their name;
- e. Contacting financial institutions and closing or modifying financial accounts; and
- f. Closely reviewing and monitoring Social Security number, medical insurance accounts, bank accounts, and credit reports for unauthorized activity for years to come.

149. Moreover, Plaintiff and Class Members have an interest in ensuring that their Personal and Medical Information, which is believed to remain in the possession of Defendant, is protected from further breaches by the implementation of security measures and safeguards, including but not limited to, making sure that the storage of data or documents containing Personal and Medical Information is not accessible online and that access to such data is password protected.

CLASS ALLEGATIONS

150. Plaintiff brings this nationwide class action on behalf of themselves and on behalf of others similarly situated pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23.

151. The Class that Plaintiff seeks to represent is defined as follows:

All persons whose Private Information was actually or potentially accessed or acquired during the Data Breach event (the “Class”).

152. Excluded from the Classes are the following individuals and/or entities: Defendant and Defendant’s parents, subsidiaries, affiliates, officers and directors, and any entity in which Defendant has a controlling interest; all individuals who make a timely election to be excluded from this proceeding using the correct protocol for opting out; any and all federal, state or local governments, including but not limited to their departments, agencies, divisions, bureaus, boards,

sections, groups, counsels and/or subdivisions; and all judges assigned to hear any aspect of this litigation, as well as their immediate family members.

153. Plaintiff reserves the right to modify or amend the definition of the proposed classes before the Court determines whether certification is appropriate.

154. Numerosity, Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(1): Class Members are so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable. Upon information and belief, there are in excess of 250,000 individuals whose Private Information may have been improperly accessed in the Data Breach, and each Class is apparently identifiable within Defendant's records.

155. Commonality, Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(2): Questions of law and fact common to the Classes exist and predominate over any questions affecting only individual Class Members. These include:

- a. Whether and to what extent Defendant had a duty to protect the Private Information of Plaintiff and Class Members;
- b. Whether Defendant had duties not to disclose the Private Information of Plaintiff and Class Members to unauthorized third parties;
- c. Whether Defendant had duties not to use the Private Information of Plaintiff and Class Members for non-business purposes;
- d. Whether Defendant failed to adequately safeguard the Private Information of Plaintiff and Class Members;
- e. Whether and when Defendant actually learned of the Data Breach;
- f. Whether Defendant adequately, promptly, and accurately informed Plaintiff and Class Members that their PII had been compromised;
- g. Whether Defendant violated the law by failing to promptly notify Plaintiff and Class Members that their PII had been compromised;
- h. Whether Defendant failed to implement and maintain reasonable security procedures and practices appropriate to the nature and scope of the information compromised in the Data Breach;

- i. Whether Defendant adequately addressed and fixed the vulnerabilities which permitted the Data Breach to occur;
- j. Whether Defendant engaged in unfair, unlawful, or deceptive practices by failing to safeguard the Private Information of Plaintiff and Class Members;
- k. Whether Defendant violated the consumer protection statutes invoked herein;
- l. Whether Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to actual, consequential, and/or nominal damages as a result of Defendant's wrongful conduct;
- m. Whether Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to restitution as a result of Defendant's wrongful conduct; and
- n. Whether Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to injunctive relief to redress the imminent and currently ongoing harm faced as a result of the Data Breach.

156. Typicality, Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(3): Plaintiff's claims are typical of those of other Class Members because all had their PII compromised as a result of the Data Breach, due to Defendant's misfeasance.

157. Policies Generally Applicable to the Class: This class action is also appropriate for certification because Defendant has acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the Class, thereby requiring the Court's imposition of uniform relief to ensure compatible standards of conduct toward the Class Members and making final injunctive relief appropriate with respect to the Class as a whole. Defendant's policies challenged herein apply to and affect Class Members uniformly and Plaintiff's challenge of these policies hinges on Defendant's conduct with respect to the Class as a whole, not on facts or law applicable only to Plaintiff.

158. Adequacy, Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(4): Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the Class Members in that Plaintiff has no disabling conflicts of interest that would be antagonistic to those of the other Members of the Class. Plaintiff seek no relief that is antagonistic or adverse to the Members of the Class and the infringement of the rights and the

damages Plaintiff have suffered are typical of other Class Members. Plaintiff have also retained counsel experienced in complex class action litigation, and Plaintiff intends to prosecute this action vigorously.

159. Ascertainable Criteria, Plaintiff will be able to define the class objectively in terms of reasonable criteria.

160. Superiority and Manageability, Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(3): Class litigation is an appropriate method for fair and efficient adjudication of the claims involved. Class action treatment is superior to all other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy alleged herein; it will permit a large number of Class Members to prosecute their common claims in a single forum simultaneously, efficiently, and without the unnecessary duplication of evidence, effort, and expense that hundreds of individual actions would require. Class action treatment will permit the adjudication of relatively modest claims by certain Class Members, who could not individually afford to litigate a complex claim against large corporations, like Defendant. Further, even for those Class Members who could afford to litigate such a claim, it would still be economically impractical and impose a burden on the courts.

161. The nature of this action and the nature of laws available to Plaintiff and Class Members make the use of the class action device a particularly efficient and appropriate procedure to afford relief to Plaintiff and Class Members for the wrongs alleged because Defendant would necessarily gain an unconscionable advantage since they would be able to exploit and overwhelm the limited resources of each individual Class Member with superior financial and legal resources; the costs of individual suits could unreasonably consume the amounts that would be recovered; proof of a common course of conduct to which Plaintiff was exposed is representative of that experienced by the Class and will establish the right of each Class Member to recover on the cause

of action alleged; and individual actions would create a risk of inconsistent results and would be unnecessary and duplicative of this litigation.

162. The litigation of the claims brought herein is manageable. Defendant's uniform conduct, the consistent provisions of the relevant laws, and the ascertainable identities of Class Members demonstrates that there would be no significant manageability problems with prosecuting this lawsuit as a class action.

163. Adequate notice can be given to Class Members directly using information maintained in Defendant's records.

164. Unless a Class-wide injunction is issued, Defendant may continue in its failure to properly secure the Private Information of Class Members, Defendant may continue to refuse to provide proper notification to Class Members regarding the Data Breach, and Defendant may continue to act unlawfully as set forth in this Complaint.

165. Further, Defendant has acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the Classes and, accordingly, final injunctive or corresponding declaratory relief with regard to the Class Members as a whole is appropriate under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(2) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

166. Likewise, particular issues are appropriate for certification because such claims present only particular, common issues, the resolution of which would advance the disposition of this matter and the parties' interests therein. Such particular issues include, but are not limited to:

- a. Whether Defendant owed a legal duty to Plaintiff and Class Members to exercise due care in collecting, storing, using, and safeguarding their Private Information;
- b. Whether Defendant breached a legal duty to Plaintiff and Class Members to exercise due care in collecting, storing, using, and safeguarding their Private Information;

- c. Whether Defendant failed to comply with its own policies and applicable laws, regulations, and industry standards relating to data security;
- d. Whether an implied contract existed between Defendant on the one hand, and Plaintiff and Class Members on the other, and the terms of that implied contract;
- e. Whether Defendant breached the implied contract;
- f. Whether Defendant adequately and accurately informed Plaintiff and Class Members that their Private Information had been compromised;
- g. Whether Defendant failed to implement and maintain reasonable security procedures and practices appropriate to the nature and scope of the information compromised in the Data Breach;
- h. Whether Defendant engaged in unfair, unlawful, or deceptive practices by failing to safeguard the Private Information of Plaintiff and Class Members; and
- i. Whether Class Members are entitled to actual, consequential, and/or nominal damages, and/or injunctive relief as a result of Defendant's wrongful conduct.

CAUSES OF ACTION

COUNT I **NEGLIGENCE**

(On Behalf of Plaintiffs and the Class)

167. Plaintiffs and the Class repeat and re-allege each and every allegation in the Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

168. Plaintiffs and the Class entrusted Defendant with their Private Information.

169. Plaintiffs and the Class entrusted their Private Information to Defendant on the premise and with the understanding that Defendant would safeguard their information, use their PII for business purposes only, and/or not disclose their Private Information to unauthorized third parties.

170. Defendant has full knowledge of the sensitivity of the Private Information and the types of harm that Plaintiffs and the Class could and would suffer if the Private Information were wrongfully disclosed.

171. Defendant knew or reasonably should have known that the failure to exercise due care in the collecting, storing, and using of the Private Information of Plaintiffs and the Class involved an unreasonable risk of harm to Plaintiffs and the Class, even if the harm occurred through the criminal acts of a third party.

172. By accepting, storing, and maintaining Plaintiffs' and Class Members' Private Information, Defendant assumed a duty to protect Plaintiffs' and Class Members' Private Information.

173. By accepting, storing, and maintaining Plaintiffs' and Class Members' Private Information, Defendant assumed and/or had a duty to exercise reasonable care in safeguarding, securing, and protecting such information from being compromised, lost, stolen, misused, and/or disclosed to unauthorized parties. This duty includes, among other things, designing, maintaining, and testing Defendant's security protocols to ensure that the Private Information of Plaintiffs and the Class Members in Defendant's possession was adequately secured and protected.

174. By accepting, storing, and maintaining Plaintiffs' and Class Members' Private Information, Defendant assumed and/or had a duty to exercise appropriate clearinghouse practices to remove Private Information they were no longer required to retain pursuant to regulations.

175. By accepting, storing, and maintaining Plaintiffs' and Class Members' Private Information, Defendant assumed and/or had a duty to have procedures in place to detect and prevent the improper access and misuse of the Private Information of Plaintiffs and the Class.

176. By installing some safeguards to protect Plaintiffs' and Class Members' Private Information, Defendant assumed and/or had a duty to properly safeguard Plaintiffs' and Class Members' Private Information.

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

178. Defendant's duty to use reasonable security measures arose as a result of the special relationship that existed between Defendant and Plaintiffs and the Class. That special relationship arose because Plaintiffs and the Class entrusted Defendant with their confidential Private Information, a necessary part of obtaining services from Defendant.

179. Defendant was subject to an "independent duty," untethered to any contract between Defendant and Plaintiffs or the Class.

180. A breach of security, unauthorized access, and resulting injury to Plaintiffs and the Class was reasonably foreseeable, particularly in light of Defendant's inadequate security practices.

181. Plaintiffs and the Class were the foreseeable and probable victims of any inadequate security practices and procedures. Defendant knew or should have known of the inherent risks in collecting and storing the Private Information of Plaintiffs and the Class, the critical importance of providing adequate security of that Private Information, and the necessity for encrypting Private Information stored on Defendant's systems.

182. Defendant's own conduct created a foreseeable risk of harm to Plaintiffs and the Class. Defendant's misconduct included, but was not limited to, their failure to take the steps and

opportunities to prevent the Data Breach as set forth herein. Defendant's misconduct also included their decisions not to comply with industry standards for the safekeeping of the Private Information of Plaintiffs and the Class, including basic encryption techniques freely available to Defendant.

183. Defendant knew or should have known that Plaintiffs' and Class Members' Private Information was stored on its network and was or should have been aware of the extreme risks associated with failing to properly safeguard Plaintiffs' and Class Members' Private Information.

184. Defendant was or should have been aware that the likelihood of a cyberattack was foreseeable.

185. Despite being aware of the likelihood that Defendant's systems and networks were vulnerable, not secure, and likely to be attacked by cybercriminals, Defendant failed to correct, update, or upgrade its security protections, thus causing the Data Breach.

186. Plaintiffs and the Class had no ability to protect their Private Information that was in, and possibly remains in, Defendant's possession.

187. Defendant was in the best position to protect against the harm suffered by Plaintiffs and the Class as a result of the Data Breach.

188. Defendant had and continues to have a duty to adequately disclose that the Private Information of Plaintiffs and the Class within Defendant's possession might have been compromised, how it was compromised, and precisely the types of data that were compromised and when. Such notice was necessary to allow Plaintiffs and the Class to take steps to prevent, mitigate, and repair any identity theft and the fraudulent use of their Private Info by third parties.

189. Defendant had a duty to employ proper procedures to prevent the unauthorized dissemination of the Private Information of Plaintiffs and the Class.

190. Defendant has admitted that the Private Information of Plaintiffs and Class Members was disclosed due to Defendant's "technical security configuration issue," and thus also accessed and exfiltrated by unauthorized third persons as a result of the Data Breach.

191. Defendant, through its actions and/or omissions, unlawfully breached their duties to Plaintiffs and the Class by failing to implement industry protocols and exercise reasonable care in protecting and safeguarding the Private Information of Plaintiffs and the Class during the time the Private Information was within Defendant's possession or control.

192. Defendant improperly and inadequately safeguarded the Private Information of Plaintiffs and the Class in deviation of standard industry rules, regulations, and practices at the time of the Data Breach.

193. Defendant failed to heed industry warnings and alerts to provide adequate safeguards to protect the Private Information of Plaintiffs and the Class in the face of increased risk of theft.

194. Defendant, through its actions and/or omissions, unlawfully breached its duty to Plaintiffs and the Class by failing to have appropriate procedures in place to detect and prevent dissemination of Private Information.

195. Defendant breached its duty to exercise appropriate clearinghouse practices by failing to remove Private Information it was no longer required to retain pursuant to regulations.

196. Defendant, through its actions and/or omissions, unlawfully breached its duty to adequately and timely disclose to Plaintiffs and the Class the existence and scope of the Data Breach.

197. But for Defendant's wrongful and negligent breach of duties owed to Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class, the Private Information of Plaintiffs and the Class would not have been compromised.

198. Said differently, if Defendant had properly prevented a "technical security configuration," then the Data Breach would not have occurred, and Plaintiffs' and Class Members' Private Information would have been appropriately safeguarded.

199. There is a close causal connection between Defendant's failure to implement security measures to protect the Private Information of Plaintiffs and the Class and the harm, or risk of imminent harm, suffered by Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class. The Private Information of Plaintiffs and Class Members was lost and accessed as the proximate result of Defendant's failure to exercise reasonable care in safeguarding such Private Information by adopting, implementing, and maintaining appropriate security measures.

200. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's negligence, Plaintiffs and the Class have suffered and will suffer injury, including but not limited to: (i) actual identity theft; (ii) the loss of the opportunity of how their Private Information is used; (iii) the compromise, publication, and/or theft of their Private Information; (iv) out-of-pocket expenses associated with the prevention, detection, and recovery from identity theft, tax fraud, and/or unauthorized use of their Private Information; (v) lost opportunity costs associated with effort expended and the loss of productivity addressing and attempting to mitigate the present and continuing consequences of the Data Breach, including but not limited to efforts spent researching how to prevent, detect, contest, and recover from tax fraud and identity theft; (vi) costs associated with placing freezes on credit reports; (vii) the continued risk to their Private Information, which remain in Defendant's possession and is subject to further unauthorized disclosures so long as Defendant fails to

undertake appropriate and adequate measures to protect the Private Information of Plaintiffs and the Class; and (viii) present and continuing costs in terms of time, effort, and money that has been and will be expended to prevent, detect, contest, and repair the impact of the Private Information compromised as a result of the Data Breach for the remainder of the lives of Plaintiffs and the Class.

201. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant' negligence and negligence *per se*, Plaintiffs and the Class have suffered and will continue to suffer other forms of injury and/or harm, including, but not limited to, anxiety, emotional distress, loss of privacy, and other economic and non-economic losses.

202. Additionally, as a direct and proximate result of Defendant's negligence and negligence *per se*, Plaintiffs and the Class have suffered and will suffer the continued risks of exposure of their Private Information, which remain in Defendant's possession and is subject to further unauthorized disclosures so long as Defendant fails to undertake appropriate and adequate measures to protect the Private Information in its continued possession.

203. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's negligence and negligence *per se*, Plaintiffs and the Class are entitled to recover actual, consequential, and nominal damages.

COUNT II
NEGLIGENCE PER SE
(On behalf of Plaintiffs and the Class)

204. Plaintiffs and the Class repeat and re-allege each and every allegation in the Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

205. Pursuant to Federal Trade Commission, 15 U.S.C. § 45, Defendant had a duty to provide fair and adequate computer systems and data security practices to safeguard Plaintiffs' and Class Members' Private Information.

206. 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 Defendant, of failing to use reasonable measures to protect Private Information. The FTC publications and orders described above also form part of the basis of Defendant’s duty in this regard.

207. Defendant violated Section 5 of the FTC Act by failing to use reasonable measures to protect Private Information and not complying with applicable industry standards, as described in detail herein. Defendant’s conduct was particularly unreasonable given the nature and amount of PII it obtained and stored and the foreseeable consequences of the immense damages that would result to Plaintiffs and the Class.

208. Defendant’s violation of Section 5 of the FTC Act constitutes negligence *per se*.

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

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

211. Moreover, pursuant to HIPAA, 42 U.S.C. § 1302d, et seq., Defendant had a duty to implement reasonable safeguards to protect Plaintiffs and Class Members' Private Information.

212. Pursuant to HIPAA, Defendant had a duty to render the electronic PHI it maintained unusable, unreadable, or indecipherable to unauthorized individuals, as specified in the HIPAA Security Rule by "the use of an algorithmic process to transform data into a form in which

there is a low probability of assigning meaning without use of a confidential process or key." *See* definition of encryption at 45 C.F.R. § 164.304.

213. Defendant breached its duties to Plaintiffs and Class Members under the Federal Trade Commission Act and HIPAA by failing to provide fair, reasonable, or adequate computer systems and data security practices to safeguard Plaintiffs' and Class Members' Private Information.

214. Defendant's failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations constitutes negligence per se.

215. But for Defendant's wrongful and negligent breach of their duties owed to Plaintiffs and Class Members, Plaintiffs and Class Members would not have been injured.

216. The injury and harm suffered by Plaintiffs and Class Members was the reasonably foreseeable result of Defendant's breach of their duties. Defendant knew or should have known that it was failing to meet its duties, and that Defendant's breach would cause Plaintiffs and Class Members to experience the foreseeable harms associated with the exposure of their Private Information.

COUNT III
BREACH OF IMPLIED CONTRACT
(On behalf of Plaintiff and the Class)

217. Plaintiff and the Class repeat and re-allege each and every allegation in the Complaint as if fully set forth her Plaintiff and the Class repeat and re-allege each and every allegation in the Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

218. Plaintiff and the Class entrusted their Private Information to Defendant. In so doing, Plaintiff and the Class entered into implied contracts with Defendant by which Defendant agreed to safeguard and protect such information, to keep such information secure and confidential, and

to timely and accurately notify Plaintiff and the Class if their data had been breached and compromised or stolen.

219. In its Privacy Policy, Defendant represented that it would not disclose Plaintiff' and Class Members' Private Information to unauthorized third parties.

220. Plaintiff and the Class fully performed their obligations under the implied contracts with Defendant.

221. Defendant breached the implied contracts they made with Plaintiff and the Class by failing to safeguard and protect their personal information, by failing to delete the information of Plaintiff and the Class once the relationship ended, and by failing to provide timely and accurate notice to them that personal information was compromised as a result of the Data Breach.

222. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's above-described breach of implied contract, Plaintiff and the Class have suffered (and will continue to suffer) ongoing, imminent, and impending threat of identity theft crimes, fraud, and abuse, resulting in monetary loss and economic harm; actual identity theft crimes, fraud, and abuse, resulting in monetary loss and economic harm; loss of the confidentiality of the stolen confidential data; the illegal sale of the compromised data on the dark web; expenses and/or time spent on credit monitoring and identity theft insurance; time spent scrutinizing bank statements, credit card statements, and credit reports; expenses and/or time spent initiating fraud alerts, decreased credit scores and ratings; lost work time; and other economic and non-economic harm.

223. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's above-described breach of implied contract, Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to recover actual, consequential, and nominal damages.

COUNT III
BREACH OF FIDUCIARY DUTY
(On behalf of Plaintiff and the Class)

224. Plaintiff and the Class repeat and re-allege each and every allegation in the Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

225. In light of the special relationship between Defendant and Plaintiff and Class Members, whereby Defendant became guardian of Plaintiff and Class Members' Private Information, Defendant became a fiduciary by its undertaking and guardianship of the Private Information, to act primarily for Plaintiff and Class Members, (1) for the safeguarding of Plaintiff and Class Members' Private Information; (2) to timely notify Plaintiff and Class Members of a Data Breach and disclosure; and (3) to maintain complete and accurate records of what information (and where) Defendant did and does store.

226. Defendant has a fiduciary duty to act for the benefit of Plaintiff and Class Members upon matters within the scope of Defendant's relationship with its patients, in particular, to keep secure their Private Information.

227. Defendant breached its fiduciary duties to Plaintiff and Class Members by failing to diligently discover, investigate, and give notice of the Data Breach in a reasonable and practicable period.

228. Defendant breached its fiduciary duties to Plaintiff and Class Members by failing to encrypt or otherwise protect the integrity of the systems containing Plaintiff and Class Members' Private Information.

229. Defendant breached its fiduciary duties owed to Plaintiff and Class Members by failing to timely notify and/or warn Plaintiff and Class Members of the Data Breach.

230. Defendant breached its fiduciary duties to Plaintiff and Class Members by otherwise failing to safeguard Plaintiff' and Class Members' Private Information.

231. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's breaches of its fiduciary duties, Plaintiff and Class Members have suffered and will suffer injury, including but not limited to: (i) actual identity theft; (ii) the compromise, publication, and/or theft of their Private Information; (iii) out-of-pocket expenses associated with the prevention, detection, and recovery from identity theft and/or unauthorized use of their Private Information; (iv) lost opportunity costs associated with effort expended and the loss of productivity addressing and attempting to mitigate the actual and future consequences of the Data Breach, including but not limited to efforts spent researching how to prevent, detect, contest, and recover from identity theft; (v) the continued risk to their Private Information, which remains in Defendant's possession and is subject to further unauthorized disclosures so long as Defendant fails to undertake appropriate and adequate measures to protect the Private Information in its continued possession; (vi) future costs in terms of time, effort, and money that will be expended as result of the Data Breach for the remainder of the lives of Plaintiff and Class Members; and (vii) the diminished value of Defendant's services they received.

232. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's breach of its fiduciary duties, Plaintiff and Class Members have suffered and will continue to suffer other forms of injury and/or harm, and other economic and non-economic losses.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and Class Members, request judgment against Defendant and that the Court grant the following:

- A. For an Order certifying the Class, and appointing Plaintiff and their Counsel to represent the Class;
- B. For equitable relief enjoining Defendant from engaging in the wrongful conduct

complained of herein pertaining to the misuse and/or disclosure of the Private Information of Plaintiff and Class Members, and from refusing to issue prompt, complete, any accurate disclosures to Plaintiff and Class Members;

- C. For injunctive relief requested by Plaintiff, including, but not limited to, injunctive and other equitable relief as is necessary to protect the interests of Plaintiff and Class Members, including but not limited to an order:
- i. prohibiting Defendant from engaging in the wrongful and unlawful acts described herein;
 - ii. requiring Defendant to protect, including through encryption, all data collected through the course of their business in accordance with all applicable regulations, industry standards, and federal, state or local laws;
 - iii. requiring Defendant to delete, destroy, and purge the personal identifying information of Plaintiff and Class Members unless Defendant can provide to the Court reasonable justification for the retention and use of such information when weighed against the privacy interests of Plaintiff and Class Members;
 - iv. requiring Defendant to implement and maintain a comprehensive Information Security Program designed to protect the confidentiality and integrity of the Private Information of Plaintiff and Class Members;
 - v. prohibiting Defendant from maintaining the Private Information of Plaintiff and Class Members on a cloud-based database;
 - vi. requiring Defendant to engage independent third-party security auditors/penetration testers as well as internal security personnel to conduct testing, including simulated attacks, penetration tests, and audits on

- Defendant's systems on a periodic basis, and ordering Defendant to promptly correct any problems or issues detected by such third-party security auditors;
- vii. requiring Defendant to engage independent third-party security auditors and internal personnel to run automated security monitoring;
 - viii. requiring Defendant to audit, test, and train their security personnel regarding any new or modified procedures;
 - ix. requiring Defendant to segment data by, among other things, creating firewalls and access controls so that if one area of Defendant's network is compromised, hackers cannot gain access to other portions of Defendant's systems;
 - x. requiring Defendant to conduct regular database scanning and securing checks;
 - xi. requiring Defendant to establish an information security training program that includes at least annual information security training for all employees, with additional training to be provided as appropriate based upon the employees' respective responsibilities with handling personal identifying information, as well as protecting the personal identifying information of Plaintiff and Class Members;
 - xii. requiring Defendant to routinely and continually conduct internal training and education, and on an annual basis to inform internal security personnel how to identify and contain a breach when it occurs and what to do in response to a breach;
 - xiii. requiring Defendant to implement a system of tests to assess its respective employees' knowledge of the education programs discussed in the preceding subparagraphs, as well as randomly and periodically testing employees'

- compliance with Defendant's policies, programs, and systems for protecting personal identifying information;
- xiv. requiring Defendant to implement, maintain, regularly review, and revise as necessary a threat management program designed to appropriately monitor Defendant's information networks for threats, both internal and external, and assess whether monitoring tools are appropriately configured, tested, and updated;
 - xv. requiring Defendant to meaningfully educate all Class Members about the threats that they face as a result of the loss of their confidential personal identifying information to third parties, as well as the steps affected individuals must take to protect themselves;
 - xvi. requiring Defendant to implement logging and monitoring programs sufficient to track traffic to and from Defendant's servers; and for a period of 10 years, appointing a qualified and independent third-party assessor to conduct a SOC 2 Type 2 attestation on an annual basis to evaluate Defendant's compliance with the terms of the Court's final judgment, to provide such report to the Court and to counsel for the class, and to report any deficiencies with compliance of the Court's final judgment;
- D. For an award of damages, including, but not limited to, actual, consequential, and nominal damages, as allowed by law in an amount to be determined;
 - E. For an award of attorneys' fees, costs, and litigation expenses, as allowed by law;
 - F. For prejudgment interest on all amounts awarded; and
 - G. Such other and further relief as this Court may deem just and proper.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff hereby demands that this matter be tried before a jury.

Date: March 21, 2023

Respectfully Submitted,

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ClassAction.org

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable class action lawsuit database and can be found in this post: [Independent Living Systems to Blame for Data Breach Affecting 4M People, Class Action Says](#)
