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14 and the putative class

15  
16 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
17 **NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

18 BENSON PAI, an individual, on  
19 behalf of himself and all others  
20 similarly situated,

21 Plaintiff,

22 v.

23 TESLA, INC. d/b/a TESLA  
24 MOTORS, INC., a Delaware  
25 Corporation,

26 Defendants.

Case No.:

**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT**

**DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

**CLASS ACTION**

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1 Plaintiff BENSON PAI (“Plaintiff”), by and through his attorneys, brings this  
2 class action on behalf of himself, and the Class, as defined below, against Defendant  
3 TESLA, INC. d/b/a TESLA MOTORS, INC. (“Tesla or Defendant”). Plaintiff hereby  
4 alleges, on information and belief, except for information based on personal  
5 knowledge, which allegations are likely to have evidentiary support after further  
6 investigation and discovery, as follows:

7 **INTRODUCTION**

8 1. Plaintiff brings this Class Action because of Defendant’s failure to  
9 properly secure and safeguard Plaintiff’s and other similarly situated Tesla current and  
10 former employees’ personal information.

11 2. Defendant is a multinational automotive and clean energy company which  
12 among other things, designs, manufactures and sells electric vehicles. Defendant  
13 employs a significant number of employees, and employs many of them in California.

14 3. Defendant’s corporate headquarters till recently was in California and it  
15 continues to maintain its engineering headquarters in California.

16 4. Plaintiff and all other persons similarly situated had a right to keep their  
17 Personally Identifiable Information (“PII”) provided to Defendant confidential (the PII  
18 provided to Defendant is collectively referred to as “Sensitive Information”). Plaintiff  
19 and other members of the Class relied on Defendant to keep their Sensitive Information  
20 confidential as required by the applicable laws.

21 5. Defendant violated this right. It failed to implement or follow reasonable  
22 data security procedures as required by law and failed to protect Plaintiff and the  
23 proposed Class members’ Sensitive Information from unauthorized access.

24 6. As a result of Defendant’s inadequate data security and inadequate or  
25 negligent training of its employees, on or around May 10, 2023, a foreign media outlet,  
26 Handelsblatt, informed Telsa that it had obtained Tesla confidential information.

27 7. On or around August 18, 2023, Defendant provided notice of a security  
28 breach involving the unauthorized access to Defendant’s network (“Data Breach”).

1 According to Defendant, former employees had removed data stored in Defendant's  
2 system which contained sensitive and confidential Sensitive Information. The notice  
3 stated that the information included employee-related records which contained the  
4 employee's name, address, phone number, email address, date of birth and social  
5 security number.

6 8. The Data Breach was a direct result of Defendant's failure to implement  
7 adequate and reasonable cybersecurity procedures and protocols necessary to protect  
8 its employees' Sensitive Information.

9 9. Defendant disregarded the rights of Plaintiff and Class members by,  
10 among other things, recklessly or negligently failing to take adequate and reasonable  
11 measures to ensure its data systems were protected against unauthorized intrusions;  
12 failing to disclose that it did not have reasonable or adequately robust computer systems  
13 and security practices to safeguard its employees' Sensitive Information; failing to take  
14 standard and reasonably available steps to prevent the Data Breach; failing to monitor  
15 and timely detect the Data Breach; and failing to provide Plaintiff and Class members  
16 prompt and accurate notice of the Data Breach.

17 10. As a result of Defendant's failure to implement and follow reasonable  
18 security procedures, Class members' Sensitive Information is now exposed. Plaintiff  
19 and Class members have spent, and will continue to spend, significant amounts of time  
20 and money trying to protect themselves from the adverse ramifications of the Data  
21 Breach and dealing with actual fraud and will forever be at a heightened risk of identity  
22 theft and fraud.

23 11. Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated, alleges  
24 claims for (1) negligence; (2) invasion of privacy; (3) breach of implied contract;  
25 (4) breach of fiduciary duty; (5) breach of confidence; (6) violation of the California  
26 Unfair Competition Law (Cal. Business & Professions Code § 17200, *et seq.*);  
27 (7) violation of the California Customer Records Act ("CCRA") (Cal. Civ. Code §  
28 1798.80, *et seq.*), and (8) violations of the California Consumer Privacy Act ("CCPA")

1 (Cal. Civ. Code § 1798.150, *et seq.*). Plaintiff and the Class members seek damages,  
2 including but not limited to nominal damages from Defendant, and to compel  
3 Defendant to adopt reasonably sufficient security practices to safeguard its employees’  
4 Sensitive Information that remains in Defendant’s custody to prevent incidents like the  
5 Data Breach from reoccurring in the future.

6 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

7 12. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because Defendant  
8 conducts substantial business in California and because it is registered to do business  
9 in California. Moreover, Tesla was previously headquartered in California, and  
10 continues to maintain a substantial portion of its business in California. Furthermore,  
11 Defendant employed and employs numerous members of the Class in California.

12 13. This court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to the Class Action  
13 Fairness Act, 28 U.S.C. 1332(d), as Plaintiff (California) and Defendant  
14 (Texas/Delaware) are diverse, there are over 100 class members, and the amount in  
15 controversy exceeds \$5 million.

16 14. Venue is proper in this Court because Defendant employed numerous  
17 individuals in this District, including Plaintiff, and a substantial portion of the acts  
18 giving rise to this action occurred in this District.

19 **DIVISIONAL ASSIGNMENT**

20 15. Assignment to the San Francisco or Oakland Division is proper under  
21 Civil Local Rules 3-2(c) and 3-2(d) because a substantial part of the events or omissions  
22 giving rise to Plaintiff’s claims occurred in Alameda County.

23 **PARTIES**

24 **A. PLAINTIFF**

25 16. Plaintiff is an individual over the age of eighteen years, and at all times  
26 relevant herein was and is, a resident of the County of Alameda in the State of  
27 California.

28 17. Plaintiff was formerly employed by Tesla in California as a production

1 associate.

2 18. On or around August 18, 2023, Plaintiff received a letter from Tesla  
3 informing him of the Data Breach and that his PII had been exposed. The letter is  
4 attached hereto as **Exhibit A**.

5 **B. DEFENDANTS**

6 19. Defendant is incorporated in Delaware and is a multinational automotive  
7 and clean energy company founded in Palo Alto, California in 2003. In December  
8 2021, Tesla moved its headquarters to Austin, Texas. However, Tesla maintains  
9 manufacturing facilities in Fremont, California, where it produces the Model S, Model  
10 3, Model X, and Model Y<sup>1</sup>.

11 20. On February 22, 2023, Tesla announced it was taking over Hewlett-  
12 Packard’s original headquarters to use as Tesla’s “global engineering headquarters.”<sup>2</sup>  
13 At a press conference held with California’s Governor that same day, Tesla’s CEO  
14 Elon Musk described it as “effectively a headquarters of Tesla.”<sup>3</sup> He further stated,  
15 “We’re a California-Texas company,” and that it is “kind of a dual-headquartered  
16 company.”<sup>4</sup>

17 **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

18 **A. Background**

19 21. Tesla is a multinational automotive and clean energy company and in the  
20 course of its business, it employed and employs a significant number of employees.

21 22. A common practice for employers, Defendant must keep its employees’  
22 Sensitive Information in its system. Defendant accomplishes this by keeping the  
23 Sensitive Information electronically—even in its email systems.

24 23. As an employer, Defendant is required to ensure that such sensitive,  
25

26 <sup>1</sup> See <https://www.tesla.com/manufacturing> (last accessed September 2, 2023).

27 <sup>2</sup> See [https://www.cnbc.com/2023/02/22/elon-musk-meets-with-california-gov-  
28 newsom-at-teslas-engineering-hq.html](https://www.cnbc.com/2023/02/22/elon-musk-meets-with-california-gov-newsom-at-teslas-engineering-hq.html) (last accessed September 2, 2023).

<sup>3</sup> *Id.*

<sup>4</sup> *Id.*

1 personal information is not disclosed or disseminated to unauthorized third parties  
2 without employees' express, written consent, as further detailed below.

3 **B. The Data Breach**

4 24. On or around August 18, 2023, Defendant issued a Notice of Data Breach  
5 notifying employees of an incident involving potential unauthorized access to personal  
6 information. Defendant provided this Data Breach Notification to an undisclosed  
7 number of members ("August 2023 Data Breach Notice"). The August 2023 Data  
8 Breach Notice informed the affected members that:

9 **What Happened**

10 A foreign media outlet (named Handelsblatt) informed Tesla on May 10,  
11 2023 that it had obtained Tesla confidential information. The investigation  
12 revealed that two former Tesla employees misappropriated the  
13 information in violation of Tesla's IT security and data protection policies  
14 and shared it with the media outlet. The outlet has stated that it does not  
15 intend to publish the personal information, and in any event, is legally  
16 prohibited from using it inappropriately.

17  
18 Tesla immediately took steps to contain the incident, understand the  
19 scope, and protect your information. Among other things, we identified  
20 and filed lawsuits against the two former employees. These lawsuits  
21 resulted in the seizure of the former employees' electronic devices that  
22 were believed to have contained the Tesla information. Tesla also  
23 obtained court orders that prohibit the former employees from further use,  
24 access or dissemination of the data, subject to criminal penalties. Tesla  
25 cooperated with law enforcement and external forensic experts and will  
26 continue to take appropriate steps as necessary.

27  
28 We also arranged resources to determine what data was involved and

1 identify potentially affected individuals. As discussed below, we recently  
2 confirmed that certain employee-related records were among the  
3 confidential information affected as part of this incident.  
4

### 5 **What Information Was Involved**

6 The personal information involved concerns data for certain current and  
7 former employees, including your name, certain contact information (such  
8 as address, phone number, and/or email address), date of birth and social  
9 security number that Tesla maintains in the ordinary course of business in  
10 its capacity as an employer.  
11

### 12 **What We Are Doing**

13 Tesla is committed to the protection of the data it handles and will  
14 continue to confirm its safeguards and implement appropriate measures,  
15 as well as ensure employees are trained on responsible data handling  
16 practices. In addition, although we have no evidence that any personal  
17 information was misused in a manner that could harm you, we are  
18 supporting those affected by offering a complimentary one-year  
19 membership of Experian's IdentityWorks. This product provides you with  
20 credit monitoring, and identity detection and resolution services.

21 25. The August 2023 Data Breach Notice identified the following data points:  
22 name, certain contact information (such as address, phone number, and/or email  
23 address), date of birth and social security number.

24 26. Defendant failed to put in place proper security protocols to protect against  
25 the unauthorized release of employee information and failed to properly train its  
26 employees on such protocols, resulting in the unauthorized release of private data. As  
27 a result of Defendant's failures, Plaintiff and the Class members' Sensitive Information  
28 was accessed and viewed by unknown and unauthorized third parties and is, or likely

1 will be, for sale on the dark web. This means that the Data Breach was successful:  
2 unauthorized individuals accessed Plaintiff and the Class members' unencrypted,  
3 unredacted information set forth above.

4 27. Plaintiff received the August 2023 Data Breach Notice from Defendant on  
5 or about August 18, 2023, informing him of the Data Breach and that his Sensitive  
6 Information was present in the affected Tesla systems. The Data Breach notification  
7 indicated the following information may have been compromised: name, certain  
8 contact information (such as address, phone number, and/or email address), date of  
9 birth and social security number.

10 28. This kind of Sensitive Information is highly valued by criminals, as  
11 evidenced by the prices they will pay through the dark web. Numerous sources cite  
12 dark web pricing for stolen identity credentials. For example, personal information can  
13 be sold at a price ranging from \$40 to \$200. Social Security numbers are especially  
14 valuable to identity thieves.

### 15 **C. Plaintiff's Exposure**

16 29. Knowing that thieves stole his Sensitive Information and knowing that his  
17 Sensitive Information may now or in the future be available for sale on the dark web  
18 has caused Plaintiff great anxiety. He is now very concerned about fraud and identity  
19 theft.

20 30. Plaintiff suffered actual injury from having his Sensitive Information  
21 exposed as a result of the Data Breach including, but not limited to: (a) damages to  
22 and diminution in the value of his Sensitive Information—a form of intangible property  
23 that Plaintiff entrusted to Defendant as a condition for employment; (b) loss of his  
24 privacy; (c) imminent and impending injury arising from the increased risk of fraud  
25 and identity theft; and (d) the time and expense of mitigation efforts as a result of the  
26 Data Breach.

27 31. As a result of the Data Breach, Plaintiff will continue to be at heightened  
28 risk for financial fraud, and identity theft, and the attendant damages, for years to come.



**D. Defendant Knew or Should Have Known of the Risk Because large Employers are Particularly Susceptible to Cyber Attacks.**

32. The number of U.S. data breaches surpassed 1,000 in 2016—a record high and a 40 percent increase in the number of data breaches from the previous year.<sup>5</sup> In 2017, 1,579 breaches were reported—a new record high and a 44.7 percent increase in just one year.<sup>6</sup> That trend continues.

33. Defendant knew and understood that unprotected or exposed Sensitive Information in the custody of employers, such as Defendant, is valuable and highly sought after by nefarious third parties seeking to illegally monetize that Sensitive Information through unauthorized access. Indeed, when compromised, highly confidential related data is among the most sensitive and personally consequential. Data breaches and identity theft have a crippling effect on individuals, and detrimentally impacts the economy as a whole.

34. As an employer, Defendant knew, or should have known, the importance of safeguarding Sensitive Information entrusted to it by Plaintiff and Class members, and of the foreseeable consequences if its data security systems were breached. This includes the significant costs imposed on Plaintiff and Class members as a result of a breach. Defendant failed, however, to take adequate cybersecurity measures to prevent the Data Breach.

**E. Defendant Acquires, Collects, and Stores Plaintiff’s and Class Members’ PII.**

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<sup>5</sup> Identity Theft Resource Center, *Data Breaches Increase 40 Percent in 2016, Finds New Report from Identity Theft Resource Center and CyberScout* (Jan. 19, 2017), available at: <https://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/data-breaches-increase-40-percent-in-2016-finds-new-report-from-identity-theft-resource-center-and-cyberscout-300393208.html> (last accessed September 2, 2023).

<sup>6</sup> Identity Theft Resource Center, *2017 Annual Data Breach Year-End Review*, available at:

<https://www.idtheftcenter.org/images/breach/2017Breaches/2017AnnualDataBreachYearEndReview.pdf> (last accessed September 2, 2023).

1 35. Defendant acquires, collects, and stores a massive amount of its  
2 employees' protected confidential information and other personally identifiable data.

3 36. As a condition of engaging in employment, Defendant requires its  
4 employees to entrust it with highly confidential Sensitive Information.

5 37. By requiring, obtaining, collecting, using, and deriving a benefit from  
6 Plaintiff's and Class members' Sensitive Information, Defendant assumed legal and  
7 equitable duties, and knew or should have known it was responsible for protecting  
8 Plaintiff's and Class members' Sensitive Information from disclosure.

9 38. Plaintiff and Class members have taken reasonable steps to maintain the  
10 confidentiality of their Sensitive Information. Plaintiff and Class members relied on  
11 Defendant to keep their Sensitive Information confidential and securely maintained, to  
12 use this information for business purposes only, to only allow authorized disclosures  
13 of this information, and prevent unauthorized disclosure of the information.

14 **F. The Value of PII and the Effects of Unauthorized Disclosure.**

15 39. Defendant was well aware of the highly private nature of the Sensitive  
16 Information it collects and its significant value to those who would use it for wrongful  
17 purposes.

18 40. Sensitive Information is a valuable commodity to identity thieves. As the  
19 FTC recognizes, identity thieves can commit an array of crimes including identify theft,  
20 medical fraud, and financial fraud.<sup>7</sup> Indeed, a robust "cyber black market" exists in  
21 which criminals openly post stolen PII on multiple underground Internet websites,  
22 commonly referred to as the dark web.

23 41. The ramifications of Defendant's failure to keep Plaintiff's and Class  
24 members' Sensitive Information secure are long lasting and severe. Once Sensitive  
25 Information is stolen, fraudulent use of that information and damage to victims may  
26

27 \_\_\_\_\_  
28 <sup>7</sup> Federal Trade Commission, *Warning Signs of Identity Theft*, available at:  
<https://www.consumer.ftc.gov/articles/0271-warning-signs-identity-theft> (last  
accessed September 2, 2023).

1 continue for years.

2 42. At all relevant times, Defendant knew, or reasonably should have known,  
3 of the importance of safeguarding Sensitive Information and of the foreseeable  
4 consequences if its data security systems were breached, including the significant costs  
5 that would be imposed on its members as a result of a breach.

6 **G. Defendant Failed to Comply with FTC Guidelines.**

7 43. The Federal Trade Commission (“FTC”) promulgates numerous guides for  
8 businesses highlighting the importance of implementing reasonable data security  
9 practices. According to the FTC, the need for data security should be factored into all  
10 business decision-making.<sup>8</sup>

11 44. In 2016, the FTC updated its publication, *Protecting Personal Information:*  
12 *A Guide for Business*, which established cybersecurity guidelines for businesses.<sup>9</sup> The  
13 guidelines note that businesses should protect the personal customer information they  
14 keep; properly dispose of personal information that is no longer needed; encrypt  
15 information stored on computer networks; understand their network’s vulnerabilities;  
16 and implement policies to correct any security problems.

17 45. The FTC further recommends companies not maintain PII longer than is  
18 needed for authorization of a transaction; limit access to sensitive data; require complex  
19 passwords to be used on networks; use industry–tested methods for security; monitor  
20 for suspicious activity on the network; and verify third–party service providers have  
21 implemented reasonable security measures.<sup>10</sup>

22 46. The FTC brings enforcement actions against businesses for failing to  
23

24 <sup>8</sup> Federal Trade Commission, *Start With Security*, available at:  
25 [https://www.ftc.gov/system/files/documents/plain-language/pdf0205-  
startwithsecurity.pdf](https://www.ftc.gov/system/files/documents/plain-language/pdf0205-startwithsecurity.pdf) (last accessed September 2, 2023).

26 <sup>9</sup> Federal Trade Commission, *Protecting Personal Information: A Guide for*  
27 *Business*, available at [https://www.ftc.gov/system/files/documents/plain-  
language/pdf-0136\\_proteting-personal-information.pdf](https://www.ftc.gov/system/files/documents/plain-language/pdf-0136_proteting-personal-information.pdf) (last accessed September 2,  
28 2023).

<sup>10</sup> FTC, *Start With Security*, *supra*.

1 adequately and reasonably protect customer data, treating the failure to employ  
2 reasonable and appropriate measures to protect against unauthorized access to  
3 confidential consumer data as an unfair act or practice prohibited by Section 5 of the  
4 Federal Trade Commission Act (“FTCA”), 15 U.S.C. § 45. Orders resulting from these  
5 actions further clarify the measures businesses must take to meet their data security  
6 obligations.

7 47. Defendant failed to properly implement basic data security practices.  
8 Defendant’s failure to employ reasonable and appropriate measures to protect against  
9 unauthorized access to employees’ Sensitive Information constitutes an unfair act or  
10 practice prohibited by Section 5 of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45.

11 48. Defendant was at all times fully aware of its obligation to protect Plaintiff’s  
12 and Class members’ Sensitive Information because of Defendant’s position as a trusted  
13 and experienced employer. Defendant was also aware of the significant repercussions  
14 that would result from its failure to do so.

15 **H. Defendant Failed to Comply with Industry Standards.**

16 49. Defendant failed to implement several basic cybersecurity safeguards that  
17 can be implemented to improve cyber resilience and require a relatively small financial  
18 investment yet can have a major impact on an organization’s cybersecurity posture  
19 including: (a) the proper encryption of PII; (b) educating and training employees on  
20 how to protect PII; and (c) correcting the configuration of software and network  
21 devices.

22 50. Private cybersecurity firms have also identified businesses as being  
23 particularly vulnerable to cyber-attacks, both because of the value of the PII they  
24 maintain and because employees have been slow to adapt and respond to cybersecurity  
25 threats.<sup>11</sup> These private cybersecurity firms have also promulgated similar best  
26

27 <sup>11</sup> Stickman Cyber, *Why Cybersecurity In The Workplace Is Everyone’s*  
28 *Responsibility*, available at: [https://www.stickmancyber.com/cybersecurity-  
blog/why-cybersecurity-in-the-workplace-is-everyones-responsibility](https://www.stickmancyber.com/cybersecurity-blog/why-cybersecurity-in-the-workplace-is-everyones-responsibility) (last accessed  
September 2, 2023).

1 practices for bolstering cybersecurity and protecting against the unauthorized  
2 disclosure of PII.

3 51. Despite the abundance and availability of information regarding the threats  
4 and cybersecurity best practices to defend against those threats, Defendant chose to  
5 ignore them. These best practices were known, or should have been known by  
6 Defendant, whose failure to heed and properly implement industry standards directly  
7 led to the Data Breach and the unlawful exposure of Sensitive Information.

8 **I. Plaintiff and Class Members Suffered Damages.**

9 52. The ramifications of Defendant's failure to keep Plaintiff's and Class  
10 members' Sensitive Information secure are long lasting and severe. Once that kind of  
11 Sensitive Information is stolen, fraudulent use of that information and damage to  
12 victims may continue for years. Consumer victims of data breaches are more likely to  
13 become victims of identity fraud.

14 53. The Sensitive Information belonging to Plaintiff and Class members is  
15 private, sensitive in nature, and left inadequately protected by Defendant—who did not  
16 obtain Plaintiff's or Class members' consent to disclose such Sensitive Information to  
17 any other person as required by applicable law and industry standards.

18 54. The Data Breach was a direct and proximate result of Defendant's failure  
19 to: (a) properly safeguard and protect Plaintiff's and Class members' Sensitive  
20 Information from unauthorized access, use, and disclosure, as required by various state  
21 and federal regulations, industry practices, and common law; (b) establish and  
22 implement appropriate administrative, technical, and physical safeguards to ensure the  
23 security and confidentiality of Plaintiff's and Class members' Sensitive Information;  
24 and (c) protect against reasonably foreseeable threats to the security or integrity of such  
25 information.

26 55. Defendant had the resources necessary to prevent the Data Breach, but  
27 neglected to adequately implement data security measures, despite its obligation to  
28 protect member data.

1 56. Defendant could have prevented the intrusions into its systems and,  
2 ultimately, the theft of Sensitive Information if Defendant had remedied the  
3 deficiencies in its data security systems and adopted security measures recommended  
4 by experts in the field.

5 57. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant’s wrongful actions and  
6 inactions, Plaintiff and Class members are now in imminent, immediate, and  
7 continuing increased risk of harm from identity theft and fraud, requiring them to  
8 dedicate time and resources which they otherwise would have dedicated to other life  
9 demands, such as work and family, to mitigate the actual and potential impact of the  
10 Data Breach on their lives.

11 58. The U.S. Department of Justice’s Bureau of Justice Statistics found that  
12 “among victims who had personal information used for fraudulent purposes, 29% spent  
13 a month or more resolving problems,” and that “resolving the problems caused by  
14 identity theft may take more than a year for some victims.”<sup>12</sup>

15 59. In the breach notification letter, Defendant made an offer of 12–months of  
16 identity monitoring services to its members that had their social security numbers  
17 breached. This is wholly inadequate to compensate Plaintiff and Class members as it  
18 fails to account for the fact that victims of data breaches and other unauthorized  
19 disclosures commonly face multiple years of ongoing identity theft, and financial fraud,  
20 and it entirely fails to provide sufficient compensation for the unauthorized release and  
21 disclosure of Plaintiff’s and Class members’ Sensitive Information.

22 60. As a direct result of the Defendant’s failures to prevent the Data Breach,  
23 Plaintiff and Class members have suffered, will suffer, and are at increased risk of  
24 suffering:

25 a. The compromise, publication, theft and/or unauthorized use of their  
26

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27 <sup>12</sup> U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs Bureau of Justice Statistics,  
28 *Victims of Identity Theft, 2012*, December 2013, *available at*:  
<https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/vit12.pdf> (last accessed September 2, 2023).

1 Sensitive Information;

- 2 b. Out-of-pocket costs associated with the prevention, detection, recovery,  
3 and remediation from identity theft or fraud;
- 4 c. Lost opportunity costs and lost wages associated with efforts expended  
5 and loss of productivity from addressing and attempting to mitigate actual  
6 and future consequences of the Data Breach, including but not limited to  
7 researching how to prevent, detect, contest, and recover from identity theft  
8 and fraud;
- 9 d. The continued risk to their Sensitive Information, which remains in the  
10 possession of Defendant and is subject to further breaches so long as  
11 Defendant fails to undertake appropriate measures to protect the Sensitive  
12 Information in its possession; and
- 13 e. Current and future costs in terms of time, effort, and money that will be  
14 expended to prevent, detect, contest, remediate, and repair the impact of  
15 the Data Breach for the remainder of the lives of Plaintiff and Class  
16 members.

17 61. In addition to a remedy for the economic harm, Plaintiff and Class  
18 members maintain an undeniable interest in ensuring their Sensitive Information is  
19 secure, remains secure, and is not subject to further misappropriation and theft.

20 **J. Defendant's Delay in Identifying & Reporting the Breach Caused**  
21 **Additional Harm.**

22 62. It is axiomatic that:

23 The quicker a financial institution, credit card issuer, wireless carrier or  
24 other service provider is notified that fraud has occurred on an account,  
25 the sooner these organizations can act to limit the damage. Early  
26 notification can also help limit the liability of a victim in some cases, as  
27 well as allow more time for law enforcement to catch the fraudsters in the  
28



1 act.<sup>13</sup>

2 63. Indeed, once a data breach has occurred:

3 [o]ne thing that does matter is hearing about a data breach quickly. That  
4 alerts consumers to keep a tight watch on credit card bills, insurance  
5 invoices, and suspicious emails. It can prompt them to change passwords  
6 and freeze credit reports. And notifying officials can help them catch  
7 cybercriminals and warn other businesses of emerging dangers. If  
8 consumers don't know about a breach because it wasn't reported, they  
9 can't take action to protect themselves (internal citations omitted).<sup>14</sup>

10 64. Although their Sensitive Information was improperly exposed on or around  
11 May 10, 2023, Plaintiff and Class members were not notified of the Data Breach until  
12 on or around August 18, 2023, depriving Plaintiff and Class members of the ability to  
13 promptly mitigate potential adverse consequences resulting from the Data Breach.

14 65. As a result of Defendant's delay in detecting and notifying consumers of  
15 the Data Breach, there is an increased risk of fraud for Plaintiff and Class members.

16 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

17 66. Plaintiff brings this class action pursuant to Rule 23(a) and (b)(3) of the  
18 Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, on behalf of the following Class and Subclass:

19  
20  
21  
22  
23 <sup>13</sup> *Identity Fraud Hits Record High with 15.4 Million U.S. Victims in 2016, Up 16*  
24 *Percent According to New Javelin Strategy & Research Study*, Business Wire,  
25 *available at:*  
26 <https://www.businesswire.com/news/home/20170201005166/en/Identity-Fraud-Hits-Record-High-15.4-Million> (last accessed September 2, 2023).

27 <sup>14</sup> Consumer Reports, *The Data Breach Next Door: Security breaches don't just hit*  
28 *giants like Equifax and Marriott. Breaches at small companies put consumers at risk,*  
*too*, January 31, 2019, *available at:* <https://www.consumerreports.org/data-theft/the-data-breach-next-door/> (last accessed September 2, 2023).



1 All individuals whose Sensitive Information stored or possessed by  
2 Tesla was subject to the data breach announced by Tesla on or about  
3 August 18, 2023 (the “Class”).

4 All California residents whose Sensitive Information stored or  
5 possessed by Tesla was subject to the data breach announced by  
6 Tesla on or about August 18, 2023 (the “California Subclass”).

7  
8 67. Excluded from the Class are Defendant, its officers and directors, families  
9 and legal representatives, heirs, successors, or assigns and any entity in which  
10 Defendant has a controlling interest, and any Judge assigned to this case and their  
11 immediate families.

12 68. Plaintiff reserves the right to amend or modify the definition of the Class  
13 and Subclass to provide greater specificity and/or further division into subclasses or  
14 limitation to particular issues.

15 69. **Numerosity- Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(1):** The members of the Class are so  
16 numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable. The exact number or  
17 identification of class members is presently unknown, but it is believed that there are  
18 tens of thousands of class members in the Class. Upon information and belief,  
19 approximately 75,000 individuals had their information exposed in the Data Breach.  
20 The identities of the Class Members are ascertainable and can be determined based on  
21 records maintained by Defendant.

22 70. **Predominance of Common Questions- Fed R. Civ. P. 23(a)(2),**  
23 **23(b)(3):** There are multiple questions of law and fact common to the Class that will  
24 predominate over questions affecting only individual class members. The questions of  
25 fact and law that are common to the Class members and predominate over questions  
26 that may affect individual Class members, include:

27 a) Whether Plaintiff’s and the Class members’ Sensitive Information was  
28 accessed and/or viewed by one or more unauthorized persons in the Data

- 1 Breach alleged above;
- 2 b) When and how Defendant should have learned and actually learned of the
- 3 Data Breach;
- 4 c) Whether Defendant's response to the Data Breach was adequate;
- 5 d) Whether Defendant owed a duty to the Class to exercise due care in
- 6 collecting, storing, safeguarding and/or obtaining their Sensitive
- 7 Information;
- 8 e) Whether Defendant breached that duty;
- 9 f) Whether Defendant implemented and maintained reasonable security
- 10 procedures and practices appropriate to the nature of storing Plaintiff's
- 11 and Class members' Sensitive Information;
- 12 g) Whether Defendant acted negligently in connection with the monitoring
- 13 and/or protecting of Plaintiff's and Class members' Sensitive Information;
- 14 h) Whether Defendant knew or should have known that it did not employ
- 15 reasonable measures to keep Plaintiff's and Class members' Sensitive
- 16 Information secure and prevent loss or misuse of that Sensitive
- 17 Information;
- 18 i) Whether Defendant adequately addressed and fixed the vulnerabilities
- 19 which permitted the Data Breach to occur;
- 20 j) Whether Defendant caused Plaintiff and Class members damages;
- 21 k) Whether Defendant violated the law by failing to promptly notify Class
- 22 members their Sensitive Information was compromised;
- 23 l) Whether Plaintiff and Class members are entitled to actual damages,
- 24 nominal and/or statutory damages, credit monitoring, other monetary
- 25 relief, and/or equitable relief;
- 26 m) Whether Defendant violated the California Unfair Competition Law
- 27 (Business & Professions Code § 17200, et seq.);
- 28 n) Whether Defendant violated the California Customer Records Act (Cal.

1 Civ. Code § 1798.80, et seq.:

2 o) Whether Defendant violated the California Consumer Privacy Act  
3 (“CCPA”) (Cal. Civ. Code § 1798.100, et seq.).

4 71. **Typicality—Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(3)**: Plaintiff’s claims are typical of those  
5 of other Class members because all had their Sensitive Information compromised  
6 because of the Data Breach, due to Defendant’s virtually identical conduct.

7 72. **Adequacy—Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(4); 23(g)(1)**: Plaintiff is an adequate  
8 representative of the Class because he is a member of the Class and his interests do not  
9 conflict with the interests of the members of the Class he seeks to represent. Plaintiff  
10 is represented by experienced and competent Class Counsel. Class Counsel have  
11 litigated numerous class actions. Class counsel intend to prosecute this action  
12 vigorously for the benefit of everyone in the Class. Plaintiff and Class Counsel can  
13 fairly and adequately protect the interests of all of the members of the Class.

14 73. **Superiority—Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(3)**: The class action is superior to  
15 other available methods for fairly and efficiently adjudicating this controversy because  
16 individual litigation of Class members’ claims would be impracticable and individual  
17 litigation would be unduly burdensome to the courts. Without the class action vehicle,  
18 the Class would have no reasonable remedy and would continue to suffer losses.  
19 Further, individual litigation has the potential to result in inconsistent or contradictory  
20 judgments. There is no foreseeable difficulty in managing this action as a class action  
21 and it provides the benefits of single adjudication, economies of scale, and  
22 comprehensive supervision by a single court.

23 **First Cause of Action**

24 **Negligence**

25 **[On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Class]**

26 74. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference each and every  
27 allegation contained in the preceding and subsequent paragraphs as though fully set  
28 forth herein.

1           75. Defendant's own negligent conduct created a foreseeable risk of harm to  
2 Plaintiff and Class members. Defendant's negligence included, but was not limited to,  
3 its failure to take the steps and opportunities to prevent the Data Breach as set forth  
4 herein. Defendant's negligence also included its decision not to comply with  
5 (1) industry standards, and/or best practices for the safekeeping and encrypted  
6 authorized disclosure of the Sensitive Information of Plaintiff and Class members; or  
7 (2) Section 5 of the FTC Act.

8           76. Defendant had a duty to exercise reasonable care in safeguarding,  
9 securing and protecting such information from being compromised, lost, stolen,  
10 misused, and/or disclosed to unauthorized parties. This duty includes, among other  
11 things, designing, maintaining and testing its security protocols to ensure Sensitive  
12 Information in Defendant's possession was adequately secured and protected, and  
13 that employees tasked with maintaining such information were adequately trained on  
14 relevant cybersecurity measures. Defendant also had a duty to put proper procedures  
15 in place to prevent the unauthorized dissemination of Plaintiff's and Class members'  
16 Sensitive Information.

17           77. As a condition of employment, Plaintiff and Class members were  
18 obligated to provide Defendant directly with their Sensitive Information. As such,  
19 Plaintiff and the Class members entrusted their Sensitive Information to Defendant  
20 with the understanding Defendant would safeguard their information.

21           78. Defendant was in a position to protect against the harm suffered by  
22 Plaintiff and Class members as a result of the Data Breach. However, Plaintiff and  
23 Class members had no ability to protect their Sensitive Information in Defendant's  
24 possession.

25           79. Defendant had full knowledge of the sensitivity of the Sensitive  
26 Information, and the types of harm Plaintiff and Class members could, would, and  
27 will suffer if the Sensitive Information were wrongfully disclosed.

28           80. Defendant admitted that certain systems containing Plaintiff's and Class

1 members' Sensitive Information were wrongfully compromised and accessed by  
2 unauthorized third persons, and that the Data Breach occurred due to Defendant's  
3 actions and/or omissions.

4 81. Plaintiff and Class members were the foreseeable and probable victims of  
5 Defendant's negligent and inadequate security practices and procedures that led to the  
6 Data Breach. Defendant knew or should have known of the inherent risks in  
7 collecting and storing the highly valuable Sensitive Information of Plaintiff and Class  
8 members, the critical importance of providing adequate security of that Sensitive  
9 Information, the current cyber security risks being perpetrated, and that Defendant  
10 had inadequate employee training, monitoring and education and IT security  
11 protocols in place to secure the Sensitive Information of Plaintiff and Class members.

12 82. Defendant negligently, through its actions and/or omissions, and  
13 unlawfully breached its duty to Plaintiff and Class members by failing to exercise  
14 reasonable care in protecting and safeguarding Plaintiff's and Class members'  
15 Sensitive Information while the data was within Defendant's possession and/or  
16 control by failing to comply with and/or deviating from standard industry rules,  
17 regulations, and practices at the time of the Data Breach.

18 83. The harm the Data Breach caused is the type of harm privacy laws were  
19 intended to guard against. And Plaintiff and Class members are within the class of  
20 persons privacy laws were intended to protect.

21 84. Defendant negligently failed to comply with privacy laws by failing to  
22 protect against and prevent the dissemination of Plaintiff's and Class members'  
23 Sensitive Information to unauthorized third parties.

24 85. Defendant's violations of Section 5 of the FTC Act also constitute  
25 negligence. Section 5 of the FTC Act prohibits "unfair . . . practices in or affecting  
26 commerce," including, as interpreted and enforced by the FTC, the unfair act or  
27 practice by businesses, such as Defendant, of failing to use reasonable measures to  
28 protect Sensitive Information. The FTC publications and orders described above also

1 form part of the basis of Defendant's duty in this regard.

2 86. Defendant violated Section 5 of the FTC Act by failing to use reasonable  
3 measures to protect Plaintiff's and Class members' Sensitive Information and not  
4 complying with applicable industry standards, as described in detail herein.  
5 Defendant's conduct was particularly unreasonable given the nature and amount of  
6 Sensitive Information it required, obtained, and stored, and the foreseeable  
7 consequences of a data breach including, specifically, the damages that would result  
8 to Plaintiff and Class members.

9 87. Plaintiff and Class members are within the class of persons the FTC Act  
10 was intended to protect.

11 88. The harm the Data Breach caused, and continues to cause, is the type of  
12 harm the FTC Act was intended to guard against. The FTC pursues enforcement  
13 actions against businesses, which, as a result of their failure to employ reasonable  
14 data security measures and avoid unfair and deceptive practices, caused the same  
15 harm as that suffered by Plaintiff and Class members.

16 89. Defendant, through its actions and/or omissions, unlawfully breached its  
17 duty to Plaintiff and Class members by failing to have appropriate procedures in  
18 place to detect and prevent unauthorized dissemination of Plaintiff's and Class  
19 members' Sensitive Information.

20 90. Defendant, through its actions and/or omissions, unlawfully breached its  
21 duty to adequately disclose to Plaintiff and Class members the existence and scope of  
22 the Data Breach.

23 91. But for Defendant's wrongful and negligent breach of duties owed to  
24 Plaintiff and Class members, Plaintiff's and Class members' Sensitive Information  
25 would not have been compromised.

26 92. There is a temporal and close causal connection between Defendant's  
27 failure to implement security measures to protect the Sensitive Information and the  
28 harm suffered, and/or risk of imminent harm suffered, by Plaintiff and Class

1 members.

2 93. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant’s negligence, Plaintiff and  
3 Class members have suffered, and continue to suffer, injuries and damages arising  
4 from the Data Breach, including, but not limited to: damages from lost time and  
5 efforts to mitigate the actual and potential impact of the Data Breach on their lives,  
6 including, *inter alia*, by placing “freezes” and “alerts” with credit reporting agencies,  
7 contacting their financial institutions, closing or modifying financial accounts, closely  
8 reviewing and monitoring their credit reports and various accounts for unauthorized  
9 activity, filing police reports, and damages from identity theft, which may take  
10 months—if not years—to discover, detect, and remedy.

11 94. Additionally, as a direct and proximate result of Defendant’s negligence,  
12 Plaintiff and Class members have suffered, and will continue to suffer, the continued  
13 risks of exposure of their Sensitive Information, which remains in Defendant’s  
14 possession and is subject to further unauthorized disclosures so long as Defendant  
15 fails to undertake appropriate and adequate measures to protect the Sensitive  
16 Information in its continued possession.

17 **Second Cause of Action**

18 **Invasion of Privacy**

19 **(On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Class)**

20 95. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference each and every  
21 allegation contained in the preceding and subsequent paragraphs as though fully set  
22 forth herein.

23 96. Plaintiff and Class members had a legitimate expectation of privacy with  
24 respect to their Sensitive Information and were accordingly entitled to the protection  
25 of this information against disclosure to unauthorized third parties.

26 97. Defendant owed a duty to its members, including Plaintiff and Class  
27 members, to keep their Sensitive Information confidential.  
28



1 98. The unauthorized release of Sensitive Information, especially Social  
2 Security numbers, is highly offensive to a reasonable person.

3 99. The intrusion was into a place or thing, which was private and is entitled  
4 to be private. Plaintiff and Class members disclosed their Sensitive Information to  
5 Defendant as part of their employment, but privately, with the intention that the  
6 Sensitive Information would be kept confidential and protected from unauthorized  
7 disclosure. Plaintiff and Class members were reasonable in their belief that such  
8 information would be kept private and would not be disclosed without their  
9 authorization.

10 100. The Data Breach constitutes an intentional interference with Plaintiff's  
11 and Class members' interest in solitude or seclusion, either as to their persons or as to  
12 their private affairs or concerns, of a kind that would be highly offensive to a  
13 reasonable person.

14 101. Defendant acted with a knowing state of mind when it permitted the Data  
15 Breach because it knew its information security practices were inadequate.

16 102. Acting with knowledge, Defendant had notice and knew its inadequate  
17 cybersecurity practices would cause injury to Plaintiff and Class members.

18 103. As a proximate result of Defendant's acts and omissions, Plaintiff and  
19 Class members' Sensitive Information was disclosed to, and used by, third parties  
20 without authorization, causing Plaintiff and Class members to suffer damages.

21 104. Unless and until enjoined and restrained by order of this Court,  
22 Defendant's wrongful conduct will continue to cause great and irreparable injury to  
23 Plaintiff and Class members in that the Sensitive Information maintained by  
24 Defendant may be breached again—leading to further viewing, distributing, and use  
25 of updated and additional Sensitive Information by unauthorized persons.

26 105. Plaintiff and Class members have no adequate remedy at law for the  
27 injuries in that a judgment for monetary damages will not end the invasion of privacy  
28 for Plaintiff and Class members.



1 **Third Cause of Action**

2 **Breach of Implied Contract**

3 **(On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Class)**

4 106. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference each and every  
5 allegation contained in the preceding and subsequent paragraphs as though fully set  
6 forth herein.

7 107. Plaintiff and Class members were required to provide their Sensitive  
8 Information, including their names, Social Security numbers, addresses, dates of  
9 birth, telephone numbers, email addresses, and various other information to  
10 Defendant as a condition of employment.

11 108. Plaintiff and Class members were paid money by Defendant in exchange  
12 for services, along with Defendant's promise to protect their Sensitive Information  
13 and other Sensitive Information from unauthorized disclosure.

14 109. In their written privacy policies, Defendant expressly promised Plaintiff  
15 and Class members that it would only disclose protected information and other  
16 Sensitive Information under certain circumstances, none of which relate to the Data  
17 Breach.

18 110. Defendant promised to comply with privacy standards, and to make sure  
19 Plaintiff's and Class members' Sensitive Information would remain protected.

20 111. Implicit in the agreement between Plaintiff and Class members on the one  
21 hand, and the Defendant on the other, regarding providing protected Sensitive  
22 Information, was Defendant's obligation to: (a) use such Sensitive Information for  
23 business purposes only; (b) take reasonable steps to safeguard that Sensitive  
24 Information; (c) prevent unauthorized disclosures of the Sensitive Information;  
25 (d) provide Plaintiff and Class members with prompt and sufficient notice of any and  
26 all unauthorized access and/or theft of their Sensitive Information; (e) reasonably  
27 safeguard and protect the Sensitive Information of Plaintiff and Class members from  
28

1 unauthorized disclosure or uses; and (f) retain the Sensitive Information only under  
2 conditions that kept such information secure and confidential.

3 112. Without such implied contracts, Plaintiff and Class members would not  
4 have provided their Sensitive Information to Defendant.

5 113. Plaintiff and Class members fully performed their obligations under the  
6 implied contract with Defendant. However, Defendant did not.

7 114. Defendant breached the implied contracts with Plaintiff and Class  
8 members by failing to:

- 9 a. Reasonably safeguard and protect Plaintiff's and Class members'  
10 Sensitive Information, which was compromised as a result of the Data  
11 Breach; and  
12 b. Identify and respond to suspected or known security incidents.

13 115. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's breach of the implied  
14 contracts, Plaintiff and Class members have suffered, and continue to suffer, injuries  
15 and damages arising from the Data Breach including, but not limited to: damages  
16 from lost time and effort to mitigate the actual and potential impact of the Data  
17 Breach on their lives, including, *inter alia*, by placing "freezes" and "alerts" with  
18 credit reporting agencies, contacting their financial institutions, closing or modifying  
19 financial accounts, closely reviewing and monitoring their credit reports and various  
20 accounts for unauthorized activity, filing police reports, and damages from identity  
21 theft, which may take months if not years to discover, detect, and remedy.

22 **Fourth Cause of Action**

23 **Breach of Fiduciary Duty**

24 **(On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Class)**

25 116. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference each and every  
26 allegation contained in the preceding and subsequent paragraphs as though fully set  
27 forth herein.  
28

1 117. In light of their special relationship, Defendant became the guardian of  
2 Plaintiff's and Class members' Sensitive Information. Defendant became a fiduciary,  
3 created by its undertaking and guardianship of Plaintiff's and Class members'  
4 Sensitive Information, to act primarily for the benefit of Plaintiff and Class members.  
5 This duty included the obligation to safeguard Plaintiff's and Class members'  
6 Sensitive Information, and to timely notify them in the event of a data breach.

7 118. Defendant has a fiduciary duty to act for the benefit of Plaintiff and Class  
8 members upon matters within the scope of its relationship. Defendant breached its  
9 fiduciary duties owed to Plaintiff and Class members by failing to:

- 10 a. Properly encrypt and otherwise protect the integrity of the system  
11 containing Plaintiff's and Class members' protected confidential  
12 information and other Sensitive Information;
- 13 b. Timely notify and/or warn Plaintiff and Class members of the Data  
14 Breach; and
- 15 c. Otherwise failing to safeguard Plaintiff's and Class members' Sensitive  
16 Information.

17 119. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's breaches of its fiduciary  
18 duties, Plaintiff and Class members have suffered, and will suffer, injury, including  
19 but not limited to: (a) actual identity theft; (b) the loss of the opportunity to control  
20 how their Sensitive Information is used; (c) the compromise, publication, and/or theft  
21 of their Sensitive Information; (d) out-of-pocket expenses associated with the  
22 prevention, detection, and recovery from identity theft and/or unauthorized use of  
23 their Sensitive Information; (e) lost opportunity costs associated with the effort  
24 expended and the loss of productivity addressing and attempting to mitigate the actual  
25 and future consequences of the Data Breach, including but not limited to efforts spent  
26 researching how to prevent, detect, contest, and recover from identity theft; (f) the  
27 continued risk to their Sensitive Information, which remain in Defendant's possession  
28 and is subject to further unauthorized disclosures so long as Defendant fails to

1 undertake appropriate and adequate measures to protect its employees' Sensitive  
2 Information in continued possession; and (g) future costs in terms of time, effort, and  
3 money that will be expended to prevent, detect, contest, and repair the impact of the  
4 Sensitive Information compromised as a result of the Data Breach for the remainder  
5 of the lives of Plaintiff and Class members.

6 120. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's breach of its fiduciary  
7 duty, Plaintiff and Class members have suffered, and will continue to suffer, other  
8 forms of injury and/or harm, and other economic and non-economic losses.

9 **Fifth Cause of Action**

10 **Breach of Confidence**

11 **(On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Class)**

12 121. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference each and every  
13 allegation contained in the preceding and subsequent paragraphs as though fully set  
14 forth herein.

15 122. At all times during Plaintiff's and Class members' interactions with  
16 Defendant, Defendant was fully aware of the confidential and sensitive nature of  
17 Plaintiff's and Class members' Sensitive Information that Plaintiff and Class  
18 members provided to Defendant.

19 123. As alleged herein and above, Defendant's relationship with Plaintiff and  
20 Class members was governed by terms and expectations that Plaintiff's and Class  
21 members' Sensitive Information would be collected, stored, and protected in  
22 confidence, and would not be disclosed to unauthorized third parties.

23 124. Plaintiff and Class members provided their respective Sensitive  
24 Information to Defendant with the explicit and implicit understandings that  
25 Defendant would protect and not permit the Sensitive Information to be disseminated  
26 to any unauthorized parties.

27 125. Plaintiff and Class members also provided their Sensitive Information to  
28 Defendant with the explicit and implicit understandings that Defendant would take

1 precautions to protect that Sensitive Information from unauthorized disclosure, such  
2 as following basic principles of protecting its networks and data systems, including  
3 Defendant's employees' systems.

4 126. Defendant required and voluntarily received, in confidence, Plaintiff's  
5 and Class members' Sensitive Information with the understanding that the Sensitive  
6 Information would not be disclosed or disseminated to the public or any unauthorized  
7 third parties.

8 127. Due to Defendant's failure to prevent, detect, and avoid the Data Breach  
9 from occurring by, *inter alia*, following best information security practices to secure  
10 Plaintiff's and Class members' Sensitive Information, Plaintiff's and Class members'  
11 Sensitive Information was disclosed to, and misappropriated by, unauthorized third  
12 parties beyond Plaintiff's and Class members' confidence, and without their express  
13 permission.

14 128. As a direct and proximate cause of Defendant's actions and/or omissions,  
15 Plaintiff and Class members have suffered, and will continue to suffer damages.

16 129. But for Defendant's disclosure of Plaintiff's and Class members'  
17 Sensitive Information in violation of the parties' understanding of confidence,  
18 Plaintiff's and Class members' Sensitive Information would not have been  
19 compromised, stolen, viewed, accessed, and used by unauthorized third parties.  
20 Defendant's Data Breach was the direct and legal cause of the theft of Plaintiff's and  
21 Class members' Sensitive Information, as well as the resulting damages.

22 130. The injury and harm Plaintiff and Class members suffered, and continue  
23 to suffer, was the reasonably foreseeable result of Defendant's unauthorized  
24 disclosure of Plaintiff's and Class members' Sensitive Information. Defendant knew  
25 its computer systems and technologies for accepting and securing Plaintiff's and  
26 Class members' Sensitive Information had numerous security and other  
27 vulnerabilities placing Plaintiff's and Class members' Sensitive Information in  
28 jeopardy.



1 “unfair competition” as defined in Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200.

2 135. Defendant engaged in unlawful and unfair acts and practices by  
3 establishing the sub-standard security practices and procedures described herein; by  
4 soliciting and collecting Plaintiff’s and Class members’ Sensitive Information with  
5 knowledge the information would not be adequately protected; and by storing  
6 Plaintiff’s and Class members’ Sensitive Information in an unsecure electronic  
7 environment in violation of California’s data breach statute, Cal. Civ. Code §  
8 1798.81.5, which requires Defendant to take reasonable methods of safeguarding the  
9 Sensitive Information of Plaintiff and Class members.

10 136. In addition, Defendant engaged in unlawful acts and practices by failing  
11 to disclose the Data Breach in a timely and accurate manner, contrary to the duties  
12 imposed by Cal. Civ. Code § 1798.82.

13 137. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant’s unlawful and unfair  
14 practices and acts, Plaintiff and Class members were injured and lost money or  
15 property, including but not limited to the loss of Plaintiff’s and Class members’  
16 legally protected interest in the confidentiality and privacy of their Sensitive  
17 Information, nominal damages, and additional losses as described herein.

18 138. Defendant knew or should have known that its computer systems and  
19 data security practices were inadequate to safeguard Plaintiff’s and Class members’  
20 Sensitive Information and that the risk of a data breach or theft was highly likely.  
21 Defendant’s actions in engaging in the above-named unlawful practices and acts  
22 were negligent, knowing, and willful, and/or wanton and reckless with respect to the  
23 rights of Plaintiff and Class members.

24 139. Plaintiff, on behalf of the Class, seeks relief under Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code  
25 § 17200, *et seq.*, including, but not limited to, restitution to Plaintiff and Class  
26 members of money or property Defendant may have acquired by means of  
27 Defendant’s unlawful, and unfair business practices, restitutionary disgorgement of  
28 all monies that accrued to Defendant because of Defendant’s unlawful and unfair



1 business practices, declaratory relief, attorneys’ fees and costs (pursuant to Cal. Code  
2 Civ. Proc. § 1021.5), and injunctive or other equitable relief.

3 **Seventh Cause of Action**

4 **Violation of the California Customer Records Act (“CCRA”)**

5 **Cal. Civ. Code § 1798.80, *et seq.***

6 **(On Behalf of Plaintiff and the California Subclass)**

7 140. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference each and every  
8 allegation contained in the preceding and subsequent paragraphs as though fully set  
9 forth herein.

10 141. Section 1798.82 of the California Civil Code requires any “person or  
11 business that conducts business in California, and that owns or licenses computerized  
12 data that includes personal information” to “disclose any breach of the security of the  
13 system following discovery or notification of the breach in the security of the data to  
14 any resident of California whose unencrypted personal information was, or is  
15 reasonably believed to have been, acquired by an unauthorized person.” Under  
16 section 1798.82, the disclosure “shall be made in the most expedient time possible  
17 and without unreasonable delay.”

18 142. The CCRA further provides: “Any person or business that maintains  
19 computerized data that includes personal information that the person or business does  
20 not own shall notify the owner or licensee of the information of any breach of the  
21 security of the data immediately following discovery, if the personal information was,  
22 or is reasonably believed to have been, acquired by an unauthorized person.” (Cal.  
23 Civ. Code § 1798.82(b).)

24 143. Any person or business required to issue a security breach notification  
25 under the CCRA shall meet the following requirements:

- 26 a. The security breach notification shall be written in plain language;  
27 b. The security breach notification shall include, at a minimum, the  
28 following information:



- i. The name and contact information of the reporting person or business subject to this section;
- ii. A list of the types of personal information that were or are reasonably believed to have been the subject of a breach;
- iii. If the information is possible to determine at the time the notice is provided, then any of the following:
  1. The date of the breach;
  2. The estimated date of the breach; or
  3. The date range within which the breach occurred. The notification shall also include the date of the notice.
- iv. Whether notification was delayed as a result of a law enforcement investigation, if that information is possible to determine at the time the notice is provided;
- v. A general description of the breach incident, if that information is possible to determine at the time the notice is provided; and
- vi. The toll-free telephone numbers and addresses of the major credit reporting agencies if the breach exposed a Social Security number or a driver's license or California identification card number.

144. The Data Breach described herein constituted a “breach of the security system” of Defendant.

145. As alleged above, Defendant unreasonably delayed informing Plaintiff and Class members about the Data Breach, affecting their Sensitive Information, after Defendant knew the Data Breach had occurred.

146. Defendant failed to disclose to Plaintiff and Class members, without unreasonable delay and in the most expedient time possible, the breach of security of their unencrypted, or not properly and securely encrypted, Sensitive Information

1 when Defendant knew or reasonably believed such information had been  
2 compromised.

3 147. Defendant’s ongoing business interests gave Defendant incentive to  
4 conceal the Data Breach from the public to ensure continued revenue.

5 148. Upon information and belief, no law enforcement agency instructed  
6 Defendant that timely notification to Plaintiff and Class members would impede its  
7 investigation.

8 149. As a result of Defendant’s violation of Cal. Civ. Code § 1798.82, Plaintiff  
9 and Class members were deprived of prompt notice of the Data Breach, and were  
10 thus prevented from taking appropriate protective measures, such as securing identity  
11 theft protection or requesting a credit freeze. These measures could have prevented  
12 some of the damages suffered by Plaintiff and Class members because their stolen  
13 information would have had less value to identity thieves.

14 150. As a result of Defendant’s violation of Cal. Civ. Code § 1798.82, Plaintiff  
15 and Class members suffered incrementally increased damages separate and distinct  
16 from those simply caused by the Data Breach itself.

17 151. Plaintiff and Class members seek all remedies available under Cal. Civ.  
18 Code § 1798.84, including, but not limited to the damages suffered by Plaintiff and  
19 Class members as alleged above and equitable relief.

20 **Eighth Cause of Action**

21 **Violation of the California Consumer Privacy Act (“CCPA”)**

22 **Cal. Civ. Code § 1798.150, *et seq.***

23 **(On Behalf of Plaintiff and the California Subclass)**

24 152. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference each and every  
25 allegation contained in the preceding and subsequent paragraphs as though fully set  
26 forth herein.

27 153. Defendant is a corporation organized and operated for profit or financial  
28 benefit of its owners with annual gross revenues of more than \$25 million. Defendant

1 collects consumers' PII as defined in Cal. Civ. Code § 1798.140.

2 154. Defendant violated § 1798.150 of the CCPA by failing to prevent  
3 Plaintiff's and Class members' nonencrypted PII from unauthorized access and  
4 exfiltration, theft, or disclosure as a result of Defendant's violations of its duty to  
5 implement and maintain reasonable security procedures and practices appropriate to  
6 the nature of the information.

7 155. Defendant has a duty to implement and maintain reasonable security  
8 procedures and practices to protect Plaintiff's and Class members' PII. As detailed  
9 herein, Defendant failed to do so. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's  
10 acts, Plaintiff's and Class members' PII, including Social Security numbers, and  
11 names were subjected to unauthorized access and exfiltration, theft or disclosure.

12 156. Plaintiff and Class members seek injunctive or other equitable relief to  
13 ensure Defendant hereinafter adequately safeguards employees' PII by implementing  
14 reasonable security procedures and practices. Such relief is particularly important  
15 because Defendant continues to hold current and past employees' PII including  
16 Plaintiff's and Class members' PII. Plaintiff and Class members have an interest in  
17 ensuring that their PII is reasonably protected, and Defendant has demonstrated a  
18 pattern of failing to adequately safeguard this information.

19 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

20 **WHEREFORE**, Plaintiff prays for judgment as follows:

- 21 1. That the Court certify this action as a Class Action under FRCP 23 and  
22 appoint Plaintiff as representative of the Class and his attorneys as Class  
23 Counsel;
- 24 2. Granting injunctive relief requested by Plaintiff, including but not  
25 limited to, injunctive and other equitable relief as is necessary to protect  
26 the interests of Plaintiff and Class members, including but not limited to  
27 an order:
  - 28 i. prohibiting Defendant from engaging in the wrongful and unlawful

- 1 acts described herein,
- 2 ii. requiring Defendant to protect, including through encryption, all
- 3 data collected through the course of its business in accordance
- 4 with all applicable regulations, industry standards, and federal,
- 5 state or local laws,
- 6 iii. requiring Defendant to delete, destroy, and purge the personal
- 7 information of Plaintiff and Class members unless Defendant can
- 8 provide to the Court reasonable justification for the retention and
- 9 use of such information when weighed against the privacy
- 10 interests of Plaintiff and Class members,
- 11 iv. requiring Defendant to implement and maintain a comprehensive
- 12 Information Security Program designed to protect the
- 13 confidentiality and integrity of the personal information of
- 14 Plaintiff and Class members' personal information,
- 15 v. prohibiting Defendant from maintaining Plaintiff's and Class
- 16 members' personal information on a cloud-based database,
- 17 vi. requiring Defendant to engage independent third-party security
- 18 auditors/penetration testers as well as internal security personnel
- 19 to conduct testing, including simulated attacks, penetration tests,
- 20 and audits on Defendant's systems on a periodic basis, and
- 21 ordering Defendant to promptly correct any problems or issues
- 22 detected by such third-party security auditors,
- 23 vii. requiring Defendant to engage independent third-party security
- 24 auditors and internal personnel to run automated security
- 25 monitoring,
- 26 viii. requiring Defendant to audit, test, and train its security personnel
- 27 regarding any new or modified procedures,
- 28 ix. requiring Defendant to conduct regular database scanning and

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- securing checks,
- x. 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 information, as well as protecting the personal information of Plaintiff and Class members,
- xi. 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,
- xii. 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 information,
- xiii. 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,
- xiv. requiring Defendant to meaningfully educate all Class members about the threats that they face as a result of the loss of their confidential personal information to third parties, as well as the steps affected individuals must take to protect themselves,
- xv. requiring Defendant to design, maintain, and test its computer systems to ensure that PII in its possession is adequately secured

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and protected,  
xvi. requiring Defendant to disclose any future data disclosures in a timely and accurate manner; and  
xvii. requiring Defendant to provide ongoing credit monitoring and identity theft repair services to Class members.

3. An award of compensatory, statutory, and nominal damages in an amount to be determined;
4. An award for equitable relief requiring restitution and disgorgement of the revenues wrongfully retained as a result of Defendant’s wrongful conduct;
5. An award of reasonable attorneys’ fees, costs, and litigation expenses, as allowable by law; and
6. Such other and further relief as this Court may deem just and proper.

**DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

Plaintiff demands a trial by jury for all claims so triable.

DATED: September 2, 2023

**SWIGART LAW GROUP, APC**

/s/ Joshua B. Swigart  
Joshua B. Swigart  
Attorneys for Plaintiff

# ClassAction.org

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable class action lawsuit database and can be found in this post: [Tesla Motors Facing Class Action After Employee Data Leaked to Foreign Media Outlet](#)

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