

EXHIBIT “A”

SUM-100

SUMMONS
(CITACION JUDICIAL)

FOR COURT USE ONLY
(SOLO PARA USO DE LA CORTE)

NOTICE TO DEFENDANT:
(AVISO AL DEMANDADO):

Cedars-Sinai Health System and Cedars-Sinai Medical Center

YOU ARE BEING SUED BY PLAINTIFF:
(LO ESTÁ DEMANDANDO EL DEMANDANTE):

John Doe, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated

NOTICE! You have been sued. The court may decide against you without your being heard unless you respond within 30 days. Read the information below.

You have 30 CALENDAR DAYS after this summons and legal papers are served on you to file a written response at this court and have a copy served on the plaintiff. A letter or phone call will not protect you. Your written response must be in proper legal form if you want the court to hear your case. There may be a court form that you can use for your response. You can find these court forms and more information at the California Courts Online Self-Help Center (www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp), your county law library, or the courthouse nearest you. If you cannot pay the filing fee, ask the court clerk for a fee waiver form. If you do not file your response on time, you may lose the case by default, and your wages, money, and property may be taken without further warning from the court.

There are other legal requirements. You may want to call an attorney right away. If you do not know an attorney, you may want to call an attorney referral service. If you cannot afford an attorney, you may be eligible for free legal services from a nonprofit legal services program. You can locate these nonprofit groups at the California Legal Services Web site (www.lawhelpcalifornia.org), the California Courts Online Self-Help Center (www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp), or by contacting your local court or county bar association. **NOTE:** The court has a statutory lien for waived fees and costs on any settlement or arbitration award of \$10,000 or more in a civil case. The court's lien must be paid before the court will dismiss the case. **¡AVISO!** Lo han demandado. Si no responde dentro de 30 días, la corte puede decidir en su contra sin escuchar su versión. Lea la información a continuación.

Tiene 30 DÍAS DE CALENDARIO después de que le entreguen esta citación y papeles legales para presentar una respuesta por escrito en esta corte y hacer que se entregue una copia al demandante. Una carta o una llamada telefónica no lo protegen. Su respuesta por escrito tiene que estar en formato legal correcto si desea que procesen su caso en la corte. Es posible que haya un formulario que usted pueda usar para su respuesta. Puede encontrar estos formularios de la corte y más información en el Centro de Ayuda de las Cortes de California (www.sucorte.ca.gov), en la biblioteca de leyes de su condado o en la corte que le quede más cerca. Si no puede pagar la cuota de presentación, pida al secretario de la corte que le dé un formulario de exención de pago de cuotas. Si no presenta su respuesta a tiempo, puede perder el caso por incumplimiento y la corte le podrá quitar su sueldo, dinero y bienes sin más advertencia.

Hay otros requisitos legales. Es recomendable que llame a un abogado inmediatamente. Si no conoce a un abogado, puede llamar a un servicio de remisión a abogados. Si no puede pagar a un abogado, es posible que cumpla con los requisitos para obtener servicios legales gratuitos de un programa de servicios legales sin fines de lucro. Puede encontrar estos grupos sin fines de lucro en el sitio web de California Legal Services, (www.lawhelpcalifornia.org), en el Centro de Ayuda de las Cortes de California, (www.sucorte.ca.gov) o poniéndose en contacto con la corte o el colegio de abogados locales. **AVISO:** Por ley, la corte tiene derecho a reclamar las cuotas y los costos exentos por imponer un gravamen sobre cualquier recuperación de \$10,000 ó más de valor recibida mediante un acuerdo o una concesión de arbitraje en un caso de derecho civil. Tiene que pagar el gravamen de la corte antes de que la corte pueda desechar el caso.

The name and address of the court is:

(El nombre y dirección de la corte es): Stanley Mosk

111 N. Hill Street, Los Angeles, CA 90012

CASE NUMBER:
(Número del Caso):

22STCV41085

The name, address, and telephone number of plaintiff's attorney, or plaintiff without an attorney, is:

(El nombre, la dirección y el número de teléfono del abogado del demandante, o del demandante que no tiene abogado, es):

Rachele R. Byrd, Wolf Haldenstein, et al., 750 B Street, Suite 1820, San Diego, CA 92101, 619-239-4599

DATE: 12/30/2022
(Fecha)

David W. Slayton, Executive Officer/Clerk of Court
(Secretario)

Clerk, by E. Thomas, Deputy
(Adjunto)

(For proof of service of this summons, use Proof of Service of Summons (form POS-010).)

(Para prueba de entrega de esta citación use el formulario Proof of Service of Summons, (POS-010)).

[SEAL]



NOTICE TO THE PERSON SERVED: You are served

1. ☐ as an individual defendant.
2. ☐ as the person sued under the fictitious name of (specify):
3. ☐ on behalf of (specify):
under: ☐ CCP 416.10 (corporation) ☐ CCP 416.60 (minor)
☐ CCP 416.20 (defunct corporation) ☐ CCP 416.70 (conservatee)
☐ CCP 416.40 (association or partnership) ☐ CCP 416.90 (authorized person)
☐ other (specify):
4. ☐ by personal delivery on (date):

Page 1 of 1

1 RACHELE R. BYRD (190634)
 2 FERDEZA ZEKIRI (335507)
WOLF HALDENSTEIN ADLER
FREEMAN & HERZ LLP
 3 750 B Street, Suite 1820
 San Diego, CA 92101
 Telephone: (619) 239-4559
 Facsimile: (619) 234-4599
 4 byrd@whafh.com
 5 zekiri@whafh.com
 6 *Attorneys for Plaintiff*

7
 8
 9 SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
 10 IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

11 JOHN DOE, on behalf of himself and all
 12 others similarly situated,

13 Plaintiff,

14 v.
 15

16 CEDARS-SINAI HEALTH SYSTEM and
 17 CEDARS-SINAI MEDICAL CENTER,

18 Defendants.
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 20
 21
 22
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 28

) Case No. **22STCV41085**
)
) **CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR:**
) **1. Violations of the California Invasion**
) **of Privacy Act (Cal. Penal Code**
) **§§ 630, 631, et seq.);**
) **2. Violations of the California Invasion**
) **of Privacy Act (Cal. Penal Code**
) **§ 632, et seq.);**
) **3. Invasion of Privacy/Intrusion Upon**
) **Seclusion – California Constitution**
) **and Common Law;**
) **4. Breach of Implied Contract;**
) **5. Breach of Contract -- Third Party**
) **Beneficiaries;**
) **6. Breach of Implied Covenant of Good**
) **Faith and Fair Dealing;**
) **7. Negligence;**
) **8. Violations of California's**
) **Confidentiality of Medical**
) **Information Act (Cal. Civ. Code § 56,**
) **et seq.);**
) **9. Violations of the Unfair Competition**
) **Law (Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200,**
) **et seq.)**

CLASS ACTION

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

1 Plaintiff John Doe (“Plaintiff”) brings this class action complaint against Cedars-Sinai
 2 Health System and Cedars-Sinai Medical Center (collectively, “Cedars-Sinai” or “Defendant”)
 3 on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated. Plaintiff alleges, upon personal knowledge
 4 as to his own actions and upon his counsel’s investigation and information and belief as to all
 5 other matters, as follows:

6 **I. INTRODUCTION**

7 1. Defendant Cedars-Sinai is a major healthcare organization based in Los Angeles,
 8 California. It maintains a website and a mobile application or “app” (together, the “Website”)
 9 through which it communicates with its more than one million patients.¹ It encourages patients to
 10 use this Website to research their medical symptoms and health issues, identify doctors who can
 11 treat their specific conditions, make appointments with those doctors, and take other actions
 12 related to their personal health care. When doing this, patients convey highly private information,
 13 including medical information, through the Website.

14 2. Plaintiff and all other members of the proposed class (defined *infra*) are patients
 15 who communicated with Cedars-Sinai through its Website. They shared information, including
 16 their Protected Health Information (“PHI”) and Personally Identifiable Information (“PII”),² with
 17 the reasonable belief that Cedars-Sinai would take appropriate steps to maintain the privacy of
 18 these communications.

19 3. Instead, Cedars-Sinai took the opposite course. Without these patients’
 20 knowledge or consent, Defendant shared their Private Information with unrelated companies
 21 including Facebook/Meta,³ Google, Microsoft Bing, and other marketing and social media
 22 platforms or businesses.

23
 24
 25 ¹ See <https://www.cedars-sinai.org/about.html> (last visited Dec. 29, 2022). The home page
 26 of this Website can be found at <https://www.cedars-sinai.org/>. Through it, one can reach Cedars-
 Sinai’s patient portal, the home page of which is <https://www.cedars-sinai.org/mycslink.html>.

27 ² This information is collectively and severally referred to as “Private Information.”

28 ³ In October 2021, Facebook, Inc. changed its name to Meta, Inc. Unless otherwise
 indicated, Facebook, Inc. and Meta, Inc. are referenced collectively herein as “Meta.”

1 4. Cedars-Sinai transmitted to third parties portions of the patients' private
2 communications with it through pieces of tracking code that it embedded in its Website, for the
3 sole purpose of sharing such information with marketing entities. This code served as real time
4 wiretaps on patients' communications.

5 5. Cedars-Sinai's goal in installing the tracking code was not to provide any benefit
6 to its patients but only to itself. Cedars-Sinai installed the tracking code to obtain insight about
7 how its patients and potential patients use its Website.

8 6. By installing the tracking code, moreover, Cedars-Sinai enabled the marketing
9 entities to use patients' Private Information to target them with advertising by yet other,
10 unrelated businesses. By way of illustration, if a patient made an appointment with a doctor for
11 treatment of cancer, the tracking code Cedars-Sinai put on its Website conveyed that information
12 to Meta, which in turn allowed Meta to include that patient in marketing target groups that it
13 offered to its other advertising clients who wanted to market to cancer patients.

14 7. Cedars-Sinai's conduct in sharing patients' health information and other
15 personally identifiable information violates an array of laws and duties. Plaintiff thus sues, on
16 behalf of himself and a class of all persons who used Defendant's Website at any time when
17 tracking code able to share data with third parties for marketing or web-site analytics purposes
18 was present on the Website (the "Class"), seeking remedies for: violations of the California
19 Invasion of Privacy Act ("CIPA"), Cal. Penal Code § 631, *et seq.* and the privacy rights
20 protected by California's Constitution and common law; breaches of implied contractual
21 promises by Cedars-Sinai; breach of Cedars-Sinai's contract with Meta, of which Class members
22 are third-party beneficiaries; violation of California's Confidentiality of Medical Information
23 Act, Cal. Civ. Code § 56, *et seq.*; violation of California's Unfair Competition Law, Bus. & Prof.
24 Code § 17200, *et seq.*; and other tortious acts as described herein.

25 **II. JURISDICTION & VENUE**

26 8. This Court has jurisdiction over this action under California Code of Civil
27 Procedure § 410.10. The total amount of damages incurred by Plaintiff and the Class in the
28

1 aggregate exceeds the \$25,000 jurisdictional minimum of this Court. Further, the amount in
2 controversy as to Plaintiff individually does not exceed \$75,000.

3 9. This Court has jurisdiction over Defendant because it is located within Los
4 Angeles County, California.

5 10. This action does not qualify for federal jurisdiction under the Class Action
6 Fairness Act because the home-state controversy exception under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(4)(B)
7 applies to this action because (1) more than two-thirds of the members of the proposed Class are
8 citizens of the State of California, and (2) Defendant is a citizen of the State of California.

9 11. Venue is proper in this Court under California Bus. & Prof. Code § 17203 and
10 Code of Civil Procedure §§ 395(a) and 395.5 because Defendant is headquartered within this
11 Court's jurisdiction and because a substantial part of the events giving rise to Plaintiff's claims
12 occurred in this County.

13 **III. PARTIES**

14 12. Plaintiff John Doe is a resident of the City of Los Angeles, California. Plaintiff is
15 a healthcare consumer who used Defendant's Website, <https://www.cedars-sinai.org/>, including
16 its patient portal available through the Website, My CS-Link, to communicate personal medical
17 information to Defendant. Defendant wrongfully shared Plaintiff's personal information,
18 including private medical information, without Plaintiff's knowledge or consent.

19 13. Plaintiff Doe is also a Facebook user who has used the "Keep Me Logged In"
20 feature of his Facebook account. He has noticed an increase in the number of health related ads
21 that he has received and he has received ads relating to the condition about which he
22 communicated on Defendant's Website.

23 14. Defendant Cedars-Sinai Medical Center is a private non-profit healthcare
24 organization headquartered in Los Angeles, California.⁴ According to publicly available sources,

26 ⁴ Cedars Sinai, ABOUT Us, [https://www.cedars-](https://www.cedars-sinai.org/about.html?s_kwid=&&origin=sitelink&gclid=CjwKCAjwwdWVBhA4EiwAjcYJECi4Wk4AtxtCGg0bqj7uO8Eh4YM8Iv8sVqvH2Yu6qpyj9q4Bj4--oBoCHQ4QAvD_BwE&gclsrc=aw.ds)
27 [sinai.org/about.html?s_kwid=&&origin=sitelink&gclid=CjwKCAjwwdWVBhA4EiwAjcYJECi](https://www.cedars-sinai.org/about.html?s_kwid=&&origin=sitelink&gclid=CjwKCAjwwdWVBhA4EiwAjcYJECi4Wk4AtxtCGg0bqj7uO8Eh4YM8Iv8sVqvH2Yu6qpyj9q4Bj4--oBoCHQ4QAvD_BwE&gclsrc=aw.ds)
28 [4Wk4AtxtCGg0bqj7uO8Eh4YM8Iv8sVqvH2Yu6qpyj9q4Bj4--](https://www.cedars-sinai.org/about.html?s_kwid=&&origin=sitelink&gclid=CjwKCAjwwdWVBhA4EiwAjcYJECi4Wk4AtxtCGg0bqj7uO8Eh4YM8Iv8sVqvH2Yu6qpyj9q4Bj4--oBoCHQ4QAvD_BwE&gclsrc=aw.ds)
[oBoCHQ4QAvD_BwE&gclsrc=aw.ds](https://www.cedars-sinai.org/about.html?s_kwid=&&origin=sitelink&gclid=CjwKCAjwwdWVBhA4EiwAjcYJECi4Wk4AtxtCGg0bqj7uO8Eh4YM8Iv8sVqvH2Yu6qpyj9q4Bj4--oBoCHQ4QAvD_BwE&gclsrc=aw.ds) (last visited Dec. 28, 2022).

1 it generated over \$3.8 billion in revenue in 2020.⁵

2 15. Defendant Cedars-Sinai Health System is a California non-profit corporation and
3 the parent organization of Cedars-Sinai Medical Center. Cedars-Sinai Health System is the sole
4 corporate member of Cedars-Sinai Medical Center. The Website states that “[t]he Cedars-Sinai
5 Health System (“CSHS”) website is owned and operated by Cedars-Sinai Health System.”⁶

6 **IV. STATEMENT OF FACTS**

7 **A. Cedars-Sinai’s Inclusion of Tracking Codes on Its Website**

8 16. Defendant Cedars-Sinai is a Los Angeles health services organization which sees
9 over a million patients per year.⁷ One of its primary means of communication with those patients
10 is through its Website. In a brazen violation of law and of its own promises, it embedded code on
11 its Website designed to facilitate eavesdropping by Meta and other unrelated third parties.

12 17. The home page of Cedars-Sinai’s Website provides highly visible links that
13 encourage visitors to “Become a Patient,” “Make an appointment,” “Find a Doctor,” use the
14 “Health Library,” log into the patient portal, My CS-Link, and take other actions. Use of these
15 links can require patients to transmit information about: the specialty, gender and location of
16 doctors they are seeking; their own or their family members’ medical conditions; and/or take
17 other actions that necessarily transmit significant private information.

18 18. What was not visible on the Website, although Cedars-Sinai placed it there, was
19 tracking code that transmitted patients’ selections and actions on the Website to Meta, Google
20 and other entities that provide marketing services to Cedars-Sinai.

21 19. Defendant shared patients’ communications with at least the following third
22 parties: Meta, Google, Microsoft (Bing), Broadcastmed.innocraft.cloud (a healthcare media
23 company) and Marketo (an automated marketing services entity). On information and belief,

24 ⁵ ProPublica, CEDARS-SINAI MEDICAL CENTER,
25 <https://projects.propublica.org/nonprofits/organizations/951644600> (last visited Dec. 28, 2022).

26 ⁶ See <https://www.cedars-sinai.org/privacy-policy.html#:~:text=The%20Cedars-Sinai%20Health%20System%20%28%22CSHS%22%29%20website%20is,owned%20and%20operated%20by%20Cedars-Sinai%20Health%20System> (last visited Dec. 29, 2022).

27 ⁷ Cedars Sinai, ABOUT US, <https://www.cedars-sinai.org/about.html> (last visited Dec. 28,
28 2022).

1 each of these offered marketing, rather than any medically-related, services and none had any
2 right to patients' data.

3 20. At some point between July 6 and July 10, 2022, Cedars-Sinai removed Meta's
4 code from its Website, but the harm has already been done. Moreover, other marketing tracking
5 code from, for example, Google and Microsoft, remains.

6 21. Plaintiff and Class members never consented, agreed to, authorized, or otherwise
7 permitted Defendant to disclose any of their Private Information to any of these entities.

8 **B. Types of Tracking Code Through Which Defendant Shared Private Patient**
9 **Information**

10 **1. The Meta Pixel**

11 22. In order to increase its advertising revenue, Meta, the world's largest and most
12 profitable social networking company, devises tools to identify which users may be interested in
13 specific products, which allows it to enable its advertising clients to target their advertising to
14 particular groups with those interests. One such tool is the "Meta Pixel" (formerly known as the
15 "Facebook Pixel" and referred to herein as the "Pixel"), a piece of code written by Meta to
16 enable itself and its business customers to track and share data about customer transactions.

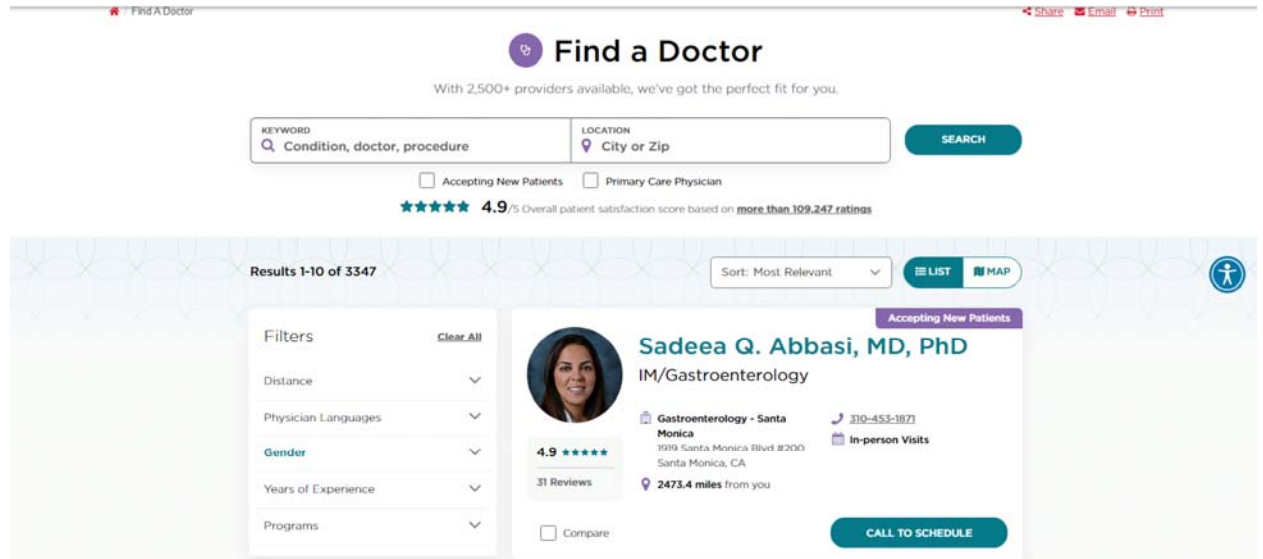
17 23. Cedars-Sinai chose to include the Pixel on its Website.

18 24. While the Pixel was on the Website, when a patient entered the following
19 information, the information would simultaneously be shared with Meta:

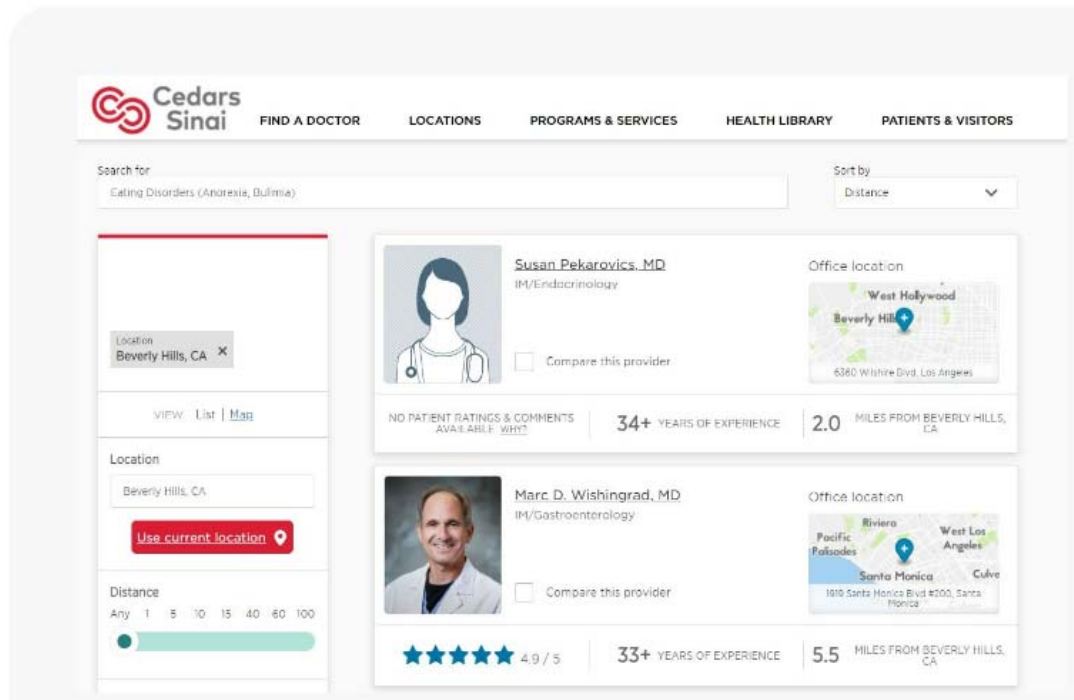
- 20 • The types of medical treatment the patient sought;
- 21 • The name, gender, language, and specialty of the physician(s) that the
22 patient specified when seeking treatment;
- 23 • The patient's searches relating to COVID-19 information and treatment;
- 24 • The locations where the patient sought treatment; and
- 25 • That a patient clicked to make a telephone call in order to schedule an
26 appointment through the site.

27 25. By way of illustration, if a patient selected the "Find a Doctor" button on the main
28 page of Defendant's Website, they would be directed to a page where they could search for

doctors by using keywords such as condition, specialty, or by name, gender, location and language, among other things, as shown below.



26. As the patient submitted their search, the terms of the search would be simultaneously transmitted to Meta. The patient would then be directed to a search results page, like the one shown below:



1 27. When the patient then selected a doctor on this page by clicking on the link for
2 that doctor, the fact of that selection was simultaneously transmitted to Meta.

3 28. If the patient then clicked on a button to call the doctor's office and make an
4 appointment, because of the Pixel, Meta would immediately receive notification of that click,
5 before the transmission of the communication to Defendant was complete.

6 29. Meta's own documentation makes clear just how much tracking of private
7 information the Pixel does. It describes the Pixel as code that Meta's business customers can put
8 on their website to "[m]ake sure your ads are shown to the right people. *Find ... people who*
9 *have visited a specific page or taken a desired action on your website.*" (Emphasis added.)⁸

10 30. Meta instructs such business customers that:

11 Once you've set up the Meta Pixel, *the Pixel will log when someone takes an*
12 *action on your website.* Examples of actions include adding an item to their
13 shopping cart or making a purchase. *The Pixel receives these actions, or events,*
14 *which you can view on your Meta Pixel page in Events Manager. From there,*
you'll be able to see the actions that your customers take. You'll also have
*options to reach those customers again through future Facebook ads.*⁹

15 31. Of course, in the healthcare context, it is medical specialists that users "add to
16 their shopping cart." They make doctor's appointments rather than making purchases.

17 32. The Pixel code enables Meta not only to help Cedars-Sinai with advertising to its
18 own patients outside the Cedars-Sinai Website, but also to include individual patients among
19 groups targeted by *other* Meta advertisers relating to the conditions about which patients
20 communicated on Cedars-Sinai's Website.

21 33. In other words, Meta sells advertising space by highlighting its ability to target
22 users.¹⁰ Meta can target users so effectively because it surveils user activity both on and off its
23

24
25 ⁸ Meta, ABOUT META PIXEL
26 <https://www.facebook.com/business/help/742478679120153?id=1205376682832142> (last visited
Dec. 28, 2022).

27 ⁹ *Id.* (Emphasis added.)

28 ¹⁰ Meta, WHY ADVERTISE ON FACEBOOK, INSTAGRAM AND OTHER META TECHNOLOGIES,
<https://www.facebook.com/business/help/205029060038706> (last visited Dec. 28, 2022).

1 site.¹¹ This allows Facebook to make inferences about users beyond what they explicitly
 2 disclose, like their “interests,” “behavior,” and “connections.”¹²

3 34. Meta’s Business Help Center explains:

4 Meta ***uses marketing data to show ads to people who are likely to be interested***
 5 ***in them.*** One type of marketing data is website events, which are ***actions that***
 6 ***people take on your website.***¹³

7 35. Meta’s Terms and Conditions for Data Processing instructs businesses like
 8 Cedars-Sinai that Meta may correlate the data business customers provide with individual
 9 Facebook users:

10 You may provide Event Data to improve ad targeting and delivery optimization of
 11 your ad campaigns. ***We may correlate that Event Data to people who use***
 12 ***Facebook Company Products*** to support the objectives of your ad campaign,
 13 improve the effectiveness of ad delivery models, and determine the relevance of
 14 ads to people. ***We may use Event Data to personalize the features and content***
 15 ***(including ads and recommendations) that we show people on and off our***
 16 ***Facebook Company Products.***¹⁴

17 36. One service that Meta provides using the data obtained through the Pixel is “Core
 18 Audiences.” This allows advertisers to select highly specific filters and parameters, such as
 19 demographics, behavior and interests, which Meta will use in directing their targeted
 20 advertisements.¹⁵

21 ¹¹ Meta, ABOUT META PIXEL,
 22 <https://www.facebook.com/business/help/742478679120153?id=1205376682832142> (last visited
 23 Dec. 29, 2022).

24 ¹² Meta, AD TARGETING: HELP YOUR ADS FIND THE PEOPLE WHO WILL LOVE YOUR BUSINESS,
 25 <https://www.facebook.com/business/ads/ad-targeting> (last visited Dec. 29, 2022).

26 ¹³ Meta, ABOUT STANDARD AND CUSTOM WEBSITE EVENTS
 27 <https://www.facebook.com/business/help/964258670337005?id=1205376682832142> (emphasis
 28 added) (last visited Dec. 29, 2022).

¹⁴ Facebook, FACEBOOK BUSINESS TOOLS TERMS,
https://m.facebook.com/legal/technology_terms?locale=ne_NP&rdr (emphasis added) (last
 visited Dec. 29, 2022).

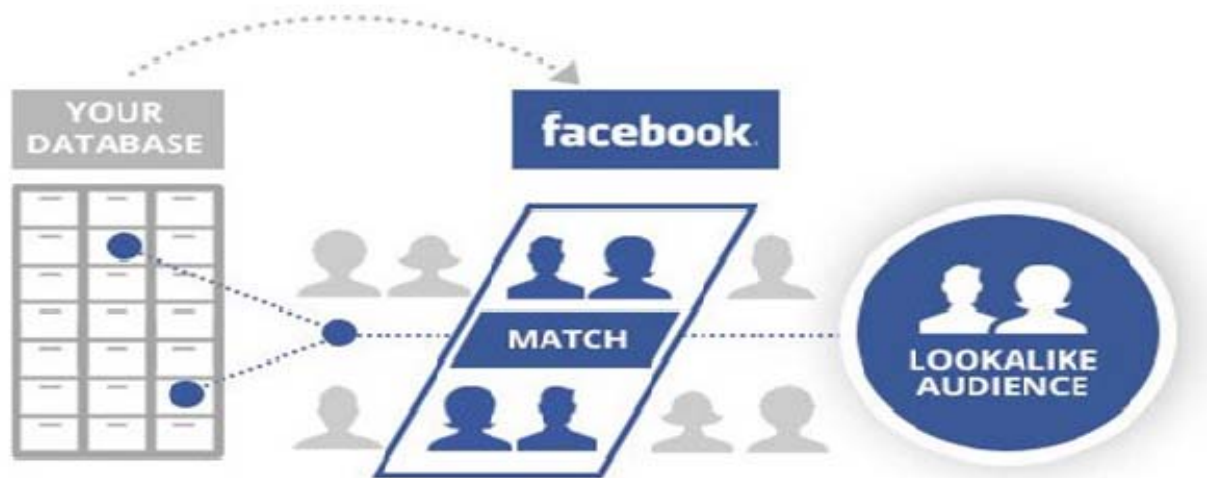
¹⁵ FACEBOOK, AD TARGETING, HELP YOUR ADS FIND THE PEOPLE WHO WILL LOVE YOUR
 BUSINESS,
<https://www.facebook.com/business/ads/ad-targeting#:~:text=Core%20AudiencesDefine%20an%20audience,your%20business%2C%20onlin%20or%20off> (last visited Dec. 29, 2022).

37. Another of the services that Meta offers to companies that pay it for advertising is “Lookalike Audiences.” That service relies on information that Meta obtains about end users, like Class members, based on their usage of websites, like Defendant’s Website, where advertising customers, like Defendant, install Meta’s code. As Oberlo explains:

One of the great things about Meta advertising is “Lookalike Audiences.” You can design Lookalike Audiences to reflect the characteristics of your best customers.

The code knows who did what on your website, and the Facebook platform can use that data to identify people who share similar traits as your visitors. So if your “Big spenders” segment is full of 25-35 year old females who live in urban areas, **Facebook can create a Lookalike Audience of other 25-35 year old females who live in urban areas and who Facebook thinks might be interested in your products.**¹⁶

The process has been illustrated as follows:¹⁷



38. Again, in the healthcare context, instead of tracking customers, the Pixel tracks patients, and instead of shopping preferences it tracks medical concerns.

¹⁶ Oberlo, A COMPLETE GUIDE TO FACEBOOK TRACKING FOR BEGINNERS, <https://www.oberlo.com/blog/facebook-pixel> (emphasis added) (last visited Dec. 29, 2022).

¹⁷ Instapage, WHAT IS THE META PIXEL AND WHAT DOES IT DO?, <https://instapage.com/blog/meta-pixel> (last visited Dec. 29, 2022).

1 39. The foregoing all demonstrates that Meta can and does use unique patient
2 information to facilitate the targeting of individuals like Plaintiff and all other Class members,
3 whose personal information is sent to Meta – as Cedars-Sinai sent it – through the Pixel.

4 40. The ready availability of this information on Meta’s business pages also
5 demonstrates that Defendant knew or was reckless in not knowing about this transmission and
6 information before it installed the Pixel on its Website.

7 41. In terms of technology, the Pixel is JavaScript code that sends Meta a collection
8 of data whenever a person interacts in certain ways with a website. When a user selects a URL or
9 clicks a button on a website, the browser sends a “GET Request” to the server, requesting that a
10 particular webpage be loaded. When a user accesses a website hosting the Pixel, Facebook’s
11 software script surreptitiously directs the user’s browser to send a separate message to
12 Facebook’s servers. This second, secret transmission contains the original GET request sent to
13 the host website, along with additional data that the Pixel is configured to collect. This
14 transmission is initiated by Facebook code and concurrent with the communications with the
15 host website. Two sets of code are thus automatically run as part of the browser’s attempt to load
16 and read Defendant’s Website—Defendant’s own code, and Facebook’s embedded code that
17 Defendant placed there.

18 42. Again, an example illustrates the point. Take an individual who navigates to
19 Defendant’s Website and clicks on a tab for eating disorder information. When that tab is
20 clicked, the individual’s browser sends a GET request to Defendant’s server requesting that
21 server to load the particular webpage. Because Cedars-Sinai utilizes the Pixel, Facebook’s
22 embedded code, written in JavaScript, sends secret instructions back to the individual’s browser,
23 without alerting the individual that this is happening. Facebook causes the browser to secretly
24 duplicate the communication with Cedars-Sinai, transmitting it to Facebook’s servers, alongside
25 additional information that transcribes the key elements of the communication’s content and the
26 individual’s identity.

27 43. After collecting and intercepting this information, Meta processes it, analyzes it,
28 and assimilates it into datasets including Core Audiences and Lookalike Audiences.

44. Moreover, for any user that was a Facebook member and used Facebook on the same browser as they used the Website and had not logged out from Facebook, or used the commonly used “Keep Me Logged In” feature, the Pixel would transmit that individual’s “c_user” number to Meta. A “c_user” number includes the user’s unique Facebook identification number, which Meta uses to link an individual’s activities and communications, including those on other websites like Cedars-Sinai’s, to the user’s identity and Meta account.¹⁸

45. Here, when a patient transacted with Defendant’s Website, due to the Pixel, an HTTP single communication session would be sent automatically from the patient’s device to Meta. That communication revealed the provider information the patient is searching for, along with the patient’s Facebook identification (c_user field).

46. It is alarmingly easy to identify a person by their user identification number. Facebook states that the user ID can, “[a]llow someone with the ID to see your profile, including any public information.”¹⁹ Indeed, as detailed on the website Techwalla, “if you have someone’s ID number and want to map it to a profile, you can go to [www.facebook.com/\[id-number\]](http://www.facebook.com/[id-number]), replacing “id-number” with the person’s Facebook ID. When you have access to the profile, you’ll see the profile page including the person’s name they used when registering with Facebook.”²⁰

47. That means that the private medical information a person enters onto Defendant’s Website that is transferred with their c_user code can be easily linked to the person themselves.

48. For example, when someone searches on Defendant’s Website for a doctor who specializes in eating disorders, who is male, who is located near Beverly Hills, code is generated

¹⁸ Medium, Seralahthan, FACEBOOK COOKIES ANALYSIS, https://techexpertise.medium.com/facebook-cookies-analysis-e1cf6ffbf8a#:~:text=browser%20session%20ends,-%E2%80%9Cc_user%E2%80%9D,after%2090%20days%20of%20inactivity (“The c_user cookie contains the user ID of the currently logged in user.”) (last visited Dec. 29, 2022).

¹⁹ Facebook, HOW USERNAMES AND USER IDS ARE USED ON FACEBOOK PROFILES, <https://www.facebook.com/help/211813265517027> (last visited Dec. 29, 2022).

²⁰ Techwalla, HOW TO FIND A PERSON FROM THEIR FACEBOOK ID, <https://www.techwalla.com/articles/how-to-find-a-person-from-their-facebook-id> (last visited Dec. 29, 2022).

1 that transmits to Facebook: the doctor's name, the search terms "Eating disorders," "anorexia"
2 and "bulimia," and the patient's unique Meta identifier, the c_user number.

3 49. The code generated by such a search also includes the "fbp" cookie, which can be
4 an indicator that the Facebook Pixel is present on the Website.

5 50. The code generated by such a search also includes a "datr" cookie. This is a
6 cookie that Meta uses to identify the web browser through which the user is communicating. It is
7 a unique identifier and thus another means to identify individual users.

8 51. The search code also reflects an "fr" cookie. This is a Meta identifier that is an
9 encrypted combination of the c_user and datr cookies.

10 52. By incorporating the code into its Website, Defendant facilitated this
11 eavesdropping by Meta on patient communications.

12 53. On information and belief, Defendant also included the Pixel on its password
13 protected portal, My CS-Link.

14 54. Cedars-Sinai included the Pixel on its Website despite knowing that it would
15 allow Meta to identify individual users' communications containing PII and PHI.

16 2. Google Analytics Tracking Code

17 55. Cedars-Sinai also uses "Google Analytics," a web analytics service that allows
18 website owners to track visitor actions on the Website and target them with personalized
19 advertisements. The code for Google Analytics is still on Defendant's Website as of the filing of
20 this Complaint. The code is both on the main pages and on those accessed after a user enters a
21 user name and password. Google tracking code is also present when a person performs the same
22 functions through Cedars-Sinai's smartphone app, as well as through the Website.

23 56. Google's Analytics Help pages instruct health care providers like Defendant:

24 Google does not intend uses of Google Analytics to create obligations under the
25 Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act, as amended, ("HIPAA"),
26 and makes no representations that Google Analytics satisfies HIPAA
27 requirements. *If you are (or become) a Covered Entity or Business Associate*
28

1 *under HIPAA, you may not use Google Analytics for any purpose or in any*
 2 *manner involving Protected Health Information.*²¹

3 57. Despite the above warning, Defendant embedded Google Analytics code on its
 4 Website.

5 58. Google Analytics collects IP addresses of individual Internet users to facilitate
 6 and track Internet communications. It also collects various cookie-related user identifiers that
 7 allow it to link transactions on websites to individual users for the purpose of targeted
 8 advertising.

9 59. The data is connected to the user's IP address, which is a unique address that
 10 identifies a device on the internet. IP addresses constitute personally identifiable information.

11 60. For example, the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of
 12 1996 ("HIPAA") characterizes IP addresses as "direct identifiers," 45 C.F.R. §
 13 164.514(e)(2)(B)(2)(xiv), and provides that "[a] covered entity may determine that health
 14 information is not individually identifiable health information if; ... (2)(i) [t]he following
 15 identifiers of the individual or of relatives, employers, or household members of the individual,
 16 are removed: ... (O) Internet Protocol (IP) address numbers." 45 C.F.R. § 164.514(b)(2)(i)(O).
 17 The only alternative to the removal of such information is that: "[a] person with appropriate
 18 knowledge of and experience with generally accepted statistical and scientific principles and
 19 methods for rendering information not individually identifiable: (i) [a]pplying such principles
 20 and methods, determines that the risk is very small that the information could be used, alone or
 21 in combination with other reasonably available information, by an anticipated recipient to
 22 identify an individual who is a subject of the information; and (ii) [d]ocuments the methods and
 23 results of the analysis that justify such determination." *Id.* at 45 C.F.R. § 164.514(b). On
 24 information and belief, these standards were not met here.

25
 26 ²¹ Google, ANALYTICS HELP, BEST PRACTICES TO AVOID SENDING PERSONALLY
 27 IDENTIFIABLE INFORMATION (PII),
 28 <https://support.google.com/analytics/answer/6366371?hl=en#zippy=%2Cin-this-article>
 (emphasis added) (last visited Dec. 29, 2022).

61. Google offers an IP Anonymization tool for entities (like Defendant) using Google Analytics, so that end users (like Plaintiff and the Class members) will not have their full IP address reported and stored. Google’s website explains, “The IP-masking feature in Universal Analytics sets the last octet of IPv4 user IP addresses and the last 80 bits of IPv6 addresses to zeros in memory shortly after being sent to Google Analytics. The full IP address is never written to disk in this case.”²² Google further states, “This feature is designed to help site owners comply with their own privacy policies or, in some countries, recommendations from local data protection authorities, which may prevent the storage of full IP address information.”²³

62. Defendant does not use Google’s IP Anonymization tool.

63. As a result of Defendant’s decision not to use the IP anonymization feature, Defendant transmits patients’ full IP addresses to Google, meaning that communications are not anonymous, regardless of whether Google also placed ID cookies on the user’s device.

64. Like Meta’s Lookalike Audiences, Google offers “Similar Audiences.” Google explains on its website:

To find similar segments, Google Ads looks at the millions of people searching on Google. ...

A similar segments list is created from a remarketing list or Customer Match list with at least 1,000 cookies ***with enough similarity in search behavior to create a corresponding similar segment.***

Website tag and rule-based remarketing lists, as well as Customer Match lists built from email addresses, mailing addresses, and/or phone numbers, can be used to generate similar segments.....²⁴

(Emphasis added.)

²² Google, ANALYTICS HELP, IP MASKING IN UNIVERSAL ANALYTICS, <https://support.google.com/analytics/answer/2763052?hl=en> (last visited Dec. 29, 2022).

²³ *Id.*

²⁴ Google Ads Help, ABOUT SIMILAR SEGMENTS FOR SEARCH, <https://support.google.com/google-ads/answer/7151628?hl=en#:~:text=To%20find%20similar%20audiences%2C%20Google,visit%20on%20the%20original%20list> (last visited Dec. 29, 2022).

1 65. Google explains, for its marketing and developer clients:

2 In order for Google Analytics to determine that two distinct hits belong to the
3 same user, a unique identifier, associated with that particular user, must be sent
4 with each hit.

5 The analytics.js library accomplishes this via the Client ID field, a unique,
6 randomly generated string that gets stored in the browsers cookies, so subsequent
7 visits to the same site can be associated with the same user.

8 By default, analytics.js uses a single, first-party cookie named `_ga` to store the
9 Client ID, but the cookie's name, domain, and expiration time can all be
10 customized. Other cookies created by analytics.js
11 include `_gid`, `AMP_TOKEN` and `_gac_<property-id>`. These cookies store other
12 randomly generated ids and campaign information about the user.²⁵

13 66. For example, when a patient clicks on a link to a particular doctor, the code that is
14 generated related to Google Analytics shows: the doctor's name, and various "cookies" that
15 Google uses to track individual users. The doctor's specialty is readily available on Defendant's
16 website, so conveying this information Google Analytics makes it easy to identify the medical
17 condition for which the user is seeking a doctor. The Google Analytics cookies in the code
18 generated by the search include strings beginning with "gid" and "cid" (Google Analytics'
19 "Client ID") cookie, followed by strings of unique numbers Google uses to identify to the user's
20 device.

21 67. On the portions of the Website that are reached after a patient enters their
22 password, Google tracking code that Defendant embedded similarly informs Google of each
23 page that a patient clicks on, including those displaying doctor's names.

24 68. This disclosure of patient information was unwarranted and improper.

25 3. Microsoft Bing Tracking Software

26 69. Defendant also placed tracking code created by Microsoft, called bat.bing, on its
27 Website. bat.bing collects a Microsoft's Machine Unique Identifier (MUID cookie) from users.

28 ²⁵ Google Analytics, COOKIES AND USER IDENTIFICATION, <https://developers.google.com/analytics/devguides/collection/analyticsjs/cookies-user-id> (last visited Dec. 29, 2022).

1 This cookie is a unique user identifier and remains active for one year. It is used for advertising,
 2 site analytics, and other operational purposes. Similar to Google Analytics, when a user clicks on
 3 a doctor's name, bringing them to that doctor's page, bat.bing passes the name, along with the
 4 MUID, to Microsoft.

5 **4. Additional Marketing Entities That Were Sent Patient** 6 **Communications**

7 70. Defendant also placed code on its website that transmitted information regarding
 8 the patients' activity on the Cedars-Sinai website to the following marketing related entities.
 9 Again, the name of the hospital and doctor are transferred through the tracking code to the
 10 marketing partner.

11 **(a) Broadcastmed.innocraft.cloud**

12 71. According to its website: "BroadcastMed is a groundbreaking healthcare media
 13 company that plans, produces, and promotes engaging healthcare content in the clinical setting
 14 using data-driven solutions to optimize marketing initiatives."²⁶ Like the other marketing entities
 15 to which Cedars-Sinai transmitted patient communications, Broadcastmed is focused on use of
 16 patient information to drive marketing decisions. Its website further explains, "[t]he company's
 17 proprietary AI-driven data yields unrivaled healthcare industry insights to guide future marketing
 18 strategies and decisions for their clients." Transferring Patient information to such and entity
 19 would not be done for the patient's benefit, but for the marketer's.

20 72. When a person clicks on a particular doctor on Defendant's Website,
 21 Broadcastmed's tracking code passes the doctor's name back to Broadcastmed.

22 **(b) Mktoresp.com**

23 73. Defendant also had tracking code on its website identified as "mktoresp.com."
 24 This appears to be a part of Marketo, which is a marketing automation service associated with
 25 Adobe.²⁷

26 ²⁶ Broadcastmed, ABOUT US, <https://www.broadcastmed.com/about-us> (last visited Dec. 29, 2022).

27 ²⁷ Adobe Experience Cloud, THE DEFINITIVE GUIDE TO MARKETING AUTOMATION,
 28 <https://www.marketo.com/definitive-guides/marketing-automation/> (last visited Dec. 29, 2022).

74. As with the tracking codes for Google, Microsoft, and Broadcastmed, this code transferred the name of the doctor that the patient clicked on to a third party, along with the user's IP address, without the patient's knowledge or consent. Marketo's default setting is to not anonymize IP addresses. On information and belief, Cedars-Sinai did not change the setting to anonymize the IP addresses. Cedars-Sinai had no legitimate reason for sharing such patient communications with this entity.

C. Class Members Had Multiple Bases for Reasonable Expectations of Privacy

75. Plaintiff and Class members, as patients of Cedars-Sinai, had numerous reasons to expect that their communications with Defendant would be kept private. First, Cedars-Sinai never obtained their consent to share their Private Information for purposes unrelated to services that the patients requested.

76. Moreover, Cedars-Sinai never disclosed that it was doing so. The tracking code is designed to be invisible to a normal website user.

77. In addition, as detailed herein, an array of policies, state and federal statutes, and common understandings give rise to such reasonable expectations.

D. Many Policies and Regulations Demonstrate the Impropriety of Defendant's Sharing of Patient Information

78. By sharing patient data with third parties, Defendant violated its own and Meta's privacy policies as well as government standards and regulations. Defendant knew of its responsibility to protect patient communications and ignored it to further its advertising goals.

1. Defendant's Violation of Its Privacy Policy

79. Cedars-Sinai had a Privacy Policy through which it assured Class members that that their information would be protected and not shared for purposes unnecessary to services specifically requested by the patients.²⁸ This policy shows that Defendant knew it had a responsibility to protect patient information, rather than share it unnecessarily.

80. Defendant's Website's Privacy Policy states:

²⁸ Cedars Sinai, PRIVACY POLICY, <https://www.cedars-sinai.org/privacy-policy.html> (last visited Dec. 29, 2022).

1 Personally identifiable information is information you provide that lets us know
 2 specific facts about you ***so that we can respond to your requests***. Depending on
 3 the portion of the website you visit and the information you provide, this
 4 information could range from your name, address and ZIP code, which you
 5 provide in order to receive information from us about certain services, to specific
 6 health information that you provide to us on an admission form. ***Personal***
 7 ***information collected on our site is used only to allow us to fulfill your request***
 8 ***for services***. For instance, if you use our online physical system to locate a
 9 specialist in your area, we use the information you provide to put you in touch
 10 with a physician. Similarly, if you complete an admission form that you download
 11 from our site and submit it to us, we use the information contained in your
 12 admission form for the purposes of admitting you to CSHS and to thereafter
 13 providing the services your physician prescribes. Another example relates to our
 14 gift shop. We collect personal information from you in order to complete
 15 transactions you request. The information you provide may be furnished to a third
 16 party ***in order to facilitate the transaction***. Or, you may submit personal
 17 information to us in response to an employment opportunity. ***In each case, we use***
 18 ***your personal information only for the purpose it is submitted to us***, which may
 19 include providing it to third parties with whom we have relationships ***to deliver***
 20 ***the information or services you request***.²⁹

21 (Emphasis added.)

22 81. This was demonstrably untrue, given that Defendant routinely and automatically
 23 transmitted and continues to transmit patients' data to third parties for marketing purposes. Such
 24 transmission is unnecessary to "fulfill [patients'] requests for services."

25 82. Defendant's Privacy Policy also states:

26 ***We also do everything reasonably possible to protect user information we***
 27 ***collect. All of our users' information, not just the sensitive information, is***
 28 ***restricted in our offices***. Only individuals who need the information to perform a
 specific job are granted access to personal information. Access to this information
 is password protected. Furthermore, all personnel having access to your personal
 information are kept up-to-date on our security and privacy practices.³⁰

83. Again, this was demonstrably false given the extent to which Defendant has
 unnecessarily shared patient communications with third parties.

84. As to cookies, Defendant's Privacy Policy states:

²⁹ *Id.*

³⁰ *Id.*

We may place small data files, called “cookies,” in your browser’s file storage area of your computer’s hard drive. Cookies are a standard Internet technology that allow us to both store and retrieve login information on a user’s system. A cookie is a small text file that is stored on a site visitor’s computer to gather and keep track of information related to you. These cookies automatically identify your browser **to our server** whenever you interact with a service provided on our website. Cookies can store your preferences through a password you select to access a web site. Cookies also help us review website traffic patterns and improve our site. Most browsers automatically accept these cookies, but you usually can change your browser setting to prevent the acceptance of cookies, but this may prevent you from using some of the features of our website. **Information collected through cookies is not linked to any personally identifiable information.**³¹

85. This is not true given that some of the cookies relating to tracking code on Defendant’s Website can be linked to individual identities.

86. As to log files, the Privacy Policy states:

We collect and log IP addresses in order to analyze site visitation trends and administer the website. An IP address is a number automatically assigned to your computer whenever you access the Internet. IP addresses allow computers and servers to recognize and communicate with one another. IP address information allows us to properly administer our system and gather **aggregate** information on visitors to our website help diagnose problems with our servers, and how our site is being used, including the pages visitors are viewing in the **aggregate**. This **aggregate** information may be shared with third parties, such as our physicians, our suppliers and other businesses. **To maintain your anonymity, we do not associate IP addresses with records containing personal information. In other words, IP addresses are not linked to personally identifiable information.**³²

87. The foregoing promises of confidentiality and anonymity were false and misleading given Defendant’s incorporation into its website of code that shared patients’ communications with Meta and other third parties. However, they gave Class members a reasonable expectation of privacy.

2. Meta’s Policies

88. Meta’s own policies were another source of assurance to Class members that Cedars-Sinai would not be sharing their data and another clear warning to Defendant that it

³¹ *Id.* (Emphasis added.)

³² *Id.* (Emphasis added.)

1 should not have shared its patients' data as it did. To begin, Meta's privacy policy states that
 2 "[w]e require Partners [*e.g.*, advertisers, like Cedars-Sinai, who send Meta information through
 3 Meta Business Tools] to have the right to collect, use and share your information before giving it
 4 to us."³³

5 89. In addition, Meta's contract with businesses that, like Cedars-Sinai, use its
 6 Business Tools, including the Pixel, requires that such businesses "represent and warrant that
 7 [they] (and any data provider that [they] may use) have all of the necessary rights and
 8 permissions and a lawful basis (in compliance with all applicable laws, regulations and industry
 9 guidelines) for the disclosure and use of Business Tool Data."³⁴ Here, for the reasons discussed
 10 herein, Cedars-Sinai did not have the necessary legal rights and permissions to share the patient
 11 data that it did.

12 90. The Facebook Business Tool Terms also provide, at Section 1(h), "***You will not***
 13 ***share Business Tool Data with us that you know or reasonably should know*** is from or about
 14 children under the age of 13 ***or that includes health***, financial information or other categories of
 15 sensitive information." Of course, Defendant did just that.

16 91. In addition, the Facebook Business Tool Terms requires of businesses like
 17 Cedars-Sinai to:

18 [R]epresent and warrant that you have provided robust and sufficiently prominent
 19 notice to users regarding the Business Tool Data collection, sharing and usage
 20 that includes, at a minimum: i. For websites, a clear and prominent notice on each
 21 web page where our pixels are used that links to a clear explanation (a) that third
 22 parties, including Facebook, may use cookies, web beacons, and other storage
 23 technologies to collect or receive information from your websites and elsewhere
 24 on the Internet and use that information to provide measurement services and
 25 target ads.

26 ³³ Meta, PRIVACY POLICY, <https://mbasic.facebook.com/privacy/policy/printable/> (last
 27 visited Dec. 29, 2022).

28 ³⁴ Facebook, FACEBOOK BUSINESS TOOLS TERMS, Section 1(e),
https://www.facebook.com/legal/businesses/tech?paipv=0&eav=Afb8lVB3IDvB3rFEMJQmgdaS2iOzEGILXfl8Q71xM21q28VqYCBGQeF3XUqAnbXgoGU&_rdr (last visited Dec. 29, 2022).

92. Cedars-Sinai did not give “robust” or “sufficiently prominent” notice that it would be using cookies or tracking code to share patients’ Private Information with third parties, including Facebook, for marketing purposes.

93. The various statements on Meta’s website was one of the reasons that Class members had a strong expectation that the information they provided to Cedars-Sinai would not be provided to Facebook.

94. The above policies are part of Meta’s contract with Cedars-Sinai. Class members are the intended third party beneficiaries of this contract.

3. Google’s Policies Provided Additional Assurance of Confidentiality

95. Google’s Privacy Disclosure Statement is yet another reason that Defendant knew or should have known that its sharing data was improper.

96. The Google Privacy Disclosure Policy provides:

When you use Google Analytics on your site or application, you must disclose the use of Google Analytics and how it collects and processes data.³⁵

97. Defendant does not expressly mention “Google Analytics” on its website or make proper disclosure of the data that Defendant provides to Google through coding, and what that data is used for.

98. Google’s rules for advertisers also provide:

We understand that users don’t want to see ads that exploit their personal struggles, difficulties, and hardships, so we don’t allow personalized advertising based on these hardships. Such personal hardships include health conditions, treatments, procedures, personal failings, struggles, or traumatic personal experiences. You also can’t impose negativity on the user.³⁶

99. Google’s rules for advertisers further state that the following should not be used in advertising:

³⁵ Google, PRIVACY DISCLOSURES POLICY, <https://support.google.com/analytics/answer/7318509?hl=en#:~:text=When%20you%20use%20Google%20Analytics,Safeguarding%20your%20data> (last visited Dec. 29, 2022).

³⁶ Google, ADVERTISING POLICIES HELP, PERSONALIZED ADVERTISING <https://support.google.com/adspolicy/answer/143465?hl=en> (last visited Dec. 29, 2022).

Personal health content, which includes:

- Physical or mental health conditions, including diseases, sexual health, and chronic health conditions, which are health conditions that require long-term care or management.
- Products, services, or procedures to treat or manage chronic health conditions, which includes over-the-counter medications and medical devices.
- Any health issues associated with intimate body parts or functions, which includes genital, bowel, or urinary health.
- Invasive medical procedures, which includes cosmetic surgery.
- Disabilities, even when content is oriented toward the user's primary caretaker.
- **Examples:** Treatments for chronic health conditions like diabetes or arthritis, treatments for sexually transmitted diseases, counseling services for mental health issues like depression or anxiety, medical devices for sleep apnea like CPAP machines, over-the-counter medications for yeast infections, information about how to support your autistic child[.]³⁷

100. Google's policies in this regard are indicative of a broader general public policy against using medical information for advertising, and are another reason that Plaintiff and Class members would reasonably expect Defendant to maintain the privacy of their information. Of course, if Defendant did not intend to advertise to patients based on their having health conditions that cause them to be patients, it would have had no reason to include Google Analytics on its Website at all.

4. Federal Warning on Tracking Codes on Healthcare Websites.

101. Beyond Defendant's own policies, and those of Meta and Google, the government has issued guidance warning that tracking code like Meta Pixel and Google Analytics may come up against federal privacy law when installed on healthcare websites. The statement, titled USE OF ONLINE TRACKING TECHNOLOGIES BY HIPAA COVERED ENTITIES AND BUSINESS ASSOCIATES

³⁷ *Id.*

(the “Bulletin”), was recently issued by the Department of Health and Human Services’ Office for Civil Rights (“OCR”).³⁸

102. Healthcare organizations regulated under the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) may use third-party tracking tools, such as Google Analytics or Meta Pixel, in a limited way, to perform analysis on data key to operations. They are not permitted, however, to use these tools in a way that may expose patients’ protected health information to these vendors. The Bulletin explains:

Regulated entities [those to which HIPAA applies] are not permitted to use tracking technologies in a manner that would result in impermissible disclosures of PHI to tracking technology vendors or any other violations of the HIPAA Rules. ***For example, disclosures of PHI to tracking technology vendors for marketing purposes, without individuals’ HIPAA-compliant authorizations, would constitute impermissible disclosures.***³⁹

103. The bulletin discusses the types of harm that disclosure may cause to the patient:

An impermissible disclosure of an individual’s PHI not only violates the Privacy Rule but also may result in a wide range of additional harms to the individual or others. For example, an impermissible disclosure of PHI may result in identity theft, financial loss, ***discrimination, stigma, mental anguish, or other serious negative consequences to the reputation, health, or physical safety of the individual or to others identified in the individual’s PHI.*** Such disclosures can reveal incredibly sensitive information about an individual, ***including diagnoses, frequency of visits to a therapist or other health care professionals, and where an individual seeks medical treatment.*** While it has always been true that regulated entities may not impermissibly disclose PHI to tracking technology vendors, ***because of the proliferation of tracking technologies collecting sensitive information, now more than ever, it is critical for regulated entities to ensure that they disclose PHI only as expressly permitted or required by the HIPAA Privacy Rule.***⁴⁰

104. Plaintiff and Class members face just the risks about which the government expresses concern. Defendant has passed along Plaintiff’s and Class members’ search terms about health conditions for which they seek doctors; their contacting of doctors to make

³⁸ HHS.gov, USE OF ONLINE TRACKING TECHNOLOGIES BY HIPAA COVERED ENTITIES AND BUSINESS ASSOCIATES, <https://www.hhs.gov/hipaa/for-professionals/privacy/guidance/hipaa-online-tracking/index.html> (last visited Dec. 29, 2022).

³⁹ *Id.* (Emphasis added.)

⁴⁰ *Id.* (Emphasis added.)

1 appointments; the names of their doctors; the frequency with which they take steps relating to
 2 obtaining healthcare for certain conditions; and where they seek medical treatment. This
 3 information is, as described by the OCR in its bulletin, “highly sensitive.”

4 105. The Bulletin goes on to make clear how broad the government’s view of
 5 protected information is. It explains:

6 This information might include an individual’s medical record number, home or
 7 email address, or dates of appointments, as well as an individual’s IP address or
 8 geographic location, medical device IDs, *or any unique identifying code*.⁴¹

9 106. Crucially, that paragraph in the government’s Bulletin continues:

10 *All such [individually identifiable health information (“IIHI”)] collected on a*
 11 *regulated entity’s website or mobile app generally is PHI, even if the individual*
 12 *does not have an existing relationship with the regulated entity and even if the*
 13 *IIHI, such as IP address or geographic location, does not include specific*
 14 *treatment or billing information like dates and types of health care*
 15 *services. This is because, when a regulated entity collects the individual’s IIHI*
 16 *through its website or mobile app, the information connects the individual to*
 17 *the regulated entity (i.e., it is indicative that the individual has received or will*
 18 *receive health care services or benefits from the covered entity), and thus relates*
 19 *to the individual’s past, present, or future health or health care or payment for*
 20 *care.*⁴²

21 107. This is further evidence that the data that Defendant chose to share is protected
 22 Personal Information. The sharing of that information was a violation of Class members’ rights.

23 5. Defendant’s Violation of HIPAA

24 108. Defendant’s disclosure of Plaintiff’s and Class members’ Private Information to
 25 entities like Facebook and Google also violated HIPAA. HIPAA provided Plaintiff and Class
 26 members with another reason to believe that the information they communicated to Defendant
 27 through its Website would be protected, rather than shared with third-parties for marketing
 28 purposes. Moreover, Defendant’s violation of HIPAA is a violation of law that forms the one of
 the bases of its violation of California’s Unfair Competition Law, Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200, *et*
seq.

⁴¹ *Id.* (Emphasis added.)

⁴² *Id.* (Emphasis added.)

1 109. HIPAA's Privacy Rule defines "individually identifiable health information" as
2 "a subset of health information, including demographic information collected from an
3 individual" that is (1) "created or received by a health care provider;" (2) "[r]elates to the past,
4 present, or future physical or mental health or condition of an individual; the provision of health
5 care to an individual; or the past, present, or future payment for the provision of health care to an
6 individual;" and either (i) "identifies the individual;" or (ii) "[w]ith respect to which there is a
7 reasonable basis to believe the information can be used to identify the individual." 45 C.F.R. §
8 160.103.

9 110. HIPAA prohibits health care providers from "us[ing] or disclos[ing] 'protected
10 health information' except as permitted or required by" the HIPAA Privacy Rule. 45 C.F.R. §
11 164.502.

12 111. "A covered entity may determine that health information is not individually
13 identifiable health information only if" either "a person with appropriate knowledge of and
14 experience with generally accepted statistical and scientific methods for rendering information
15 not individually identifiable: a) applying such principles" determines that the risk is "very small"
16 that the information could be used alone, or in combination with other information, to identify
17 individuals, and documents the methods that justifies such a determination, or identifiers are
18 removed that include: Internet Protocol (IP) address numbers; account numbers; URLs, device
19 identifiers, and "any other unique identifying number, characteristic or code," except codes
20 assigned by the healthcare organization to allow itself to reidentify information from which it has
21 removed identifying information.

22 112. Even the fact that an individual is receiving a medical service, *i.e.*, is a patient of a
23 particular entity, can be Protected Health Information. The Department of Health and Human
24 Services has instructed health care providers that, while identifying information alone is not
25 necessarily PHI if it were part of a public source such as a phonebook because it is not related to
26 health data:
27
28

1 If such information was listed with health condition, health care provision or
 2 payment data, such as an indication that the individual was treated at a certain
 clinic, then this information would be PHI.⁴³

3 113. Consistent with this restriction, the HHS has issued marketing guidance that
 4 provides that:

5 With limited exceptions, the [Privacy] Rule requires an individual's written
 6 authorization before a use or disclosure of his or her protected health information
 7 can be made for marketing. ... Simply put, a covered entity may not sell protected
 8 health information to a business associate or any other third party for that party's
 own purposes. Moreover, covered entities may not sell lists of patients to third
 parties without obtaining authorization from each person on the list.⁴⁴

9 114. Here, Defendant provided patient information to third parties in violation of this
 10 rule.

11 115. Commenting on a June 2022 report discussing the use of the Meta Pixel by
 12 hospitals and medical centers, David Holtzman, a health privacy consultant and a former senior
 13 privacy adviser in HHS OCR, which enforces HIPAA, stated, "I am deeply troubled by what [the
 14 hospitals] are doing with the capture of their data and the sharing of it ... ***It is quite likely a***
 15 ***HIPAA violation.***"⁴⁵

16 116. Defendant's placing of the third-party tracking code on its Website is a violation
 17 of Class members' privacy rights under federal law. While Plaintiff does not bring a claim under
 18 HIPAA itself, this violation evidences Defendant's wrongdoing as relevant to other claims.

19 **E. Plaintiff's and Class Members' Private Information Had Financial Value**

20 117. Plaintiff's private data has economic value. Indeed, Meta's, Google's and others'
 21 practices of using such information to package groups of people as "Lookalike Audiences" and
 22

23 ⁴³ HHS.gov, GUIDANCE REGARDING METHODS FOR DE-IDENTIFICATION OF PROTECTED
 24 HEALTH INFORMATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE HEALTH INSURANCE PORTABILITY AND
 25 ACCOUNTABILITY ACT (HIPAA) PRIVACY RULE, [https://www.hhs.gov/hipaa/for-](https://www.hhs.gov/hipaa/for-professionals/privacy/special-topics/de-identification/index.html)
[professionals/privacy/special-topics/de-identification/index.html](https://www.hhs.gov/hipaa/for-professionals/privacy/special-topics/de-identification/index.html) (last visited Dec. 29, 2022).

26 ⁴⁴ HHS.gov, MARKETING, [https://www.hhs.gov/hipaa/for-](https://www.hhs.gov/hipaa/for-professionals/privacy/guidance/marketing/index.html)
[professionals/privacy/guidance/marketing/index.html](https://www.hhs.gov/hipaa/for-professionals/privacy/guidance/marketing/index.html) (last visited Dec. 29, 2022).

27 ⁴⁵ Advisory Board, 'DEEPLY TROUBLED': SECURITY EXPERTS WORRY ABOUT FACEBOOK
 28 TRACKERS ON HOSPITAL SITES, <https://www.advisory.com/daily-briefing/2022/06/17/data-trackers>
 (emphasis added) (last visited Dec. 29, 2022).

1 similar groups and selling those packages to advertising clients demonstrates the financial worth
2 of that data.

3 118. Data harvesting is the fastest growing industry in the nation. As software, data
4 mining, and targeting technologies have advanced, the revenue from digital ads and the
5 consequent value of the data used to target them have risen rapidly.

6 119. Consumer data is so valuable that some have proclaimed that data is the new oil.
7 Between 2016 and 2018, the value of information mined from Americans increased by 85% for
8 Facebook and 40% for Google. Overall, the value internet companies derive from Americans'
9 personal data increased almost 54%. Conservative estimates suggest that in 2018, Internet
10 companies earned \$202 per American user. In 2022, that value is expected to be \$200 billion
11 industry wide, or \$434 per user, also a conservative estimate.

12 120. As to health data specifically, as detailed in an article in Canada's National Post:

13 As part of the multibillion-dollar worldwide data brokerage industry, health data
14 is one of the most sought-after commodities. De-identified data can be re
15 identified (citing <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41467-019-10933-3/>) and
16 brazen decisions to release records with identifiable information
(citing [https://www.wsj.com/articles/hospitals-give-tech-giants-access-to-
detailed-medical-records-11579516200?mod=hp_lista_pos3](https://www.wsj.com/articles/hospitals-give-tech-giants-access-to-detailed-medical-records-11579516200?mod=hp_lista_pos3)) are becoming
17 commonplace).⁴⁶

18 121. Further demonstrating the financial value of Class members' medical data, CNBC
19 has reported that hospital executives have received a growing number of bids for user data:

20 Hospitals, many of which are increasingly in dire financial straits, are weighing a
21 lucrative new opportunity: selling patient health information to tech companies.

22 Aaron Miri is chief information officer at Dell Medical School and University of
23 Texas Health in Austin, so he gets plenty of tech start-ups approaching him to
24 pitch deals and partnerships. Five years ago, he'd get about one pitch per quarter.
25 But these days, with huge data-driven players like Amazon and Google making
26 incursions into the health space, and venture money flooding into Silicon Valley
start-ups aiming to bring machine learning to health care, the cadence is far more
frequent.

27 ⁴⁶ National Post, IRIS KULBATSKI: THE DANGERS OF ELECTRONIC HEALTH RECORDS,
28 February 26, 2020, [https://nationalpost.com/opinion/iris-kulbatski-the-dangers-of-electronic-
health-records](https://nationalpost.com/opinion/iris-kulbatski-the-dangers-of-electronic-health-records) (last visited Dec. 29, 2022).

1 “It’s all the time,” he said via phone. “Often, once a day or more.”

2 * * *

3 [H]ealth systems administrators say [the data] could also be used in unintended
4 or harmful ways, like being cross-referenced with other data to identify
5 individuals at higher risk of diseases and then raise their health premiums, or to
6 target advertising to individuals.⁴⁷

7 122. The CNBC article also explained:

8 De-identified patient data has become its own small economy: There’s a whole
9 market of brokers who compile the data from providers and other health-care
10 organizations and sell it to buyers. Just one company alone, IQVIA, said on its
11 website that it has access to more than 600 million patient records globally that
12 are nonidentified, much of which it accesses through provider organizations. The
13 buyers, which include pharma marketers, will often use it for things like clinical
14 trial recruiting

15 But hospital execs worry that this data may be used in unintended ways, and not
16 always in the patient’s best interest.

17 * * *

18 Tech companies are also under particular scrutiny because they already have
19 access to a massive trove of information about people, which they use to serve
20 their own needs. For instance, the health data Google collects could eventually
21 help it micro-target advertisements to people with particular health
22 conditions. Policymakers are proactively calling for a revision and potential
23 upgrade of the health privacy rules known as HIPAA, out of concern for what
24 might happen as tech companies continue to march into the medical sector.⁴⁸

25 123. Time Magazine similarly, in an article titled, HOW YOUR MEDICAL DATA FUELS A
26 HIDDEN MULTI-BILLION DOLLAR INDUSTRY, referenced the “growth of the big health data
27 bazaar,” in which patients’ health information is sold. It reported that:

28 [T]he secondary market in information unrelated to a patient’s direct treatment
poses growing risks, privacy experts say. That’s because clues in anonymized
patient dossiers make it possible for outsiders to determine your identity,
especially as computing power advances in the future.⁴⁹

⁴⁷ CNBC, HOSPITAL EXECS SAY THEY ARE GETTING FLOODED WITH REQUESTS FOR YOUR HEALTH DATA, <https://www.cnbc.com/2019/12/18/hospital-execs-say-theyre-flooded-with-requests-for-your-health-data.html> (last visited Dec. 29, 2022).

⁴⁸ *Id.*

⁴⁹ Time, HOW YOUR MEDICAL DATA FUELS A HIDDEN MULTI-BILLION DOLLAR INDUSTRY, <https://time.com/4588104/medical-data-industry/> (last visited Dec. 29, 2022).

124. Cedars-Sinai gave away Plaintiff's and Class members' communications and transactions on its Website without permission. The unauthorized access to Plaintiff's and Class members' private and Personal Information has diminished the value of that information, resulting in harm to Defendant's Website users.

V. CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

125. Plaintiff brings this action on his own behalf and as a class action, pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure Section 382, on behalf of the following class:

All persons residing in California who used Defendant's Website at any time when tracking code able to share data for marketing or website analytics purposes was present.

126. This action is properly maintainable as a class action.

127. Plaintiff reserves the right under California Rules of Court, rule 3.765 to modify or amend the definition of the proposed Class before the Court determines whether certification is appropriate.

128. Numerosity: The Class is so numerous that joinder of all members would be impracticable. While Plaintiff does not know the exact number of Class members, Cedars-Sinai represents that it sees over 1 million patients per year, and on, information and belief, a significant proportion of those patients use Defendant's Website.

129. Commonality and Predominance: Common questions of law and fact exist as to all members of the Class and predominate over any questions affecting solely individual members of the Class. Among the questions of law and fact common to the Class that predominate over questions which may affect individual Class members, are the following:

- Whether Defendant had a duty not to share the PHI/PII of Plaintiff and Class members with unauthorized third parties;
- Whether Defendant had a duty not to use the PHI/PII of Plaintiff and Class members for non-healthcare purposes;
- Whether information that Defendant shared with third parties like Meta constituted PHI and/or PII;

- Whether Defendant disclosed to Plaintiff and Class members that their PHI/PII would be shared with third parties unrelated to services that they specifically requested;
- Whether Defendant engaged in unfair, unlawful, or deceptive acts or practices by sharing the PHI/PII of Plaintiff and Class members with unrelated third parties such as Meta;
- Whether Plaintiff and Class members are entitled to actual damages, statutory damages, and/or nominal damages as a result of Defendant's wrongful conduct;
- Whether Plaintiff and Class members are entitled to injunctive relief to redress the imminent and currently ongoing harm faced as a result of the Defendant's sharing of their PHI/PII with unrelated third parties such as Meta;
- Whether Defendant's disclosure of Plaintiff's and Class members' PHI/PII constituted an intrusion upon seclusion;
- Whether Defendant's disclosure of Plaintiff's and Class members' PHI/PII was unfair, deceptive and/or unlawful and thus a violation of California's statutory prohibition of unfair competition.
- Whether and the extent to which Defendant's conduct harmed Plaintiff and Class members.

130. Typicality: Plaintiff's claims are typical of those of the other members of the Class because Plaintiff, like every other member, was exposed to virtually identical conduct and now suffers from the same violations of the law as other members of the Class.

131. Policies Generally Applicable to the Class: This class action is also appropriate for certification because Defendant 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. Defendant's policies and practices challenged herein apply to and affect Class members uniformly and

1 Plaintiff's challenge of these policies and practices hinges on Defendant's conduct with respect
2 to the Class as a whole, not on facts or law applicable only to Plaintiff.

3 132. Adequacy: Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests
4 of the Class members in that he has no disabling conflicts of interest that would be antagonistic
5 to those of the other Class members. Plaintiff seeks no relief that is antagonistic or adverse to the
6 Class members and the infringement of the rights and the damages they have suffered are typical
7 of other Class members. Plaintiff has retained counsel experienced in complex class action
8 litigation, and Plaintiff intends to prosecute this action vigorously.

9 133. Superiority and Manageability: Class litigation is an appropriate method for fair
10 and efficient adjudication of the claims involved. Class action treatment is superior to all other
11 available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy alleged herein; it will
12 permit a large number of Class members to prosecute their common claims in a single forum
13 simultaneously, efficiently, and without the unnecessary duplication of evidence, effort, and
14 expense that hundreds of individual actions would require. Class action treatment will permit the
15 adjudication of relatively modest claims by certain Class members, who could not individually
16 afford to litigate a complex claim against a large corporation, like Defendant. Further, even for
17 those Class members who could afford to litigate such a claim, it would still be economically
18 impractical and impose a burden on the courts.

19 134. The nature of this action and the nature of laws available to Plaintiff and Class
20 members make the use of the class action device a particularly efficient and appropriate
21 procedure to afford relief to Plaintiff and Class members for the wrongs alleged because
22 Defendant would necessarily gain an unconscionable advantage since it would be able to exploit
23 and overwhelm the limited resources of each individual Class member with superior financial
24 and legal resources; the costs of individual suits could unreasonably consume the amounts that
25 would be recovered; proof of a common course of conduct to which Plaintiff was exposed is
26 representative of that experienced by the Class and will establish the right of each Class Member
27 to recover on the causes of action alleged; and individual actions would create a risk of
28 inconsistent results and would be unnecessary and duplicative of this litigation.

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

5 136. Adequate notice can be given to Class members directly using information
 6 maintained in Defendant's records.

7 137. Unless a Class-wide injunction is issued, Defendant may continue to illegally
 8 provide the PHI/PII of its patients to unrelated third parties.

9 138. The prosecution of separate actions by individual members of the Class would
 10 create the risk of inconsistent or varying adjudications and would establish incompatible
 11 standards of conduct for the Defendant. The Defendant has acted, or has refused to act, on
 12 grounds generally applicable to the Class, making final injunctive relief on behalf of the Class as
 13 a whole appropriate.

14 139. Questions of law and fact common to the members of the Class predominate over
 15 any questions affecting any individual member, and a class action is superior to all other
 16 available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy.

17 VI. CAUSES OF ACTION

18 FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

19 Violation of the California Invasion of Privacy Act (Cal. Penal Code §§ 630, 631, *et seq.* ("CIPA"))

20 140. Plaintiff incorporates the foregoing allegations as if fully set forth herein.

21 141. California's Invasion of Privacy Act, California Penal Code 631(a) provides a
 22 remedy against, *inter alia*:

23 ***Any person who ... intentionally taps, or makes any unauthorized*** connection,
 24 ***whether*** physically, ***electrically***, ..., or otherwise, with any telegraph or telephone
 25 wire, line, cable, or instrument ... ***or who willfully and without the consent of all***
 26 ***parties to the communication, or in any unauthorized manner, reads,*** or
 27 attempts to read, or to learn the contents or meaning of any message, report, or
 28 communication ***while the same is in transit or passing over any wire, line, or***
cable, or is being sent from, or received at any place within this state; or who
 uses, or attempts to use, in any manner, or for any purpose, or to communicate in
 any way, any information so obtained, ***or who aids, agrees with, employs, or***

1 ***conspires with any person or persons to unlawfully do, or permit, or cause to be***
 2 ***done any of the acts or things mentioned above in this section,***

3 142. Defendant is a person for the purposes of this law.

4 143. Here, Defendant “intentionally tap[ped] ... ***or ma[de] [an] unauthorized***
 5 connection” with respect to Class members’ communications by placing third party tracking
 6 code on its Website, without “the consent of all parties” including Plaintiff, and thereby violated
 7 CIPA.

8 144. Defendant also “***aid[ed], agree[d] with, employ[d], or conspire[d] with***” Meta,
 9 Google, and other third parties providing marketing services by placing their third-party tracking
 10 code on its Website, and allowing such entities; to “tap” communications on its website without
 11 “the consent of all parties” including Plaintiff, and thereby violated CIPA.

12 145. Defendant facilitated the interception and simultaneous transmission to Meta,
 13 Google, and others of Plaintiff’s and other Class members’ PII and PHI while the information
 14 was “in transit.” As a patients typed communications into Defendant’s website, as a result of the
 15 Meta Pixel and other tracking codes that Defendant placed there, their requests were
 16 simultaneously redirected to Facebook while they were still on their way to Defendant.

17 146. The information communicated between patients and Cedars-Sinai, a Los Angeles
 18 healthcare system, was transmitted to or from the state of California. The information was
 19 wiretapped “***while the same is in transit or passing over any wire, line, or cable, or is being***
 20 ***sent from, or received at any place within this state.***”

21 147. Redirection of data as a result of tracker coding before that data reaches its
 22 originally intended recipient (here, Cedars-Sinai) does not constitute a separate communication
 23 for the purposes of exclusion from CIPA coverage.

24 148. Cedars-Sinai enabled non-parties to the communications to “read” the
 25 communications for the purposes of the statute. For example, Meta could see which individual
 26 searched for doctors with particular specialties, what conditions they researched, and when and
 27 where they made appointments.
 28

1 149. Cedars-Sinai facilitated this communication “without authorization” of Class
 2 members because it did not give Class members any hint that the transmission was happening.
 3 Indeed, Cedars-Sinai’s own privacy policy stated that “personal information” would only be used
 4 “for the purpose it is submitted to us, *which may include providing it to third parties with whom*
 5 *we have relationships to deliver the information or services you request.*”⁵⁰ (Emphasis added.)
 6 Class members did not *request* that Defendant and third parties target them with advertising that
 7 might be related to their health conditions.

8 150. Cal. Penal Code § 637.2(a) provides:

9 Any person who has been injured by a violation of this chapter [including Penal
 10 Code §§ 630 and 631] may bring an action against the person who committed the
 violation for the greater of the following amounts:

- 11 (1) Five thousand dollars (\$5,000) per violation.
 12 (2) Three times the amount of actual damages, if any, sustained by the
 13 plaintiff.

14 151. Cal. Penal Code § 637.2(b) provides that “[a]ny person may . . . bring an action
 15 to enjoin and restrain any violation of this chapter, and may in the same action seek damages as
 provided by subdivision (a).”

16 152. Cal. Penal Code § 637.2(c) provides, “It is not a necessary prerequisite to an
 17 action pursuant to this section that the plaintiff has suffered, or be threatened with, actual
 18 damages.”

19 153. Defendant is therefore liable to Plaintiff and the Class for, at a minimum,
 20 statutory damages of \$5,000 per violation, and Plaintiff and Class members are also entitled to
 21 injunctive relief.

22 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**
 23 **Violation of the California Invasion of Privacy Act**
 24 **(Cal. Penal Code § 632, *et seq.* (“CIPA”))**

25 154. Plaintiff incorporates the foregoing allegations as if fully set forth herein.

26 155. Cal. Penal Code § 632 provides, in relevant part, that it is unlawful to
 27 “intentionally and without the consent of all parties to a confidential communication,” “use[] [a]

28 ⁵⁰ See <https://www.cedars-sinai.org/privacy-policy.html> (last visited Dec. 29, 2021).

1 recording device to ... record the confidential communication.” As used in the statute
 2 “‘confidential communication’ means any communication carried on in circumstances as may
 3 reasonably indicate that any party to the communication desires it to be confined to the parties
 4 thereto.”

5 156. The written transmission of information about Plaintiff’s and Class members’
 6 searches and clicks on its Website as described above is a recording of those communications.
 7 The code is a “recording device.”

8 157. Defendant did not have Plaintiff’s or other Class members’ consent to record their
 9 communications.

10 158. Cal. Penal Code § 637.2(a) provides:

11 Any person who has been injured by a violation of this chapter [including Penal
 12 Code § 632] may bring an action against the person who committed the violation
 for the greater of the following amounts:

- 13 (1) Five thousand dollars (\$5,000) per violation.
- 14 (2) Three times the amount of actual damages, if any, sustained by the
 15 plaintiff.

16 159. Cal. Penal Code § 637.2(b) provides that “[a]ny person may . . . bring an action
 17 to enjoin and restrain any violation of this chapter, and may in the same action seek damages as
 18 provided by subdivision (a).”

19 160. Cal. Penal Code § 637.2(c) provides, “It is not a necessary prerequisite to an
 20 action pursuant to this section that the plaintiff has suffered, or be threatened with, actual
 21 damages.”

22 161. Defendant is therefore liable to Plaintiff and the Class for, at a minimum,
 23 statutory damages of \$5,000 per violation, and Plaintiff and Class members are also entitled to
 24 injunctive relief.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION
Invasion of Privacy/Intrusion upon Seclusion in
Violation of California Common Law and the California Constitution, Art. 1, § 1

26 162. Plaintiff incorporates the foregoing allegations as if fully set forth herein.
 27
 28

1 163. Plaintiff and Class members have a legally protected privacy interest in the PHI
2 and PII that they enter into Defendant's Website and are entitled to the protection of their
3 information and property against unauthorized access.

4 164. Plaintiff and Class members reasonably expected that their Private Information
5 would be protected and secure from unauthorized parties, and that it would not be disclosed to
6 any unauthorized parties or disclosed for any improper purpose.

7 165. Defendant unlawfully invaded the privacy rights of Plaintiff and Class members
8 by: (a) disclosing their private, and personal information to unauthorized parties in a manner that
9 is highly offensive to a reasonable person; and (b) disclosing their private and personal
10 information to unauthorized parties without the informed and clear consent of Plaintiff and Class
11 members, including but not limited to including the Meta Pixel and other tracking code on its
12 Website that transfer information entered and records of actions taken by patients on Defendant's
13 Website to unrelated entities. This invasion into the privacy interest and seclusion of Plaintiff
14 and Class members is serious and substantial.

15 166. In willfully sharing Plaintiff's and Class members' Personal Information,
16 Defendant acted in reckless disregard of their privacy rights.

17 167. Defendant violated Plaintiff's and Class members' right to privacy under
18 California law, including, but not limited to California common law and Article 1, Section 1 of
19 the California Constitution and the California Consumer Privacy Act.

20 168. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's unlawful invasions of privacy,
21 Plaintiff's and Class members' private, personal, and confidential information has been accessed
22 or is at imminent risk of being accessed, and their reasonable expectations of privacy have been
23 intruded upon and frustrated. Plaintiff and proposed Class members have suffered injuries as a
24 result of Defendant's unlawful invasions of privacy and are entitled to appropriate relief.

25 169. Plaintiff and Class members are entitled to injunctive relief as well as actual and
26 punitive damages.

27

28

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION
Breach of Implied Contract

170. Plaintiff incorporates the foregoing allegations as if fully set forth herein.

171. Defendant offered use of its Website to Plaintiff and members of the Class. In exchange, Defendant received benefits in the form of patients making appointments with Defendant's doctors, obtaining treatment at Defendant's hospitals and/or other valuable consideration, *e.g.*, access to their private and personal data.

172. Defendant acknowledged these benefits and accepted or retained them.

173. In using Defendant's Website, Plaintiff and Class members continually provide Defendant with their valuable private and personal information.

174. By providing that information, and upon Defendant's acceptance of that information, Plaintiff and Class members, on the one hand, and Defendant, on the other, entered into implied contracts, separate and apart from Defendant's terms of service, under which Defendant agreed to and was obligated to take reasonable steps to secure and safeguard that sensitive information.

175. All parties understood that such security was essential to Defendant's line of business—the provision of medical information and services.

176. Under those implied contracts, Defendant was obligated to provide Plaintiff and Class members with a Website that was suitable for its intended purpose of exchanging sensitive and other healthcare information rather than a Website that provided patient information to third parties including Meta and that tracks its users' personal data for commercial purposes.

177. Without such implied contracts, Plaintiff and Class members would not have used Defendant's Website and would not have conferred benefits on Defendant.

178. Plaintiff and Class members fully performed their obligations under these implied contracts.

179. As described throughout, Defendant did not take reasonable steps to safeguard Plaintiff's and Class members' private information. In fact, Defendant willfully violated those privacy interests by placing third party tracking code on its Website.

1 180. Because Defendant failed to take reasonable steps to safeguard Plaintiff's private
2 information, Defendant breached its implied contracts with Plaintiff and Class members.

3 181. Accordingly, Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and Class members, seeks an order
4 declaring that Defendant's conduct constitutes breach of implied contract, and awarding them
5 damages in an amount to be determined at trial.

6 **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

7 **Breach of Contract – Third-Party Beneficiaries**

8 182. Plaintiff incorporates the foregoing allegations as if set forth fully herein.

9 183. Defendant entered into an agreement (the "Facebook Business Tools
10 Agreement") with Meta when it placed the Pixel on its website.

11 184. The Facebook Business Tools Agreement is a valid and enforceable express
12 contract between Defendant and Meta for the benefit of Defendant's customers. Under the
13 Facebook Business Tools Agreement, Defendant gave Meta access to its patients' private
14 information and in exchange Meta provided data analytic tools for use on Defendant's Website.

15 185. In Connection with that Agreement, Defendant agreed to follow Meta's policies,
16 which require businesses, like Cedars-Sinai, that use its Business Tools, including the Pixel, to
17 represent that they have the legal rights to share the data, that they will not disclose medical data,
18 and that they will give "robust" and "sufficiently prominent" notice that they would be sharing
19 patients' Private Data, including medical data, with Meta for advertising purposes.

20 186. The above policies are part of Meta's contract with Cedars-Sinai. Class members
21 are the intended third party beneficiaries of this contract.

22 187. While Plaintiff and the Class are not parties to the Facebook Business Tools
23 Agreement, given the purpose of and the services to be provided under the Facebook Business
24 Tools Agreement, and the surrounding circumstances, including Defendant's and Meta's public
25 statements about their duties to protect Private Information, Plaintiff and the Class are intended
26 third party beneficiaries of the Facebook Business Tools Agreement.

27 188. The benefits that Plaintiff and the Class were to receive as intended third party
28 beneficiaries of the Facebook Business Tools Agreement were not incidental to that Agreement.

189. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's breaches of the Facebook Business Tools Agreement, Plaintiff and the Class, as intended third party beneficiaries of Facebook Business Tools Agreement, sustained actual losses and damages as described in detail above in an amount to be proven at trial.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Breach of Implied Covenant of Good Faith and Fair Dealing

190. Plaintiff incorporates the foregoing allegations as if fully set forth here.

191. There is a covenant of good faith and fair dealing implied in every implied contract. This implied covenant requires each contracting party to refrain from doing anything to injure the right of the other to receive the benefits of the agreement. To fulfill its covenant, a party must give at least as much consideration to the interests of the other party as it gives to its own interests.

192. Under the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing, Defendant is obligated to, at a minimum: (a) implement proper procedures to safeguard the PHI and PII of Plaintiff and other Class members; (b) refrain from disclosing, without authorization or consent, the PHI and PII of Plaintiff and other Class members to any third parties; and (c) promptly and accurately notify Plaintiff and other Class members of any unauthorized disclosure of, access to, and use of their Private Information.

193. Defendant breached the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing by, among other things:

- disclosing Plaintiff's and other Class members' Private Information to unauthorized outside entities, including Facebook and Google;
- allowing outside entities to access the Private Information of Plaintiff and other Class members;
- failing to implement and maintain adequate security measures to safeguard users' Private Information; and
- failing to timely notify Plaintiff and other Class members of the unlawful disclosure of their Private Information;

1 and exposure to a heightened, imminent risk of unauthorized access to their private and personal
2 data.

3 203. The damages to Plaintiff and Class members were a proximate, reasonably
4 foreseeable result of Defendant's breaches of its duties.

5 204. Plaintiff and Class members are entitled to damages in an amount to be proven at
6 trial.

7 **EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION**
8 **Violation of California's Confidentiality of Medical Information Act**
9 **(Cal. Civ. Code § 56, *et seq.*)**

9 205. Plaintiff incorporates the foregoing allegations as if set forth fully herein.

10 206. The short title of the California Confidentiality of Medical Information Act,
11 California Civil Code § 56, *et seq.* (hereinafter referred to as the "CMIA") states:

12 The Legislature hereby finds and declares that persons receiving health care
13 services have a right to expect that the confidentiality of individual identifiable
14 medical information derived by health service providers be reasonably preserved.
15 It is the intention of the Legislature in enacting this act, to provide for the
16 confidentiality of individually identifiable medical information, while permitting
17 certain reasonable and limited uses of that information."

16 207. The CMIA provides, at Section 56.10(a), that "a provider or health care ... shall
17 not disclose medical information regarding a patient ... without first obtaining an authorization."

18 208. Moreover, at all times relevant, Defendant was and is a "provider of health care"
19 within the meaning of Civil Code § 56.05(m).

20 209. Plaintiff and Class members are patients within the meaning of Civil Code
21 § 56.05(k).

22 210. At all relevant times, Defendant obtained medical information from its patients
23 through its Website.

24 211. The statute defines "medical information" as:

25 [A]ny individually identifiable information, in electronic or physical form, in
26 possession of or derived from a provider of health care, health care service plan,
27 pharmaceutical company, or contractor regarding a patient's medical history,
28 mental or physical condition, or treatment. "Individually identifiable" means that
the medical information includes or contains any element of personal identifying
information sufficient to allow identification of the individual, such as the

1 patient's name, address, electronic mail address, telephone number, or social
 2 security number, or other information that, alone or in combination with other
 publicly available information, reveals the identity of the individual.

3 Cal. Civ. Code § 56.05(i).

4 212. Here, tracking code made possible the linking of a Website user and their
 5 identity. The information exchanged, including the contents of searches and the act and
 6 substance of making appointments with doctors, reveals information about patients' "physical
 7 condition or history."

8 213. As a provider of health care, a contractor, and/or other authorized recipient of
 9 medical information as defined by Civil Code § 56.05(j), Defendant is required by the CMIA to
 10 ensure that medical information regarding patients is not disclosed, disseminated or released
 11 without patients' authorization, and to protect and preserve the confidentiality of the medical
 12 information regarding a patient, under Civil Code §§ 56.10, 56.13, 56.245, 56.26, 56.101 and
 13 56.36.

14 214. As provider of health care, a contractor, and/or other authorized recipient of
 15 medical information as defined by Civil Code § 56.05(j), Defendant is required by the CMIA not
 16 to disclose medical information regarding a patient without first obtaining an authorization⁵¹
 17 under Civil Code §§ 56.10, 56.13, 56.245 and 56.26.

18
 19 ⁵¹ An "authorization" is defined under the CMIA as obtaining permission in accordance
 20 with Civil Code § 56.11. Under Civil Code § 56.11, an authorization for the release of medical
 information is valid only if it:

- 21 (a) Is handwritten by the person who signs it or is in a typeface no smaller than 14-
 point type.
- 22 (b) Is clearly separate from any other language present on the same page and is
 executed by a signature which serves no other purpose than to execute the authorization.
- 23 (c) Is signed and dated by one of the following:
- 24 (1) The patient. A patient who is a minor may only sign an authorization for
 25 the release of medical information obtained by a provider of health care, health
 care service plan, pharmaceutical company, or contractor in the course of
 26 furnishing services to which the minor could lawfully have consented under Part 1
 (commencing with Section 25) or Part 2.7 (commencing with Section 60).
- 27 (2) The legal representative of the patient, if the patient is a minor or an
 28 incompetent. However, authorization may not be given under this subdivision for
 the disclosure of medical information obtained by the provider of health care,

(continued...)

1 215. As a provider of health care, a contractor, and/or other authorized recipient of
2 personal and confidential medical information, Defendant is required by the CMIA to create,
3 maintain, preserve, and store medical records in a manner that preserves the confidentiality of the
4 information contained therein under Civil Code § 56.101(a).

5 216. At all relevant times, as a provider of healthcare a contractor, and/or other
6 authorized recipient of personal and confidential medical information within the meaning of the
7 CMIA, Defendant maintains medical information as defined by Civil Code § 56.05(j) of the
8 Plaintiff and Class members.

9 217. Plaintiff and Class members provided their medical information as defined by
10 Civil Code § 56.05(j) to Defendant or their medical information as defined by Civil Code §
11 56.05(j) was provided to Defendant by other providers of health care, contractors, and/or other
12 authorized recipients.

13
14
15 (…continued)

16 health care service plan, pharmaceutical company, or contractor in the course of
17 furnishing services to which a minor patient could lawfully have consented under
18 Part 1 (commencing with Section 25) or Part 2.7 (commencing with Section 60).

19 (3) The spouse of the patient or the person financially responsible for the
20 patient, where the medical information is being sought for the sole purpose of
21 processing an application for health insurance or for enrollment in a nonprofit
22 hospital plan, a health care service plan, or an employee benefit plan, and where
23 the patient is to be an enrolled spouse or dependent under the policy or plan.

24 (4) The beneficiary or personal representative of a deceased patient.

25 (d) States the specific uses and limitations on the types of medical information to be
26 disclosed.

27 (e) States the name or functions of the provider of health care, health care service
28 plan, pharmaceutical company, or contractor that may disclose the medical information.

(f) States the name or functions of the persons or entities authorized to receive the
medical information.

(g) States the specific uses and limitations on the use of the medical information by
the persons or entities authorized to receive the medical information.

(h) States a specific date after which the provider of health care, health care service
plan, pharmaceutical company, or contractor is no longer authorized to disclose the
medical information.

(i) Advises the person signing the authorization of the right to receive a copy of the
authorization.

1 218. Section 56.10(a) of the Civil Code provides that “[a] provider of health care,
2 health care service plan, or contractor shall not disclose medical information regarding a patient
3 of the provider of health care or an enrollee or subscriber of a health care service plan without
4 first obtaining an authorization.”

5 219. As a result of the tracking code on its Website, Defendant has released,
6 disclosed, and/or negligently allowed third parties to access and view Plaintiff’s and Class
7 members’ medical information without their written authorization as required by the provisions
8 of Civil Code § 56, *et seq.*

9 220. As a further result of the Defendant’s actions, the confidential nature of the
10 Plaintiff’s and Class members’ medical information was breached due to Defendant’s negligence
11 or affirmative decisions.

12 221. Defendant’s release and/or disclosure of medical information regarding Plaintiff
13 and the Class members constitutes a violation of Civil Code §§ 56.06, 56.10, 56.11, 56.13, 56.26,
14 56.36, 56.101 and 56.245.

15 222. By disclosing Plaintiff’s and the Class members’ medical information without
16 their written authorization, Defendant violated the CMIA and its legal duty to protect the
17 confidentiality of such information.

18 223. Defendant also violated § 56.101(a) of the CMIA, which prohibits the negligent
19 release of Plaintiff’s and the Class members’ medical information.

20 224. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant’s wrongful actions, inaction,
21 omissions, and want of ordinary care that directly and proximately caused the Data Breach,
22 Plaintiff’s and Class members’ medical information as defined by Civil Code § 56.05(j) was
23 viewed by, released to, and disclosed to third parties without Plaintiff’s and Class members’
24 written authorization and Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to recover, “against any person or
25 entity who has negligently released confidential information or records concerning him or her in
26 violation of this part, for either or both of the following: (1) ... nominal damages of one thousand
27 dollars (\$1,000). In order to recover under this paragraph, it shall not be necessary that the
28

1 plaintiff suffered or was threatened with actual damages. (2) The amount of actual damages, if
2 any, sustained by the patient.”

3 225. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant’s above-described wrongful
4 actions, inaction, omissions, and want of ordinary care that directly and proximately caused the
5 Data Breach and its violations of the CMIA, Plaintiff and the Class members are entitled to and
6 hereby seek: (i) actual damages suffered, according to proof, for each violation under Civil Code
7 § 56.36(b)(2); (ii) nominal damages of \$1,000 for each violation under Civil Code § 56.36(b)(1);
8 (iii) punitive damages under Civil Code § 56.35; and (iv) attorneys’ fees, litigation expenses, and
9 court costs under Civil Code § 56.35.

10 **NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION**
11 **Violation of the California Unfair Competition Law**
12 **(Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200, *et seq.*)**

13 226. Plaintiff incorporates the foregoing allegations as if fully set forth herein.

14 227. California’s Unfair Competition Law (“UCL”) prohibits any “unlawful, unfair,
15 or fraudulent business act or practice and unfair, deceptive, untrue or misleading advertising.”
16 Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200.

17 228. Defendant engaged in unfair, fraudulent, and unlawful business practices in
18 connection with its provision of Plaintiff’s and other Class members’ PHI and PII to unrelated
19 third parties, including Meta, in violation of the UCL.

20 229. As alleged herein, Defendant expressly represented to consumers such as
21 Plaintiff and Class members, among other things: that information they entered onto Defendant’s
22 website would not be used for purposes other than those specifically requested by Plaintiff, such
23 as finding a doctor within Defendant’s system or the researching, on Defendant’s system, of
24 patients’ medical conditions. Defendant also omitted or concealed the material fact of that it had
25 installed internet eavesdropping devices, including the Meta Pixel, on its webpages. It thus failed
26 to disclose to Plaintiff and Class members that it failed to meet legal and industry standards for
27 the protection of PHI and PII and consequently, its customers’ private property and information.
28

1 230. The acts, omissions, and conduct of Defendant as alleged herein constitute
2 “business practices” within the meaning of the UCL.

3 231. Defendant violated the “unlawful” prong of the UCL by violating, *inter alia*,
4 Plaintiff’s and Class members’ constitutional rights to privacy, state and federal privacy statutes,
5 and state consumer protection statutes, such as The Children’s Online Privacy Protection Act, 16
6 C.F.R. § 312.5 (“COPPA”), The Online Privacy Protection Act, California Business and
7 Professions Code §§ 22575-22579 (“CalOPPA”), the California Invasion of Privacy Act
8 (“CIPA”), California Computer Data Access and Fraud Act, Cal. Penal Code § 502 (“CDAFA”),
9 and The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (“HIPAA”).

10 232. Defendant’s acts, omissions, and conduct also violate the unfair prong of the
11 UCL because those acts, omissions, and conduct, as alleged herein, offended public policy
12 (including the aforementioned federal privacy statutes, and state consumer protection statutes,
13 such as COPPA, CalOPPA, CIPA, CDAFA, and HIPAA) and constitute immoral, unethical,
14 oppressive, and unscrupulous activities that caused substantial injury, including to Plaintiff and
15 Class members.

16 233. The harm caused by Defendant’s conduct outweighs any potential benefits
17 attributable to such conduct and there were reasonably available alternatives to further
18 Defendant’s legitimate business interests other than Defendant’s conduct described herein.

19 234. By exposing, compromising, and willfully sharing and/or selling Plaintiff’s and
20 Class members’ private property and personal information without authorization, Defendant
21 engaged in a fraudulent business practice that is likely to deceive a reasonable consumer.

22 235. A reasonable person would not have agreed interact with Defendant’s website
23 had he or she known the truth about Defendant’s practices alleged herein. By withholding
24 material information about its practices, Defendant was able to convince customers to use its
25 website and to entrust their highly personal information to Defendant.

26 236. As a result of Defendant’s violations of the UCL, Plaintiff and Class members
27 are entitled to injunctive relief.
28

237. As a result of Defendant's violations of the UCL, Plaintiff and Class members have suffered injury in fact and lost money or property, including but not limited to payments to Defendant and/or other valuable consideration, *e.g.*, access to their private and personal data. The unauthorized access to Plaintiff's and Class members' private and personal data also has diminished the value of that information.

238. In the alternative to those claims seeking remedies at law, Plaintiff and Class members allege that there is no plain, adequate, and complete remedy that exists at law to address Defendant's unlawful, unfair, and fraudulent practices. Further, no legal remedy exists under COPPA, CalOPPA, and HIPAA. Therefore, Plaintiff and members of the proposed Class are entitled to equitable relief to restore Plaintiff and Class members to the position they would have been in had Defendant not engaged in unfair competition, including an order enjoining Defendant's wrongful conduct, restitution, and disgorgement of all profits paid to Defendant as a result of its unlawful and unfair practices.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated, requests that this Court:

- A. Certify the Class as a class action pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure Section 382, designating Plaintiff as the Class Representative and naming the undersigned as Class Counsel;
- B. Award compensatory damages, including all applicable statutory damages, for damages caused by Defendant's wrongdoing;
- C. Award punitive damages for the purpose of deterring Defendant from committing similar wrongdoing in the future.
- D. Permanently enjoin the Defendant from further sharing communications made on its Website with third parties without the Website's users' knowledge and consent;
- E. Award pre-judgment interest to Plaintiff and Class members to the fullest extent allowed by law;

1 F. Award Plaintiff and the members of the Class the costs of bringing this action,
2 including the payment of reasonable attorneys' fees and administrative and
3 litigation costs and expenses; and

4 G. Grant such other relief as the Court deems just and proper.

5 **JURY DEMAND**

6 Plaintiff demands a trial by jury.

7 DATED: December 29, 2022

Respectfully submitted,

8 **WOLF HALDENSTEIN ADLER**
9 **FREEMAN & HERZ LLP**

10 By:



11 RACHELE R. BYRD

12 RACHELE R. BYRD
13 FERDEZA ZEKIRI
14 750 B Street, Suite 1820
15 San Diego, CA 92101
16 Telephone: (619) 239-4559
17 Facsimile: (619) 234-4599
18 byrd@whafh.com
19 zekiri@whafh.com

20 *Attorneys for Plaintiff*

21
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24
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26 29015v5
27
28

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (Name, State Bar number, and address):
 Rachele R. Byrd (190634)
 Wolf Haldenstein Adler et al., 750 B Street, Suite 1820, San Diego, CA 92101

TELEPHONE NO.: 619/239-4559

FAX NO. (Optional): 619/234-4599

E-MAIL ADDRESS: byrd@whafh.com

ATTORNEY FOR (Name): John Doe

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

STREET ADDRESS: 111 N. Hill Street

MAILING ADDRESS: 111 N. Hill Street

CITY AND ZIP CODE: Los Angeles 90012

BRANCH NAME: Stanley Mosk

CASE NAME:

Doe v. Cedars-Sinai Health System, et al.

CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET

☒ **Unlimited** (Amount demanded exceeds \$25,000) ☐ **Limited** (Amount demanded is \$25,000 or less)

Complex Case Designation

☐ Counter ☐ Joinder

Filed with first appearance by defendant (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 3.402)

CASE NUMBER:

22STCV41085

JUDGE:

DEPT.:

Items 1–6 below must be completed (see instructions on page 2).

1. Check **one** box below for the case type that best describes this case:

Auto Tort

- ☐ Auto (22)
☐ Uninsured motorist (46)

Other PI/PD/WD (Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death) Tort

- ☐ Asbestos (04)
☐ Product liability (24)
☐ Medical malpractice (45)
☐ Other PI/PD/WD (23)

Non-PI/PD/WD (Other) Tort

- ☒ Business tort/unfair business practice (07)
☐ Civil rights (08)
☐ Defamation (13)
☐ Fraud (16)
☐ Intellectual property (19)
☐ Professional negligence (25)
☐ Other non-PI/PD/WD tort (35)

Employment

- ☐ Wrongful termination (36)
☐ Other employment (15)

Contract

- ☐ Breach of contract/warranty (06)
☐ Rule 3.740 collections (09)
☐ Other collections (09)
☐ Insurance coverage (18)
☐ Other contract (37)

Real Property

- ☐ Eminent domain/Inverse condemnation (14)
☐ Wrongful eviction (33)
☐ Other real property (26)

Unlawful Detainer

- ☐ Commercial (31)
☐ Residential (32)
☐ Drugs (38)

Judicial Review

- ☐ Asset forfeiture (05)
☐ Petition re: arbitration award (11)
☐ Writ of mandate (02)
☐ Other judicial review (39)

Provisionally Complex Civil Litigation (Cal. Rules of Court, rules 3.400–3.403)

- ☐ Antitrust/Trade regulation (03)
☐ Construction defect (10)
☐ Mass tort (40)
☐ Securities litigation (28)
☐ Environmental/Toxic tort (30)
☐ Insurance coverage claims arising from the above listed provisionally complex case types (41)

Enforcement of Judgment

- ☐ Enforcement of judgment (20)

Miscellaneous Civil Complaint

- ☐ RICO (27)
☐ Other complaint (not specified above) (42)

Miscellaneous Civil Petition

- ☐ Partnership and corporate governance (21)
☐ Other petition (not specified above) (43)

2. This case ☒ is ☐ is not complex under rule 3.400 of the California Rules of Court. If the case is complex, mark the factors requiring exceptional judicial management:

- a. ☐ Large number of separately represented parties d. ☐ Large number of witnesses
 b. ☒ Extensive motion practice raising difficult or novel issues that will be time-consuming to resolve e. ☐ Coordination with related actions pending in one or more courts in other counties, states, or countries, or in a federal court
 c. ☒ Substantial amount of documentary evidence f. ☐ Substantial postjudgment judicial supervision

3. Remedies sought (check all that apply): a. ☒ monetary b. ☒ nonmonetary; declaratory or injunctive relief c. ☒ punitive

4. Number of causes of action (specify): 9: Invasion of Privacy, Breach of Contract/Good Faith, Negligence, Confidentiality, Unfair Competition

5. This case ☒ is ☐ is not a class action suit.

6. If there are any known related cases, file and serve a notice of related case. (You may use form CM-015.)

Date: 12/29/2022

Rachele R. Byrd

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)



(SIGNATURE OF PARTY OR ATTORNEY FOR PARTY)

NOTICE

- Plaintiff must file this cover sheet with the first paper filed in the action or proceeding (except small claims cases or cases filed under the Probate Code, Family Code, or Welfare and Institutions Code). (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 3.220.) Failure to file may result in sanctions.
- File this cover sheet in addition to any cover sheet required by local court rule.
- If this case is complex under rule 3.400 et seq. of the California Rules of Court, you must serve a copy of this cover sheet on all other parties to the action or proceeding.
- Unless this is a collections case under rule 3.740 or a complex case, this cover sheet will be used for statistical purposes only.

Page 1 of 2

INSTRUCTIONS ON HOW TO COMPLETE THE COVER SHEET

To Plaintiffs and Others Filing First Papers. If you are filing a first paper (for example, a complaint) in a civil case, you **must** complete and file, along with your first paper, the Civil Case Cover Sheet contained on page 1. This information will be used to compile statistics about the types and numbers of cases filed. You must complete items 1 through 6 on the sheet. In item 1, you must check **one** box for the case type that best describes the case. If the case fits both a general and a more specific type of case listed in item 1, check the more specific one. If the case has multiple causes of action, check the box that best indicates the **primary** cause of action. To assist you in completing the sheet, examples of the cases that belong under each case type in item 1 are provided below. A cover sheet must be filed only with your initial paper. Failure to file a cover sheet with the first paper filed in a civil case may subject a party, its counsel, or both to sanctions under rules 2.30 and 3.220 of the California Rules of Court.

To Parties in Rule 3.740 Collections Cases. A "collections case" under rule 3.740 is defined as an action for recovery of money owed in a sum stated to be certain that is not more than \$25,000, exclusive of interest and attorney's fees, arising from a transaction in which property, services, or money was acquired on credit. A collections case does not include an action seeking the following: (1) tort damages, (2) punitive damages, (3) recovery of real property, (4) recovery of personal property, or (5) a prejudgment writ of attachment. The identification of a case as a rule 3.740 collections case on this form means that it will be exempt from the general time-for-service requirements and case management rules, unless a defendant files a responsive pleading. A rule 3.740 collections case will be subject to the requirements for service and obtaining a judgment in rule 3.740.

To Parties in Complex Cases. In complex cases only, parties must also use the Civil Case Cover Sheet to designate whether the case is complex. If a plaintiff believes the case is complex under rule 3.400 of the California Rules of Court, this must be indicated by completing the appropriate boxes in items 1 and 2. If a plaintiff designates a case as complex, the cover sheet must be served with the complaint on all parties to the action. A defendant may file and serve no later than the time of its first appearance a joinder in the plaintiff's designation, a counter-designation that the case is not complex, or, if the plaintiff has made no designation, a designation that the case is complex.

CASE TYPES AND EXAMPLES

Auto Tort

Auto (22)–Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death
Uninsured Motorist (46) (*if the case involves an uninsured motorist claim subject to arbitration, check this item instead of Auto*)

Other PI/PD/WD (Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death) Tort

Asbestos (04)
Asbestos Property Damage
Asbestos Personal Injury/
Wrongful Death
Product Liability (*not asbestos or toxic/environmental*) (24)
Medical Malpractice (45)
Medical Malpractice–
Physicians & Surgeons
Other Professional Health Care
Malpractice
Other PI/PD/WD (23)
Premises Liability (e.g., slip and fall)
Intentional Bodily Injury/PD/WD (e.g., assault, vandalism)
Intentional Infliction of
Emotional Distress
Negligent Infliction of
Emotional Distress
Other PI/PD/WD

Non-PI/PD/WD (Other) Tort

Business Tort/Unfair Business Practice (07)
Civil Rights (e.g., discrimination, false arrest) (*not civil harassment*) (08)
Defamation (e.g., slander, libel) (13)
Fraud (16)
Intellectual Property (19)
Professional Negligence (25)
Legal Malpractice
Other Professional Malpractice (*not medical or legal*)
Other Non-PI/PD/WD Tort (35)

Employment

Wrongful Termination (36)
Other Employment (15)

Contract

Breach of Contract/Warranty (06)
Breach of Rental/Lease
Contract (*not unlawful detainer or wrongful eviction*)
Contract/Warranty Breach–Seller
Plaintiff (*not fraud or negligence*)
Negligent Breach of Contract/
Warranty
Other Breach of Contract/Warranty
Collections (e.g., money owed, open book accounts) (09)
Collection Case–Seller Plaintiff
Other Promissory Note/Collections Case
Insurance Coverage (*not provisionally complex*) (18)
Auto Subrogation
Other Coverage
Other Contract (37)
Contractual Fraud
Other Contract Dispute

Real Property

Eminent Domain/Inverse
Condemnation (14)
Wrongful Eviction (33)
Other Real Property (e.g., quiet title) (26)
Writ of Possession of Real Property
Mortgage Foreclosure
Quiet Title
Other Real Property (*not eminent domain, landlord/tenant, or foreclosure*)

Unlawful Detainer

Commercial (31)
Residential (32)
Drugs (38) (*if the case involves illegal drugs, check this item; otherwise, report as Commercial or Residential*)

Judicial Review

Asset Forfeiture (05)
Petition Re: Arbitration Award (11)
Writ of Mandate (02)
Writ–Administrative Mandamus
Writ–Mandamus on Limited Court Case Matter
Writ–Other Limited Court Case Review
Other Judicial Review (39)
Review of Health Officer Order
Notice of Appeal–Labor
Commissioner Appeals

Provisionally Complex Civil Litigation (Cal. Rules of Court Rules 3.400–3.403)

Antitrust/Trade Regulation (03)
Construction Defect (10)
Claims Involving Mass Tort (40)
Securities Litigation (28)
Environmental/Toxic Tort (30)
Insurance Coverage Claims
(*arising from provisionally complex case type listed above*) (41)

Enforcement of Judgment

Enforcement of Judgment (20)
Abstract of Judgment (Out of County)
Confession of Judgment (*non-domestic relations*)
Sister State Judgment
Administrative Agency Award (*not unpaid taxes*)
Petition/Certification of Entry of Judgment on Unpaid Taxes
Other Enforcement of Judgment Case

Miscellaneous Civil Complaint

RICO (27)
Other Complaint (*not specified above*) (42)
Declaratory Relief Only
Injunctive Relief Only (*non-harassment*)
Mechanics Lien
Other Commercial Complaint Case (*non-tort/non-complex*)
Other Civil Complaint (*non-tort/non-complex*)

Miscellaneous Civil Petition

Partnership and Corporate Governance (21)
Other Petition (*not specified above*) (43)
Civil Harassment
Workplace Violence
Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse
Election Contest
Petition for Name Change
Petition for Relief From Late Claim
Other Civil Petition

SHORT TITLE Doe v. Cedars-Sinai Health System	CASE NUMBER
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CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET ADDENDUM AND STATEMENT OF LOCATION
(CERTIFICATE OF GROUNDS FOR ASSIGNMENT TO COURTHOUSE LOCATION)

This form is required pursuant to Local Rule 2.3 in all new civil case filings in the Los Angeles Superior Court

Step 1: After completing the Civil Case Cover Sheet (Judicial Council form CM-010), find the exact case type in Column A that corresponds to the case type indicated in the Civil Case Cover Sheet.

Step 2: In Column B, check the box for the type of action that best describes the nature of the case.

Step 3: In Column C, circle the number which explains the reason for the court filing location you have chosen.

Applicable Reasons for Choosing Courthouse Location (Column C)	
1. Class Actions must be filed in the Stanley Mosk Courthouse, Central District.	7. Location where petitioner resides.
2. Permissive filing in Central District.	8. Location wherein defendant/respondent functions wholly.
3. Location where cause of action arose.	9. Location where one or more of the parties reside.
4. Location where bodily injury, death or damage occurred.	10. Location of Labor Commissioner Office.
5. Location where performance required, or defendant resides.	11. Mandatory filing location (Hub Cases – unlawful detainer, limited non-collection, limited collection).
6. Location of property or permanently garaged vehicle.	

	A Civil Case Cover Sheet Case Type	B Type of Action (check only one)	C Applicable Reasons (see Step 3 above)
Auto Tort	Auto (22)	☐ 2201 Motor Vehicle – Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death	1, 4
	Uninsured Motorist (46)	☐ 4601 Uninsured Motorist – Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death	1, 4
Other Personal Injury/ Property Damage/ Wrongful Death	Other Personal Injury/ Property Damage/ Wrongful Death (23)	☐ 2301 Premise Liability (e.g., dangerous conditions of property, slip/trip and fall, dog attack, etc.)	1, 4
		☐ 2302 Intentional Bodily Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death (e.g., assault, battery, vandalism, etc.)	1, 4
		☐ 2303 Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress	1, 4
		☐ 2304 Other Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death	1, 4
		☐ 2305 Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse/Claims Against Skilled Nursing Facility	1, 4
		☐ 2306 Intentional Conduct – Sexual Abuse Case (in any form)	1, 4

SHORT TITLE Doe v. Cedars-Sinai Health System	CASE NUMBER
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	A Civil Case Cover Sheet Case Type	B Type of Action (check only one)	C Applicable Reasons (see Step 3 above)
		☐ 2307 Construction Accidents	1, 4
		☐ 2308 Landlord – Tenant Habitability (e.g., bed bugs, mold, etc.)	1, 4
Other Personal Injury/ Property Damage/ Wrongful Death	Product Liability (24)	☐ 2401 Product Liability (not asbestos or toxic/ environmental)	1, 4
		☐ 2402 Product Liability – Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act (CA Civil Code §§1790-1795.8) (Lemon Law)	1, 3, 5
	Medical Malpractice (45)	☐ 4501 Medical Malpractice – Physicians & Surgeons	1, 4
		☐ 4502 Other Professional Health Care Malpractice	1, 4
Non-Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death Tort	Business Tort (07)	☒ 0701 Other Commercial/Business Tort (not fraud or breach of contract)	1, 2, 3
	Civil Rights (08)	☐ 0801 Civil Rights/Discrimination	1, 2, 3
	Defamation (13)	☐ 1301 Defamation (slander/libel)	1, 2, 3
	Fraud (16)	☐ 1601 Fraud (no contract)	1, 2, 3
	Professional Negligence (25)	☐ 2501 Legal Malpractice	1, 2, 3
		☐ 2502 Other Professional Malpractice (not medical or legal)	1, 2, 3
	Other (35)	☐ 3501 Other Non-Personal Injury/Property Damage Tort	1, 2, 3
Employment	Wrongful Termination (36)	☐ 3601 Wrongful Termination	1, 2, 3
	Other Employment (15)	☐ 1501 Other Employment Complaint Case	1, 2, 3
		☐ 1502 Labor Commissioner Appeals	10
Contract	Breach of Contract / Warranty (06) (not insurance)	☐ 0601 Breach of Rental/Lease Contract (not unlawful detainer or wrongful eviction)	2, 5
		☐ 0602 Contract/Warranty Breach – Seller Plaintiff (no fraud/negligence)	2, 5
		☐ 0603 Negligent Breach of Contract/Warranty (no fraud)	1, 2, 5
		☐ 0604 Other Breach of Contract/Warranty (no fraud/ negligence)	1, 2, 5
		☐ 0605 Breach of Rental/Lease Contract (COVID-19 Rental Debt)	2, 5
	Collections (09)	☐ 0901 Collections Case – Seller Plaintiff	5, 6, 11
		☐ 0902 Other Promissory Note/Collections Case	5, 11
		☐ 0903 Collections Case – Purchased Debt (charged off consumer debt purchased on or after January 1, 2014)	5, 6, 11
		☐ 0904 Collections Case – COVID-19 Rental Debt	5, 11
	Insurance Coverage (18)	☐ 1801 Insurance Coverage (not complex)	1, 2, 5, 8

SHORT TITLE Doe v. Cedars-Sinai Health System	CASE NUMBER
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	A Civil Case Cover Sheet Case Type	B Type of Action (check only one)	C Applicable Reasons (see Step 3 above)
Contract (Continued)	Other Contract (37)	☐ 3701 Contractual Fraud	1, 2, 3, 5
		☐ 3702 Tortious Interference	1, 2, 3, 5
		☐ 3703 Other Contract Dispute (not breach/insurance/fraud/negligence)	1, 2, 3, 8, 9
Real Property	Eminent Domain/Inverse Condemnation (14)	☐ 1401 Eminent Domain/Condemnation Number of Parcels _____	2, 6
	Wrongful Eviction (33)	☐ 3301 Wrongful Eviction Case	2, 6
	Other Real Property (26)	☐ 2601 Mortgage Foreclosure	2, 6
		☐ 2602 Quiet Title	2, 6
		☐ 2603 Other Real Property (not eminent domain, landlord/tenant, foreclosure)	2, 6
Unlawful Detainer	Unlawful Detainer – Commercial (31)	☐ 3101 Unlawful Detainer – Commercial (not drugs or wrongful eviction)	6, 11
	Unlawful Detainer – Residential (32)	☐ 3201 Unlawful Detainer – Residential (not drugs or wrongful eviction)	6, 11
	Unlawful Detainer – Post Foreclosure (34)	☐ 3401 Unlawful Detainer – Post Foreclosure	2, 6, 11
	Unlawful Detainer – Drugs (38)	☐ 3801 Unlawful Detainer – Drugs	2, 6, 11
Judicial Review	Asset Forfeiture (05)	☐ 0501 Asset Forfeiture Case	2, 3, 6
	Petition re Arbitration (11)	☐ 1101 Petition to Compel/Confirm/Vacate Arbitration	2, 5
	Writ of Mandate (02)	☐ 0201 Writ – Administrative Mandamus	2, 8
		☐ 0202 Writ – Mandamus on Limited Court Case Matter	2
		☐ 0203 Writ – Other Limited Court Case Review	2
	Other Judicial Review (39)	☐ 3901 Other Writ/Judicial Review	2, 8
		☐ 3902 Administrative Hearing	2, 8
		☐ 3903 Parking Appeal	2, 8
Provisionally Complex Litigation	Antitrust/Trade Regulation (03)	☐ 0301 Antitrust/Trade Regulation	1, 2, 8
	Asbestos (04)	☐ 0401 Asbestos Property Damage	1, 11
		☐ 0402 Asbestos Personal Injury/Wrongful Death	1, 11

SHORT TITLE Doe v. Cedars-Sinai Health System	CASE NUMBER
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	A Civil Case Cover Sheet Case Type	B Type of Action (check only one)	C Applicable Reasons (see Step 3 above)
Provisionally Complex Litigation (Continued)	Construction Defect (10)	☐ 1001 Construction Defect	1, 2, 3
	Claims Involving Mass Tort (40)	☐ 4001 Claims Involving Mass Tort	1, 2, 8
	Securities Litigation (28)	☐ 2801 Securities Litigation Case	1, 2, 8
	Toxic Tort Environmental (30)	☐ 3001 Toxic Tort/Environmental	1, 2, 3, 8
	Insurance Coverage Claims from Complex Case (41)	☐ 4101 Insurance Coverage/Subrogation (complex case only)	1, 2, 5, 8
Enforcement of Judgment	Enforcement of Judgment (20)	☐ 2001 Sister State Judgment	2, 5, 11
		☐ 2002 Abstract of Judgment	2, 6
		☐ 2003 Confession of Judgment (non-domestic relations)	2, 9
		☐ 2004 Administrative Agency Award (not unpaid taxes)	2, 8
		☐ 2005 Petition/Certificate for Entry of Judgment Unpaid Tax	2, 8
		☐ 2006 Other Enforcement of Judgment Case	2, 8, 9
Miscellaneous Civil Complaints	RICO (27)	☐ 2701 Racketeering (RICO) Case	1, 2, 8
	Other Complaints (not specified above) (42)	☐ 4201 Declaratory Relief Only	1, 2, 8
		☐ 4202 Injunctive Relief Only (not domestic/harassment)	2, 8
		☐ 4203 Other Commercial Complaint Case (non-tort/noncomplex)	1, 2, 8
		☐ 4204 Other Civil Complaint (non-tort/non-complex)	1, 2, 8
Miscellaneous Civil Petitions	Partnership Corporation Governance (21)	☐ 2101 Partnership and Corporation Governance Case	2, 8
	Other Petitions (not specified above) (43)	☐ 4301 Civil Harassment with Damages	2, 3, 9
		☐ 4302 Workplace Harassment with Damages	2, 3, 9
		☐ 4303 Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse Case with Damages	2, 3, 9
		☐ 4304 Election Contest	2
		☐ 4305 Petition for Change of Name/Change of Gender	2, 7
		☐ 4306 Petition for Relief from Late Claim Law	2, 3, 8
		☐ 4307 Other Civil Petition	2, 9

SHORT TITLE Doe v. Cedars-Sinai Health System	CASE NUMBER
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Step 4: Statement of Reason and Address: Check the appropriate boxes for the numbers shown under Column C for the type of action that you have selected. Enter the address, which is the basis for the filing location including zip code. (No address required for class action cases.)

REASON: ☒ 1. ☐ 2. ☐ 3. ☐ 4. ☐ 5. ☐ 6. ☐ 7. ☐ 8. ☐ 9. ☐ 10. ☐ 11			ADDRESS:
CITY:	STATE:	ZIP CODE:	

Step 5: Certification of Assignment: I certify that this case is properly filed in the Central District of the Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles [Code of Civ. Proc., 392 et seq., and LASC Local Rule 2.3(a)(1)(E)]

Dated: 12/30/2022

Rachele R. Byrd

(SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY/FILING PARTY)

PLEASE HAVE THE FOLLOWING ITEMS COMPLETED AND READY TO BE FILED IN ORDER TO PROPERLY COMMENCE YOUR NEW COURT CASE:

1. Original Complaint or Petition.
2. If filing a Complaint, a completed Summons form for issuance by the Clerk.
3. Civil Case Cover Sheet Judicial Council form CM-010.
4. Civil Case Cover Sheet Addendum and Statement of Location form LASC CIV 109 (10/22).
5. Payment in full of the filing fee, unless there is a court order for waiver, partial or schedule payments.
6. A signed order appointing a Guardian ad Litem, Judicial Council form CIV-010, if the plaintiff or petitioner is a minor under 18 years of age will be required by Court to issue a Summons.
7. Additional copies of documents to be conformed by the Clerk. Copies of the cover sheet and this addendum must be served along with the Summons and Complaint, or other initiating pleading in the case.

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES	Reserved for Clerk's File Stamp FILED Superior Court of California County of Los Angeles 12/30/2022 Sherri R. Carter, Executive Officer / Clerk of Court By: <u>S. Drew</u> Deputy
COURTHOUSE ADDRESS: Spring Street Courthouse 312 North Spring Street, Los Angeles, CA 90012	
NOTICE OF CASE ASSIGNMENT UNLIMITED CIVIL CASE	
Your case is assigned for all purposes to the judicial officer indicated below.	CASE NUMBER: 22STCV41085

THIS FORM IS TO BE SERVED WITH THE SUMMONS AND COMPLAINT

	ASSIGNED JUDGE	DEPT	ROOM		ASSIGNED JUDGE	DEPT	ROOM
✓	Maren Nelson	17					

Given to the Plaintiff/Cross-Complainant/Attorney of Record Sherri R. Carter, Executive Officer / Clerk of Court

on 12/30/2022
(Date)

By S. Drew, Deputy Clerk

INSTRUCTIONS FOR HANDLING UNLIMITED CIVIL CASES

The following critical provisions of the California Rules of Court, Title 3, Division 7, as applicable in the Superior Court, are summarized for your assistance.

APPLICATION

The Division 7 Rules were effective January 1, 2007. They apply to all general civil cases.

PRIORITY OVER OTHER RULES

The Division 7 Rules shall have priority over all other Local Rules to the extent the others are inconsistent.

CHALLENGE TO ASSIGNED JUDGE

A challenge under Code of Civil Procedure Section 170.6 must be made within **15** days after notice of assignment for all purposes to a judge, or if a party has not yet appeared, within 15 days of the first appearance.

TIME STANDARDS

Cases assigned to the Independent Calendaring Courts will be subject to processing under the following time standards:

COMPLAINTS

All complaints shall be served within 60 days of filing and proof of service shall be filed within 90 days.

CROSS-COMPLAINTS

Without leave of court first being obtained, no cross-complaint may be filed by any party after their answer is filed. Cross-complaints shall be served within 30 days of the filing date and a proof of service filed within 60 days of the filing date.

STATUS CONFERENCE

A status conference will be scheduled by the assigned Independent Calendar Judge no later than 270 days after the filing of the complaint. Counsel must be fully prepared to discuss the following issues: alternative dispute resolution, bifurcation, settlement, trial date, and expert witnesses.

FINAL STATUS CONFERENCE

The Court will require the parties to attend a final status conference not more than 10 days before the scheduled trial date. All parties shall have motions in limine, bifurcation motions, statements of major evidentiary issues, dispositive motions, requested form jury instructions, special jury instructions, and special jury verdicts timely filed and served prior to the conference. These matters may be heard and resolved at this conference. At least five days before this conference, counsel must also have exchanged lists of exhibits and witnesses, and have submitted to the court a brief statement of the case to be read to the jury panel as required by Chapter Three of the Los Angeles Superior Court Rules.

SANCTIONS

The court will impose appropriate sanctions for the failure or refusal to comply with Chapter Three Rules, orders made by the Court, and time standards or deadlines established by the Court or by the Chapter Three Rules. Such sanctions may be on a party, or if appropriate, on counsel for a party.

This is not a complete delineation of the Division 7 or Chapter Three Rules, and adherence only to the above provisions is therefore not a guarantee against the imposition of sanctions under Trial Court Delay Reduction. Careful reading and compliance with the actual Chapter Rules is imperative.

Class Actions

Pursuant to Local Rule 2.3, all class actions shall be filed at the Stanley Mosk Courthouse and are randomly assigned to a complex judge at the designated complex courthouse. If the case is found not to be a class action it will be returned to an Independent Calendar Courtroom for all purposes.

***Provisionally Complex Cases**

Cases filed as provisionally complex are initially assigned to the Supervising Judge of complex litigation for determination of complex status. If the case is deemed to be complex within the meaning of California Rules of Court 3.400 et seq., it will be randomly assigned to a complex judge at the designated complex courthouse. If the case is found not to be complex, it will be returned to an Independent Calendar Courtroom for all purposes.

FILED
Superior Court of California
County of Los Angeles

MAY 03 2019

Sherri R. Carter, Executive Officer/Clerk
By *Rizalinda Mina*, Deputy
Rizalinda Mina

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

IN RE LOS ANGELES SUPERIOR COURT) FIRST AMENDED GENERAL ORDER
— MANDATORY ELECTRONIC FILING)
FOR CIVIL)
)
)
)

On December 3, 2018, the Los Angeles County Superior Court mandated electronic filing of all documents in Limited Civil cases by litigants represented by attorneys. On January 2, 2019, the Los Angeles County Superior Court mandated electronic filing of all documents filed in Non-Complex Unlimited Civil cases by litigants represented by attorneys. (California Rules of Court, rule 2.253(b).) All electronically filed documents in Limited and Non-Complex Unlimited cases are subject to the following:

1) DEFINITIONS

- a) **“Bookmark”** A bookmark is a PDF document navigational tool that allows the reader to quickly locate and navigate to a designated point of interest within a document.
- b) **“Efiling Portal”** The official court website includes a webpage, referred to as the efiling portal, that gives litigants access to the approved Electronic Filing Service Providers.
- c) **“Electronic Envelope”** A transaction through the electronic service provider for submission of documents to the Court for processing which may contain one or more PDF documents attached.
- d) **“Electronic Filing”** Electronic Filing (eFiling) is the electronic transmission to a Court of a document in electronic form. (California Rules of Court, rule 2.250(b)(7).)

e) **“Electronic Filing Service Provider”** An Electronic Filing Service Provider (EFSP) is a person or entity that receives an electronic filing from a party for retransmission to the Court. In the submission of filings, the EFSP does so on behalf of the electronic filer and not as an agent of the Court. (California Rules of Court, rule 2.250(b)(8).)

f) **“Electronic Signature”** For purposes of these local rules and in conformity with Code of Civil Procedure section 17, subdivision (b)(3), section 34, and section 1010.6, subdivision (b)(2), Government Code section 68150, subdivision (g), and California Rules of Court, rule 2.257, the term “Electronic Signature” is generally defined as an electronic sound, symbol, or process attached to or logically associated with an electronic record and executed or adopted by a person with the intent to sign the electronic record.

g) **“Hyperlink”** An electronic link providing direct access from one distinctively marked place in a hypertext or hypermedia document to another in the same or different document.

h) **“Portable Document Format”** A digital document format that preserves all fonts, formatting, colors and graphics of the original source document, regardless of the application platform used.

2) MANDATORY ELECTRONIC FILING

a) Trial Court Records

Pursuant to Government Code section 68150, trial court records may be created, maintained, and preserved in electronic format. Any document that the Court receives electronically must be clerically processed and must satisfy all legal filing requirements in order to be filed as an official court record (California Rules of Court, rules 2.100, et seq. and 2.253(b)(6)).

b) Represented Litigants

Pursuant to California Rules of Court, rule 2.253(b), represented litigants are required to electronically file documents with the Court through an approved EFSP.

c) Public Notice

The Court has issued a Public Notice with effective dates the Court required parties to electronically file documents through one or more approved EFSPs. Public Notices containing effective dates and the list of EFSPs are available on the Court’s website, at www.lacourt.org.

d) Documents in Related Cases

Documents in related cases must be electronically filed in the eFiling portal for that case type if electronic filing has been implemented in that case type, regardless of whether the case has been related to a Civil case.

3) EXEMPT LITIGANTS

a) Pursuant to California Rules of Court, rule 2.253(b)(2), self-represented litigants are exempt from mandatory electronic filing requirements.

b) Pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure section 1010.6, subdivision (d)(3) and California Rules of Court, rule 2.253(b)(4), any party may make application to the Court requesting to be excused from filing documents electronically and be permitted to file documents by conventional means if the party shows undue hardship or significant prejudice.

4) EXEMPT FILINGS

a) The following documents shall not be filed electronically:

- i) Peremptory Challenges or Challenges for Cause of a Judicial Officer pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure sections 170.6 or 170.3;
- ii) Bonds/Undertaking documents;
- iii) Trial and Evidentiary Hearing Exhibits
- iv) Any ex parte application that is filed concurrently with a new complaint including those that will be handled by a Writs and Receivers department in the Mosk courthouse; and
- v) Documents submitted conditionally under seal. The actual motion or application shall be electronically filed. A courtesy copy of the electronically filed motion or application to submit documents conditionally under seal must be provided with the documents submitted conditionally under seal.

b) Lodgments

Documents attached to a Notice of Lodgment shall be lodged and/or served conventionally in paper form. The actual document entitled, "Notice of Lodgment," shall be filed electronically.

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1 5) ELECTRONIC FILING SYSTEM WORKING PROCEDURES

2 Electronic filing service providers must obtain and manage registration information for persons
3 and entities electronically filing with the court.

4 6) TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS

5 a) Electronic documents must be electronically filed in PDF, text searchable format **when**
6 technologically feasible without impairment of the document's image.

7 b) The table of contents for any filing must be bookmarked.

8 c) Electronic documents, including but not limited to, declarations, proofs of service, and
9 exhibits, must be bookmarked within the document pursuant to California Rules of Court, rule
10 3.1110(f)(4). Electronic bookmarks must include links to the first page of each bookmarked
11 item (e.g. exhibits, declarations, deposition excerpts) and with bookmark titles that identify the
12 bookedmarked item and briefly describe the item.

13 d) Attachments to primary documents must be bookmarked. Examples include, but are not
14 limited to, the following:

- 15 i) Depositions;
- 16 ii) Declarations;
- 17 iii) Exhibits (including exhibits to declarations);
- 18 iv) Transcripts (including excerpts within transcripts);
- 19 v) Points and Authorities;
- 20 vi) Citations; and
- 21 vii) Supporting Briefs.

22 e) Use of hyperlinks within documents (including attachments and exhibits) is strongly
23 encouraged.

24 f) Accompanying Documents

25 Each document accompanying a single pleading must be electronically filed as a **separate**
26 digital PDF document.

27 g) Multiple Documents

28 Multiple documents relating to one case can be uploaded in one envelope transaction.

h) Writs and Abstracts

Writs and Abstracts must be submitted as a separate electronic envelope.

i) Sealed Documents

If and when a judicial officer orders documents to be filed under seal, those documents must be filed electronically (unless exempted under paragraph 4); the burden of accurately designating the documents as sealed at the time of electronic submission is the submitting party's responsibility.

j) Redaction

Pursuant to California Rules of Court, rule 1.201, it is the submitting party's responsibility to redact confidential information (such as using initials for names of minors, using the last four digits of a social security number, and using the year for date of birth) so that the information shall not be publicly displayed.

7) ELECTRONIC FILING SCHEDULE

a) Filed Date

i) Any document received electronically by the court between 12:00 am and 11:59:59 pm shall be deemed to have been effectively filed on that court day if accepted for filing. Any document received electronically on a non-court day, is deemed to have been effectively filed on the next court day if accepted. (California Rules of Court, rule 2.253(b)(6); Code Civ. Proc. § 1010.6(b)(3).)

ii) Notwithstanding any other provision of this order, if a digital document is not filed in due course because of: (1) an interruption in service; (2) a transmission error that is not the fault of the transmitter; or (3) a processing failure that occurs after receipt, the Court may order, either on its own motion or by noticed motion submitted with a declaration for Court consideration, that the document be deemed filed and/or that the document's filing date conform to the attempted transmission date.

8) EX PARTE APPLICATIONS

a) Ex parte applications and all documents in support thereof must be electronically filed no later than 10:00 a.m. the court day before the ex parte hearing.

b) Any written opposition to an ex parte application must be electronically filed by 8:30 a.m. the day of the ex parte hearing. A printed courtesy copy of any opposition to an ex parte application must be provided to the court the day of the ex parte hearing.

9) PRINTED COURTESY COPIES

a) For any filing electronically filed two or fewer days before the hearing, a courtesy copy must be delivered to the courtroom by 4:30 p.m. the same business day the document is efiled. If the efiled is submitted after 4:30 p.m., the courtesy copy must be delivered to the courtroom by 10:00 a.m. the next business day.

b) Regardless of the time of electronic filing, a printed courtesy copy (along with proof of electronic submission) is required for the following documents:

- i) Any printed document required pursuant to a Standing or General Order;
- ii) Pleadings and motions (including attachments such as declarations and exhibits) of 26 pages or more;
- iii) Pleadings and motions that include points and authorities;
- iv) Demurrers;
- v) Anti-SLAPP filings, pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure section 425.16;
- vi) Motions for Summary Judgment/Adjudication; and
- vii) Motions to Compel Further Discovery.

c) Nothing in this General Order precludes a Judicial Officer from requesting a courtesy copy of additional documents. Courtroom specific courtesy copy guidelines can be found at www.lacourt.org on the Civil webpage under "Courtroom Information."

10) WAIVER OF FEES AND COSTS FOR ELECTRONICALLY FILED DOCUMENTS

a) Fees and costs associated with electronic filing must be waived for any litigant who has received a fee waiver. (California Rules of Court, rules 2.253(b)(1), 2.258(b), Code Civ. Proc. § 1010.6(d)(2).)

b) Fee waiver applications for waiver of court fees and costs pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure section 1010.6, subdivision (b)(6), and California Rules of Court, rule 2.252(f), may be electronically filed in any authorized action or proceeding.

11) SIGNATURES ON ELECTRONIC FILING

For purposes of this General Order, all electronic filings must be in compliance with California Rules of Court, rule 2.257. This General Order applies to documents filed within the Civil Division of the Los Angeles County Superior Court.

This First Amended General Order supersedes any previous order related to electronic filing, and is effective immediately, and is to remain in effect until otherwise ordered by the Civil Supervising Judge and/or Presiding Judge.

DATED: May 3, 2019



Kevin C. Brazile
KEVIN C. BRAZILE
Presiding Judge



Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles

ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION (ADR) INFORMATION PACKAGE

THE PLAINTIFF MUST SERVE THIS ADR INFORMATION PACKAGE ON EACH PARTY WITH THE COMPLAINT.

CROSS-COMPLAINANTS must serve this ADR Information Package on any new parties named to the action with the cross-complaint.

What is ADR?

ADR helps people find solutions to their legal disputes without going to trial. The main types of ADR are negotiation, mediation, arbitration, and settlement conferences. When ADR is done by phone, videoconference or computer, it may be called Online Dispute Resolution (ODR). These alternatives to litigation and trial are described below.

Advantages of ADR

- **Saves Time:** ADR is faster than going to trial.
- **Saves Money:** Parties can save on court costs, attorney's fees, and witness fees.
- **Keeps Control** (with the parties): Parties choose their ADR process and provider for voluntary ADR.
- **Reduces Stress/Protects Privacy:** ADR is done outside the courtroom, in private offices, by phone or online.

Disadvantages of ADR

- **Costs:** If the parties do not resolve their dispute, they may have to pay for ADR, litigation, and trial.
- **No Public Trial:** ADR does not provide a public trial or a decision by a judge or jury.

Main Types of ADR

1. **Negotiation:** Parties often talk with each other in person, or by phone or online about resolving their case with a settlement agreement instead of a trial. If the parties have lawyers, they will negotiate for their clients.
2. **Mediation:** In mediation, a neutral mediator listens to each person's concerns, helps them evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of their case, and works with them to try to create a settlement agreement that is acceptable to all. Mediators do not decide the outcome. Parties may go to trial if they decide not to settle.

Mediation may be appropriate when the parties

- want to work out a solution but need help from a neutral person.
- have communication problems or strong emotions that interfere with resolution.

Mediation may not be appropriate when the parties

- want a public trial and want a judge or jury to decide the outcome.
- lack equal bargaining power or have a history of physical/emotional abuse.

How to Arrange Mediation in Los Angeles County

Mediation for **civil cases** is voluntary and parties may select any mediator they wish. Options include:

a. **The Civil Mediation Vendor Resource List**

If all parties in an active civil case agree to mediation, they may contact these organizations to request a "Resource List Mediation" for mediation at reduced cost or no cost (for selected cases).

- **ADR Services, Inc.** Case Manager Elizabeth Sanchez, elizabeth@adrservices.com (949) 863-9800
- **Mediation Center of Los Angeles** Program Manager info@mediationLA.org (833) 476-9145

These organizations cannot accept every case and they may decline cases at their discretion. They may offer online mediation by video conference for cases they accept. Before contacting these organizations, review important information and FAQs at www.lacourt.org/ADR.Res.List

NOTE: The Civil Mediation Vendor Resource List program does not accept family law, probate or small claims cases.

b. **Los Angeles County Dispute Resolution Programs**

<https://hrc.lacounty.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/DRP-Fact-Sheet-23October19-Current-as-of-October-2019-1.pdf>

Day of trial mediation programs have been paused until further notice.

Online Dispute Resolution (ODR). Parties in small claims and unlawful detainer (eviction) cases should carefully review the Notice and other information they may receive about (ODR) requirements for their case.

c. Mediators and ADR and Bar organizations that provide mediation may be found on the internet.

3. Arbitration: Arbitration is less formal than trial, but like trial, the parties present evidence and arguments to the person who decides the outcome. In "binding" arbitration, the arbitrator's decision is final; there is no right to trial. In "nonbinding" arbitration, any party can request a trial after the arbitrator's decision. For more information about arbitration, visit <http://www.courts.ca.gov/programs-adr.htm>

4. Mandatory Settlement Conferences (MSC): MSCs are ordered by the Court and are often held close to the trial date or on the day of trial. The parties and their attorneys meet with a judge or settlement officer who does not make a decision but who instead assists the parties in evaluating the strengths and weaknesses of the case and in negotiating a settlement. For information about the Court's MSC programs for civil cases, visit <http://www.lacourt.org/division/civil/C10047.aspx>

Los Angeles Superior Court ADR website: <http://www.lacourt.org/division/civil/C10109.aspx>

For general information and videos about ADR, visit <http://www.courts.ca.gov/programs-adr.htm>

VOLUNTARY EFFICIENT LITIGATION STIPULATIONS



Superior Court of California
County of Los Angeles



Los Angeles County
Bar Association
Litigation Section

Los Angeles County
Bar Association Labor and
Employment Law Section



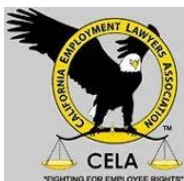
Consumer Attorneys
Association of Los Angeles



Southern California
Defense Counsel



Association of
Business Trial Lawyers



California Employment
Lawyers Association

The Early Organizational Meeting Stipulation, Discovery Resolution Stipulation, and Motions in Limine Stipulation are voluntary stipulations entered into by the parties. The parties may enter into one, two, or all three of the stipulations; however, they may not alter the stipulations as written, because the Court wants to ensure uniformity of application. These stipulations are meant to encourage cooperation between the parties and to assist in resolving issues in a manner that promotes economic case resolution and judicial efficiency.

The following organizations endorse the goal of promoting efficiency in litigation and ask that counsel consider using these stipulations as a voluntary way to promote communications and procedures among counsel and with the court to fairly resolve issues in their cases.

◆Los Angeles County Bar Association Litigation Section◆

◆ Los Angeles County Bar Association
Labor and Employment Law Section◆

◆Consumer Attorneys Association of Los Angeles◆

◆Southern California Defense Counsel◆

◆Association of Business Trial Lawyers◆

◆California Employment Lawyers Association◆

NAME AND ADDRESS OF ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY:		STATE BAR NUMBER	Reserved for Clerk's File Stamp
TELEPHONE NO.: E-MAIL ADDRESS (Optional): ATTORNEY FOR (Name):		FAX NO. (Optional):	
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES			
COURTHOUSE ADDRESS:			
PLAINTIFF:			
DEFENDANT:			CASE NUMBER:
STIPULATION – EARLY ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING			

This stipulation is intended to encourage cooperation among the parties at an early stage in the litigation and to assist the parties in efficient case resolution.

The parties agree that:

1. The parties commit to conduct an initial conference (in-person or via teleconference or via videoconference) within 15 days from the date this stipulation is signed, *to discuss and consider whether there can be agreement on the following:*
 - a. Are motions to challenge the pleadings necessary? If the issue can be resolved by amendment as of right, or if the Court would allow leave to amend, could an amended complaint resolve most or all of the issues a demurrer might otherwise raise? If so, the parties agree to work through pleading issues so that a demurrer need only raise issues they cannot resolve. Is the issue that the defendant seeks to raise amenable to resolution on demurrer, or would some other type of motion be preferable? Could a voluntary targeted exchange of documents or information by any party cure an uncertainty in the pleadings?
 - b. Initial mutual exchanges of documents at the “core” of the litigation. (For example, in an employment case, the employment records, personnel file and documents relating to the conduct in question could be considered “core.” In a personal injury case, an incident or police report, medical records, and repair or maintenance records could be considered “core.”);
 - c. Exchange of names and contact information of witnesses;
 - d. Any insurance agreement that may be available to satisfy part or all of a judgment, or to indemnify or reimburse for payments made to satisfy a judgment;
 - e. Exchange of any other information that might be helpful to facilitate understanding, handling, or resolution of the case in a manner that preserves objections or privileges by agreement;
 - f. Controlling issues of law that, if resolved early, will promote efficiency and economy in other phases of the case. Also, when and how such issues can be presented to the Court;
 - g. Whether or when the case should be scheduled with a settlement officer, what discovery or court ruling on legal issues is reasonably required to make settlement discussions meaningful, and whether the parties wish to use a sitting judge or a private mediator or other options as

SHORT TITLE:

CASE NUMBER:

discussed in the “Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Information Package” served with the complaint;

- h. Computation of damages, including documents, not privileged or protected from disclosure, on which such computation is based;
 - i. Whether the case is suitable for the Expedited Jury Trial procedures (see information at www.lacourt.org under “Civil” and then under “General Information”).
2. The time for a defending party to respond to a complaint or cross-complaint will be extended to _____ for the complaint, and _____ for the cross-complaint, which is comprised of the 30 days to respond under Government Code § 68616(b), and the 30 days permitted by Code of Civil Procedure section 1054(a), good cause having been found by the Civil Supervising Judge due to the case management benefits provided by this Stipulation. A copy of the General Order can be found at www.lacourt.org under “Civil”, click on “General Information”, then click on “Voluntary Efficient Litigation Stipulations”.
(INSERT DATE) (INSERT DATE)
 3. The parties will prepare a joint report titled “Joint Status Report Pursuant to Initial Conference and Early Organizational Meeting Stipulation, and if desired, a proposed order summarizing results of their meet and confer and advising the Court of any way it may assist the parties’ efficient conduct or resolution of the case. The parties shall attach the Joint Status Report to the Case Management Conference statement, and file the documents when the CMC statement is due.
 4. References to “days” mean calendar days, unless otherwise noted. If the date for performing any act pursuant to this stipulation falls on a Saturday, Sunday or Court holiday, then the time for performing that act shall be extended to the next Court day

The following parties stipulate:

Date:

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

➤

(ATTORNEY FOR PLAINTIFF)

Date:

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

➤

(ATTORNEY FOR DEFENDANT)

Date:

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

➤

(ATTORNEY FOR DEFENDANT)

Date:

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

➤

(ATTORNEY FOR DEFENDANT)

Date:

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

➤

(ATTORNEY FOR _____)

Date:

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

➤

(ATTORNEY FOR _____)

Date:

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

➤

(ATTORNEY FOR _____)

NAME AND ADDRESS OF ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY:		STATE BAR NUMBER	Reserved for Clerk's File Stamp
TELEPHONE NO.: E-MAIL ADDRESS (Optional): ATTORNEY FOR (Name):		FAX NO. (Optional):	
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES			
COURTHOUSE ADDRESS:			
PLAINTIFF:			
DEFENDANT:			CASE NUMBER:
STIPULATION – DISCOVERY RESOLUTION			

This stipulation is intended to provide a fast and informal resolution of discovery issues through limited paperwork and an informal conference with the Court to aid in the resolution of the issues.

The parties agree that:

1. Prior to the discovery cut-off in this action, no discovery motion shall be filed or heard unless the moving party first makes a written request for an Informal Discovery Conference pursuant to the terms of this stipulation.
2. At the Informal Discovery Conference the Court will consider the dispute presented by parties and determine whether it can be resolved informally. Nothing set forth herein will preclude a party from making a record at the conclusion of an Informal Discovery Conference, either orally or in writing.
3. Following a reasonable and good faith attempt at an informal resolution of each issue to be presented, a party may request an Informal Discovery Conference pursuant to the following procedures:
 - a. The party requesting the Informal Discovery Conference will:
 - i. File a Request for Informal Discovery Conference with the clerk's office on the approved form (copy attached) and deliver a courtesy, conformed copy to the assigned department;
 - ii. Include a brief summary of the dispute and specify the relief requested; and
 - iii. Serve the opposing party pursuant to any authorized or agreed method of service that ensures that the opposing party receives the Request for Informal Discovery Conference no later than the next court day following the filing.
 - b. Any Answer to a Request for Informal Discovery Conference must:
 - i. Also be filed on the approved form (copy attached);
 - ii. Include a brief summary of why the requested relief should be denied;

SHORT TITLE:	CASE NUMBER:
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- iii. Be filed within two (2) court days of receipt of the Request; and
 - iv. Be served on the opposing party pursuant to any authorized or agreed upon method of service that ensures that the opposing party receives the Answer no later than the next court day following the filing.
- c. No other pleadings, including but not limited to exhibits, declarations, or attachments, will be accepted.
- d. If the Court has not granted or denied the Request for Informal Discovery Conference within ten (10) days following the filing of the Request, then it shall be deemed to have been denied. If the Court acts on the Request, the parties will be notified whether the Request for Informal Discovery Conference has been granted or denied and, if granted, the date and time of the Informal Discovery Conference, which must be within twenty (20) days of the filing of the Request for Informal Discovery Conference.
- e. If the conference is not held within twenty (20) days of the filing of the Request for Informal Discovery Conference, unless extended by agreement of the parties and the Court, then the Request for the Informal Discovery Conference shall be deemed to have been denied at that time.
4. If (a) the Court has denied a conference or (b) one of the time deadlines above has expired without the Court having acted or (c) the Informal Discovery Conference is concluded without resolving the dispute, then a party may file a discovery motion to address unresolved issues.
5. The parties hereby further agree that the time for making a motion to compel or other discovery motion is tolled from the date of filing of the Request for Informal Discovery Conference until (a) the request is denied or deemed denied or (b) twenty (20) days after the filing of the Request for Informal Discovery Conference, whichever is earlier, unless extended by Order of the Court.
- It is the understanding and intent of the parties that this stipulation shall, for each discovery dispute to which it applies, constitute a writing memorializing a "specific later date to which the propounding [or demanding or requesting] party and the responding party have agreed in writing," within the meaning of Code Civil Procedure sections 2030.300(c), 2031.320(c), and 2033.290(c).
6. Nothing herein will preclude any party from applying *ex parte* for appropriate relief, including an order shortening time for a motion to be heard concerning discovery.
7. Any party may terminate this stipulation by giving twenty-one (21) days notice of intent to terminate the stipulation.
8. References to "days" mean calendar days, unless otherwise noted. If the date for performing any act pursuant to this stipulation falls on a Saturday, Sunday or Court holiday, then the time for performing that act shall be extended to the next Court day.

SHORT TITLE:	CASE NUMBER:
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The following parties stipulate:

Date:	➤
_____	_____
(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)	(ATTORNEY FOR PLAINTIFF)
Date:	➤
_____	_____
(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)	(ATTORNEY FOR DEFENDANT)
Date:	➤
_____	_____
(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)	(ATTORNEY FOR DEFENDANT)
Date:	➤
_____	_____
(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)	(ATTORNEY FOR DEFENDANT)
Date:	➤
_____	_____
(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)	(ATTORNEY FOR _____)
Date:	➤
_____	_____
(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)	(ATTORNEY FOR _____)
Date:	➤
_____	_____
(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)	(ATTORNEY FOR _____)

Print	Save	Clear
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NAME AND ADDRESS OF ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY:		STATE BAR NUMBER	Reserved for Clerk's File Stamp
TELEPHONE NO.: E-MAIL ADDRESS (Optional): ATTORNEY FOR (Name):		FAX NO. (Optional):	
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES			
COURTHOUSE ADDRESS:			
PLAINTIFF:			
DEFENDANT:			CASE NUMBER:
INFORMAL DISCOVERY CONFERENCE (pursuant to the Discovery Resolution Stipulation of the parties)			

1. This document relates to:

☐

Request for Informal Discovery Conference

☐

Answer to Request for Informal Discovery Conference

2. Deadline for Court to decide on Request: _____ (insert date 10 calendar days following filing of the Request).

3. Deadline for Court to hold Informal Discovery Conference: _____ (insert date 20 calendar days following filing of the Request).

4. **For a Request for Informal Discovery Conference, briefly describe the nature of the discovery dispute, including the facts and legal arguments at issue. For an Answer to Request for Informal Discovery Conference, briefly describe why the Court should deny the requested discovery, including the facts and legal arguments at issue.**

NAME AND ADDRESS OF ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY:		STATE BAR NUMBER	Reserved for Clerk's File Stamp
TELEPHONE NO.: E-MAIL ADDRESS (Optional): ATTORNEY FOR (Name):		FAX NO. (Optional):	
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES			
COURTHOUSE ADDRESS:			
PLAINTIFF:			
DEFENDANT:			CASE NUMBER:
STIPULATION AND ORDER – MOTIONS IN LIMINE			

This stipulation is intended to provide fast and informal resolution of evidentiary issues through diligent efforts to define and discuss such issues and limit paperwork.

The parties agree that:

1. At least ____ days before the final status conference, each party will provide all other parties with a list containing a one paragraph explanation of each proposed motion in limine. Each one paragraph explanation must identify the substance of a single proposed motion in limine and the grounds for the proposed motion.
2. The parties thereafter will meet and confer, either in person or via teleconference or videoconference, concerning all proposed motions in limine. In that meet and confer, the parties will determine:
 - a. Whether the parties can stipulate to any of the proposed motions. If the parties so stipulate, they may file a stipulation and proposed order with the Court.
 - b. Whether any of the proposed motions can be briefed and submitted by means of a short joint statement of issues. For each motion which can be addressed by a short joint statement of issues, a short joint statement of issues must be filed with the Court 10 days prior to the final status conference. Each side's portion of the short joint statement of issues may not exceed three pages. The parties will meet and confer to agree on a date and manner for exchanging the parties' respective portions of the short joint statement of issues and the process for filing the short joint statement of issues.
3. All proposed motions in limine that are not either the subject of a stipulation or briefed via a short joint statement of issues will be briefed and filed in accordance with the California Rules of Court and the Los Angeles Superior Court Rules.

SHORT TITLE:	CASE NUMBER:
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The following parties stipulate:

Date:

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

Date:

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

Date:

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

Date:

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

Date:

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

Date:

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

Date:

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)



(ATTORNEY FOR PLAINTIFF)



(ATTORNEY FOR DEFENDANT)



(ATTORNEY FOR DEFENDANT)



(ATTORNEY FOR DEFENDANT)



(ATTORNEY FOR _____)



(ATTORNEY FOR _____)



(ATTORNEY FOR _____)

THE COURT SO ORDERS.

Date: _____

JUDICIAL OFFICER

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FILED
LOS ANGELES SUPERIOR COURT

MAY 11 2011

JOHN A. CLARKE, CLERK
N. Navarro
BY NANCY NAVARRO, DEPUTY

**SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES**

General Order Re	)	ORDER PURSUANT TO CCP 1054(a),
Use of Voluntary Efficient Litigation	)	EXTENDING TIME TO RESPOND BY
Stipulations	)	30 DAYS WHEN PARTIES AGREE
	)	TO EARLY ORGANIZATIONAL
	)	MEETING STIPULATION

Whereas the Los Angeles Superior Court and the Executive Committee of the Litigation Section of the Los Angeles County Bar Association have cooperated in drafting "Voluntary Efficient Litigation Stipulations" and in proposing the stipulations for use in general jurisdiction civil litigation in Los Angeles County;

Whereas the Los Angeles County Bar Association Litigation Section; the Los Angeles County Bar Association Labor and Employment Law Section; the Consumer Attorneys Association of Los Angeles; the Association of Southern California Defense Counsel; the Association of Business Trial Lawyers of Los Angeles; and the California Employment Lawyers Association all "endorse the goal of promoting efficiency in litigation, and ask that counsel consider using these stipulations as a voluntary way to promote communications and procedures among counsel and with the court to fairly resolve issues in their cases;"

1 Whereas the Early Organizational Meeting Stipulation is intended to encourage
2 cooperation among the parties at an early stage in litigation in order to achieve
3 litigation efficiencies;

4 Whereas it is intended that use of the Early Organizational Meeting Stipulation
5 will promote economic case resolution and judicial efficiency;

6
7 Whereas, in order to promote a meaningful discussion of pleading issues at the
8 Early Organizational Meeting and potentially to reduce the need for motions to
9 challenge the pleadings, it is necessary to allow additional time to conduct the Early
10 Organizational Meeting before the time to respond to a complaint or cross complaint
11 has expired;

12
13 Whereas Code of Civil Procedure section 1054(a) allows a judge of the court in
14 which an action is pending to extend for not more than 30 days the time to respond to
15 a pleading "upon good cause shown";

16 Now, therefore, this Court hereby finds that there is good cause to extend for 30
17 days the time to respond to a complaint or to a cross complaint in any action in which
18 the parties have entered into the Early Organizational Meeting Stipulation. This finding
19 of good cause is based on the anticipated judicial efficiency and benefits of economic
20 case resolution that the Early Organizational Meeting Stipulation is intended to
21 promote.
22

23
24 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that, in any case in which the parties have entered
25 into an Early Organizational Meeting Stipulation, the time for a defending party to
26 respond to a complaint or cross complaint shall be extended by the 30 days permitted
27
28

1 by Code of Civil Procedure section 1054(a) without further need of a specific court
2 order.

3
4 DATED: May 11, 2011

Carolyn B. Kuhl
Carolyn B. Kuhl, Supervising Judge of the
Civil Departments, Los Angeles Superior Court

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES	Reserved for Clerk's File Stamp
COURTHOUSE ADDRESS: Spring Street Courthouse 312 North Spring Street, Los Angeles, CA 90012	FILED Superior Court of California County of Los Angeles 01/13/2023
PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER: John Doe	David W. Slayton, Executive Officer / Clerk of Court By: <u> M. Mata </u> Deputy
DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT: Cedars-Sinai Health System, et al.	
CERTIFICATE OF MAILING	CASE NUMBER: 22STCV41085

I, the below-named Executive Officer/Clerk of the above-entitled court, do hereby certify that I am not a party to the cause herein, and that on this date I served the Minute Order (Court Order re: Complex Designation) of 01/13/2023, Initial Status Conference Order upon each party or counsel named below by placing the document for collection and mailing so as to cause it to be deposited in the United States mail at the courthouse in Los Angeles, California, one copy of the original filed/entered herein in a separate sealed envelope to each address as shown below with the postage thereon fully prepaid, in accordance with standard court practices.

Rachele R. Byrd
WOLF GALDENSTEIN ADLER FREEMAN & HERZ, LLP.
750 B Street
Suite 1820
San Diego, CA 92101

David W. Slayton, Executive Officer / Clerk of Court

Dated: 01/13/2023

By: M. Mata
Deputy Clerk

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

FILED

Superior Court of California
County of Los Angeles

01/13/2023

David W. Stanton, Executive Officer / Clerk of Court

By: M. Mata Deputy

SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

JOHN DOE

Plaintiff,

vs.

CEDARS-SINAI HEALTH SYSTEM

Defendant

Case No.: 22STCV41085

INITIAL STATUS CONFERENCE
ORDER (COMPLEX CLASS ACTIONS)

Dept. 17
Spring Street Courthouse
Hon. Maren E. Nelson

This Initial Status Conference Order (Complex Class Actions) supplements a Minute Order served concurrently herewith. That Minute Order sets a date and time for the Initial Status Conference and includes other provisions which not repeated in this Order. Counsel should review that Minute Order carefully to be fully informed of your

obligations and the processes used in the Los Angeles Superior Court Complex Courtrooms.

Pending further order, the following is ordered:

I. Initial Status Conference

Counsel for all parties shall appear for an Initial Status Conference ("ISC") per the Minute Order served concurrently herewith.

Counsel representing a party at the ISC or any other status conference should be fully familiar with the facts as then understood and be able to make binding agreements respecting case management.

Parties presently engaged in mediation or who have a secured a date with a mediator for mediation may stipulate to one continuance of the ISC, provided they also agree upon an e-service provider, as set forth in Item 8, below, and include the name of the provider and the date of the mediation in their Stipulation for Continuance. It is expected that parties using this procedure will timely exchange such information as is necessary to have a productive mediation and that the mediation will go forward as scheduled.

At the ISC, the Court will discuss case management, set dates for motions, and invite the parties to propose procedures to enhance efficiency and avoid duplicative or unnecessary expenditures of time.

At least ten (10) days prior to the ISC, all counsel shall meet, preferably by use of telephone and/or video technology, to discuss case management. Plaintiff's counsel shall take the lead in preparing a joint ISC Statement and ensuring that it is filed at least five (5) court days prior to the ISC. To the extent the parties are unable to agree on a joint submission, each party may separately present a brief statement of its position. If any party who has been served with this Order declines to participate, all other parties shall file an ISC statement.

The ISC Statement shall contain the following in the following order:

1. A succinct description of the facts of the case as then known. In wage and hour cases the nature of the employee's work, the employer's business, and the specific factual bases for claims under the Labor Code shall be provided. Citations to relevant statutes and pending appellate cases that may impact the case shall be provided.
2. A discussion of any issues of jurisdiction, venue, contractual arbitration/judicial reference that any party intends to raise and the meet and confer efforts to date on these issues. Prior to the ISC any party seeking arbitration shall have provided a copy of the applicable agreement to arbitrate to the opposing party and a decision should have been made as to whether a motion to compel arbitration will be required. Dates for any motions involving challenges to jurisdiction, venue, the pleadings, or referrals to arbitration will be set at the ISC.
3. Counsel should address issues such as an agreement to share the cost of class notice/opt out procedures, the adequacy of class representatives, and potential conflicts of interest among class representatives.
4. Whether the action incorrectly identifies the name of any party and whether any party intends to add parties or causes of action by way of amendment, cross-complaint, or the like.
5. The names, addresses, telephone, email, and facsimile numbers of all counsel and the parties they represent.
6. Any basis for the Court's recusal or disqualification.
7. A discussion of the identity of entities or persons other than those shown in the pleadings that may have a significant financial or other interest in the proceedings.
8. A joint recommendation for an e-service provider for inclusion in the Court's order for initiation of e-service. The parties must employ an agreed e-service provider. The parties shall identify the appointed e-service provider in the caption of each filing.
9. A brief description of any related cases pending in other courts or anticipated for future filing.

10. Whether there is insurance coverage for the dispute.
11. A plan to preserve evidence, to deploy a uniform system for identification of documents, and to protect confidentiality by, for example, executing a protective order.
12. A preliminary discovery plan, with dates, reflecting the parties' consideration of phased discovery, e.g., limiting initial discovery to a significant or dispositive issue as a predicate to an important early ruling or meaningful participation in an early mediation. In class actions, the parties should address whether discovery should initially be limited to class certification issues.
13. Where appropriate, the parties should outline a process for managing discovery of electronically stored information (ESI) by, for example, scheduling a meeting among counsel and the parties' information technology consultants in order to address (1) the information management systems employed by the parties; (2) the location and custodian(s) of information likely to be subject to production (including the identification of network and email servers and hard drives maintained by target custodians); (3) the format in which electronically stored information will be produced; (4) the type of ESI that will be produced, i.e., data files, emails, etc.; and (5) appropriate search criteria for focused requests.
14. Any proposed mechanism for and the timing of mediation and/or mandatory settlement conferences to assist in resolution of the case.
15. Any issues regarding publicity which the Court should consider.
16. Recommended dates and times for trial, filing of motions for class certification, alternative dispute resolution, and deadlines (and proposed briefing schedules) for filing other anticipated motions.
17. A recommended date for the next Status Conference.

III. Reminders And Other Information

1. It is the joint responsibility of counsel to file a joint status conference statement for all status conferences scheduled after the ISC, which statement shall be filed five

(5) court days in advance of the status conference.

2. Counsel may secure dates for motions by calling the Courtroom Assistant.
Counsel should have jointly discussed any likely contested motion with each other and the Court before it is filed so that, if possible, the matter may be resolved or narrowed by agreement or, if filed, an appropriate briefing schedule is set.
3. Unless otherwise ordered, counsel may appear remotely for all appearances.
Please be in a quiet place and note that a party speaking may not hear simultaneous speech in the courtroom. Please speak slowly and pause frequently. Each counsel should advise the others at least 24 hours in advance as to whether an appearance will be remote or in person.
4. Any message on the message board for the Court should be joint and neutral in tone. Absent good cause shown no unilateral postings are appropriate.
5. In the ordinary course, discovery motions will not be heard without an Informal Discovery Conference (IDC) pursuant to Cal. Code of Civ. Pro. § 2016.080.
Counsel may arrange for an IDC by jointly posting a request on the e-service provider's message board. If all counsel are not in agreement, counsel may request an IDC by filing LACIV094. Unilateral requests for IDC by message board are not appropriate.
6. Specific direction as to the matters to be provided to the Court for the IDC and the timing of same will be given at the time the IDC is arranged and may vary depending on the nature of the dispute. Unless otherwise ordered, IDC are held by LACourtConnect and off the record.
7. It is the responsibility of all counsel to notify the Court promptly of any related case and to secure a ruling thereon. See Cal. Rules of Court, Rule 3.300 et. seq. This responsibility is on-going.
8. Posting documents to the e-service provider does not constitute filing a document. See the Minute Order for further terms re e-filing.
9. Counsel desiring a protective order should consult the model on the court's website and provide a redlined copy if deviations are made from same. See

“Helpful Guidance From the Complex Litigation Judges” on the Complex Litigation webpage link provided in the Minute Order.

10. Any future stay ordered by the Court for purposes of case management is not a stay under Code of Civil Procedure § 583.310 unless the Court so orders
11. The dismissal of a class action requires court approval. Cal. Rules of Court, Rule 3.770(a). Counsel must submit a declaration setting forth, among other things, the reasons why a party seeks a dismissal in a class action and any and all consideration given in exchange for the dismissal.
12. Settlement of claims filed under the Private Attorney General Act (PAGA) (whether or not filed as part of a class action) require notice to the Labor and Workforce Development Agency. Labor Code § 2699 (l)(2). A noticed hearing, with proof of service to LWDA and a proposed Order, is required to secure approval of the settlement of a PAGA claim. Settlements that include dismissal of a PAGA claim require that the Court be advised of the specific terms of any release of the PAGA claim and the consideration, if any, for same.

To obtain approval of a class action settlement, the parties should strictly adhere to the Guidelines for Motions for Preliminary and Final Approval posted on the court’s website under Tools for Litigators. See the link to same in the Minute Order served concurrently herewith.

IV. Notice of the ISC Order

Plaintiff’s counsel shall serve this Initial Status Conference Order on all defense counsel, or if counsel is not known, on each defendant and file a Proof of Service with the court within seven (7) days of the date of this Order. If the Complaint has not been served as of the date of this Order, plaintiff(s) must serve the Complaint, along with a copy of this Order, within five (5) days of the date of this Order.

Once served, each as yet non-appearing defendant shall file a Notice of Appearance (identifying counsel by name, firm name, address, email address, telephone number and fax number). The filing of a Notice of Appearance is without prejudice to

///

///

(a) any jurisdictional, substantive, or procedural challenge to the Complaint, (b) any
affirmative defense, and (c) the filing of any cross-complaint in this action.

Date: 1/13/2023



Maren E. Nelson

Maren E. Nelson
Judge of the Superior Court
Maren Nelson / Judge

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

Civil Division

Central District, Spring Street Courthouse, Department 17

22STCV41085

JOHN DOE vs CEDARS-SINAI HEALTH SYSTEM, et al.

January 13, 2023

1:53 PM

Judge: Honorable Maren Nelson
Judicial Assistant: Maribel Mata
Courtroom Assistant: None

CSR: None
ERM: None
Deputy Sheriff: None

APPEARANCES:

For Plaintiff(s): No Appearances

For Defendant(s): No Appearances

NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS: Court Order re: Complex Designation

By this order, the Court determines this case to be Complex according to Rule 3.400 of the California Rules of Court. The Clerk's Office has assigned this case to this department for all purposes.

Pursuant to Government Code Sections 70616(a) and 70616(b), a single complex fee of one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) must be paid on behalf of all plaintiffs. For defendants, a complex fee of one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) must be paid for each defendant, intervenor, respondent or adverse party, not to exceed, for each separate case number, a total of eighteen thousand dollars (\$18,000.00), collected from all defendants, intervenors, respondents, or adverse parties. All such fees are ordered to be paid to Los Angeles Superior Court, within ten (10) days of service of this order.

By this order, the Court stays the case, except for service of the Summons and Complaint. The stay continues at least until the Initial Status Conference. Initial Status Conference is set for 04/04/2023 at 09:00 AM in this department. At least ten (10) days prior to the Initial Status Conference, counsel for all parties must discuss the issues set forth in the Initial Status Conference Order issued this date. Counsel must file a Joint Initial Status Conference Response Statement five (5) court days before the Initial Status Conference.

The Initial Status Conference Order, served concurrently with this Minute Order, is to help the Court and the parties manage this complex case by developing an orderly schedule for briefing, discovery, and court hearings. The parties are informally encouraged to exchange documents and information as may be useful for case evaluation.

Responsive pleadings shall not be filed until further Order of the Court. Parties must file a Notice of Appearance in lieu of an Answer or other responsive pleading. The filing of a Notice of Appearance shall not constitute a waiver of any substantive or procedural challenge to the

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

Civil Division

Central District, Spring Street Courthouse, Department 17

22STCV41085

JOHN DOE vs CEDARS-SINAI HEALTH SYSTEM, et al.

January 13, 2023

1:53 PM

Judge: Honorable Maren Nelson
Judicial Assistant: Maribel Mata
Courtroom Assistant: None

CSR: None
ERM: None
Deputy Sheriff: None

Complaint. Nothing in this order stays the time for filing an Affidavit of Prejudice pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure Section 170.6. Nothing in this order stays the filing of an Amended Complaint pursuant to Labor Code Section 2699.3(a)(2)(C) by a plaintiff wishing to add a Private Attorney General Act ("PAGA") claim.

For information on electronic filing in the Complex Courts, please refer to <https://www.lacourt.org/division/efiling/efiling2.aspx#civil>. See, in particular, the link therein for "Complex Civil efilg." Parties shall file all documents in conformity with the Presiding Judge's First Amended General Order of May 3, 2019, particularly including the provisions therein requiring Bookmarking with links to primary documents and citations; that Order is available on the Court's website at the link shown above.

For efficiency in communication with counsel, the complex program requires the parties in every new case to use an approved third-party cloud service that provides an electronic message board. In order to facilitate communication with counsel prior to the Initial Status Conference, the parties must sign-up with the e-service provider at least ten (10) court days in advance of the Initial Status Conference and advise the Court which provider was selected.

The court has implemented LACourtConnect to allow attorneys, self-represented litigants and parties to make audio or video appearances in Los Angeles County courtrooms. LACourtConnect technology provides a secure, safe and convenient way to attend hearings remotely. A key element of the Court's Access LACourt YOUR WAY program to provide services and access to justice, LACourtConnect is intended to enhance social distancing and change the traditional in-person courtroom appearance model. See <https://my.lacourt.org/laccwelcome> for more information.

This Complex Courtroom does not use Los Angeles Superior Court's Court Reservation ("CRS") portal to reserve motion hearing dates. Rather, counsel may secure dates by calling the Courtroom Assistant at 213-310-70xx with the "xx" being the Department number, e.g. Dept. 1 is 01 and Dept. 10 is 10.

Court reporters are not provided for hearings or trials. The parties should make their own arrangements for any hearing where a transcript is desired.

If you believe a party or witness will need an interpreter, see the court's website for information on how to make such a request in a timely manner. <https://www.lacourt.org/irud/UI/index.aspx>

Counsel are directed to access the following link for further information on procedures in the

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

Civil Division

Central District, Spring Street Courthouse, Department 17

22STCV41085

JOHN DOE vs CEDARS-SINAI HEALTH SYSTEM, et al.

January 13, 2023

1:53 PM

Judge: Honorable Maren Nelson

Judicial Assistant: Maribel Mata

Courtroom Assistant: None

CSR: None

ERM: None

Deputy Sheriff: None

Complex litigation Program courtrooms: <https://www.lacourt.org/division/civil/CI0042.aspx>.

The plaintiff must serve a copy of this minute order and the attached Initial Status Conference Order on all parties forthwith and file a Proof of Service in this department within seven (7) days of service.

Certificate of Mailing is attached.

Attorney or Party without Attorney: RACHELE R. BYRD, ESQ. (SBN 190634) Wolf Haldenstein Adler Freeman & Herz LLP 750 B Street, Suite 1820 San Diego, CA 92101 Telephone No: (619) 239-4599 Attorney For: Plaintiff				For Court Use Only	
Ref. No. or File No.: CEDARS 83552.001					
Insert name of Court, and Judicial District and Branch Court: SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES					
Plaintiff: JOHN DOE, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated Defendant: CEDARS-SINAI HEALTH SYSTEM, et al.					
PROOF OF SERVICE SUMMONS		Hearing Date:	Time:	Dept/Div:	Case Number: 22STCV41085

1. At the time of service I was at least 18 years of age and not a party to this action.
2. I served copies of the Summons; Class Action Complaint; First Amended General Order; Notice of Case Assignment-Unlimited Civil Case; Voluntary Efficient Litigation Stipulations; Stipulation-Discovery Resolution; Stipulation-Early Organizational Meeting; Informal Discovery Conference; Stipulation And Order-Motions In Limine; Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Information Package
3.
 - a. Party served: CEDARS-SINAI HEALTH SYSTEM
 - b. Person served: Jessie Gastelum, Intake Specialist, CT Corporation System, Registered Agent
4. Address where the party was served: 330 N Brand Blvd Suite 700 , Glendale, CA 91203
5. I served the party:
 - a. by personal service. I personally delivered the documents listed in item 2 to the party or person authorized to receive service of process for the party (1) on (date): Fri, Jan 06 2023 (2) at (time): 12:40 PM
 - (1) ☒ (business)
 - (2) ☐ (home)
 - (3) ☐ (other) :
6. The "Notice to the Person Served" (on the summons) was completed as follows:
 - a. ☐ as an individual defendant.
 - b. ☐ as the person sued under the fictitious name of (specify):
 - c. ☐ as occupant.
 - d. ☒ On behalf of (specify): CEDARS-SINAI HEALTH SYSTEM under the following Code of Civil Procedure section:

☒ 416.10 (corporation)	☐ 415.95 (business organization, form unknown)
☐ 416.20 (defunct corporation)	☐ 416.60 (minor)
☐ 416.30 (joint stock company/association)	☐ 416.70 (ward or conservatee)
☐ 416.40 (association or partnership)	☐ 416.90 (authorized person)
☐ 416.50 (public entity)	☐ 415.46 (occupant)
☐ other:	



Attorney or Party without Attorney: RACHELE R. BYRD, ESQ. (SBN 190634) Wolf Haldenstein Adler Freeman & Herz LLP 750 B Street, Suite 1820 San Diego, CA 92101 Telephone No: (619) 239-4599 Attorney For: Plaintiff				For Court Use Only
Ref. No. or File No.: CEDARS 83552.001				
Insert name of Court, and Judicial District and Branch Court: SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES				
Plaintiff: JOHN DOE, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated Defendant: CEDARS-SINAI HEALTH SYSTEM, et al.				
PROOF OF SERVICE SUMMONS	Hearing Date:	Time:	Dept/Div:	Case Number: 22STCV41085

Recoverable cost Per CCP 1033.5(a)(4)(B)

7. Person who served papers

- a. Name: Douglas Forrest
- b. Address: c/o FIRST LEGAL
530 B Street, Suite 1050
SAN DIEGO, CA 92101
- c. Telephone number: (619) 231-9111
- d. The fee for service was: \$110.80
- e. I am:
- (1) ☐ not a registered California Process Server.
- (2) ☐ exempt from registration under Business and Professions Code section 22350(b).
- (3) ☒ a registered California process server:
- (i) ☐ owner ☐ employee ☒ independent contractor
- (ii) Registration No: 5141
- (iii) County: Los Angeles

8. I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

01/09/2023

(Date)



Douglas Forrest



ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (Name, State Bar number, and address): RACHELE R. BYRD (190634) WOLF HALDENSTEIN ADLER FREEMAN & HERZ LLP 750 B Street, Suite 1820 San Diego, CA 92101 TELEPHONE NO.: (619) 239-4559 FAX NO. (Optional): (619) 234-4599 E-MAIL ADDRESS (Optional): byrd@whafh.com ATTORNEY FOR (Name): Plaintiff JOHN DOE		FOR COURT USE ONLY	
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES STREET ADDRESS: 111 N. Hill Street MAILING ADDRESS: 111 N. Hill Street CITY AND ZIP CODE: Los Angeles 90012 BRANCH NAME: Spring Street			
PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER: JOHN DOE		CASE NUMBER: 22STCV41085	
DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT: CEDARS-SINAI HEALTH SYSTEM et al,		JUDICIAL OFFICER: Hon. Maren Nelson	
NOTICE OF RELATED CASE		DEPT.: 017	

Identify, in chronological order according to date of filing, all cases related to the case referenced above.

1. a. Title: BROWNE v. CEDARS-SINAI HEALTH SYSTEM and CEDARS-SINAI MEDICAL CENTER
- b. Case number: 23STCV00469
- c. Court: ☒ same as above
☐ other state or federal court (name and address):
- d. Department: 017
- e. Case type: ☐ limited civil ☒ unlimited civil ☐ probate ☐ family law ☐ other (specify): Class Action
- f. Filing date: 01/10/2023
- g. Has this case been designated or determined as "complex?" ☒ Yes ☐ No
- h. Relationship of this case to the case referenced above (check all that apply):
- ☒ involves the same parties and is based on the same or similar claims.
- ☒ arises from the same or substantially identical transactions, incidents, or events requiring the determination of the same or substantially identical questions of law or fact.
- ☐ involves claims against, title to, possession of, or damages to the same property.
- ☒ is likely for other reasons to require substantial duplication of judicial resources if heard by different judges.
- ☐ Additional explanation is attached in attachment 1h
- i. Status of case:
- ☒ pending
- ☐ dismissed ☐ with ☐ without prejudice
- ☐ disposed of by judgment
2. a. Title:
- b. Case number:
- c. Court: ☐ same as above
☐ other state or federal court (name and address):
- d. Department:

PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER: JOHN DOE	CASE NUMBER:
DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT: CEDARS-SINAI HEALTH SYSTEM et al,	22STCV41085

2. (continued)

- e. Case type: ☐ limited civil ☐ unlimited civil ☐ probate ☐ family law ☐ other (specify):
- f. Filing date:
- g. Has this case been designated or determined as "complex?" ☐ Yes ☐ No
- h. Relationship of this case to the case referenced above (check all that apply):
- ☐ involves the same parties and is based on the same or similar claims.
- ☐ arises from the same or substantially identical transactions, incidents, or events requiring the determination of the same or substantially identical questions of law or fact.
- ☐ involves claims against, title to, possession of, or damages to the same property.
- ☐ is likely for other reasons to require substantial duplication of judicial resources if heard by different judges.
- ☐ Additional explanation is attached in attachment 2h
- i. Status of case:
- ☐ pending
- ☐ dismissed ☐ with ☐ without prejudice
- ☐ disposed of by judgment

3. a. Title:

b. Case number:

- c. Court: ☐ same as above
- ☐ other state or federal court (name and address):

d. Department:

e. Case type: ☐ limited civil ☐ unlimited civil ☐ probate ☐ family law ☐ other (specify):

f. Filing date:

g. Has this case been designated or determined as "complex?" ☐ Yes ☐ No

h. Relationship of this case to the case referenced above (check all that apply):

- ☐ involves the same parties and is based on the same or similar claims.
- ☐ arises from the same or substantially identical transactions, incidents, or events requiring the determination of the same or substantially identical questions of law or fact.
- ☐ involves claims against, title to, possession of, or damages to the same property.
- ☐ is likely for other reasons to require substantial duplication of judicial resources if heard by different judges.
- ☐ Additional explanation is attached in attachment 3h

i. Status of case:

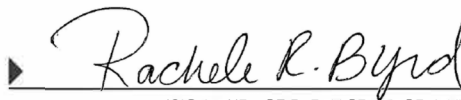
- ☐ pending
- ☐ dismissed ☐ with ☐ without prejudice
- ☐ disposed of by judgment

4. ☐ Additional related cases are described in Attachment 4. Number of pages attached: _____

Date: 01/19/2023

RACHELE R. BYRD

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME OF PARTY OR ATTORNEY)



(SIGNATURE OF PARTY OR ATTORNEY)

PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER: JOHN DOE	CASE NUMBER:
DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT: CEDARS-SINAI HEALTH SYSTEM et al.	22STCV41085

**PROOF OF SERVICE BY FIRST-CLASS MAIL
NOTICE OF RELATED CASE**

(NOTE: You cannot serve the Notice of Related Case if you are a party in the action. The person who served the notice must complete this proof of service. The notice must be served on all known parties in each related action or proceeding.)

1. I am at least 18 years old and **not a party to this action**. I am a resident of or employed in the county where the mailing took place, and my residence or business address is (*specify*):

WOLF HALDENSTEIN ADLERFREEMAN & HERZ LLP
750 B Street, Suite 1820, San Diego, CA 92101

2. I served a copy of the *Notice of Related Case* by enclosing it in a sealed envelope with first-class postage fully prepaid and (*check one*):
- a. ☐ deposited the sealed envelope with the United States Postal Service.
- b. ☒ placed the sealed envelope for collection and processing for mailing, following this business's usual practices, with which I am readily familiar. On the same day correspondence is placed for collection and mailing, it is deposited in the ordinary course of business with the United States Postal Service.
3. The *Notice of Related Case* was mailed:
- a. on (*date*): 01/19/2023
- b. from (*city and state*): San Diego, CA

4. The envelope was addressed and mailed as follows:

a. Name of person served:

Street address:
City:
State and zip code:

c. Name of person served:

Street address:
City:
State and zip code:

b. Name of person served:

Street address:
City:
State and zip code:

d. Name of person served:

Street address:
City:
State and zip code:

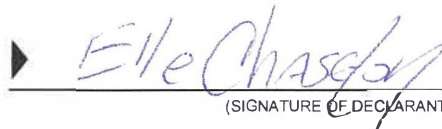
☒ Names and addresses of additional persons served are attached. (*You may use form POS-030(P).*)

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

Date: 01/19/2023

Elle Chaseton

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME OF DECLARANT)

► 
(SIGNATURE OF DECLARANT)

SHORT TITLE: DOE v. CEDARS-SINAI HEALTH SYSTEM et al.

CASE NUMBER:
22STCV41085**ATTACHMENT TO PROOF OF SERVICE BY FIRST-CLASS MAIL—CIVIL (PERSONS SERVED)***(This Attachment is for use with form POS-030)***NAME AND ADDRESS OF EACH PERSON SERVED BY MAIL:**Name of Person ServedAddress (number, street, city, and zip code)BORSOR & FISHER, P.A.
L. Timothy Fisher1990 North California Blvd., Suite 940
Walnut Creek, CA 94596BORSOR & FISHER, P.A.
Joshua D. Arisohn, Philip L. Fraietta888 Seventh Avenue
New York, NY 10019BORSOR & FISHER, P.A.
Christopher R. Reilly701 Brickell Ave., Suite 1420
Miami, FL 33131-2800DRURY LEGAL, LLC
Scott R. Drury6 Carriage Lane
Highwood, Illinois 60040CEDARS-SINAI MEDICAL CENTER
CT Corporation System330 N Brand Blvd., Suite 700
Glendale, CA 91203CEDARS-SINAI HEALTH SYSTEM
CT Corporation System330 N Brand Blvd., Suite 700
Glendale, CA 91203

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES	Reserved for Clerk's File Stamp
COURTHOUSE ADDRESS: Spring Street Courthouse 312 North Spring Street, Los Angeles, CA 90012	FILED Superior Court of California County of Los Angeles 01/25/2023 David W. Slayton, Executive Officer / Clerk of Court By: <u>M. Mata</u> Deputy
PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER: John Doe	
DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT: Cedars-Sinai Health System, et al.	
CERTIFICATE OF MAILING	CASE NUMBER: 22STCV41085

I, the below-named Executive Officer/Clerk of the above-entitled court, do hereby certify that I am not a party to the cause herein, and that on this date I served the Minute Order (Court Order re: Notice of Related Case) of 01/25/2023 upon each party or counsel named below by placing the document for collection and mailing so as to cause it to be deposited in the United States mail at the courthouse in Los Angeles, California, one copy of the original filed/entered herein in a separate sealed envelope to each address as shown below with the postage thereon fully prepaid, in accordance with standard court practices.

Rachele Renee Byrd
Wolf Haldenstein Adler Freeman & HerzLLP
750 B Street
Suite 1820
San Diego, CA 92101

David W. Slayton, Executive Officer / Clerk of Court

Dated: 01/25/2023

By: M. Mata
Deputy Clerk

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

Civil Division

Central District, Spring Street Courthouse, Department 17

22STCV41085

JOHN DOE vs CEDARS-SINAI HEALTH SYSTEM, et al.

January 25, 2023

3:17 PM

Judge: Honorable Maren Nelson

Judicial Assistant: Maribel Mata

Courtroom Assistant: None

CSR: None

ERM: None

Deputy Sheriff: None

APPEARANCES:

For Plaintiff(s): No Appearances

For Defendant(s): No Appearances

NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS: Court Order re: Notice of Related Case

The Court finds that the following cases, 22STCV41085 and 23STCV00469, are related within the meaning of California Rules of Court, rule 3.300(a). 22STCV41085 is the lead case. For good cause shown, said cases are assigned to Judge Maren Nelson in Department 17 at Spring Street Courthouse for all purposes.

The Court is in receipt of a Notice of Related Case, seeking to relate Doe v Cedars Sinai 22STCV41085 and Browne v Cedars Sinai 23STCV00469. Having reviewed the Complaints in both actions it appears that the central allegations and legal theories overlap and that relation is proper pursuant to CRC 3.300 et seq.

An Initial Status Conference will be held in both cases on 04/04/2023 at 9:00 a.m. All other dates in both cases are vacated. All parties and counsel shall file in each case a single joint Initial Status Conference report 5 court days in advance. In addition to the topics addressed in the Court's previously served Initial Status Conference Orders the parties shall discuss:

- (1) The need, if any, for a consolidated complaint;
- (2) Coordination of discovery in both actions;
- (3) A shared document repository
- (4) Whether motion practice should be coordinated; and
- (5) Any other matters which counsel for any party believe would be usefully considered so as to efficiently manage the litigation to the benefit of all parties.

Counsel for plaintiff is to give notice.

Certificate of Mailing is attached.