Exhibit A3

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY
CENTRAL DIVISION

IN RE CORRECTCARE DATA BREACH LITIGATION	Case No.: 5:22-319-DCR **CONSOLIDATED AMENDED CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT** JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

CONSOLIDATED AMENDED COMPLAINT

Plaintiffs Virginia Hiley, Christopher Knight, Kyle Marks, A.G. and Marlena Yates (collectively, "Plaintiffs"), individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, bring this action against Defendant CorrectCare Integrated Health, LLC ("CorrectCare" or "Defendant"). Plaintiffs seek to obtain damages, restitution, and injunctive relief for the Class, as defined below, from CorrectCare. Plaintiffs make the following allegations upon information and belief, except as to their own actions, the investigation of their counsel, and the facts that are a matter of public record.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. This class action arises out of a data breach targeting CorrectCare's network that resulted in unauthorized access to highly sensitive personal identifying information ("PII") and private health information ("PHI") (collectively, "Private Information") of Plaintiffs and the putative Class Members, all of whom have Private Information stored in CorrectCare servers.

Plaintiffs bring this class action against CorrectCare for its failure to secure and safeguard their and approximately 600,000 other individuals' personally identifiable information ("PII") and personal health information ("PHI") (collectively, "Private Information"). As a result, Plaintiffs and Class Members suffered ascertainable losses in the form of the loss of the benefit of their bargain, out-of-pocket expenses, invasions of privacy, and the value of their time reasonably incurred to remedy or mitigate the effects of the attack, emotional distress, and the imminent risk of future harm caused by the compromise of their sensitive personal information.

2. CorrectCare is a third party administrator for corrections facilities. It provides claims adjudication, utilization management, and access to discounts through its provider networks. CorrectCare facilitates access to medical providers and claims payment management for correctional facilities.

3. As a condition of receiving services through one of its Covered Entities, patients of Covered Entities utilizing CorrectCare's services are required to provide and entrust CorrectCare with sensitive and private information, including their PII and PHI.

4. On July 6, 2022, CorrectCare discovered that two file directories on a web server had been inadvertently exposed to the public internet (the "Data Breach").[1] According to CorrectCare, the file directories contained PHI of certain individuals from various Covered Entities who were incarcerated and received medical care between specific dates.

5. CorrectCare did not publicly announce the Data Breach until on or around November 28, 2022 when it sent Notice to Plaintiffs and putative Class Members. According to CorrectCare's Notice, the PHI compromised in the Data Breach "potentially expos[ed]" files that

[1] "Notice of Data Exposure", available at https://www.correctcarenews.com/otherentities (hereafter, "Notice") (last accessed March 22, 2023).

contained highly-sensitive information, including, but not limited to: full name, date of birth, social security number, DOC ID, and limited health information, such as a diagnosis code and/or CPT code.

6. CorrectCare's Notice provided scant detail, particularly considering the size and scope of the Data Breach and the sensitivity of Plaintiffs' and Class Members' compromised information. CorrectCare's notice states, in relevant part, that "patient information in [two] file directories may have been exposed as early as January 22, 2022, and thereby subject to unauthorized access. " CorrectCare also stated that it was "working with leading cybersecurity experts and has implemented specific steps to further enhance the security of its systems and further protect the information of its clients and those under their care."

7. CorrectCare's notice did not, however, disclose how it discovered the security breach, the means and mechanisms of the breach, the reason for its four-month delay in notifying Plaintiffs and the Class of the Data Breach after learning that Private Information was impacted, how CorrectCare determined that PHI and PII was "exposed to the public internet," or, importantly, what steps CorrectCare took following the Data Breach to secure its systems and prevent future cyberattacks.

8. According to state officials in Louisiana, initial reports confirmed that the Data Breach affected 80,000 individuals who have interacted with the Louisiana Department of Public Safety and Corrections. In October of 2022, CorrectCare confirmed with the Department of Health and Human Services' Office for Civil Rights that at a minimum, the PHI of almost 500,000

individuals was exposed. It is now suspected that more than 590,236 individuals' Private Information has been affected.[2]

9. The Data Breach was a direct result of CorrectCare's failure to implement adequate and reasonable cybersecurity procedures and protocols necessary to protect individuals' Private Information from the foreseeable threat of a data breach.

10. By taking possession and control of Plaintiffs' and Class Members' Private Information for its own pecuniary benefit, CorrectCare assumed a duty to implement and maintain reasonable and adequate security measures to secure, protect, and safeguard Plaintiffs' and Class Members' Private Information against unauthorized access and disclosure. CorrectCare also had a duty to adequately safeguard this Private Information under industry standards and duties imposed by statutes, including HIPAA regulations and Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act ("FTC Act"). CorrectCare breached that duty by, among other things, failing to implement and maintain reasonable security procedures and practices to protect patients' and other individuals' Private Information from unauthorized access and disclosure.

11. The exposure of a person's PII and PHI through a data breach ensures that such person will be at a substantially increased and certainly impending risk of identity theft crimes compared to the rest of the population, potentially for the rest of their lives. As a result of the Data Breach, Plaintiffs and Class Members are at imminent and substantial risk of experiencing various types of misuse of their Private Information in the coming years, including but not limited to, unauthorized access to email accounts, tax fraud, and identity theft—including medical identity theft.

[2] "Update: CorrectCare Integrated Health Data Breach Affects Hundreds of Thousands of Inmates." https://www.hipaajournal.com/correctcare-integrated-health-data-breach-affects-thousands-of-inmates/ (last accessed March 22, 2023).

12. Mitigating that risk requires individuals to devote significant quantities of their own time and money to closely monitor their credit, financial accounts, health records, and email accounts, and take several additional prophylactic measures.

13. As a result of CorrectCare's inadequate security and breach of its duties and obligations, the Data Breach occurred, Plaintiffs and nearly 600,000 Class Members, suffered injury and ascertainable losses in the form of the loss of the benefit of their bargain, out-of-pocket expenses, loss of value of their time reasonably incurred to remedy or mitigate the effects of the attack, the diminution in value of their personal information from its exposure, emotional distress, and the present and imminent risk of fraud and identity theft caused by the compromise of their sensitive personal information. Plaintiffs' and Class Members' sensitive personal information—which was entrusted to CorrectCare, its officials, and its agents—was compromised and unlawfully accessed due to the Data Breach.

14. The injury to Plaintiffs and Class Members was compounded by the fact that CorrectCare did not notify patients and other individuals that their Private Information was subject to unauthorized access and exfiltration until November of 2022, nearly four months after the Data Breach was discovered. CorrectCare's failure to timely notify the victims of its Data Breach meant that Plaintiffs and Class Members were unable to take affirmative measures to prevent or mitigate the resulting harm.

15. CorrectCare disregarded the rights of Plaintiffs and Class Members by, *inter alia*, failing to take adequate and reasonable measures to ensure its data systems were protected against unauthorized intrusions; failing to disclose that it did not have adequately robust computer systems and security practices to safeguard PII/PHI of patients and other individuals; failing to take standard and reasonably available steps to prevent the Data Breach; failing to properly train its

staff and employees on proper security measures; and failing to provide Plaintiffs and Class Members prompt and adequate notice of the Data Breach.

16. In addition, CorrectCare and its employees failed to properly monitor the computer network and systems that housed the Private Information. Had CorrectCare properly monitored these electronic systems, it would have discovered the misconfiguration sooner or prevented it altogether.

17. The security of Plaintiffs' and Class Members' identities is now at risk because of CorrectCare's wrongful conduct as the Private Information that CorrectCare collected and maintained is now in the hands of data thieves. This present risk will continue for the course of their lives.

18. As a result of the Data Breach, Plaintiffs and Class Members have been exposed to actual fraud and identity theft as well as a heightened and imminent risk of fraud and identity theft. Plaintiffs and Class Members must now and in the future closely monitor their financial accounts to guard against further fraud and identity theft.

19. Plaintiffs and Class Members may also incur out-of-pocket costs for purchasing credit monitoring services, credit freezes, credit reports, or other protective measures to deter and detect identity theft.

20. Plaintiffs and Class Members will also be forced to expend additional time to review credit reports and monitor their financial accounts and medical records for fraud or identity theft. Due to the fact that the exposed information potentially includes Social Security numbers ("SSNs") and other immutable personal details, Plaintiffs and Class Members will be at risk of identity theft and fraud that will persist throughout the rest of their lives.

21. Plaintiffs bring this action on behalf of themselves and individuals in the United States whose Private Information was exposed as a result of the Data Breach, which occurred between January 22, 2022 and Juily 7, 2022, and which CorrectCare only first publicly acknowledged on or about November 28, 2022. Plaintiffs and Class Members seek to hold CorrectCare responsible for the harms resulting from the massive and preventable disclosure of such sensitive and personal information. Plaintiffs seek to remedy the harms resulting from the Data Breach on behalf of themselves and all similarly situated individuals whose Private Information was accessed and exfiltrated during the Data Breach.

22. Plaintiffs thus seek remedies including, but not limited to, compensatory damages, treble damages, punitive damages, reimbursement of out-of-pocket costs, and declaratory and injunctive relief including improvements to CorrectCare's data security systems, future annual audits, and adequate credit monitoring services funded by CorrectCare.

II. THE PARTIES

Plaintiffs

23. Plaintiff Virginia Hiley is a resident and citizen of the State of Louisiana. Plaintiff Hiley provided her Private Information to CorrectCare as a condition of receiving medical services while she was incarcerated in a correctional facility that utilized CorrectCare's services.

24. Plaintiff Christopher Knight is a resident and citizen of the State of South Carolina. Plaintiff Knight provided his Private Information to CorrectCare as a condition of receiving medical services while he was incarcerated in a correctional facility that utilized CorrectCare's services.

25. Plaintiff Kyle Marks is a resident and citizen of the State of Louisiana. Plaintiff Marks provided his Private Information to CorrectCare as a condition of receiving medical services while he was incarcerated at a correctional facility that utilized CorrectCare's services.

26. Plaintiff A.G. is a resident and citizen of the State of Georgia. Plaintiff A.G. provided his Private Information to CorrectCare as a condition of receiving medical services while he was incarcerated at a correctional facility that utilized CorrectCare's services. Upon information and belief, Plaintiff A.G.'s sensitive medical diagnoses, including his HIV positive status, were revealed by CorrectCare.

27. Plaintiff Marlena Yates is a resident and citizen of California. Plaintiff Yates provided her Private Information to CorrectCare as a condition of receiving medical services while she was incarcerated at a correctional facility that utilized CorrectCare's services.

Defendant

28. Defendant CorrectCare is a limited liability company with a principal place of business and headquarters in Fayette County, with an address at 1218 South Broadway, Suite 250, Lexington, Kentucky. According to the Kentucky Secretary of State, the three members of the limited liability company (Tucker J. Stein, Thomas J. Georgouses and Justin Tran) all maintain a place of business at 621 Santa Fe, Fresno, CA 93721.

III. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

29. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this controversy pursuant to The Class Action Fairness Act of 2005 ("CAFA"). 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2).

30. The amount in controversy in this class action exceeds $5,000,000, exclusive of interest and costs, and there are numerous Class members who are citizens of states other than Defendant's state of citizenship. Specifically, the Plaintiffs are citizens of California, Louisiana, Georgia and South Carolina and the Defendant is deemed a citizen of Kentucky, as its headquarters are located in Lexington, Kentucky.

31. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because it is authorized to and does conduct substantial business in this District through its headquarter and offices, and because Defendant's principal place of business is in this District.

32. Venue is proper under 28 U.S.C. §1391(b) because the cause of action upon which the complaint is based arose in Lexington, KY, which is in the Eastern District of Kentucky, and because a substantial part of the events and omissions giving rise to this action occurred in this District – the place where Defendant's computer systems and networks are maintained and were breached.

IV. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

A. CorrectCare's Business

33. CorrectCare is a third-party health administrator which facilitates access to medical providers and manages the claims payment process within the correctional environment.

34. CorrectCare provides utilization management, network access, and claims processing services for correctional facilities spanning the gamut from small local facilities to entire state departments of corrections.

35. CorrectCare has eight medical directors and a panel of more than 3,200 peer reviewers available for review and consultation. Its clinicians validate medical necessity and level of care for the services it applies to inmates at the correctional facilities it services.

36. CorrectCare's health utilization management program assesses medical necessity and level of care to ensure access to medical care for the prison population. The utilization management program facilitates the following types of services for correctional facilities and incarcerated individuals:

- Prior authorization of inpatient and outpatient services;
- Surgical procedures and transplants;
- Behavioral health services;
- Extended outpatient therapies;
- Radiology services;
- Durable medical equipment;
- Retrospective review;
- Prior authorization for organ/tissue transplants and nursing services;
- Concurrent review;
- Discharge panning and care management program referral; and
- Appeals (first and second level).

37. CorrectCare provides its services to correctional institutions in Arizona, California, Florida, Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, Texas, West Virginia, and several Department of Corrections facilities in Alaska, Louisiana and Georgia.[3]

38. On information and belief, in the ordinary course of facilitating medical care and administrative services, CorrectCare maintains the Private Information of patients and customers, including but not limited to:

- Names;

[3] *See* https://correctcare.com/about-us/our-locations/ (last accessed March 22, 2023).

- Dates of birth;
- Social Security numbers;
- Inmate IDs;
- Limited health information, such as diagnosis codes and/or CPT codes; and
- Other information that CorrectCare may deem necessary to provide care.

39. Because of the highly sensitive and personal nature of the information CorrectCare acquires and stores with respect to patients, CorrectCare, upon information and belief, promises to, among other things: keep customers' PHI private; comply with healthcare industry standards related to data security and Private Information; inform customers and patients of legal duties and comply with all federal and state laws protecting customers' and patients' Private Information; only use and release customers' Private Information for reasons that relate to medical care and treatment; and provide adequate notice to customers if their Private Information is disclosed without authorization.

40. As a HIPAA covered business entity (*see infra*), CorrectCare is required to implement adequate safeguards to prevent unauthorized use or disclosure of Personal Information, including by implementing requirements of the HIPAA Security Rule and to report any unauthorized use or disclosure of Personal Information, including incidents that constitute breaches of unsecured protected health information as in the case of the Data Breach complained of herein.

41. However, CorrectCare did not maintain adequate security to protect its systems from infiltration by cybercriminals, and it waited nearly four months to disclose the Data Breach publicly.

B. CorrectCare Is a HIPAA Covered Entity

42. CorrectCare is a HIPAA covered entity that provides healthcare related services. As a regular and necessary part of its business, CorrectCare collects and custodies the highly sensitive Private Information of its clients' inmate patients. CorrectCare is required under federal and state law to maintain the strictest confidentiality of the patient's Private Information that it requires, receives, and collects, and CorrectCare is further required to maintain sufficient safeguards to protect that Private Information from being accessed by unauthorized third parties.

43. As a HIPAA covered entity, CorrectCare is required to ensure that it will implement adequate safeguards to prevent unauthorized use or disclosure of Private Information, including by implementing requirements of the HIPAA Security Rule and to report any unauthorized use or disclosure of Private Information, including incidents that constitute breaches of unsecured protected health information as in the case of the Data Breach complained of herein.

44. Due to the nature of CorrectCare's business, which includes facilitating medical care for inmates, CorrectCare would be unable to engage in its regular business activities without collecting and aggregating Private Information that it knows and understands to be sensitive and confidential.

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

46. Plaintiffs and the Class Members relied on CorrectCare to implement and follow adequate data security policies and protocols, to keep their Private Information confidential and securely maintained, to use such Private Information solely for business and health care purposes,

and to prevent the unauthorized disclosures of the Private Information. Plaintiffs and Class Members reasonably expected that CorrectCare would safeguard their highly sensitive information and keep their Private Information confidential.

47. As described throughout this Complaint, CorrectCare did not reasonably protect, secure, or store Plaintiffs' and the Class's Sensitive Information prior to, during, or after the Data Breach, but rather, enacted unreasonable data security measures that it knew or should have known were insufficient to reasonably protect the highly sensitive information CorrectCare maintained. Consequently, CorrectCare allowed for the exfiltration of Plaintiff and Class Members' Private Information.

C. The Data Breach and Notice Letter

48. According to the Notice CorrectCare provided to Plaintiffs and Class Members, CorrectCare was subject to a data security breach between January 22, 2022 and July 6, 2022 which exposed two file directories to the public internet.

49. After conducting an initial investigation, CorrectCare "determined patient information contained in these file directories may have been exposed as early as January 22, 2022." CorrectCare noted that the patient information affect "included name, date of birth, and limited health information, such as a diagnosis code and/or CPT code, treatment provider, and dates of treatment, and may have included Social Security numbers." The exposed data related to patients subject to CorrectCare's services for a span of nearly a decade, between January 2, 2004 and July 7, 2022.[4]

50. On October 31, 2022, CorrectCare submitted three breach reports to the Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Civil Rights. At that time, the final breach total was not

[4] *See* https://www.correctcarenews.com/coveredentities-datesofservice (last accessed March 42, 2023).

yet known, though CorrectCare reported that at least 496,589 patients' Private Information was exposed to the public at large. That figure has more recently increased, with updated estimates of impacted individuals to be 590,236.[5]

51. CorrectCare did not publicly announce the breach until four months later. On or about November 28, 2022, CorrectCare finally began notifying the 500,000+ impacted individuals, including Plaintiffs and members of the proposed Class. *Id.* In its Notice of Data Breach, CorrectCare admitted that two file directories on a web server that contained the protected health information of certain individuals from various Covered Entities had been exposed to the public internet.

52. CorrectCare identified only the following actions it undertook to mitigate and remediate the harm caused by the Data Breach in its Notice:

> CorrectCare takes the protection of your personal information seriously and we have taken and will continue to take steps to prevent a similar occurrence. CorrectCare has been working with each Covered Entity and outside cybersecurity experts and has implemented specific steps to safeguard against future exposure of PHI.
>
> In addition, to address any concerns and mitigate any exposure or risk of harm following this incident, CorrectCare is offering a complimentary 12-month membership of Experian's IdentityWorks to any individuals whose information was involved in this incident.

53. As a HIPAA associated business entity that collects, creates, and maintains significant volumes of Private Information, the Data Breach was a foreseeable risk of which CorrectCare was aware and knew it had a duty to guard against.

54. Despite learning that the Data Breach compromised PII and PHI on July 6, 2022, CorrectCare waited over four months following the completion of its investigation to notify the impacted individuals of the Data Breach and the need for them to protect themselves against fraud

[5] *See* n.2 *supra.*

and identity theft. CorrectCare was, of course, too late in the discovery and notification of the Data Breach.

55. Due to CorrectCare's inadequate security measures and its delayed notice to victims, Plaintiffs and Class Members now face a present, immediate, and ongoing risk of fraud and identity theft that they will have to deal with for the rest of their lives.

56. Upon information and belief, and based on the type of information compromised, along with public news reports, it is plausible and likely that Plaintiffs' Private Information was stolen in the Data Breach.

57. CorrectCare had obligations created by HIPAA, contract, industry standards, common law, and its own promises and representations made to Plaintiffs and Class Members to keep their Private Information confidential and to protect it from unauthorized access and disclosure.

58. Plaintiffs and Class Members provided their Private Information to CorrectCare with the reasonable expectation and mutual understanding that CorrectCare would comply with its obligations to keep such information confidential and secure from unauthorized access.

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

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

61. Plaintiffs and the Class Members have taken reasonable steps to maintain the confidentiality of their personal information. Plaintiffs and Class Members would not have allowed CorrectCare or anyone in CorrectCare's position to receive their Private Information had they known that CorrectCare would fail to implement industry standard protections for that sensitive information.

62. As a result of CorrectCare's negligent and wrongful conduct, Plaintiffs' and Class Members' highly confidential and sensitive Private Information was left exposed to cybercriminals.

D. CorrectCare Failed to Comply with FTC Guidelines

63. CorrectCare was prohibited by the Federal Trade Commission Act (the "FTC Act") (15 U.S.C. § 45) from engaging in "unfair or deceptive acts or practices in or affecting commerce." The Federal Trade Commission (the "FTC") has concluded that a company's failure to maintain reasonable and appropriate data security for consumers' sensitive personal information is an "unfair practice" in violation of the FTC Act. *See, e.g., FTC v. Wyndham Worldwide Corp*., 799 F.3d 236 (3d Cir. 2015).

64. The FTC has promulgated numerous guides for businesses which highlight the importance of implementing reasonable data security practices. According to the FTC, the need for data security should be factored into all business decision-making.

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

security problems.[6] The guidelines also recommend that businesses use an intrusion detection system to expose a breach as soon as it occurs; monitor all incoming traffic for activity indicating someone is attempting to hack the system; watch for large amounts of data being transmitted from the system; and have a response plan ready in the event of a breach. *Id.*

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

67. The FTC has brought enforcement actions against businesses for failing to adequately and reasonably protect customer data, treating the failure to employ reasonable and appropriate measures to protect against unauthorized access to confidential consumer data as an unfair act or practice prohibited by Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act ("FTCA"), 15 U.S.C. § 45. Orders resulting from these actions further clarify the measures businesses must take to meet their data security obligations.

68. These FTC enforcement actions include actions against healthcare providers and partners like CorrectCare. *See, e.g., In the Matter of Labmd, Inc., A Corp*, 2016-2 Trade Cas. (CCH) ¶ 79708, 2016 WL 4128215, at *32 (MSNET July 28, 2016) ("[T]he Commission concludes that LabMD's data security practices were unreasonable and constitute an unfair act or practice in violation of Section 5 of the FTC Act.")

69. CorrectCare failed to properly implement basic data security practices.

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[6] *See* https://www.ftc.gov/business-guidance/resources/protecting-personal-information-guide-business (last accessed March 24, 2023).

70. CorrectCare's failure to employ reasonable and appropriate measures to protect against unauthorized access to customers' Private Information constitutes an unfair act or practice prohibited by Section 5 of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45.

71. CorrectCare was at all times fully aware of the obligation to protect the Private Information of customers and patients. CorrectCare was also aware of the significant repercussions that would result from its failure to do so.

E. CorrectCare Failed to Comply with Industry Standards

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

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

74. Other best cybersecurity practices that are standard in the healthcare industry include installing appropriate malware detection software; monitoring and limiting the network ports; protecting web browsers and email management systems; setting up network systems such as firewalls, switches and routers; monitoring and protection of physical security systems; protection against any possible communication system; training staff regarding critical points.

75. CorrectCare failed to meet the minimum standards of any of the following frameworks: the NIST Cybersecurity Framework Version 1.1 (including without limitation PR.AC-1, PR.AC-3, PR.AC-4, PR.AC-5, PR.AC-6, PR.AC-7, PR.AT-1, PR.DS-1, PR.DS-5,

PR.PT-1, PR.PT-3, DE.CM-1, DE.CM-4, DE.CM-7, DE.CM-8, and RS.CO-2), and the Center for Internet Security's Critical Security Controls (CIS CSC), which are all established standards in reasonable cybersecurity readiness.

76. These foregoing frameworks are existing and applicable industry standards in the healthcare industry, and CorrectCare failed to comply with these accepted standards, thereby opening the door to the cyber incident and causing the Data Breach.

F. CorrectCare Violated its HIPAA Obligations to Safeguard the Private Information

71. CorrectCare is a covered entity under HIPAA as a business associate (45 C.F.R. § 160.103) and is required to comply with the HIPAA Privacy Rule and Security Rule, 45 C.F.R. Part 160 and Part 164, Subparts A and E ("Standards for Privacy of Individually Identifiable Health Information"), and Security Rule ("Security Standards for the Protection of Electronic Protected Health Information"), 45 C.F.R. Part 160 and Part 164, Subparts A and C.

72. CorrectCare is subject to the rules and regulations for safeguarding electronic forms of medical information pursuant to the Health Information Technology Act ("HITECH").[7] *See* 42 U.S.C. §17921, 45 C.F.R. § 160.103.

73. HIPAA's Privacy Rule or *Standards for Privacy of Individually Identifiable Health Information* establishes national standards for the protection of health information that is kept or transferred in electronic form.

74. HIPAA requires "compl[iance] with the applicable standards, implementation specifications, and requirements" of HIPAA "with respect to electronic protected health information." 45 C.F.R. § 164.302.

[7] *See* https://www.hipaajournal.com/relationship-between-hitech-hipaa-electronic-health-medical-records/ (last accessed March 24, 2023).

75. "Electronic protected health information" is "individually identifiable health information … that is (i) transmitted by electronic media; maintained in electronic media." 45 C.F.R. § 160.103.

76. HIPAA's Security Rule requires CorrectCare to do the following:

a. Ensure the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of all electronic protected health information the covered entity or business associate creates, receives, maintains, or transmits;

b. Protect against any reasonably anticipated threats or hazards to the security or integrity of such information;

c. Protect against any reasonably anticipated uses or disclosures of such information that are not permitted; and

d. Ensure compliance by its workforce.

71. HIPAA also requires CorrectCare to "review and modify the security measures implemented . . . as needed to continue provision of reasonable and appropriate protection of electronic protected health information." 45 C.F.R. § 164.306(e). Additionally, CorrectCare is required under HIPAA to "[i]mplement technical policies and procedures for electronic information systems that maintain electronic protected health information to allow access only to those persons or software programs that have been granted access rights." 45 C.F.R. § 164.312(a)(1).

72. HIPAA and HITECH also obligated CorrectCare to implement policies and procedures to prevent, detect, contain, and correct security violations, and to protect against uses or disclosures of electronic protected health information that are reasonably anticipated but not

permitted by the privacy rules. *See* 45 C.F.R. § 164.306(a)(1) and § 164.306(a)(3); *see also* 42 U.S.C. §17902.

73. The HIPAA Breach Notification Rule, 45 C.F.R. §§ 164.400-414, also requires CorrectCare to provide notice of the Data Breach to each affected individual "without unreasonable delay and in no case later than 60 days following discovery of the breach."[8]

74. HIPAA requires a covered entity to have and apply appropriate sanctions against members of its workforce who fail to comply with the privacy policies and procedures of the covered entity or the requirements of 45 C.F.R. Part 164, Subparts D or E. *See* 45 C.F.R. § 164.530(e).

75. HIPAA requires a covered entity to mitigate, to the extent practicable, any harmful effect that is known to the covered entity of a use or disclosure of protected health information in violation of its policies and procedures or the requirements of 45 C.F.R. Part 164, Subpart E by the covered entity or its business associate. *See* 45 C.F.R. § 164.530(f).

76. HIPAA also requires the Office of Civil Rights ("OCR"), within the Department of Health and Human Services ("HHS"), to issue annual guidance documents on the provisions in the HIPAA Security Rule. *See* 45 C.F.R. §§ 164.302-164.318. For example, "HHS has developed guidance and tools to assist HIPAA covered entities in identifying and implementing the most cost effective and appropriate administrative, physical, and technical safeguards to protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of e-PHI and comply with the risk analysis requirements of the Security Rule." US Department of Health & Human Services, Security Rule Guidance

[8] *See* Breach Notification Rule, U.S. Dep't of Health & Human Services, https://www.hhs.gov/hipaa/for-professionals/breach-notification/index.html (last accessed March 24, 2023).

Material.[9] The list of resources includes a link to guidelines set by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), which OCR says, "represent the industry standard for good business practices with respect to standards for securing e-PHI." US Department of Health & Human Services, Guidance on Risk Analysis.[10]

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

78. A Data Breach such as the one CorrectCare experienced, is considered a breach under the HIPAA Rules because there is an access of PHI not permitted under the HIPAA Privacy Rule:

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

77. The Data Breach resulted from a combination of insufficiencies that demonstrate CorrectCare failed to comply with safeguards mandated by HIPAA regulations.

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[9] *See* https://www.hhs.gov/hipaa/for-professionals/security/guidance/index.html (last accessed March 24, 2023).

[10] https://www.hhs.gov/hipaa/for-professionals/security/guidance/guidance-risk-analysis/index.html (last accessed March 24, 2023).

G. CorrectCare Breached its Duty to Safeguard Plaintiffs' and Class Members' Private Information

78. In addition to its obligations under federal and state laws, CorrectCare owed a duty to Plaintiffs and Class Members to exercise reasonable care in obtaining, retaining, securing, safeguarding, deleting, and protecting the Private Information in its possession from being compromised, lost, stolen, accessed, and misused by unauthorized persons. CorrectCare owed a duty to Plaintiffs and Class Members to provide reasonable security, including consistency with industry standards and requirements, and to ensure that its computer systems, networks, and protocols adequately protected the Private Information of Class Members.

79. CorrectCare owed a duty to Plaintiffs and Class Members to create and implement reasonable data security practices and procedures to protect the Private Information in its possession, including adequately training its employees and others who accessed Private Information within its computer systems on how to adequately protect Private Information.

80. CorrectCare owed a duty to Plaintiffs and Class Members to implement processes that would detect a compromise of Private Information in a timely manner.

81. CorrectCare owed a duty to Plaintiffs and Class Members to act upon data security warnings and alerts in a timely fashion.

82. CorrectCare owed a duty to Plaintiffs and Class Members to disclose in a timely and accurate manner when and how the Data Breach occurred.

83. CorrectCare owed a duty of care to Plaintiffs and Class Members because they were foreseeable and probable victims of any inadequate data security practices.

84. CorrectCare owes a legal duty to secure consumers' PII and PHI and to timely notify consumers of a data breach.

85. CorrectCare breached its obligations to Plaintiffs and Class Members and/or was

otherwise negligent and reckless because it failed to properly maintain and safeguard its computer systems and data. CorrectCare's unlawful conduct includes, but is not limited to, the following acts and/or omissions:

a. Failing to maintain an adequate data security system to reduce the risk of data breaches and cyber-attacks;
b. Failing to adequately protect customers' Private Information;
c. Failing to properly monitor its own data security systems for existing intrusions;
d. Failing to ensure that its vendors with access to its computer systems and data employed reasonable security procedures;
e. Failing to detect unauthorized ingress into its systems;
f. Failing to implement and monitor reasonable network segmentation to detect unauthorized travel within its systems, including to and from areas containing the most sensitive data;
g. Failing to detect unauthorized exfiltration of the most sensitive data on its systems;
h. Failing to train its employees in the proper handling of emails containing Private Information and maintain adequate email security practices;
i. Failing to ensure the confidentiality and integrity of electronic PHI it created, received, maintained, and/or transmitted, in violation of 45 C.F.R. § 164.306(a)(1);
j. Failing to implement technical policies and procedures for electronic information systems that maintain electronic PHI to allow access only to those persons or software programs that have been granted access rights in violation of 45 C.F.R. § 164.312(a)(1);
k. Failing to implement policies and procedures to prevent, detect, contain, and correct security violations in violation of 45 C.F.R. § 164.308(a)(1)(i);
l. Failing to implement procedures to review records of information system activity regularly, such as audit logs, access reports, and security incident tracking reports in violation of 45 C.F.R. § 164.308(a)(1)(ii)(D);
m. Failing to protect against reasonably anticipated threats or hazards to the security or integrity of electronic PHI in violation of 45 C.F.R. § 164.306(a)(2);
n. Failing to protect against reasonably anticipated uses or disclosures of electronic PHI that are not permitted under the privacy rules regarding individually identifiable health information in violation of 45 C.F.R. § 164.306(a)(3);
o. Failing to ensure compliance with HIPAA security standard rules by its workforces in violation of 45 C.F.R. § 164.306(a)(4);
p. Failing to train all members of its workforces effectively on the policies and procedures regarding PHI as necessary and appropriate for the members of its workforces to carry out their functions and to maintain security of PHI, in violation of 45 C.F.R. § 164.530(b);

q. Failing to render the electronic PHI it maintained unusable, unreadable, or indecipherable to unauthorized individuals, as it had not encrypted the electronic PHI as specified in the HIPAA Security Rule by "the use of an algorithmic process to transform data into a form in which there is a low probability of assigning meaning without use of a confidential process or key" (45 CFR § 164.304's definition of "encryption");
r. Failing to comply with FTC guidelines for cybersecurity, in violation of Section 5 of the FTC Act;
s. Failing to adhere to industry standards for cybersecurity as discussed above; and
t. Otherwise breaching its duties and obligations to protect Plaintiffs' and Class Members' Private Information.

86. CorrectCare negligently and unlawfully failed to safeguard Plaintiffs' and Class Members' Private Information by allowing cyberthieves to access its computer network and file directories which contained unsecured and unencrypted Private Information.

87. Had CorrectCare remedied the deficiencies in its information storage and security systems, followed industry guidelines, and adopted security measures recommended by experts in the field, CorrectCare could have prevented intrusion into its information storage and security systems and, ultimately, the dissemination of Plaintiffs' and Class Members' confidential PII.

88. However, due to CorrectCare's failures, Plaintiffs and Class Members have faced and/or will face an increased risk of fraud and identity theft. In addition, Plaintiffs and the Class Members also lost the benefit of the bargain they made with CorrectCare.

H. CorrectCare Knew or Should Have Known that Criminals Target Private Information

77. CorrectCare's data security obligations were particularly important given the substantial increase in cyberattacks and/or data breaches in the healthcare industry and other industries holding significant amounts of PII and PHI preceding the date of the breach.

78. At all relevant times, CorrectCare knew, or should have known, its patients', Plaintiffs', and all other Class Members' Private Information was a target for malicious actors. Despite such knowledge, CorrectCare failed to implement and maintain reasonable and

appropriate data privacy and security measures to protect Plaintiffs' and Class Members' Private Information from cyber-attacks that CorrectCare should have anticipated and guarded against.

79. As a healthcare provider for incarcerated patients, CorrectCare's patients are disproportionately ill and vulnerable. This population has above average rates of chronic and infectious disease, injuries, psychiatric disorders, and substance abuse disorders. For example, inmates have been found to have a higher prevalence of hypertension, diabetes, myocardial infarction, asthma, arthritis, cervical cancer, and hepatitis than non-institutionalized adults.

80. Cyber criminals seek out PHI at a greater rate than other sources of personal information. In a 2022 report, the healthcare compliance company Protenus found that there were 905 medical data breaches in 2021, leaving over 50 million patient records exposed for 700 of the 2021 incidents. This is an increase from the 758 medical data breaches that Protenus compiled in 2020.[11]

81. The healthcare sector suffered about 337 breaches in the first half of 2022 alone, according to Fortified Health Security's mid-year report released in July. The percentage of healthcare breaches attributed to malicious activity rose more than 5 percentage points in the first six months of 2022 to account for nearly 80 percent of all reported incidents.[12]

82. Further, a 2022 report released by IBM Security states that for 12 consecutive years the healthcare industry has had the highest average cost of a data breach and as of 2022 healthcare data breach costs have hit a new record high.[13]

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[11] *2022 Breach Barometer*, PROTENUS, *see* https://blog.protenus.com/key-takeaways-from-the-2022-breach-barometer (last accessed March 24, 2023).

[12] Jill McKeon, *Health Sector Suffered 337 Healthcare Data Breaches in First Half of Year*, Cybersecurity News (July 19, 2022), available at: https://healthitsecurity.com/news/health-sector-suffered-337-healthcare-data-breaches-in-first-half-of-year (last accessed March 24, 2023).

[13] *Cost of a Data Breach Report 2022*, IBM Security, available: https://www.ibm.com/downloads/cas/3R8N1DZJ (last accessed March 24, 2023).

83. Private Information is a valuable property right.[14] The value of Private Information as a commodity is measurable.[15] "Firms are now able to attain significant market valuations by employing business models predicated on the successful use of personal data within the existing legal and regulatory frameworks."[16] American companies are estimated to have spent over $19 billion on acquiring personal data of consumers in 2018.[17] Private Information is so valuable to identity thieves that once Private Information has been disclosed, criminals often trade it on the "cyber black-market," or the "dark web," for many years.

84. As a result of its real value and the recent large-scale data breaches, identity thieves and cyber criminals have openly posted credit card numbers, SSNs, Private Information, and other sensitive information directly on various Internet websites, making the information publicly available. This information from various breaches, including the information exposed in the Data Breach, can be aggregated and become more valuable to thieves and more damaging to victims.

85. PHI is particularly valuable and has been referred to as a "treasure trove for criminals."[18] A cybercriminal who steals a person's PHI can end up with as many as "seven to 10

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[14] *See* Marc van Lieshout, *The Value of Personal Data*, 457 IFIP ADVANCES IN INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY 26 (May 2015), https://www.researchgate.net/publication/283668023_The_Value_of_Personal_Data ("The value of [personal] information is well understood by marketers who try to collect as much data about personal conducts and preferences as possible[.]") (last accessed March 24, 2023).

[15] *See* Robert Lowes, *Stolen EHR [Electronic Health Record] Charts Sell for $50 Each on Black Market*, MEDSCAPE (Apr. 28, 2014), http://www.medscape.com/viewarticle/824192 (last accessed March 24, 2023).

[16] *Exploring the Economics of Personal Data: A Survey of Methodologies for Measuring Monetary Value*, OECD 4 (Apr. 2, 2013), https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/science-and-technology/exploring-the-economics-of-personal-data_5k486qtxldmq-en (last accessed March 24, 2023).

[17] *U.S. Firms to Spend Nearly $19.2 Billion on Third-Party Audience Data and Data-Use Solutions in 2018, Up 17.5% from 2017*, INTERACTIVE ADVERTISING BUREAU (Dec. 5, 2018), https://www.iab.com/news/2018-state-of-data-report/ (last visited Feb. 24, 2023).

[18] *See* Andrew Steger, *What Happens to Stolen Healthcare Data?*, HEALTHTECH MAGAZINE (Oct. 30, 2019), https://healthtechmagazine.net/article/2019/10/what-happens-stolen-healthcare-

personal identifying characteristics of an individual."[19] A study by Experian found that the "average total cost" of medical identity theft is "about $20,000" per incident, and that a majority of victims of medical identity theft were forced to pay out-of-pocket costs for healthcare they did not receive in order to restore coverage.[20]

86. All-inclusive health insurance dossiers containing sensitive health insurance information, names, addresses, telephone numbers, email addresses, SSNs, and bank account information, complete with account and routing numbers, can fetch up to $1,200 to $1,300 each on the black market.[21] According to a report released by the FBI Cyber Division, criminals can sell healthcare records for 50 times the price of a stolen Social Security or credit card number.[22]

87. According to an article in the HIPAA Journal posted on October 14, 2022, cybercriminals hack into medical practices for their "highly prized" medical records. "[T]he number of data breaches reported by HIPAA-regulated entities continues to increase every year. 2021 saw 714 data breaches of 500 or more records reported to the [HHS' Office for Civil Rights] OCR – an 11% increase from the previous year. Almost three-quarters of those breaches were classified as hacking/IT incidents."

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data-perfcon (quoting Tom Kellermann, Chief Cybersecurity Officer, Carbon Black, stating "Health information is a treasure trove for criminals.") (last accessed March 24, 2023).

[19] *See id.*

[20] *See* Elinor Mills, *Study: Medical identity theft is costly for victims*, CNET (Mar. 3, 2010). https://www.cnet.com/news/privacy/study-medical-identity-theft-is-costly-for-victims/ (last accessed March 24, 2023).

[21] Adam Greenberg, *Health insurance credentials fetch high prices in the online black market*, SC MAGAZINE (July 16, 2013), https://www.scmagazine.com/news/breach/health-insurance-credentials-fetch-high-prices-in-the-online-black-market (last accessed March 24, 2023).

[22] *See Health Care Systems and Medical Devices at Risk for Increased Cyber Intrusions for Financial Gain*, FBI CYBER DIVISION (Apr. 8, 2014), https://www.illuminweb.com/wp-content/uploads/ill-mo-uploads/103/2418/health-systems-cyber-intrusions.pdf (last accessed March 24, 2023).

88. Healthcare organizations are easy targets because "even relatively small healthcare providers may store the records of hundreds of thousands of patients. The stored data is highly detailed, including demographic data, Social Security numbers, financial information, health insurance information, and medical and clinical data, and that information can be easily monetized."

89. The HIPAA Journal article goes on to explain that patient records, like those stolen from CorrectCare, are "often processed and packaged with other illegally obtained data to create full record sets (fullz) that contain extensive information on individuals, often in intimate detail." The record sets are then sold on dark web sites to other criminals and "allows an identity kit to be created, which can then be sold for considerable profit to identity thieves or other criminals to support an extensive range of criminal activities."

90. Criminals can use stolen Private Information to extort a financial payment by "leveraging details specific to a disease or terminal illness." Quoting Carbon Black's Chief Cybersecurity Officer, one recent article explained: "Traditional criminals understand the power of coercion and extortion…By having healthcare information—specifically, regarding a sexually transmitted disease or terminal illness—that information can be used to extort or coerce someone to do what you want them to do."[23]

91. Consumers place a high value on the privacy of that data. Researchers shed light on how much consumers value their data privacy—and the amount is considerable. Indeed, studies confirm that "when privacy information is made more salient and accessible, some consumers are willing to pay a premium to purchase from privacy protective websites."[24]

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[23] *See* n.18 *supra.*

[24] Janice Y. Tsai et al., *The Effect of Online Privacy Information on Purchasing Behavior, An Experimental Study*, 22(2) INFORMATION SYSTEMS RESEARCH 254 (June 2011), available at:

92. Given these facts, any company that transacts business with a consumer and then compromises the privacy of consumers' Private Information has thus deprived that consumer of the full monetary value of the consumer's transaction with the company.

93. Indeed, cyberattacks against the healthcare industry have been common for over ten years with the Federal Bureau of Investigation ("FBI") warning as early as 2011 that cybercriminals were "advancing their abilities to attack a system remotely" and "[o]nce a system is compromised, cyber criminals will use their accesses to obtain PII." The FBI further warned that that "the increasing sophistication of cyber criminals will no doubt lead to an escalation in cybercrime."[25]

94. Cyberattacks have become so notorious that the FBI and U.S. Secret Service have issued a warning to potential targets, so they are aware of, and prepared for, a potential attack. As one report explained, entities like and hospitals are attractive to ransomware criminals because they often have lesser IT defenses and a high incentive to regain access to their data quickly.[26]

95. In fact, according to the cybersecurity firm Mimecast, 90% of healthcare organizations experienced cyberattacks in the past year.[27]

96. CorrectCare was on notice that the FBI has recently been concerned about data security in the healthcare industry. In August 2014, after a cyberattack on Community Health

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https://www.guanotronic.com/~serge/papers/weis07.pdf (last accessed March 24, 2023).

[25] Gordon M. Snow, *Statement before the House Financial Services Committee, Subcommittee on Financial Institutions and Consumer Credit*, FBI (Sept. 14, 2011), https://archives.fbi.gov/archives/news/testimony/cyber-security-threats-to-the-financial-sector (last accessed March 24, 2023).

[26] *Ransomware Attacks on Hospitals Put Patients at Risk* (May 18, 2022) https://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/blogs/stateline/2022/05/18/ ransomware-attacks-on-hospitals-put-patients-at-risk (last accessed March 24, 2023).

[27] *See* Maria Henriquez, *Iowa City Hospital Suffers Phishing Attack, Security Magazine* (Nov. 23, 2020), https://www.securitymagazine.com/articles/93988-iowa-city-hospital-suffers-phishing-attack (last accessed March 24, 2023).

Systems, Inc., the FBI warned companies within the healthcare industry that hackers were targeting them. The warning stated that "[t]he FBI has observed malicious actors targeting healthcare related systems, perhaps for the purpose of obtaining the Protected Healthcare Information (PHI) and/or Personally Identifiable Information (PII)."[28]

97. The American Medical Association ("AMA") has also warned healthcare companies about the importance of protecting their patients' confidential information:

> Cybersecurity is not just a technical issue; it's a patient safety issue. AMA research has revealed that 83% of physicians work in a practice that has experienced some kind of cyberattack. Unfortunately, practices are learning that cyberattacks not only threaten the privacy and security of patients' health and financial information, but also patient access to care.[29]

98. As implied by the above AMA quote, stolen Private Information can be used to interrupt important medical services. This is an imminent and certainly impending risk for Plaintiffs and Class Members.

99. CorrectCare was on notice that the federal government has been concerned about healthcare company data encryption practices. CorrectCare knew its employees accessed and utilized protected health information in the regular course of their duties, yet it appears that information was not encrypted.

100. The OCR urges the use of encryption of data containing sensitive personal information. As far back as 2014, the Department fined two healthcare companies approximately

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[28] Jim Finkle, *FBI Warns Healthcare Firms that they are Targeted by Hackers*, REUTERS (Aug. 2014), https://www.reuters.com/article/us-cybersecurity-healthcare-fbi/fbi-warns-healthcare-firms-they-are-targeted-by-hackers-idUSKBN0GK24 U20140820 (last accessed March 24, 2023).

[29] Andis Robeznieks, *Cybersecurity: Ransomware attacks shut down clinics, hospitals*, AM. MED. ASS'N (Oct. 4, 2019), https://www.ama-assn.org/practice-management/sustainability/cybersecurity-ransomware-attacks-shut-down-clinics-hospitals (last accessed March 24, 2023).

two million dollars for failing to encrypt laptops containing sensitive personal information. In announcing the fines, Susan McAndrew, formerly OCR's deputy director of health information privacy, stated in 2014 that "[o]ur message to these organizations is simple: encryption is your best defense against these incidents."[30]

101. As a HIPAA covered business associate, CorrectCare should have known about its data security vulnerabilities and implemented enhanced and adequate protection, particularly given the nature of the Private Information stored in its unprotected files.

I. Cyberattacks and Data Breaches Cause Disruption and Put Consumers at an Increased Risk of Fraud and Identity Theft

102. Cyberattacks and data breaches at healthcare companies like CorrectCare are especially problematic because they can negatively impact the overall daily lives of individuals affected by the attack.

103. Researchers have found that among medical service providers that experience a data security incident, the death rate among patients increased in the months and years after the attack.[31]

104. Researchers have further found that at medical service providers that experienced a data security incident, the incident was associated with deterioration in timeliness and patient outcomes, generally.[32]

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[30] "Stolen Laptops Lead to Important HIPAA Settlements," U.S. Dep't of Health and Human Services (Apr. 22, 2014), available at https://wayback.archive-it.org/3926/20170127085330/https://www.hhs.gov/about/news/2014/04/22/stolen-laptops-lead-to-important-hipaa-settlements.html (last accessed March 24, 2023).

[31] *See* Nsikan Akpan, *Ransomware and Data Breaches Linked to Uptick in Fatal Heart Attacks*, PBS (Oct. 24, 2019), https://www.pbs.org/newshour/science/ransomware-and-other-data-breaches-linked-to-uptick-in-fatal-heart-attacks (last accessed March 24, 2023).

[32] *See* Sung J. Choi et al., *Data Breach Remediation Efforts and Their Implications for Hospital Quality*, 54 Health Services Research 971, 971-980 (2019). Available at https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/1475-6773.13203 (last accessed March 24,

105. The United States Government Accountability Office released a report in 2007 regarding data breaches ("GAO Report") in which it noted that victims of identity theft will face "substantial costs and time to repair the damage to their good name and credit record."[33]

106. That is because any victim of a data breach is exposed to serious ramifications regardless of the nature of the data. Indeed, the reason criminals steal personally identifiable information is to monetize it. They do this by selling the spoils of their cyberattacks on the black market to identity thieves who desire to extort and harass victims, take over victims' identities in order to engage in illegal financial transactions under the victims' names. Because a person's identity is akin to a puzzle, the more accurate pieces of data an identity thief obtains about a person, the easier it is for the thief to take on the victim's identity, or otherwise harass or track the victim. For example, armed with just a name and date of birth, a data thief can utilize a hacking technique referred to as "social engineering" to obtain even more information about a victim's identity, such as a person's login credentials or Social Security number. Social engineering is a form of hacking whereby a data thief uses previously acquired information to manipulate individuals into disclosing additional confidential or personal information through means such as spam phone calls and text messages or phishing emails.

107. Theft of Private Information is serious. The FTC warns consumers that identity thieves use Private Information to exhaust financial accounts, receive medical treatment, start new utility accounts, and incur charges and credit in a person's name.

2023).

[33] *See* U.S. Gov. Accounting Office, GAO-07-737, Personal Information: Data Breaches Are Frequent, but Evidence of Resulting Identity Theft Is Limited; However, the Full Extent Is Unknown (2007). Available at https://www.gao.gov/new.items/d07737.pdf (last accessed March 24, 2023).

108. The FTC recommends that identity theft victims take several steps to protect their personal and financial information after a data breach, including contacting one of the credit bureaus to place a fraud alert (and consider an extended fraud alert that lasts for 7 years if someone steals their identity), reviewing their credit reports, contacting companies to remove fraudulent charges from their accounts, placing a credit freeze on their credit, and correcting their credit reports.[34]

109. Identity thieves use stolen personal information such as Social Security numbers for a variety of crimes, including credit card fraud, phone or utilities fraud, and bank/finance fraud. According to Experian, one of the largest credit reporting companies in the world, "[t]he research shows that personal information is valuable to identity thieves, and if they can get access to it, they will use it" to among other things: open a new credit card or loan, change a billing address so the victim no longer receives bills, open new utilities, obtain a mobile phone, open a bank account and write bad checks, use a debit card number to withdraw funds, obtain a new driver's license or ID, and/or use the victim's information in the event of arrest or court action.

110. Identity thieves can also use the victim's name and Social Security number to obtain government benefits; or file a fraudulent tax return using the victim's information. In addition, identity thieves may obtain a job using the victim's Social Security number, and/or rent a house or receive medical services in the victim's name.

111. Moreover, theft of Private Information is also gravely serious because Private Information is an extremely valuable property right.[35]

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[34] *See IdentityTheft.gov*, Federal Trade Commission, https://www.identitytheft.gov/Steps (last accessed March 24, 2023).

[35] *See, e.g.,* John T. Soma, et al, *Corporate Privacy Trend: The "Value" of Personally Identifiable Information ("PII") Equals the "Value" of Financial Assets*, 15 Rich. J.L. & Tech. 11, at *3-4 (2009) ("PII, which companies obtain at little cost, has quantifiable value that is rapidly

112. Theft of PHI, in particular, is gravely serious: "[a] thief may use your name or health insurance numbers to see a doctor, get prescription drugs, file claims with your insurance provider, or get other care. If the thief's health information is mixed with yours, your treatment, insurance and payment records, and credit report may be affected."[36]

113. A person's HIV status is particularly sensitive. In the United States, the HIV prevalence among incarcerated individuals is 1.3% which is more than three times higher than that of the general population.

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

115. Each year, identity theft causes tens of billions of dollars of losses to victims in the United States. For example, with the Private Information stolen in the Data Breach, which includes Social Security numbers, identity thieves can open financial accounts, commit medical fraud, apply for credit, file fraudulent tax returns, commit crimes, create false driver's licenses and other forms of identification and sell them to other criminals or undocumented immigrants, steal government benefits, give breach victims' names to police during arrests, and many other harmful forms of identity theft. These criminal activities have and will result in devastating financial and personal losses to Plaintiffs and Class Members.

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reaching a level comparable to the value of traditional financial assets.") (citations omitted) https://scholarship.richmond.edu/jolt/vol15/iss4/2/ (last accessed March 24, 2023).

[36] *See* Federal Trade Commission, *Medical Identity Theft*, http://www.consumer.ftc.gov/articles/0171-medical-identity-theft (last accessed March 24, 2023).

116. Private Information is such a valuable commodity to identity thieves that once the information has been compromised, criminals often trade the information on the "cyber black-market" for years.

117. There is a strong probability that entire batches of stolen information have been dumped on the black market and are yet to be dumped on the black market, meaning Plaintiffs and Class Members are at an increased risk of fraud and identity theft for many years into the future.

118. For example, it is believed that certain highly sensitive personal information compromised in the 2017 Experian data breach was being used, three years later, by identity thieves to apply for COVID-19-related unemployment benefits.

119. Cyber criminals may not use the information right away. According to the U.S. Government Accountability Office, which conducted a study regarding data breaches:

> [I]n some cases, stolen data may be held for up to a year or more before being used to commit identity theft. Further, once stolen data have been sold or posted on the Web, fraudulent use of that information may continue for years. As a result, studies that attempt to measure the harm resulting from data breaches cannot necessarily rule out all future harm.[37]

120. Social security numbers are particularly sensitive pieces of personal information. As the Consumer Federation of America explains:

> **Social Security number:** *This is the most dangerous type of personal information in the hands of identity thieves* because it can open the gate to serious fraud, from obtaining credit in your name to impersonating you to get medical services, government benefits, your tax refund, employment—even using your identity in bankruptcy and other legal matters. It's hard to change your Social Security number and it's not a good idea because it is connected to your lift in so many ways. [38]

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[37] *See supra*.

[38] *See, e.g.*, Christine DiGangi, *5 Ways an Identity Thief Can Use Your Social Security Number*, Nov. 2, 2017, https://blog.credit.com/2017/11/5-things-an-identity-thief-can-do-with-your-social-security-number-108597/ (emphasis added) (last accessed March 24, 2023).

121. For instance, with a stolen Social Security number, which is only one subset of the Private Information compromised in the Data Breach, someone can open financial accounts, get medical care, file fraudulent tax returns, commit crimes, and steal benefits. *Id.*

122. The Social Security Administration has warned that identity thieves can use an individual's Social Security number to apply for additional credit lines. *Id.* Such fraud may go undetected until debt collection calls commence months, or even years, later. Stolen Social Security Numbers also make it possible for thieves to file fraudulent tax returns, file for unemployment benefits, or apply for a job using a false identity. *Id.* at 4. Each of these fraudulent activities is difficult to detect. An individual may not know that his or her Social Security Number was used to file for unemployment benefits until law enforcement notifies the individual's employer of the suspected fraud. Fraudulent tax returns are typically discovered only when an individual's authentic tax return is rejected.

123. An individual cannot obtain a new Social Security number without significant paperwork and evidence of actual misuse. Even then, a new Social Security number may not be effective, as "[t]he credit bureaus and banks are able to link the new number very quickly to the old number, so all of that old bad information is quickly inherited into the new Social Security number."[39]

124. Cybercriminals monetize information obtained in a data breach by selling it on the black market for use in the kinds of criminal activity described herein. This data demands a much higher price on the black market. Martin Walter, senior director at cybersecurity firm RedSeal,

[39] Brian Naylor, *Victims of Social Security Number Theft Find It's Hard to Bounce Back*, NPR (Feb. 9, 2015), http://www.npr.org/2015/02/09/384875839/data-stolen-by-anthem-s-hackers-has-millions-worrying-about-identity-theft (last accessed March 24, 2023).

explained, "[c]ompared to credit card information, personally identifiable information and Social Security Numbers are worth more than 10x on the black market."

125. Indeed, a social security number, date of birth, and full name can sell for $60 to $80 on the digital black market.[40] "[I]f there is reason to believe that your personal information has been stolen, you should assume that it can end up for sale on the dark web."[41]

126. The medical information, PHI, which was exposed is also highly valuable. PHI can sell for as much as $363 according to the Infosec Institute.[42]

127. These risks are both certainly impending and substantial. As the FTC has reported, if hackers get access to PII, they *will use it. Id.*

128. Identity theft is not an easy problem to solve. In a survey, the Identity Theft Resource Center found that most victims of identity crimes need more than a month to resolve issues stemming from identity theft and some need over a year.[43]

129. Theft of SSNs also creates a particularly alarming situation for victims because those numbers cannot easily be replaced. In order to obtain a new number, a breach victim has to demonstrate ongoing harm from misuse of her SSN, and a new SSN will not be provided until after the victim has suffered the harm.

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[40] Michael Kan, *Here's How Much Your Identity Goes for on the Dark Web*, Nov. 15, 2017, https://www.pcmag.com/news/heres-how-much-your-identity-goes-for-on-the-dark-web (last accessed March 24, 2023).

[41] *Dark Web Monitoring: What You Should Know*, Consumer Federation of America, Mar. 19, 2019, https://consumerfed.org/consumer_info/dark-web-monitoring-what-you-should-know/ (last accessed March 24, 2023).

[42] Center for Internet Security, *Data Breaches: In the Healthcare Sector, available at:* https://www.cisecurity.org/blog/data-breaches-in-the-healthcare-sector/ (last accessed March 24, 2023).

[43] *2021 Consumer Aftermath Report: How Identity Crimes Impact Victims, their Families, Friends, and Workplaces*, IDENTITY THEFT RESOURCE CENTER (2021), https://www.idtheftcenter.org/identity-theft-aftermath-study/ (last accessed March 24, 2023).

130. Due to the highly sensitive nature of SSNs, theft of SSNs in combination with other PII (e.g., name, address, date of birth) is akin to having a master key to the gates of fraudulent activity. TIME quotes data security researcher Tom Stickley, who is employed by companies to find flaws in their computer systems, as stating, "If I have your name and your Social Security number and you haven't gotten a credit freeze yet, you're easy pickings."[44]

131. Theft of PII is even more serious when it includes theft of PHI. PHI is particularly valuable because criminals can use it to target victims with frauds and scams that take advantage of the victim's medical conditions or victim settlements. It can be used to create fake insurance claims, allowing for the purchase and resale of medical equipment, or gain access to prescriptions for illegal use or resale.

132. Medical identity theft is one of the most common, most expensive, and most difficult-to-prevent forms of identity theft. Medical identify theft can result in inaccuracies in medical records and costly false claims. It can also have life-threatening consequences. If a victim's health information is mixed with other records, it can lead to misdiagnosis or mistreatment. According to Kaiser Health News, "medical-related identity theft accounted for 43 percent of all identity thefts reported in the United States in 2013," which is more than identity thefts involving banking and finance, the government and the military, or education.[45] "Medical identity theft is a growing and dangerous crime that leaves its victims with little to no recourse for recovery," reported Pam Dixon, executive director of World Privacy Forum. *Id.* "Victims often

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[44] Patrick Lucas Austin, *'It Is Absurd.' Data Breaches Show it's Time to Rethink How We Use Social Security Numbers, Experts Say*, TIME (Aug. 5, 2019, 3:39 PM), https://time.com/5643643/capital-one-equifax-data-breach-social-security/ (last accessed March 24, 2023).

[45] Michael Ollove, "The Rise of Medical Identity Theft in Healthcare," Kaiser Health News, Feb. 7, 2014, https://khn.org/news/rise-of-indentity-theft/ (last accessed March 24, 2023).

experience financial repercussions and worse yet, they frequently discover erroneous information has been added to their personal medical files due to the thief's activities." *Id.*

133. Data breaches involving medical information "typically leave[] a trail of falsified information in medical records that can plague victims' medical and financial lives for years."[46] It "is also more difficult to detect, taking almost twice as long as normal identity theft."[47] In warning consumers on the dangers of medical identity theft, the FTC states that an identity thief may use Private Information "to see a doctor, get prescription drugs, buy medical devices, submit claims with your insurance provider, or get other medical care." [48] The FTC also warns, "If the thief's health information is mixed with yours, it could affect the medical care you're able to get or the health insurance benefits you're able to use. It could also hurt your credit."[49]

134. A report published by the World Privacy Forum and presented at the US FTC Workshop on Informational Injury describes what medical identity theft victims may experience:

- Changes to their health care records, most often the addition of falsified information, through improper billing activity or activity by imposters. These changes can affect the healthcare a person receives if the errors are not caught and corrected.
- Significant bills for medical goods and services not sought nor received.
- Issues with insurance, co-pays, and insurance caps.
- Long-term credit problems based on problems with debt collectors reporting debt due to identity theft.
- Serious life consequences resulting from the crime; for example, victims have been falsely accused of being drug users based on falsified entries to their medical files; victims have had their children removed from them due to medical activities

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46 Pam Dixon and John Emerson, *The Geography of Medical Identity Theft*, WORLD PRIVACY FORUM 6 (Dec. 12, 2017), https://www.worldprivacyforum.org/2017/12/new-report-the-geography-of-medical-identity-theft/ (last accessed March 24, 2023).

47 *See supra*.

48 *See supra*.

49 *Id.*

of the imposter; victims have been denied jobs due to incorrect information placed in their health files due to the crime.

- As a result of improper and/or fraudulent medical debt reporting, victims may not qualify for mortgage or other loans and may experience other financial impacts.
- Phantom medical debt collection based on medical billing or other identity information.
- Sales of medical debt arising from identity theft can perpetuate a victim's debt collection and credit problems, through no fault of their own.[50]

135. There may also be a time lag between when sensitive personal information is stolen, when it is used, and when a person discovers it has been used. Fraud and identity theft resulting from the Data Breach may go undetected until debt collection calls commence months, or even years, later. An individual may not know that his or her Social Security Number was used to file for unemployment benefits until law enforcement notifies the individual's employer of the suspected fraud. Fraudulent tax returns are typically discovered only when an individual's authentic tax return is rejected.

136. For example, on average it takes approximately three months for consumers to discover their identity has been stolen and used, and it takes some individuals up to three years to learn that information.[51]

137. Cybercriminals can post stolen Private Information on the cyber black-market for years following a data breach, thereby making such information publicly available.

138. Approximately 21% of victims do not realize their identify has been compromised until more than two years after it has happened. [52] This gives thieves ample time to seek multiple

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[50] *See supra*.

[51] John W. Coffey, *Difficulties in Determining Data Breach Impacts*, 17 JOURNAL OF SYSTEMICS, CYBERNETICS AND INFORMATICS 9 (2019), http://www.iiisci.org/journal/pdv/sci/pdfs/IP069LL19.pdf (last accessed March 24, 2023).

[52] *See* Medical ID Theft Checklist, *available at:* https://www.identityforce.com/blog/medical-id-

treatments under the victim's name. Forty percent of consumers found out they were a victim of medical identity theft only when they received collection letters from creditors for expenses that were incurred in their names.[53]

139. Identity theft victims must spend countless hours and large amounts of money repairing the impact to their credit as well as protecting themselves in the future.[54]

140. It is within this context that Plaintiffs and all other Class Members must now live with the knowledge that their Private Information is forever in cyberspace and was taken by people willing to use the information for any number of improper purposes and scams, including making the information available for sale on the black market.

141. A study by the Identity Theft Resource Center shows the multitude of harms caused by fraudulent use of personal and financial information.

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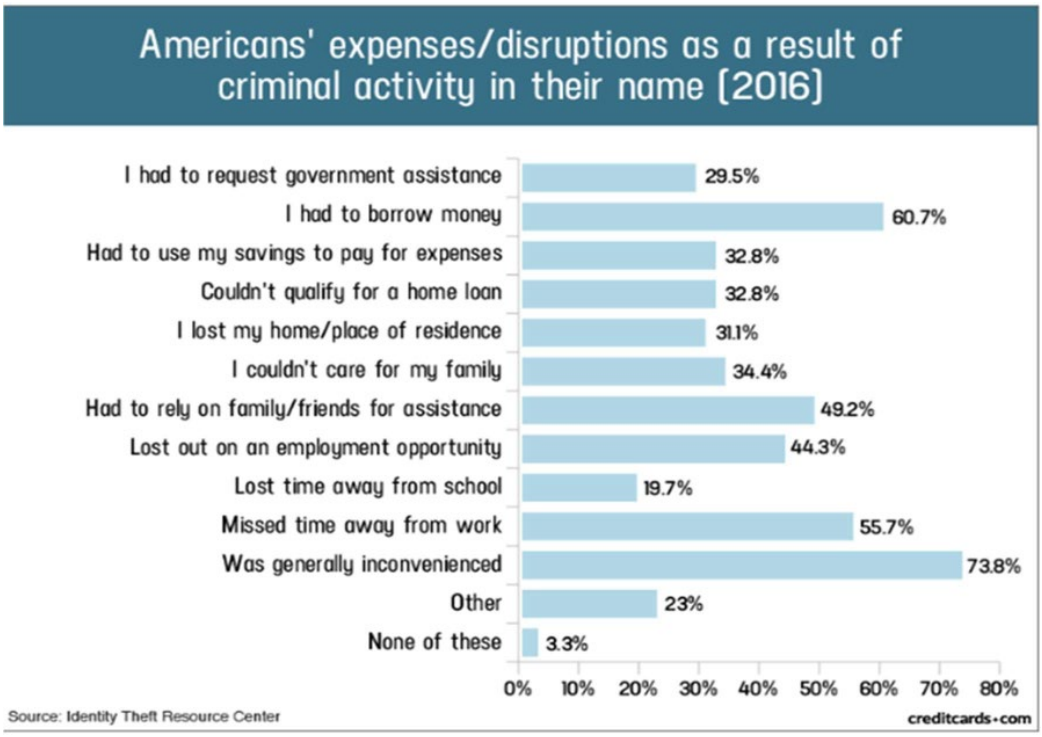
theft-checklist-2 (last accessed Feb. 24, 2023).

[53] Experian, *The Potential Damages and Consequences of Medical Identify Theft and Healthcare Data Breaches ("Potential Damages"), available at:* https://www.experian.com/assets/data-breach/white-papers/consequences-medical-id-theft-healthcare.pdf (last accessed March 24, 2023).

[54] "Guide for Assisting Identity Theft Victims," Federal Trade Commission, 4 (Sept. 2013), https://www.global-screeningsolutions.com/Guide-for-Assisting-ID-Theft-Victims.pdf (last accessed March 24, 2023).



142. Victims of the Data Breach, like Plaintiffs and Class Members, must spend many hours and large amounts of money protecting themselves from the current and future negative impacts to their privacy and credit because of the Data Breach. *Id.*

143. As a direct and proximate result of the Data Breach, Plaintiffs and Class Members have had their Private Information exposed, have suffered harm as a result, and have been placed at an imminent, immediate, and continuing increased risk of harm from fraud and identity theft. Plaintiffs and Class Members must now take the time and effort (and spend the money) to mitigate the actual and potential impact of the Data Breach on their everyday lives, including purchasing identity theft and credit monitoring services every year for the rest of their lives, placing "freezes" and "alerts" with credit reporting agencies, contacting their financial institutions and healthcare providers, closing or modifying financial accounts, and closely reviewing and monitoring bank accounts, credit reports, and health insurance account information for unauthorized activity for years to come.

144. Plaintiffs and Class Members have suffered or will suffer actual harms for which they are entitled to compensation, including but not limited to the following:

a. Actual identity theft, including fraudulent credit inquiries and cards being opened in their names;

b. Trespass, damage to, and theft of their personal property, including Private Information;

c. Improper disclosure of their Private Information;

d. The imminent and certainly impending injury flowing from actual and potential future fraud and identity theft posed by their Private Information being in the hands of criminals and having already been misused;

e. The imminent and certainly impending risk of having their confidential medical information used against them by spam callers to defraud them;

f. Damages flowing from CorrectCare's untimely and inadequate notification of the Data Breach;

g. Loss of privacy suffered as a result of the Data Breach;

h. Ascertainable losses in the form of out-of-pocket expenses and the value of their time reasonably expended to remedy or mitigate the effects of the Data Breach;

i. Ascertainable losses in the form of deprivation of the value of patients' personal information for which there is a well-established and quantifiable national and international market;

j. The loss of use of and access to their credit, accounts, and/or funds;

k. Damage to their credit due to fraudulent use of their Private Information; and

l. Increased cost of borrowing, insurance, deposits, and other items which are adversely affected by a reduced credit score.

145. Moreover, Plaintiffs and Class Members have an interest in ensuring that their Private Information, which remains in the possession of CorrectCare, is protected from further public disclosure by the implementation of better employee training and industry standard and statutorily compliant security measures and safeguards. CorrectCare has shown itself to be wholly incapable of protecting Plaintiffs' and Class Members' Private Information.

146. Plaintiffs and Class Members also have an interest in ensuring that their personal information that was provided to CorrectCare is removed from CorrectCare's unencrypted files.

147. CorrectCare itself acknowledged the harm caused by the Data Breach because it offered Plaintiffs and Class Members the inadequate 12 months of identity theft protection and credit monitoring services. This limited identity theft monitoring is, however, inadequate to protect Plaintiffs and Class Members from a lifetime of identity theft risk.

148. CorrectCare further acknowledged, in its letter to Plaintiffs and Class Members, that, in response to the Data Breach, CorrectCare will "continue to take steps to prevent a similar occurrence" and that it had "implemented specific steps to safeguard against future exposure of PHI."

149. The notice further acknowledged that the Data Breach would cause inconvenience to affected individuals by providing numerous "steps" for Class Members to take in an attempt to mitigate the harm caused by the Data Breach, and that financial harm would likely occur, encouraging impacted individuals to "take advantage of the complimentary 12-month membership of Experian's IdentityWorks" to detect identity theft.

150. At CorrectCare's suggestion, Plaintiffs are trying to mitigate the damage that CorrectCare has caused them. Given the kind of Private Information CorrectCare made accessible to hackers, however, Plaintiffs are certain to incur additional damages. Because identity thieves have their Private Information, Plaintiffs and all Class Members will need to have identity theft monitoring protection for the rest of their lives. Some may even need to go through the long and arduous process of getting a new Social Security number, with all the loss of credit and employment difficulties that come with a new number.[55] None of this should have happened.

151. Because of the value of its collected and stored data, the medical industry has experienced disproportionally higher numbers of data theft events than other industries. For this reason, CorrectCare knew or should have known about these dangers and strengthened its data security accordingly. CorrectCare was put on notice of the substantial and foreseeable risk of harm from a data breach, yet it failed to properly prepare for that risk.

J. The Data Breach Was Foreseeable and Preventable

152. Data security breaches have dominated the headlines for the last two decades.

153. Companies providing services to the healthcare industry, such as CorrectCare, have been prime targets for cyberattacks. As early as August 2014, the FBI specifically warned companies within the healthcare industry that hackers were targeting them. The warning stated that "[t]he FBI has observed malicious actors targeting healthcare related systems, perhaps for the purpose of obtaining the Protected Healthcare Information (PHI) and/or Personally Identifiable Information (PII)."[56]

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[55] *Will a New Social Security Number Affect Your Credit?*, LEXINGTON LAW (Nov. 16, 2015), https://www.lexingtonlaw.com/blog/credit-101/will-a-new-social-security-number-affect-your-credit.html (last accessed March 24, 2023).

[56] *See supra.*

154. CorrectCare should certainly have been aware, and indeed was aware, that it was at risk for a data breach that could expose the Private Information that it collected and maintained.

155. CorrectCare was clearly aware of the risks it was taking and the harm that could result from inadequate data security, and it could have prevented this Data Breach.

156. Data disclosures and data breaches are preventable.[57] As Lucy Thompson wrote in the Data Breach and Encryption Handbook, "In almost all cases, the data breaches that occurred could have been prevented by proper planning and the correct design and implementation of appropriate security solutions." *Id.* She added that "[o]rganizations that collect, use, store, and share sensitive personal data must accept responsibility for protecting the information and ensuring that it is not compromised[.]" *Id.*

157. "Most of the reported data breaches are a result of lax security and the failure to create or enforce appropriate security policies, rules, and procedures … Appropriate information security controls, including encryption, must be implemented and enforced in a rigorous and disciplined manner so that a *data breach never occurs*." *Id.*

158. In a Data Breach like this, many failures laid the groundwork for the Breach. The FTC has published guidelines that establish reasonable data security practices for businesses. The FTC guidelines emphasize the importance of having a data security plan, regularly assessing risks to computer systems, and implementing safeguards to control such risks.[58] The guidelines establish that businesses should protect the confidential information that they keep; properly dispose of personal information that is no longer needed; encrypt information stored on computer networks;

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[57] Lucy L. Thompson, "Despite the Alarming Trends, Data Breaches Are Preventable," *in* DATA BREACH AND ENCRYPTION HANDBOOK (Lucy Thompson, ed., 2012).

[58] FTC, *Protecting Personal Information: A Guide for Business*, https://www.ftc.gov/system/files/documents/plain-language/pdf-0136_proteting-personal-information.pdf. (last accessed March 24, 2023).

understand their network's vulnerabilities; and implement policies for installing vendor-approved patches to correct security problems. The guidelines also recommended that businesses utilize an intrusion detection system to expose a breach as soon as it occurs; monitor all incoming traffic for activity indicating hacking attempts; watch for large amounts of data being transmitted from the system; and have a response plan ready in the event of a breach.

159. Upon information and belief, CorrectCare failed to maintain many reasonable and necessary industry standards necessary to prevent a data breach, including the FTC's guidelines. Upon information and belief, CorrectCare also failed to meet the minimum standards of any of the following frameworks: the NIST Cybersecurity Framework, NIST Special Publications 800-53, 53A, or 800-171; the Federal Risk and Authorization Management Program (FEDRAMP); or the Center for Internet Security's Critical Security Controls (CIS CSC), which are well respected authorities in reasonable cybersecurity readiness.

160. In August 2022, the Consumer Finance Protection Bureau (CFPB) published a circular on data security. The CFPB noted that "[w]idespread data breaches and cyberattacks have resulted in significant harms to consumers, including monetary loss, identity theft, significant time and money spent dealing with the impacts of the breach, and other forms of financial distress," and the circular concluded that the provision of insufficient security for consumers' data can violate the prohibition on "unfair acts or practices" in the Consumer Finance Protection Act (CFPA).

161. Given that CorrectCare was storing the Private Information of more than 500,000 individuals, CorrectCare could and should have implemented all of the above measures to prevent and detect against unauthorized disclosure. These are basic, common-sense security measures that

every business, not only healthcare businesses, should be doing. CorrectCare, with its heightened standard of care should be doing even more.

162. Specifically, among other failures, CorrectCare had far too much confidential unencrypted information held on its systems. Such Private Information should have been segregated into an encrypted system.[59] Indeed, the United States Department of Health and Human Services' Office for Civil Rights urges the use of encryption of data containing sensitive personal information, stating "[o]ur message to these organizations is simple: encryption is your best defense against these incidents."[60]

163. Charged with handling sensitive Private Information, including healthcare information, Defendant knew, or should have known, the importance of safeguarding its patients' Private Information that was entrusted to it and of the foreseeable consequences if its data security systems were breached. This includes the significant costs that would be imposed on its patients after a breach. CorrectCare failed, however, to take adequate cybersecurity measures to prevent the Data Breach from occurring.

164. With respect to training, Defendant specifically failed to:

- Properly train employees on the configuration and safeguarding of Private Information, to guard against the inadvertent and unauthorized exposure of sensitive file directories;
- Perform regular training at defined intervals such as bi-annual training and/or monthly security updates; and

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[59] *See, e.g.*, Adnan Raja, *How to Safeguard Your Business Data with Encryption*, Aug. 14, 2018, https://digitalguardian.com/blog/how-safeguard-your-business-data-encryption. (last accessed March 24, 2023).

[60] "Stolen Laptops Lead to Important HIPAA Settlements," U.S. Dep't of Health and Human Services (Apr. 22, 2014), available at https://wayback.archive-it.org/3926/20170127085330/https://www.hhs.gov/about/news/2014/04/22/stolen-laptops-lead-to-important-hipaa-settlements.html (last accessed Feb. 24, 2023).

- Craft and tailor different approaches to different employees based on their base knowledge about technology and cybersecurity.

165. In sum, this Data Breach could have readily been prevented through the use of industry standard network segmentation and encryption of all confidential information.

166. Plaintiffs and Class Members entrusted their Private Information to CorrectCare as a condition of receiving healthcare related services. Plaintiffs and Class Members understood and expected that CorrectCare or anyone in CorrectCare's position would safeguard their Private Information against cyberattacks, delete or destroy Private Information that CorrectCare was no longer required to maintain, and timely and accurately notify them if their Private Information was compromised.

K. The Monetary Value of Privacy Protections and Private Information

167. The fact that Plaintiffs' and Class Members' Private Information was stolen means that Class Members' information is likely for sale by cybercriminals and will be misused in additional instances in the future.

168. At all relevant times, Defendant was well aware that the Private Information it collects from Plaintiffs and Class Members is highly sensitive and of significant value to those who would use it for wrongful purposes.

169. As discussed above, Private Information is a valuable commodity to identity thieves. As the FTC recognizes, identity thieves can use this information to commit an array of crimes including identify theft, and medical and financial fraud.[61]

[61] *See* Federal Trade Commission, *Warning Signs of Identity Theft* (Sept. 2018).

170. At an FTC public workshop in 2001, then-Commissioner Orson Swindle described the value of a consumer's personal information:

> The use of third party information from public records, information aggregators and even competitors for marketing has become a major facilitator of our retail economy. Even [Federal Reserve] Chairman [Alan] Greenspan suggested here some time ago that it's something on the order of the life blood, the free flow of information.[62]

171. Commissioner Swindle's 2001 remarks are even more relevant today, as consumers' personal data functions as a "new form of currency" that supports a $26 Billion per year online advertising industry in the United States.[63]

172. The FTC has also recognized that consumer data is a new (and valuable) form of currency. In an FTC roundtable presentation, another former Commissioner, Pamela Jones Harbour, underscored this point:

> Most consumers cannot begin to comprehend the types and amount of information collected by businesses, or why their information may be commercially valuable. Data is currency. The larger the data set, the greater potential for analysis—and profit.[64]

173. Recognizing the high value that consumers place on their Private Information, many companies now offer consumers an opportunity to sell this information. The idea is to give consumers more power and control over the type of information that they share and who ultimately receives that information. And, by making the transaction transparent, consumers will make a

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62 *See Public Workshop: The Information Marketplace: Merging and Exchanging Consumer Data*, FED. TRADE COMM'N Tr. at 8:2-8 (Mar. 13, 2001).

63 *See* Julia Angwin & Emily Steel, *Web's Hot New Commodity: Privacy*, The Wall Street Journal (Feb. 28, 2011).

64 *See Statement of FTC Commissioner Pamela Jones Harbour—Remarks Before FTC Exploring Privacy Roundtable*, FED. TRADE COMM'N (Dec. 7, 2009).

profit from their Private Information. This business has created a new market for the sale and purchase of this valuable data.

174. Consumers place a high value not only on their Private Information, but also on the privacy of that data. Researchers have begun to shed light on how much consumers value their data privacy, and the amount is considerable. Indeed, studies confirm that the average direct financial loss for victims of identity theft in 2014 was $1,349.[65]

175. As discussed above, the value of Plaintiffs' and Class Members' Private Information on the black market is substantial.

176. Medical identity theft can result in inaccuracies in medical records and costly false claims. It can also have life-threatening consequences. If a victim's health information is mixed with other records, it can lead to misdiagnosis or mistreatment.

177. The ramifications of CorrectCare's failure to keep its patients' Private Information secure are long-lasting and severe. Once Private Information is stolen, fraudulent use of that information and damage to victims may continue for years.

178. Victims may not realize their identity has been compromised until long after it has happened.[66] This gives thieves ample time to seek multiple treatments under the victim's name. Forty percent of consumers found out they were a victim of medical identity theft only when they received collection letters from creditors for expenses that were incurred in their names.[67]

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65 *See* U.S. Dep't of Justice, *Victims of Identity Theft,* OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS: BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS 1 (Nov. 13, 2017).

66 *See Survey on Medical Identity Theft*, Ponemon Institute, June 2012. https://www.ponemon.org/local/upload/file/Third_Annual_Survey_on_Medical_Identity_Theft_FINAL.pdf (last accessed March 24, 2023).

67 *See The Potential Damages and Consequences of Medical Identify Theft and Healthcare Data Breaches*, EXPERIAN, (Apr. 2010). https://www.experian.com/assets/data-breach/white-papers/consequences-medical-id-theft-healthcare.pdf (last accessed March 24, 2023).

179. Breaches are particularly serious in healthcare industries, with healthcare related data among the most private and personally consequential, as set forth above.[68]

180. At all relevant times, Defendant was well-aware, or reasonably should have been aware, that the Private Information it maintains is highly sensitive and could be used for wrongful purposes by third parties, such as identity theft and fraud.

181. Had Defendant remedied the deficiencies in its security systems, followed industry guidelines, and adopted security measures recommended by experts in the field, Defendant would have prevented the ransomware attack into its systems and, ultimately, the theft of its patients' Private Information.

182. Information about, or related to, an individual for which there is a possibility of logical association with other information is of great value to hackers and thieves. Indeed, "there is significant evidence demonstrating that technological advances and the ability to combine disparate pieces of data can lead to identification of a consumer, computer or device even if the individual pieces of data do not constitute PII."[69] For example, different PII and PHI elements from various sources may be able to be linked in order to identify an individual, or access additional information about or relating to the individual.[70] Based upon information and belief, the unauthorized parties utilized the Private Information they obtained through the Data Breach to obtain additional information from Plaintiffs and Class Members that was misused.

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68 *See supra*.

69 *See Protecting Consumer Privacy in an Era of Rapid Change: A Proposed Framework for Businesses and Policymakers, Preliminary FTC Staff Report*, FED. TRADE COMM'N 35-38 (Dec. 2010). https://www.ftc.gov/reports/protecting-consumer-privacy-era-rapid-change-recommendations-businesses-policymakers (last accessed March 24, 2023).

70 *See id.* (evaluating privacy framework for entities collecting or using consumer data with can be "reasonably linked to a specific consumer, computer, or other device").

183. In addition, as technology advances, computer programs may scan the Internet with wider scope to create a mosaic of information that may be used to link information to an individual in ways that were not previously possible. This is known as the "mosaic effect."

184. Given these facts, any healthcare or other type of entity that transacts business with patients or customers and then compromises the privacy of its patients' or customers' Private Information has thus deprived them of the full monetary value of the transaction with the entity. Plaintiffs and Class Members now face an impending, substantial risk of identity theft and medical insurance fraud.

185. In short, the Private Information exposed is of great value to hackers and cybercriminals and the data compromised in the Data Breach can be used in a variety of unlawful manners, including opening new credit and financial accounts in users' names.

L. The Data Breach's Impact on Plaintiffs and Class Members

186. CorrectCare received Plaintiffs' PII/PHI in connection with providing certain devices to them. In requesting and maintaining Plaintiffs' PII/PHI for business purposes, CorrectCare expressly and impliedly promised, and undertook a duty, to act reasonably in its handling of Plaintiffs' PII/PHI. CorrectCare, however, did not take proper care of Plaintiffs' PII/PHI, leading to its exposure to and exfiltration by cybercriminals as a direct result of CorrectCare inadequate data security measures.

187. On or around November 28, 2022, CorrectCare sent Plaintiffs notice concerning the Data Breach. The letter stated that two file direcotires on a web server had been inadvertently exposed to the public internet. The notice stated that the compromised information that was present on the impacted files included one or more of the following data elements: name, date of birth, social security number, DOC ID, and limited health information, such as a diagnosis code and/or

CPT code. The notice further encouraged Plaintiffs to "take advantage of the complimentary identity protection services being offered" and to "remain vigilant and review the enclosed information about Identity Theft Protection outlining additional steps [Plaintiffs] can take to protect [their] information."

188. CorrectCare's conduct, which allowed the Data Breach to occur, caused Plaintiffs significant injuries and harm, including but not limited to, the following—Plaintiffs immediately devoted (and must continue to devote) time, energy, and money to: closely monitoring their medical statements, bills, records, and credit and financial accounts; changing login and password information on any sensitive account even more frequently than they already do; more carefully screening and scrutinizing phone calls, emails, and other communications to ensure that they are not being targeted in a social engineering or spear phishing attack; searching for suitable identity theft protection and credit monitoring services and paying for such services to protect themselves; and placing fraud alerts and/or credit freezes on their credit file. Plaintiffs have taken or will be forced to take these measures in order to mitigate their potential damages as a result of the Breach.

189. Once PII or PHI is exposed, there is virtually no way to ensure that the exposed information has been fully recovered or contained against future misuse. For this reason, Plaintiffs will need to maintain these heightened measures for years, and possibly their entire lives. Consumer victims of data breaches are more likely to become victims of identity fraud.[71]

190. Plaintiffs greatly value their privacy, especially while receiving medical services and/or devices. Plaintiffs and Class Members did not receive the full benefit of their bargain when paying for medical services, and instead received services that were of a diminished value to those described in their agreements with their respective healthcare institutions that had made

[71] *See* ECF No. 1-31, *2014 LexisNexis True Cost of Fraud Study*, LEXISNEXIS (Aug. 2014).

agreements with CorrectCare for the benefit and protection of Plaintiffs and Class Members and their respective Private Information. Plaintiffs and Class Members were damaged in an amount at least equal to the difference in the value between the services they thought they paid for (which would have included adequate data security protection) and the services they actually received.

191. They would not have obtained medical services through CorrectCare, or paid the amount they did to receive such, had they known that CorrectCare would negligently fail to adequately protect their PII/PHI. Indeed, Plaintiffs reasonably believed CorrectCare would keep their PII/PHI secure and inaccessible from unauthorized parties. Plaintiffs and Class Members would not have obtained services from their prison's medical providers had they known that Defendant failed to properly train its employees, lacked safety controls over its computer network, and did not have proper data security practices to safeguard their Private Information from criminal theft and misuse.

192. Plaintiffs and Class Members have lost confidence in CorrectCare as a result of the Data Breach.

193. As a direct result of Defendant's intentional, willful, reckless, and negligent conduct which resulted in the Data Breach, unauthorized parties were able to access, acquire, view, publicize, and/or otherwise commit the identity theft and misuse of Plaintiffs' and Class members' Private Information as detailed above, and Plaintiffs and members of the Class are at a heightened and increased substantial risk of suffering identity theft and fraud.

194. Plaintiffs are also at a continued risk of harm because their PII/PHI remains in CorrectCare systems, which have already been shown to be susceptible to compromise and attack and are subject to further attack so long as CorrectCare fails to undertake the necessary and appropriate data security measures to protect the PII and PHI in its possession.

195. As a result of the Data Breach, and in addition to the time Plaintiffs have spent and anticipate spending to mitigate the impact of the Data Breach on their lives, Plaintiffs have also suffered emotional distress from the public release of their PII and PHI, including sensitive health information, which they believed would be protected from unauthorized access and disclosure. The emotional distress they have experienced includes anxiety and stress resulting from the unauthorized bad actors viewing, selling, and misusing their PII and PHI for the purposes of identity theft and fraud.

196. Additionally, Plaintiffs have suffered damage to and diminution in the value of their highly sensitive and confidential PII/PHI—a form of property that Plaintiffs entrusted to CorrectCare and which was compromised as a result of the Data Breach CorrectCare failed to prevent. Plaintiffs have also suffered a violation of their privacy rights as a result of CorrectCare's unauthorized disclosure of their PHI/PII.

197. The risks associated with identity theft are serious. While some identity theft victims can resolve their problems quickly, others spend hundreds to thousands of dollars and many days repairing damage to their good name and credit record. Some consumers victimized by identity theft may lose out on job opportunities, or be denied loans for education, housing or cars because of negative information on their credit reports. In rare cases, they may even be arrested for crimes they did not commit.

198. Some of the injuries and risks associated with the loss of Private Information have already manifested themselves in Plaintiffs and other Class Members' lives. Each Class Member received a cryptically written notice letter from Defendant stating that their Private Information was released, and that they should remain vigilant for fraudulent activity, with no other explanation of where this Private Information could have gone, or who might have access to it.

199. In addition to a remedy for the economic harm, Plaintiffs and Class Members maintain an undeniable interest in ensuring that their Private Information remains secure and is not subject to further misappropriation and theft.

M. Plaintiffs' Experiences

Plaintiff Hiley

200. Subsequent to the Data Breach, and in addition to the injuries alleged above, Plaintiff Hiley also experienced actual identity theft and fraud, including attempts to access her Amazon account, attempts to open bank accounts in her name, fraudulent charges on her credit card and attempts to open credit/bank cards (including Affirm, Fortiva, Genesis) that Plaintiff Hiley did not apply for. Additionally, Plaintiff Hiley continues to receive calls from the Bank of St. Louis requesting that she pay off her balances, but she did not personally open a bank account with the Bank of St. Louis. Further, Plaintiff Hiley had to cancel her credit cards as a result of the fraudulent activity and thus had to pay cash for a hotel room when she was evicted from her home because she is unable to secure another credit card due to the damage that has been done to her credit score as a result of the fraudulent activity. Plaintiff Hiley further incurred late fees with Optimum due to payments she made on the card that had subsequently been extracted from her bank account.

201. Plaintiff Hiley spent in excess of 100 hours responding to these incidents of identity theft and fraud and otherwise dealing with the fallout resulting from the Data Breach. She had to delete her email account, change all passwords, and has had issues with timely delivery of her Amazon orders due to the fraudulent activity with her account. She continues to spend at least an hour a day monitoring her accounts for additional fraudulent activity as a result of the Data Breach. The time spent dealing with these incidents resulting from the Data Breach is time Plaintiff Hiley

otherwise would have spent on other activities, such as work and/or recreation. Moreover, the time Plaintiff lost was spent at CorrectCare's direction. Indeed, in the notice letter Plaintiff received, CorrectCare directed Plaintiff to "remain vigilant" and spend time mitigating her losses by reviewing her accounts and credit reports for unauthorized activity.

202. Plaintiff Hiley plans on taking additional time-consuming, necessary steps to help mitigate the harm caused by the Data Breach, including continually reviewing Plaintiff Hiley's accounts for any unauthorized activity.

Plaintiff Knight

203. Subsequent to the Data Breach, and in addition to the injuries alleged above, Plaintiff Knight also experienced actual identity theft and fraud, including an unauthorized charges on his CashApp in the amount of $800, which CashApp has not been refunded. Plaintiff Knight had to spend an additional $500 addressing the fraud, including to update his phone plan and pay for installation of a new internet service provider. He additionally had to close and open new accounts, including Google, CashApp, Samsung, and bank account, and had to purchase credit monitoring through Nord VPN at the cost of $8 a month in addition to CorrectCare's offer of 12 months of free credit monitoring services.

204. Plaintiff Knight has spent approximately twenty hours thus far responding to these incidents of identity theft and fraud, or otherwise as a result of the Data Breach. The time spent dealing with these incidents resulting from the Data Breach is time Plaintiff Knight otherwise would have spent on other activities, such as work and/or recreation. Moreover, the time Plaintiff Knight lost was spent at CorrectCare's direction. Indeed, in the notice letter Plaintiff received, CorrectCare directed Plaintiff to "remain vigilant" and spend time mitigating his losses by reviewing his accounts and credit reports for unauthorized activity.

205. Plaintiff Knight plans on taking additional time-consuming, necessary steps to help mitigate the harm caused by the Data Breach, including continually reviewing Plaintiff's accounts for any unauthorized activity and continuing to attempt to recoup the fraudulent charges made on his accounts.

Plaintiff Marks

206. Subsequent to the Data Breach, and in addition to the injuries alleged above, Plaintiff Marks also experienced actual identity theft and fraud, including someone opening a CashApp application in his name in late 2022. Plaintiff Marks also had fraudulent charges incurred on his Choice credit card with Current Financial, and has still not been reimbursed for a $199 fraudulent charge. Plaintiff Marks is also continuing to dispute a fraudulent charge in the amount of $670 that was incurred on his PayPal account in December 2022. As a result of the fraudulent activity on his accounts, Plaintiff Marks had to close his accounts, which caused him to miss the payment on his water bill and he had to pay out-of-pocket to purchase jugs of water until his water service was restored.

207. Plaintiff Marks has spent in excess of thirty hours responding to these incidents of identity theft and fraud, or otherwise as a result of the Data Breach. The time spent dealing with these incidents resulting from the Data Breach is time Plaintiff Marks otherwise would have spent on other activities, such as work and/or recreation. Moreover, the time Plaintiff lost was spent at CorrectCare's direction. Indeed, in the notice letter Plaintiff received, CorrectCare directed Plaintiff to "remain vigilant" spend time mitigating her losses by reviewing her accounts and credit reports for unauthorized activity.

208. Plaintiff Marks plans on taking additional time-consuming, necessary steps to help mitigate the harm caused by the Data Breach, including continually reviewing Plaintiff's accounts

for any unauthorized activity and continuing to attempt to recoup the fraudulent charges incurred on his accounts.

Plaintiff A.G.

209. In or around 2018, while Plaintiff A.G. was an inmate at a correctional facility, he was diagnosed with HIV. Upon information and belief, Plaintiff A.G.'s sensitive HIV positive status was exposed in the Data Breach.

210. Subsequent to the Data Breach, and in addition to the injuries alleged above, Plaintiff A.G. also experienced actual identity theft and fraud, including a Capital One credit card that was opened in his name, and unauthorized charges on his PayPal account in the amount of $550, which he continues to dispute. Experian listed four hard inquiries on Plaintiff A.G.'s credit that he did not request; he never applied for accounts with any of the banks for which the credit reports were run. Plaintiff A.G.'s credit score dropped as a result. He also received a solicitation for medical scooters and received medical bills in the mail for medical services that he did not receive in the summer of 2022. Plaintiff A.G. further signed up for Credit Karma following the Data Breach.

211. Plaintiff A.G. has spent approximately five hours responding to these incidents of fraud and identity theft, or otherwise as a result of the Data Breach. The time spent dealing with this incident resulting from the Data Breach is time Plaintiff A.G. otherwise would have spent on other activities, such as work and/or recreation. Moreover, the time Plaintiff A.G. lost was spent at CorrectCare's direction. Indeed, in the notice letter Plaintiff received, CorrectCare directed Plaintiff to "remain vigilant" and spend time mitigating his losses by reviewing his accounts and credit reports for unauthorized activity.

212. Plaintiff plans on taking additional time-consuming, necessary steps to help mitigate the harm caused by the Data Breach, including continually reviewing Plaintiff's accounts for any unauthorized activity and continuing to dispute the unauthorized charges.

213. Plaintiff feels particular devastation and fear that his positive HIV status has been publicly revealed and he has experienced stress, depression, and suicidal ideations at the thought of that information being made public.

Plaintiff Yates

214. Subsequent to the Data Breach, and in addition to the injuries alleged above, Plaintiff Yates has also experienced actual fraud, including $50 withdrawn from her Chase Bank account in July 2022. Plaintiff Yates also experienced several unauthorized credit inquiries on her accounts regarding payday loans and auto loans that she never applied for. Plaintiff Yates paid for a credit freeze after learning about the Data Breach, at the price of $59. Plaintiff Yates further incurred late fees totaling $40 as a result of having to change her automatic billing payments for her electric bill and Capital One credit card due the Data Breach. Plaintiff Yates additionally purchased Credit Journey credit monitoring through her Chase account at the cost of $6 a month, and additionally purchased identity theft protection through Experian for $44 a year.

215. Plaintiff Yates has spent approximately twelve hours responding to these incidents of fraud or otherwise as a result of the Data Breach. The time spent dealing with these incidents resulting from the Data Breach is time Plaintiff Yates otherwise would have spent on other activities, such as work and/or recreation. Moreover, the time Plaintiff Yates lost was spent at CorrectCare's direction. Indeed, in the notice letter Plaintiff Yates received, CorrectCare directed him to "remain vigilant" and spend time mitigating his losses by reviewing his accounts and credit reports for unauthorized activity.

216. Plaintiff Yates plans on taking additional time-consuming, necessary steps to help mitigate the harm caused by the Data Breach, including continually reviewing his accounts for any unauthorized activity.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

217. Plaintiffs bring this action on behalf of themselves and on behalf of all other persons similarly situated ("the Class").

218. Plaintiffs propose the following Class definitions, subject to amendment as appropriate:

Nationwide Class

All individuals residing in the United States whose Private Information was compromised as a result of the Data Breach, including all individuals who were sent the Notice of the Data Breach on or around November 28, 2022.

In addition, or in the alternative, Plaintiffs propose the following state classes ("State Classes") (together with the Nationwide Class, the "Class"):

California Class

All individuals residing in California whose Private Information was compromised as a result of the Data Breach, including all individuals in California who were sent the Notice of the Data Breach on or around November 28, 2022.

Georgia Class

All individuals residing in Georgia whose Private Information was compromised as a result of the Data Breach, including all individuals in Georgia who were sent the Notice of the Data Breach on or around November 28, 2022.

Louisiana

All individuals residing in Louisiana whose Private Information was compromised as a result of the Data Breach, including all individuals in Louisiana who were sent the Notice of the Data Breach on or around November 28, 2022.

South Carolina

All individuals residing in South Carolina whose Private Information was compromised as a result of the Data Breach, including all individuals in South Carolina who were sent the Notice of the Data Breach on or around November 28, 2022.

Plaintiffs further propose a subclass to reflect Class Members whose positive HIV status was revealed in the Data Breach, defined as follows:

HIV Status Class

All persons residing in the United States whose positive HIV status was compromised as a result of the Data Breach.

219. Excluded from the Class are CorrectCare's officers and directors; any entity in which CorrectCare has a controlling interest; and the affiliates, legal representatives, attorneys, successors, heirs, and assigns of CorrectCare. Excluded also from the Class are members of the judiciary to whom this case is assigned, their families and members of their staff.

220. Plaintiffs reserve the right to amend or modify the Class or Class definitions as this case progresses.

221. **Numerosity, Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(1)**: The Members of the Class are so numerous that joinder of all of them is impracticable. While the exact number of Class Members is unknown to Plaintiffs at this time, based on information and belief, the Class consists hundreds of thousands of individuals, including nearly 600,000 individuals who were or are patients of CorrectCare whose sensitive data was compromised in Data Breach.

222. **Commonality, Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(2)**: There are questions of law and fact common to the Class, which predominate over any questions affecting only individual Class Members. These common questions of law and fact include, without limitation:

a. Whether CorrectCare unlawfully used, maintained, lost, or disclosed Plaintiffs' and Class Members' Private Information;

b. Whether CorrectCare failed to implement and maintain reasonable security procedures and practices appropriate to the nature and scope of the information compromised in the Data Breach;

c. Whether CorrectCare's data security systems prior to and during the Data Breach complied with applicable data security laws and regulations including, *e.g.*, HIPAA;

d. Whether CorrectCare's data security systems prior to and during the Data Breach were consistent with industry standards;

e. Whether CorrectCare owed a duty to Class Members to safeguard their Private Information;

f. Whether CorrectCare breached the duty to Class Members to safeguard their Private Information;

g. Whether CorrectCare knew or should have known that its data security systems and monitoring processes were deficient;

h. Whether CorrectCare should have discovered the Data Breach sooner;

i. Whether Plaintiffs and Class Members suffered legally cognizable damages as a result of CorrectCare's misconduct;

j. Whether CorrectCare's conduct was negligent;

k. Whether CorrectCare breached implied contracts with Plaintiffs and Class Members;

l. Whether CorrectCare were unjustly enriched by unlawfully retaining a benefit conferred upon them by Plaintiffs and Class Members;

m. Whether CorrectCare failed to provide notice of the Data Breach in a timely manner, and;

n. Whether Plaintiffs and Class Members are entitled to damages, civil penalties, punitive damages, treble damages, and/or injunctive relief.

223. **Typicality, Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(3)**: Plaintiffs' claims are typical of those of other Class Members because Plaintiffs' information, like that of every other Class Member, was compromised in the Data Breach.

224. **Adequacy, Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(4)**: Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the Members of the Class. Plaintiffs' Counsel are competent and experienced in litigating class actions.

225. **Predominance, Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(3)**: CorrectCare has engaged in a common course of conduct toward Plaintiffs and Class Members, in that all the Plaintiffs' and Class Members' data was stored on the same computer system and unlawfully accessed in the same way. The common issues arising from CorrectCare's conduct affecting Class Members set out above predominate over any individualized issues. Adjudication of these common issues in a single action has important and desirable advantages of judicial economy.

226. **Superiority, Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(3):** A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy. Class treatment of common questions of law and fact is superior to multiple individual actions or piecemeal litigation. Absent a class action, most Class Members would likely find that the cost of litigating their individual claims is prohibitively high and would therefore have no effective remedy. The prosecution of separate actions by individual Class Members would create a risk of inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to individual Class Members, which would establish incompatible standards of conduct for CorrectCare. In contrast, the conduct of this action as a Class action presents far fewer management difficulties, conserves judicial resources and the parties' resources, and protects the rights of each Class Member.

227. CorrectCare has acted on grounds that apply generally to the Class as a whole, so that Class certification, injunctive relief, and corresponding declaratory relief are appropriate on a Class-wide basis.

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

a. Whether CorrectCare failed to timely and adequately notify the public of the Data Breach;

b. Whether CorrectCare owed a legal duty to Plaintiffs and the Class to exercise due care in collecting, storing, and safeguarding their Private Information;

c. Whether CorrectCare's security measures to protect its data systems were reasonable in light of best practices recommended by data security experts;

d. Whether CorrectCare's failure to institute adequate protective security measures amounted to negligence;

e. Whether CorrectCare failed to take commercially reasonable steps to safeguard consumer Private Information; and

f. Whether adherence to FTC data security recommendations, and measures recommended by data security experts would have reasonably prevented the Data Breach.

229. Finally, all members of the proposed Class are readily ascertainable. CorrectCare has access to Class Members' names and addresses affected by the Data Breach. Class Members have already been preliminarily identified and sent notice of the Data Breach by CorrectCare.

CAUSES OF ACTION

FIRST COUNT
Negligence

(On Behalf of Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class or, Alternatively, each of the State Classes)

230. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference all other paragraphs in the Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

231. CorrectCare required patients, including Plaintiffs and Class Members, to submit non-public Private Information in the ordinary course of healthcare services.

232. By collecting and storing this data in its computer system and network, and sharing it and using it for commercial gain, CorrectCare owed a duty of care to use reasonable means to secure and safeguard its computer system—and Class Members' Private Information held within it—to prevent disclosure of the information, and to safeguard the information from theft. CorrectCare's duty included a responsibility to implement processes by which it could detect a breach of its security systems in a reasonably expeditious period of time and to give prompt notice to those affected in the case of a data breach.

233. CorrectCare owed a duty of care to Plaintiffs and Class Members to provide data security consistent with industry standards and other requirements discussed herein, and to ensure that its systems and networks, and the personnel responsible for them, adequately protected the Private Information.

234. Plaintiffs and the Class are a well-defined, foreseeable, and probable group of patients that CorrectCare was aware, or should have been aware, could be injured by inadequate data security measures.

235. CorrectCare owed numerous duties to Plaintiffs and the Class, including the following:

- to exercise reasonable care in obtaining, retaining, securing, safeguarding, deleting and protecting Private Information in its possession;

- to protect Private Information using reasonable and adequate security procedures and systems that are compliant with industry-standard practices; and

- to implement processes to quickly detect a data breach and to timely act on warnings about data breaches.

236. A large depository of highly valuable health care information is a foreseeable target for cybercriminals looking to steal and profit from that sensitive information. CorrectCare knew or should have known that, given its repository of a host of Private Information for hundreds of thousands of inmate patients posed a significant risk of being targeted for a data breach. Thus, CorrectCare had a duty to reasonably safeguard its patients' data by implementing reasonable data security measures to protect against data breaches and unauthorized disclosure of patient information. The foreseeable harm to Plaintiffs and the Class of inadequate data security created a duty to act reasonably and safeguard the Private Information.

237. CorrectCare's duty of care to use reasonable security measures also arose as a result of the special relationship that existed between CorrectCare and patients, which is recognized by laws and regulations including but not limited to HIPAA, as well as common law. CorrectCare was in a superior position to ensure that their systems were sufficient to protect against the foreseeable risk of harm to Class Members from a data breach.

238. CorrectCare's duty to use reasonable security measures under HIPAA required CorrectCare to "reasonably protect" confidential data from "any intentional or unintentional use or disclosure" and to "have in place appropriate administrative, technical, and physical safeguards to protect the privacy of protected health information." 45 C.F.R. § 164.530(c)(1). Some or all of the medical information at issue in this case constitutes "protected health information" within the meaning of HIPAA.

239. In addition, CorrectCare has a duty to employ reasonable security measures under Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45, which prohibits "unfair . . . practices in or affecting commerce," including, as interpreted and enforced by the FTC, the unfair practice of failing to use reasonable measures to protect confidential data.

240. CorrectCare's duty to use reasonable care in protecting confidential data arose not only as a result of the statutes and regulations described above, but also because CorrectCare is bound by industry standards to protect confidential Private Information.

241. CorrectCare breached its duties, and thus was negligent, by failing to use reasonable measures to protect Class Members' Private Information. The specific negligent acts and omissions committed by CorrectCare includes, but is not limited to, the following:

a. Failing to adopt, implement, and maintain adequate security measures to safeguard Class Members' Private Information;

b. Failing to adequately monitor the security of their networks and systems;

c. Failing to ensure that their systems and file directories had plans in place to maintain reasonable data security safeguards and prevent unauthorized disclosure;

d. Failing to have in place mitigation policies and procedures;

e. Allowing unauthorized access to Class Members' Private Information;

f. Failing to detect in a timely manner that Class Members' Private Information had been compromised; and

g. Failing to timely notify Class Members about the Data Breach so that they could take appropriate steps to mitigate the potential for identity theft and other damages.

242. It was foreseeable that CorrectCare's failure to use reasonable measures to protect Class Members' Private Information would result in injury to Class Members. Furthermore, the breach of security was reasonably foreseeable given the known high frequency of cyberattacks and data breaches in the healthcare industry.

243. CorrectCare's conduct was grossly negligent and departed from reasonable standards of care, including but not limited to, failing to adequately protect the Private Information and failing to provide Plaintiffs and Class Members with timely notice that their sensitive Private Information had been compromised.

244. Neither Plaintiffs nor Class Members contributed to the Data Breach and subsequent misuse of their Private Information as described in this Complaint.

245. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's conduct, Plaintiffs and Class Members suffered damages as alleged above.

246. Plaintiffs and Class Members are entitled to compensatory and consequential damages suffered as a result of the Data Breach.

247. Plaintiffs and Class Members are also entitled to injunctive relief requiring CorrectCare to, *e.g.,* (i) strengthen their data security systems and monitoring procedures; (ii) submit to future annual audits of those systems and monitoring procedures; and (iii) continue to provide adequate credit monitoring to all Class Members.

SECOND COUNT
Negligence *Per Se*
(On Behalf of Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class or, Alternatively, each of the State Classes)

248. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference all other paragraphs in the Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

249. Pursuant to the Federal Trade Commission Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45, CorrectCare has a duty to provide fair and adequate computer systems and data security practices to safeguard Plaintiffs' and Class Members' Private Information.

250. Pursuant to HIPAA, 42 U.S.C. § 1302d, *et seq.*, CorrectCare had a duty to implement reasonable safeguards to protect Plaintiffs' and Class Members' Private Information.

251. Pursuant to HIPAA, CorrectCare had a duty to render the electronic PHI it maintained unusable, unreadable, or indecipherable to unauthorized individuals, as specified in the HIPAA Security Rule by "the use of an algorithmic process to transform data into a form in which there is a low probability of assigning meaning without use of a confidential process or key." *See* definition of encryption at 45 C.F.R. § 164.304.

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

253. CorrectCare's failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations constitutes negligence per se.

254. But for CorrectCare's wrongful and negligent breach of its duties owed to Plaintiffs and Class Members, Plaintiffs and Class Members would not have been injured.

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

256. As a direct and proximate result of CorrectCare's negligent conduct, Plaintiffs and Class Members have suffered injury and are entitled to compensatory, consequential, and punitive damages in an amount to be proven at trial.

THIRD COUNT
Breach of Implied Contract
(On Behalf of Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class or, Alternatively, each of the State Classes)

257. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference all other paragraphs in the Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

258. Plaintiffs and the Class Members entered into implied contracts with CorrectCare under which CorrectCare agreed to safeguard and protect such information and to timely and accurately notify Plaintiffs and Class Members that their information had been breached and compromised.

259. Plaintiffs and the Class were required to and delivered their Private Information to CorrectCare as part of the process of obtaining medical services at correctional facilities that CorrectCare contracted with. Plaintiffs and Class Members paid money, or money was paid on their behalf, to CorrectCare in exchange for services.

260. CorrectCare solicited, offered, and invited Class Members to provide their Private Information as part of CorrectCare's regular business practices. Plaintiffs and Class Members accepted CorrectCare's offers and provided their Private Information to CorrectCare.

261. CorrectCare accepted possession of Plaintiffs' and Class Members' Private Information for the purpose of providing services or Plaintiffs and Class Members.

262. In accepting such information and payment for services, Plaintiffs and the other Class Members entered into an implied contract with CorrectCare whereby CorrectCare became obligated to reasonably safeguard Plaintiffs' and the other Class Members' Private Information.

263. In delivering their Private Information to CorrectCare and paying for healthcare services, Plaintiffs and Class Members intended and understood that CorrectCare would adequately safeguard the data as part of that service.

264. Upon information and belief, in its written policies, CorrectCare expressly and impliedly promised to Plaintiffs and Class Members that they would only disclose protected information and other Private Information under certain circumstances, none of which related to a Data Breach as occurred in this matter.

265. The implied promise of confidentiality includes consideration beyond those pre-existing general duties owed under HIPAA or other state of federal regulations. The additional consideration included implied promises to take adequate steps to comply with specific industry data security standards and FTC guidelines on data security.

266. The implied promises include but are not limited to: (1) taking steps to ensure that any agents who are granted access to Private Information also protect the confidentiality of that data; (2) taking steps to ensure that the information that is placed in the control of its agents is restricted and limited to achieve an authorized medical purpose; (3) restricting access to qualified and trained agents; (4) designing and implementing appropriate retention policies to protect the information against criminal data breaches; (5) applying or requiring proper encryption; (6) implementing multifactor authentication for access; and (7) taking other steps to protect against foreseeable data breaches.

267. Plaintiffs and the Class Members would not have entrusted their Private Information to CorrectCare in the absence of such an implied contract.

268. Had CorrectCare disclosed to Plaintiffs and the Class that they did not have adequate computer systems and security practices to secure sensitive data, Plaintiffs and the other Class Members would not have provided their Sensitive Information to CorrectCare.

269. CorrectCare recognized that Plaintiffs' and Class Member's Private Information is highly sensitive and must be protected, and that this protection was of material importance as part of the bargain to Plaintiffs and the other Class Members.

270. Plaintiffs and the other Class Members fully performed their obligations under the implied contracts with CorrectCare.

271. CorrectCare breached the implied contract with Plaintiffs and the other Class Members by failing to take reasonable measures to safeguard their Private Information as described herein.

272. As a direct and proximate result of CorrectCare's conduct, Plaintiffs and the other Class Members suffered and will continue to suffer damages in an amount to be proven at trial.

FOURTH COUNT
Unjust Enrichment
(On Behalf of Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class or, Alternatively, each of the State Classes)

273. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference all other paragraphs in the Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

274. This count is pleaded in the alternative to Count 3 (breach of implied contract).

275. Upon information and belief, CorrectCare funds its data security measures entirely from its general revenue, including payments made by or on behalf of Plaintiffs and the Class Members.

276. As such, a portion of the payments made by or on behalf of Plaintiffs and the Class Members is to be used to provide a reasonable level of data security, and the amount of the portion of each payment made that is allocated to data security is known to CorrectCare.

277. Plaintiffs and Class Members conferred a monetary benefit on CorrectCare. Specifically, they purchased goods and services from CorrectCare and/or its agents and in so doing provided CorrectCare with their Private Information. In exchange, Plaintiffs and Class Members should have received from CorrectCare the goods and services that were the subject of the transaction and have their Private Information protected with adequate data security.

278. CorrectCare knew that Plaintiffs and Class Members conferred a benefit which CorrectCare accepted. CorrectCare profited from these transactions and used the Private Information of Plaintiffs and Class Members for business purposes.

279. Plaintiffs and Class Members conferred a monetary benefit on CorrectCare, by paying CorrectCare as part of rendering medical services, a portion of which was to have been used for data security measures to secure Plaintiffs' and Class Members' Personal Information, and by providing CorrectCare with their valuable Personal Information.

280. CorrectCare was enriched by saving the costs it reasonably should have expended on data security measures to secure Plaintiffs' and Class Members' Personal Information. Instead of providing a reasonable level of security that would have prevented the Data Breach, CorrectCare instead calculated to avoid its data security obligations at the expense of Plaintiffs and Class Members by utilizing cheaper, ineffective security measures. Plaintiffs and Class Members, on the other hand, suffered as a direct and proximate result of CorrectCare's failure to provide the requisite security.

281. Under the principles of equity and good conscience, CorrectCare should not be permitted to retain the money belonging to Plaintiffs and Class Members, because CorrectCare failed to implement appropriate data management and security measures that are mandated by industry standards.

282. CorrectCare acquired the monetary benefit and Personal Information through inequitable means in that it failed to disclose the inadequate security practices previously alleged.

283. If Plaintiffs and Class Members knew that CorrectCare had not secured their Personal Information, they would not have agreed to provide their Personal Information to CorrectCare.

284. Plaintiffs and Class Members have no adequate remedy at law.

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

expended to prevent, detect, contest, and repair the impact of the Private Information compromised as a result of the Data Breach for the remainder of the lives of Plaintiffs and Class Members.

286. As a direct and proximate result of CorrectCare's conduct, Plaintiffs and Class Members have suffered and will continue to suffer other forms of injury and/or harm.

287. CorrectCare should be compelled to disgorge into a common fund or constructive trust, for the benefit of Plaintiffs and Class Members, proceeds that they unjustly received from them. In the alternative, CorrectCare should be compelled to refund the amounts that Plaintiffs and Class Members overpaid for CorrectCare's services.

FIFTH COUNT
Breach of Fiduciary Duty
(On Behalf of Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class or, Alternatively, each of the State Classes)

288. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference all other paragraphs in the Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

289. In light of the special relationship between CorrectCare and Plaintiffs and Class Members, CorrectCare served as a fiduciary by undertaking a guardianship of the Private Information to act primarily for Plaintiffs and Class Members, (1) for the safeguarding of Plaintiffs' and Class Members' Private Information; (2) to timely notify Plaintiffs and Class Members of a Data Breach and disclosure; and (3) to maintain complete and accurate records of what information (and where) CorrectCare do store.

290. CorrectCare had a fiduciary duty to act for the benefit of Plaintiffs and Class Members upon matters within the scope of its relationship with its patients, in particular, to keep secure their Private Information.

291. CorrectCare breached its fiduciary duty to Plaintiffs and Class Members by failing to diligently discovery, investigate, and give notice of the Data Breach in a reasonable and practicable period.

292. CorrectCare breached its fiduciary duty to Plaintiffs and Class Members by failing to encrypt and otherwise protect the integrity of the systems containing Plaintiffs' and Class Members' Private Information.

293. CorrectCare breached its fiduciary duty owed to Plaintiffs and Class Members by failing to timely notify and/or warn Plaintiffs and Class Members of the Data Breach.

294. CorrectCare breached its fiduciary duty to Plaintiffs and Class Members by otherwise failing to safeguard Plaintiffs' and Class Members' Private Information.

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

the lives of Plaintiffs and Class Members; and (vii) the diminished value of CorrectCare's services they received.

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

SIXTH COUNT
BREACH OF CONFIDENCE
(On Behalf of Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class or, Alternatively, each of the State Classes)

297. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference all other paragraphs in the Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

298. Plaintiffs and Class Members have an interest, both equitable and legal, in the Private Information that was conveyed to, collected by, and maintained by Defendant and that was ultimately accessed or compromised in the Data Breach.

299. As a healthcare provider, Defendant has a special relationship to its patients, like Plaintiffs and the Class Members.

300. Because of that special relationship, Defendant was provided with and stored private and valuable PII and PHI belonging to Plaintiffs and the Class, which it was required to maintain in confidence.

301. Plaintiffs and the Class provided Defendant with their Private Information under both the express and/or implied agreement of Defendant to limit the use and disclosure of such Private Information.

302. Defendant had a common law duty to maintain the confidentiality of Plaintiffs' and Class Members' Private Information.

303. Defendant owed a duty to Plaintiffs and Class Members to exercise the utmost care in obtaining, retaining, securing, safeguarding, deleting, and protecting their Private Information in its possession from being compromised, lost, stolen, accessed by, misused by, or disclosed to unauthorized persons.

304. Plaintiffs and Class Members have a privacy interest in their personal and medical matters, and Defendant had a duty not to disclose confidential personal and medical information and records concerning its patients.

305. As a result of the parties' relationship of trust, Defendant had possession and knowledge of the confidential Private Information of Plaintiffs and Class Members.

306. Plaintiffs' and the Class's Private Information is not generally known to the public and is confidential by nature.

307. Plaintiffs and Class Members did not consent to nor authorize Defendant to release or disclose their Private Information to an unknown criminal actor.

308. Defendant breached the duty of confidence it owed to Plaintiffs and Class Members when Plaintiffs' and Class's Private Information was disclosed to unknown criminal hackers by way of Defendant's own acts and omissions, as alleged herein.

309. Defendant breached its duties of confidence by failing to safeguard Plaintiffs' and Class Members' Private Information, including by, among other things: (a) mismanaging its system and failing to identify reasonably foreseeable internal and external risks to the security, confidentiality, and integrity of customer information that resulted in the unauthorized access and compromise of the Private Information; (b) mishandling its data security by failing to assess the sufficiency of its safeguards in place to control these risks; (c) failing to design and implement information safeguards to control these risks; (d) failing to adequately test and monitor the

effectiveness of the safeguards' key controls, systems, and procedures; (e) failing to evaluate and adjust its information security program in light of the circumstances alleged herein; (f) failing to detect the Breach at the time it began or within a reasonable time thereafter; (g) failing to follow its own privacy policies and practices published to its patients; (h) storing PII, PHI and medical records/information in an unencrypted and vulnerable manner, allowing its disclosure to hackers; and (i) making an unauthorized and unjustified disclosure and release of Plaintiffs' and the Class Members' Private Information to a criminal third party.

310. But for Defendant's wrongful breach of its duty of confidences owed to Plaintiffs and Class Members, their privacy, confidences, and Private Information would not have been compromised.

311. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's breach of Plaintiffs' and the Class's confidences, Plaintiffs and Class Members have suffered or will suffer injuries, including: the erosion of the essential and confidential relationship between Defendant—as a health care services provider—and Plaintiffs and Class Members as patients; loss of their privacy and confidentiality in their Private Information; theft of their Private Information; costs associated with the detection and prevention of identity theft and unauthorized use of the financial accounts; costs associated with purchasing credit monitoring and identity theft protection services; lowered credit scores resulting from credit inquiries following fraudulent activities; costs associated with time spent and the loss of productivity from taking time to address and attempt to ameliorate, mitigate, and deal with the actual and future consequences of the Defendant's Data Breach – including finding fraudulent charges, cancelling and reissuing cards, enrolling in credit monitoring and identity theft protection services, freezing and unfreezing accounts, and imposing withdrawal and purchase limits on compromised accounts; the imminent and certainly impending injury flowing from the

increased risk of potential fraud and identity theft posed by their Private Information being placed in the hands of criminals; damages to and diminution in value of their Private Information entrusted, directly or indirectly, to Defendant with the mutual understanding that Defendant would safeguard Plaintiffs' and Class Members' data against theft and not allow access and misuse of their data by others; continued risk of exposure to hackers and thieves of their Private Information, which remains in Defendant's possession and is subject to further breaches so long as Defendant fails to undertake appropriate and adequate measures to protect Plaintiffs' and Class Members' data; loss of personal time spent carefully reviewing statements from health insurers and providers to check for charges for services not received, as directed to do by Defendant; and/or mental anguish accompanying the loss of confidences and disclosure of their confidential Private Information.

312. Additionally, Defendant received payments from Plaintiffs and Class Members for services with the understanding that Defendant would uphold its responsibilities to maintain the confidences of Plaintiffs' and Class Members' Private Information.

313. Defendant breached the confidence of Plaintiffs and Class Members when it made an unauthorized release and disclosure of their confidential Private Information and, accordingly, it would be inequitable for Defendant to retain the benefit at Plaintiffs' and Class Members' expense.

314. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's breach of confidences, Plaintiffs and Class Members are entitled to damages, including compensatory, punitive, and/or nominal damages, and/or disgorgement or restitution, in an amount to be proven at trial.

COUNT EIGHT
INTRUSION UPON SECLUSION / INVASION OF PRIVACY

(On Behalf of Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class or, Alternatively, each of the State Classes)

315. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference all other paragraphs in the Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

316. Plaintiffs and Class Members had a reasonable expectation of privacy in the PHI Defendant mishandled.

317. Defendant's conduct as alleged above intruded upon Plaintiffs' and Class Members' seclusion under common law.

318. By intentionally failing to keep Plaintiffs' and Class Members' PHI safe, and by intentionally misusing and/or disclosing said information to unauthorized parties for unauthorized use, Defendant intentionally invaded Plaintiffs' and Class Members' privacy by:

a. Intentionally and substantially intruding into Plaintiffs' and Class Members' private affairs in a manner that identifies Plaintiffs and Class Members and that would be highly offensive and objectionable to an ordinary person; and

b. Intentionally publicizing private facts about Plaintiffs and Class Members, which is highly offensive and objectionable to an ordinary person; and

c. Intentionally causing anguish or suffering to Plaintiffs and Class Members.

319. Defendant knew that an ordinary person in Plaintiffs' or Class Members' position would consider Defendant's intentional actions highly offensive and objectionable.

320. Defendant invaded Plaintiffs' and Class Members' right to privacy and intruded into Plaintiffs' and Class Members' private affairs by intentionally misusing and/or disclosing their PHI without their informed, voluntary, affirmative, and clear consent.

321. Defendant intentionally concealed from and delayed reporting to Plaintiffs and Class Members a security incident that misused and/or disclosed their PHI without their informed, voluntary, affirmative, and clear consent.

322. The conduct described above was at or directed at Plaintiffs and the Class Members.

323. As a proximate result of such intentional misuse and disclosures, Plaintiffs' and Class Members' reasonable expectations of privacy in their PHI was unduly frustrated and thwarted. Defendant's conduct amounted to a substantial and serious invasion of Plaintiffs' and Class Members' protected privacy interests causing anguish and suffering such that an ordinary person would consider Defendant's intentional actions or inaction highly offensive and objectionable.

324. In failing to protect Plaintiffs' and Class Members' PHI, and in intentionally misusing and/or disclosing their PHI, Defendant acted with intentional malice and oppression and in conscious disregard of Plaintiffs' and Class Members' rights to have such information kept confidential and private. Plaintiffs, therefore, seeks an award of damages on behalf of herself and the Class.

COUNT NINE
DECLARATORY RELIEF
(On Behalf of Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class or, Alternatively, each of the State Classes)

325. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference all other paragraphs in the Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

326. Under the Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201, *et seq*., this Court is authorized to enter a judgment declaring the rights and legal relations of the parties and granting further necessary relief. Furthermore, the Court has broad authority to restrain acts, such as here, that are tortious and violate the terms of the federal statutes described in this Complaint.

327. An actual controversy has arisen in the wake of the Data Breach regarding Defendant's present and prospective common law and other duties to reasonably safeguard Plaintiffs' and Class Members' Private Information, and whether Defendant is currently maintaining data security measures adequate to protect Plaintiffs and Class Members from future data breaches that compromise their Private Information. Plaintiffs and the Class remain at imminent risk that additional compromises of their Private Information will occur in the future.

328. The Court should also issue prospective injunctive relief requiring Defendant to employ adequate security practices consistent with law and industry standards to protect consumers' PII and PHI.

329. Defendant still possesses the Private Information of Plaintiffs and the Class.

330. Defendant has made no announcement that it has changed its data storage or security practices relating to the storage of Plaintiffs' and Class Members' Private Information.

331. To Plaintiffs' knowledge, Defendant has made no announcement or notification that it has remedied the vulnerabilities and negligent data security practices that led to the Data Breach.

332. If an injunction is not issued, Plaintiffs and the Class will suffer irreparable injury and lack an adequate legal remedy in the event of another data breach at CorrectCare. The risk of another such breach is real, immediate, and substantial.

333. The hardship to Plaintiffs and Class Members if an injunction does not issue exceeds the hardship to Defendant if an injunction is issued. Among other things, if another data breach occurs at CorrectCare, Plaintiffs and Class Members will likely continue to be subjected to a heightened, substantial, imminent risk of fraud, identify theft, and other harms described herein. On the other hand, the cost to Defendant of complying with an injunction by employing reasonable

prospective data security measures is relatively minimal, and Defendant has a pre-existing legal obligation to employ such measures.

334. Issuance of the requested injunction will not disserve the public interest. To the contrary, such an injunction would benefit the public by preventing another data breach at CorrectCare, thus eliminating the additional injuries that would result to Plaintiffs and Class Members, along with other consumers whose Private Information would be further compromised.

335. Pursuant to its authority under the Declaratory Judgment Act, this Court should enter a judgment declaring that CorrectCare implement and maintain reasonable security measures, including but not limited to the following:

a. Engaging third-party security auditors/penetration testers, as well as internal security personnel, to conduct testing that includes simulated attacks, penetration tests, and audits on CorrectCare's systems on a periodic basis, and ordering CorrectCare to promptly correct any problems or issues detected by such third-party security auditors;

b. engaging third-party security auditors and internal personnel to run automated security monitoring;

c. auditing, testing, and training its security personnel regarding any new or modified procedures;

d. purging, deleting, and destroying Private Information not necessary for its provisions of services in a reasonably secure manner;

e. conducting regular database scans and security checks; and

f. routinely and continually conducting internal training and education to inform internal security personnel how to identify and contain a breach when it occurs and what to do in response to a breach.

COUNT TEN

VIOLATIONS OF THE CALIFORNIA CONSUMER PRIVACY ACT OF 2018
Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1798.100 *et seq.* ("CCPA")
(On Behalf of Plaintiff Yates and the California Class)

336. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference all other paragraphs in the Complaint as though fully set forth herein.

337. This claim is pleaded on behalf of Plaintiff Yates and the California Class.

338. As more personal information about consumers is collected by businesses, consumers' ability to properly protect and safeguard their privacy has decreased. Consumers entrust businesses with their personal information on the understanding that businesses will adequately protect it from unauthorized access.

339. As a result, in 2018, the California Legislature passed the CCPA, giving consumers broad protections and rights intended to safeguard their personal information. Among other things, the CCPA imposes an affirmative duty on certain businesses that maintain personal information about California residents to implement and maintain reasonable security procedures and practices that are appropriate to the nature of the information collected.

340. CorrectCare is subject to the CCPA and failed to implement such procedures which resulted in the Data Breach.

341. Section 1798.150(a)(1) of the CCPA provides: "Any consumer whose nonencrypted or nonredacted personal information, as defined [by the CCPA] is subject to an unauthorized access and exfiltration, theft, or disclosure as a result of the business' violation of

the duty to implement and maintain reasonable security procedures and practices appropriate to the nature of the information to protect the personal information may institute a civil action for" statutory or actual damages, injunctive or declaratory relief, and any other relief the court deems proper.

342. Through the above-detailed conduct, CorrectCare violated the CCPA by subjecting the nonencrypted and nonredacted PHI of Plaintiffs and Class Members to unauthorized access and exfiltration, theft, or disclosure as a result of CorrectCare's violation f its duty to implement and maintain reasonable security procedures and practices appropriate to the nature and protection of that information. Cal. Civ. Code § 1798.150(a).

343. Plaintiff Yates is a "consumer" as defined by Civ. Code § 1798.140(g) because she is natural person residing in the state of California.

344. Defendant is a "business" as defined by Civ. Code § 1798.140(c) because it is a corporation that does business in the state of California and has annual revenues of in excess of $25,000,000.

345. The CCPA provides that "personal information" includes "[i]dentifiers such as a real name, alias, postal address, unique personal identifier, online identifier Internet Protocol address, email address, account name, social security number, driver's license number, passport number, or other similar identifiers." *See* Civ. Code § 1798.140.

346. Plaintiff Yates' Private Information compromised in the Data Breach constitutes "personal information" within the meaning of the CCPA.

347. Through the Data Breach, Plaintiff Yates' Private Information was accessed without authorization, exfiltrated, and stolen by criminals in a nonencrypted and/or nonredacted format

348. The Data Breach occurred as a result of Defendant's failure to implement and maintain reasonable security procedures and practices appropriate to the nature of the information.

349. Concurrent with the filing of this Amended Complaint, Plaintiff Yates provided a notice letter to Defendant pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code § 1798.150(b)(1) identifying the specific provisions of the CCPA Plaintiff Yates alleges Defendant has violated or is violating. Although a cure is not possible under the circumstances, if (as expected) Defendant is unable to cure or does not cure the violation within 30 days, Plaintiff Yates will amend this Complaint to pursue actual or statutory damages as permitted by Cal. Civ. Code § 1798.150(a)(1)(A).

350. As a result of Defendant's failure to implement and maintain reasonable security procedures and practices that resulted in the Data Breach, Plaintiff Yates seeks statutory damages of up to $750 per class member (and no less than $100 per class member), actual damages to the extent they exceed statutory damages, injunctive and declaratory relief, and any other relief as deemed appropriate by the Court.

COUNT ELEVEN
VIOLATIONS OF CALIFORNIA'S CONFIDENTIALITY OF MEDICAL INFORMATION ACT, Cal. Civ. Code 56 *et seq.* ("CMIA")
(On Behalf of Plaintiff Yates and the California Class)

351. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference every paragraph set forth in this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

352. Plaintiff Yates brings this count on behalf of herself and the California Class.

353. CorrectCare is a "Contractor" as defined by Cal. Civ. Code § 56.05(d) and/or a "Provider of Health Care" as expressed in Cal. Civ. Code § 56.06, and is therefore subject to the requirements of the CMIA.

354. Plaintiff Yates and members of the California Class are "Patients" as defined by Cal. Civ. Code § 56.05(k).

355. Plaintiff Yates' and California Class Members' Private Information that was subject to the Data Breach included "Medical Information" as defined by Cal. Civ. Code §56.05(j).

356. In violation of Cal. Civ. Code § 56.10(a), CorrectCare disclosed medical information (including Plaintiffs' Private Information) without first obtaining an authorization. The unauthorized disclosure of Plaintiff Yates' and California Class Members' Private Information to unauthorized individuals in the Data Breach resulted from the affirmative actions of CorrectCare, who placed two file directories on a web server that was exposed to the public internet. Disclosing Plaintiff Yates' and California Class Members' Private Information on the internet was an affirmative communicative act by CorrectCare and a violation of Cal. Civ. Code § 56.10(a). Plaintiff Yates' and California Class Members' Private Information was viewed and accessed by unauthorized individuals as a direct and proximate result of CorrectCare's violation of Cal. Civ. Code § 56.10(a).

357. In violation of Cal. Civ. Code § 56.101(a), CorrectCare created, maintained, preserved, stored, abandoned, destroyed, or disposed of medical information (including Plaintiff Yates' and California Class Members' Private Information) in a manner that failed to preserve and breached the confidentiality of the information contained therein. This violation resulted from the affirmative actions of CorrectCare or its agents who exposed two file servers containing Private Information on the public internet. This disclosure was an affirmative communicative act by CorrectCare and a violation of Cal. Civ. Code § 56.101(a). Plaintiff Yates' and California Class Members' Private Information was viewed by unauthorized individuals as a direct and proximate result of CorrectCare's violation of Cal. Civ. Code § 56.101(a).

358. CorrectCare further violated § 56.101(a) because CorrectCare negligently created, maintained, preserved, stored, abandoned, destroyed, or disposed of medical information

(including Plaintiff Yates' and California Class Members' Private Information). This violation resulted from the affirmative actions of CorrectCare or its agents who exposed two file servers containing Private Information on the public internet. This disclosure was an affirmative communicative act by CorrectCare and a violation of Cal. Civ. Code § 56.101(a). Plaintiff Yates' and California Class Members' Private Information was viewed by unauthorized individuals as a direct and proximate result of CorrectCare's violation of Cal. Civ. Code § 56.101(a).

359. Plaintiff Yates' and California Class Members' Private Information that was the subject of the Data Breach included "electronic medical records" or "electronic health records" as referenced by Cal. Civ. Code § 56.101(c) and defined by 42 U.S.C. § 17921(5).

360. In violation of Cal. Civ. Code § 56.101(b)(1)(A), CorrectCare's electronic health record system or electronic medical record system failed to protect and preserve the integrity of electronic medical information (including Plaintiff Yates' and California Class Members' Private Information). This violation resulted from the affirmative actions of CorrectCare or its agents who exposed two file servers containing Private Information on the public internet. This disclosure was an affirmative communicative act by CorrectCare and a violation of Cal. Civ. Code § 56.101(b)(1)(A). Plaintiff Yates' and California Class Members' Private Information was viewed by unauthorized individuals as a direct and proximate result of CorrectCare's violation of Cal. Civ. Code § 56.101(b)(1)(A).

361. In violation of Cal. Civ. Code § 56.101(b)91)(B), CorrectCare's electronic health record system or electronic medical record system failed to automatically record and preserve any change or deletion of any electronically stored medical information (including Plaintiff Yates' and California Class Members' Private Information).

362. In violation of Cal. Civ. Code § 56.101(b)(1)(B), CorrectCare's electronic health record system or electronic medical record system failed to record the identity of persons who accessed and changed medical information, failed to record the date and time medical information was accessed, and failed to record changes that were made to medical information.

363. In violation of Cal. Civ. Code § 56.26(a) CorrectCare, as an entity engaged in the business of furnishing administrative services to health care providers or their affiliates, knowingly used, disclosed, or permitted its employees or agents to use or disclose medical information possessed in connection with performing administrative functions for a program, in a manner not reasonably necessary in connection with the administration or maintenance of the program, or in a manner not required by law, or without authorization. This violation resulted from the affirmative actions of CorrectCare or its agents who exposed two file servers containing Private Information on the public internet. This disclosure was an affirmative communicative act by CorrectCare and a violation of Cal. Civ. Code § 56.26(a). Plaintiff Yates' and California Class Members' Private Information was viewed by unauthorized individuals as a direct and proximate result of CorrectCare's violation of § 56.26(a).

364. In violation of Cal. Civ. Code § 56.36(b), CorrectCare negligently released confidential information or records concerning Plaintiff Yates and California Class Members. This negligent release of Plaintiff Yates' and California Class Members' Private Information to unauthorized individuals in the Data Breach resulted from the affirmative actions of CorrectCare or its agents who exposed two file servers containing Private Information on the public internet. This disclosure was an affirmative act by CorrectCare and a violation of Cal. Civ. Code § 56.36(b). Plaintiff Yates' and California Class Members' Private Information was viewed by unauthorized individuals as a direct and proximate result of CorrectCare's violation of Cal. Civ. Code § 36.36(b).

365. In violation of Cal. Civ. Code § 56.10(d), CorrectCare intentionally shared, sold, used for marketing, or otherwise used Plaintiff Yates' and California Class Members' Private Information for a purpose not necessary to provide health services to Plaintiff Yates or California Class Members.

366. In violation of Cal. Civ. Code § 56.10(e), CorrectCare further disclosed Plaintiff Yates' and California Class Members' Private Information to persons or entities not engaged in providing direct health care services to Plaintiff Yates or California Class Members or their providers of health care of health care service plans or insurers or self-insured employers.

367. All of CorrectCare's acts described herein were done knowingly and willfully by CorrectCare.

368. Plaintiff Yates and California Class Members were injured and have suffered damages, as described herein, from CorrectCare's illegal disclosure and negligent release of their Private Information in violation of Cal. Civ. Code §§ 56.10, 56.101, 56.26 and 56.36 and therefore seek relief under Civ. Code §§ 56.35 and 56.36, including actual damages, nominal statutory damages of $1,000, punitive damages of $3,000, injunctive relief, and attorneys fees, expenses and costs.

369. As a direct and proximate result of CorrectCare's violations of the CMIA, Plaintiff Yates and California Class Members have faced and will face an increased risk of future harm.

370. As a direct and proximate result of CorrectCare's violations of the CMIA, Plaintiff Yates and California Class Members have suffered injury and are entitled to damages in an amount to be proven at trial.

371. Plaintiff Yates and California Class Members suffered a privacy injury by having their sensitive medical information disclosed, irrespective of whether or not they subsequently

suffered identity fraud, or incurred any mitigation damages. Medical information has been recognized as private sensitive information in common law and federal and state statutory schemes and the disclosure of such information resulted in cognizable injury to Plaintiff Yates and California Class Members.

COUNT TWELVE
VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA'S CONSUMER RECORDS
Cal. Civ. Code § 1798.82 *et seq.* ("CCRA")
(On Behalf of Plaintiff Yates and the California Class)

372. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference every paragraph in this Complaint as though set forth fully herein.

373. This count is brought on behalf of Plaintiff Yates and the California Class.

374. Section 1798.2 of the California Civil Code requires any "person or business that conducts business in California, and that owns or licenses computerized data that includes personal information" to "disclose any breach of the security of the system following discovery or notification of the breach in the security of the data to any resident of California whose unencrypted personal information was, or is reasonably believed to have been, acquired by an unauthorized person." Under section 1798.82, the disclosure "shall be made in the most expedient time possible and without unreasonable delay…"

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

376. Any person or business that is required to issue a security breach notification under the CCRA shall meet all of the following requirements:

a. The security breach notification shall be written in plain language;

b. The security breach notification shall include, at a minimum, the following information:

i. The name and contact information of the reporting person or business subject to this section;

ii. A list of the types of personal information that were or are reasonably believed to have been the subject of a breach;

iii. If the information is possible to determine at the time the notice is provided, then any of the following:

1. The date of the breach;

2. The estimated date of the breach; or

3. The date range within which the breach occurred. The notification shall also include the date of the notice.

iv. Whether notification was delayed as a result of law enforcement investigation, if that information is possible to determine at the time the notice is provided;

v. A general description of the breach incident, if that information is possible to determine at the time the notice is provided; and

vi. The toll-free telephone numbers and addresses of the major credit reporting agencies if the breach exposed a Social Security number or a driver's license of California identification card number.

377. The Data Breach described herein constituted a "breach of the security system" of CorrectCare.

378. As alleged herein, it took four months for CorrectCare to begin informing Plaintiff Yates and California Class Members about the Data Breach. CorrectCare unreasonably delayed information Plaintiff Yates and California Class Members about the Data Breach, affecting their Private Information, after CorrectCare knew the Data Breach had occurred.

379. CorrectCare failed to disclose to Plaintiff Yates and California Class Members, without unreasonable delay and in the most expedient time possible, the breach of security of their unencrypted, or not properly and securely encrypted, Private Information when CorrectCare knew or reasonably believed such information had been compromised.

380. CorrectCare's ongoing business interests gave CorrectCare incentive to conceal the Data Breach from the public to ensure continued revenue.

381. Upon information and belief, no law enforcement agency instructed CorrectCare that timely notification to Plaintiff Yates and California Class Members would impede its investigation.

382. As a result of CorrectCare's violation of Cal. Civ. Code § 1798.82, Plaintiffs and Class Members were deprived of prompt notice of the Data Breach and were thus prevented from taking appropriate protective measures, such as securing identity theft protection or requesting a credit freeze. These measures could have prevented some of the damages suffered by Plaintiffs and Class Members because their Private Information would have had less value to identity thieves.

383. As a result of CorrectCare's violation of Cal. Civ. Code § 1798.82, Plaintiffs and Class Members suffered incrementally increased damages separate and distinct from those simply caused by the Data Breach itself.

384. Plaintiffs and Class Members seek all remedies available under Cal. Civ. Code § 1798.84, including, but not limited to, to the damages suffered by Plaintiffs and Class Members as alleged above and equitable relief.

385. CorrectCare's misconduct as alleged herein is fraud under Cal. Civ. Code § 3294(c)(3) in that it was deceit or concealment of a material fact known to CorrectCare conducted with the intent on the part of CorrectCare depriving Plaintiffs and Class Members of "legal rights or otherwise causing injury." In addition, CorrectCare's misconduct as alleged herein is malice or oppression under Cal. Civ. Code § 3294(c)(1) and (c) in that it was despicable conduct carried on by CorrectCare with a willful and conscious disregard of the rights or safety of Plaintiffs and Class Members and despicable conduct that has subjected Plaintiffs and Class Members to cruel and unjust hardship in conscious disregard of their rights. As a result, Plaintiffs and Class Members are entitled to punitive damages under Cal. Civ. Code § 3294(a).

COUNT THIRTEEN
VIOLATION OF THE GEORGIA FAIR BUSINESS PRACTICES ACT
Ga. Code. Ann. §10-1-390, *et seq.*
(On behalf of Plaintiff A.G. and the Georgia Class)

386. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference all preceding paragraphs in this Complaint s as though fully set forth herein.

387. Plaintiff A.G. brings this cause of action individually and on behalf of the members of the Georgia Class.

388. The Georgia Fair Business Practices Act ("GFBPA") was created to protect Georgia consumers from deceptive and unfair business practices.

389. CorrectCare's conduct described herein constitutes use or employment of deception, false promise, misrepresentation, unfair practice and the concealment, suppression, and omission of material facts in connection with the dissemination of protected health information

beyond the scope of its business practices, in trade or commerce in Georgia, making it unlawful under Ga. Code. Ann. §10-1-390, *et seq.*

390. Plaintiffs and Georgia Class members entrusted CorrectCare with their personal health information and relied on CorrectCare's promises that it would safeguard that information from unauthorized access or exfiltration. Plaintiffs and Class Members suffered ascertainable losses of money or property as the result of the use or employment of a method, act or practice declared unlawful by Ga. Code. Ann. §10-1-390, *et seq.* Plaintiffs and Georgia Subclass members acted as reasonable consumers would have acted under the circumstances, and CorrectCare's unlawful conduct would cause reasonable persons to enter into the transactions (provide personal health information with the reasonable expectation that it would be safeguarded) that resulted in the damages.

391. Accordingly, pursuant Ga. Code. Ann. §10-1-390, *et seq.*, Plaintiffs and Georgia Class members are entitled to recover their actual damages, which can be calculated with a reasonable degree of certainty using sufficiently definitive and objective evidence. In addition, given the nature of CorrectCare's conduct, Plaintiffs and Georgia Subclass members are entitled to all available statutory, exemplary, treble, and/or punitive damages and attorneys' fees based on the amount of time reasonably expended and equitable relief necessary or proper to protect them from CorrectCare's unlawful conduct.

392. To the extent that any pre-suit notice was purportedly required, CorrectCare has had notice of its violations since July 2022. Further, on March 24, 2023, Plaintiff A.G., through counsel, sent CorrectCare a letter complying with any required pre-suit notification requirements.

COUNT FOURTEEN
VIOLATION OF THE LOUISIANA UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICES AND CONSUMER PROTECTION LAW
La. Rev. Stat. Ann. §51:1401, *et. seq.*
(On Behalf of Plaintiffs Hiley and Marks and the Louisiana Class)

393. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs in this Complaint as though fully set forth herein.

394. Plaintiffs Hiley and Marks bring this cause of action individually and on behalf of the members of the Louisiana Class.

395. The Louisiana Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Law ("LUPTA") was created to protect Louisiana consumers from deceptive and unfair business practices.

396. CorrectCare's conduct described herein constitutes the knowing and willful act, use or employment of deception, false promise, misrepresentation, unfair practice and the concealment, suppression, and omission of material facts in connection with the retention and custody of Plaintiffs' and Class Members' Private Information in exchange for services, in trade or commerce in Louisiana, and was made with the intention that Plaintiffs and Louisiana Class members would rely upon such conduct in contracting with CorrectCare to facilitate the provision of healthcare services, making it unlawful under La. Rev. Stat. Ann. §51:1401.

397. Plaintiffs and Louisiana Class members relied on the material representations made by CorrectCare and gave CorrectCare custody of their Private Information for personal purposes and suffered ascertainable losses of money or property as the result of the use or employment of a method, act or practice declared unlawful by La. Rev. Stat. Ann. §51:1401. Plaintiffs and Louisiana Class members acted as reasonable consumers would have acted under the circumstances, and CorrectCare's unlawful conduct would cause reasonable persons to enter into

the transactions (giving CorrectCare custody of Private Information in exchange for healthcare services) that resulted in the damages.

398. Accordingly, pursuant to La. Rev. Stat. Ann. §51:1401, Plaintiffs and Louisiana Class members are entitled to recover their actual damages, which can be calculated with a reasonable degree of certainty using sufficiently definitive and objective evidence. Those damages are: (a) the difference between the values of their Private Information as given to CorrectCare and their actual values after CorrectCare's mishandling of their Private Information, or (b) the cost to restore the Private Information to their full value, and (c) other miscellaneous incidental and consequential damages. In addition, given the nature of CorrectCare's conduct, Plaintiffs and Louisiana Class members are entitled to all available statutory exemplary, treble, and/or punitive damages and attorneys' fees based on the amount of time reasonably expended and equitable relief necessary or proper to protect them from CorrectCare's unlawful conduct.

COUNT FIFTEEN
VIOLATIONS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICES ACT
S.C. Code Ann. §§ 39-5-10, *et seq*. ("SCUTPA")
(On Behalf of Plaintiff Knight and the South Carolina class)

399. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference all preceding paragraphs in this Complaint as though fully set forth herein.

400. Plaintiff Knight brings this action individually and on behalf of the members of the South Carolina Class.

401. The South Carolina Unfair Trade Practices Act ("SCUTPA") was created to protect South Carolina consumers from unlawful business practices.

402. CorrectCare has knowingly engaged in unlawful, unfair, deceptive, immoral, unethical, oppressive, fraudulent and misleading commercial practices, in connection with the handling, maintenance, and storage of Plaintiff Knight and South Carolina Class Members' Private

Information and by misrepresenting that CorrectCare would maintain the privacy and security of the Private Information.

403. Plaintiff Knight and South Carolina Class members suffered ascertainable losses of money or property as the result of the use or employment of a method, act or practice declared unlawful by S.C. Code Ann. §§ 39-5-10, *et seq*. Plaintiff Knight and the South Carolina Class acted as reasonable consumers would have acted under the circumstances, and CorrectCare's unlawful conduct would cause reasonable persons to enter into the transactions (provide personal health information with the reasonable expectation it would be safeguarded) that resulted in the damages.

404. Accordingly, pursuant to the aforementioned statutes, Plaintiffs and South Carolina Class members are entitled to recover their actual damages, which can be calculated with a reasonable degree of certainty using sufficiently definitive and objective evidence. In addition, given the nature of CorrectCare's conduct, Plaintiff Knight and South Carolina Class members are entitled to recover all available statutory, exemplary, treble, and/or punitive damages, costs of suit, and attorneys' fees based on the amount of time reasonable expended and equitable relief necessary, and all such other relief as the Court deems proper.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment as follows:

a) For an Order certifying this action as a Class action and appointing Plaintiffs as Class Representative and their counsel as Class Counsel;

b) For equitable relief enjoining CorrectCare from engaging in the wrongful conduct complained of herein pertaining to the misuse and/or disclosure of Plaintiffs' and

Class Members' Private Information, and from refusing to issue prompt, complete and accurate disclosures to Plaintiffs and Class Members;

c) For equitable relief compelling CorrectCare to utilize appropriate methods and policies with respect to consumer data collection, storage, and safety, and to disclose with specificity the type of Personal Information compromised during the Data Breach;

d) For equitable relief requiring restitution and disgorgement of the revenues wrongfully retained as a result of CorrectCare's wrongful conduct;

e) Ordering CorrectCare to pay for not less than three years of credit monitoring services for Plaintiffs and the Class;

f) For an award of actual damages, compensatory damages, statutory damages, and statutory penalties, in an amount to be determined, as allowable by law;

g) For an award of punitive damages, as allowable by law;

h) For an award of attorneys' fees and costs, and any other expense, including expert witness fees;

i) Pre- and post-judgment interest on any amounts awarded; and,

j) Such other and further relief as this court may deem just and proper.

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 38(b), Plaintiffs demand a trial by jury of any and all issues in this action so triable as of right.

Dated: March 24, 2023

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ John C. Whitfield
John C. Whitfield (KY Bar #76410)

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned hereby certifies that on March 24, 2023 the foregoing document was filed via the Court's ECF system, which will cause a true and correct copy of the same to be served electronically on all ECF-registered counsel of record.

/s/ Gary M. Klinger
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