

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY  
LOUISVILLE DIVISION**

Lanisha Malone, individually and on behalf  
of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff(s),

v.

Norton Healthcare, Inc.,

Defendant.

CASE NO.: 3:23-cv-373-CHB

**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT**

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT**

1. Plaintiff Lanisha Malone (“Plaintiff(s)”), individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, bring this action against Defendant Norton Healthcare, Inc. (“Norton” or “Defendant”) to obtain damages, restitution, and injunctive relief from Defendant. Plaintiff(s) make the following allegations upon information and belief, except as to their own actions, the investigation of their counsel, and facts that are a matter of public record.

**NATURE OF THE ACTION**

2. This class action arises out of Defendant Norton Healthcare, Inc.’s failures to properly secure, safeguard, encrypt, and/or timely and adequately destroy Plaintiff(s)’ and Class Members’ sensitive personal identifiable information that it had acquired and stored for its business purposes. This failure to secure and monitor its network resulted in a May 2023 data breach (“Data Breach”) of highly sensitive documents and information stored on the computer network of Norton, an organization that provides medical treatment and/or employment to individuals, including Plaintiff(s) and Class Members.

3. Defendant’s data security failures allowed a targeted cyberattack in or about May 2023 to compromise Defendant’s network (the “Data Breach”) that contained personally identifiable information (“PII”) and protected health information (“PHI”) (collectively, “the Private Information”) of Plaintiffs and other individuals (“the Class”).

4. According to a notice Norton sent to the Department of Health and Human Services Office for Civil Rights (“HHS”) on or about July 7, 2023, as of that date it was only able to include a “placeholder” of having affected “501 individuals.” To-date, Norton has not provided the actual number of affected individuals to HHS.<sup>1</sup>

5. According to a notice on its website, Defendant confirmed that “cyber event” occurred on its network on May 9, 2023.

6. Defendant’s website notice states: “Since the event occurred, our Information Services team together with leading external cyber security experts have been diligently going through every network application to assess the potential impact. Our providers are working hard to communicate the results from tests and images and will share that information with patients as quickly as possible. Through the hard work of our employees, the majority of our operations are back online.”<sup>2</sup>

7. Despite learning of the Data Breach on or about May 9, 2023 and determining that Private Information was involved in the breach, upon information and belief, Defendant has not begun sending notices of the Data Breach as of July 21, 2023. In addition, upon information and

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<sup>1</sup> [https://ocrportal.hhs.gov/ocr/breach/breach\\_report.jsf](https://ocrportal.hhs.gov/ocr/breach/breach_report.jsf) (last accessed July 19, 2023).

<sup>2</sup> <https://nortonhealthcare.com/news/norton-healthcare-network-update/> (last accessed July 19, 2023).

belief, Defendant has not yet notified the State Attorney Generals of the breach as of July 21, 2023.<sup>3</sup>

8. The Private Information compromised in the Data Breach included certain personal or protected health information of current and former employees and patients, including that of Plaintiff(s). This Private Information is reported to include, but not be limited to: names, addresses, dates of birth, email addresses, Social Security numbers, government identification information/driver's license numbers, payment/financial institution information, health insurance providers, medical treatment information, medical diagnoses, medications, medical images, and lab results.<sup>4</sup>

9. The Private Information compromised in what Norton refers to as a "cyber event" in which it "detected unauthorized access within [its] network environment."<sup>5</sup> In other words, the cybercriminals intentionally targeted Norton for the highly sensitive Private Information it stores on its computer network, attacked the insufficiently secured network, then exfiltrated highly sensitive PII and PHI, including but not limited to Social Security numbers. As a result, the Private Information of Plaintiff(s) and Class remains in the hands of those cyber-criminals.

10. The Data Breach was a direct result of Defendant's failure to implement adequate and reasonable cyber-security procedures and protocols necessary to protect individuals' Private Information with which it was entrusted for either treatment or employment or both.

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<sup>3</sup> See, e.g., Indiana's Attorney General's website: [https://www.in.gov/attorneygeneral/consumer-protection-division/id-theft-prevention/files/UPDATED\\_Data-Breach-Year-to-Date-Report-2023.pdf](https://www.in.gov/attorneygeneral/consumer-protection-division/id-theft-prevention/files/UPDATED_Data-Breach-Year-to-Date-Report-2023.pdf); see also Maine's Attorney General's website, <https://apps.web.maine.gov/online/aeviewer/ME/40/list.shtml> (last checked on July 21, 2023).

<sup>4</sup> See, e.g., [https://www.wdrb.com/wdrb-investigates/norton-healthcare-employee-patient-information-exposed-in-hack/article\\_f0c596c2-1121-11ee-831d-7fd11870c9b4.html](https://www.wdrb.com/wdrb-investigates/norton-healthcare-employee-patient-information-exposed-in-hack/article_f0c596c2-1121-11ee-831d-7fd11870c9b4.html)

<sup>5</sup> See <https://nortonhealthcare.com/news/norton-healthcare-network-update/> (last accessed July 19, 2023).

11. Plaintiff(s) bring this class action lawsuit on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated to address Defendant's inadequate safeguarding of Class Members' Private Information that it collected and maintained, and for failing to provide timely and adequate notice to Plaintiff(s) and other Class Members that their information had been subject to the unauthorized access of an unknown third party and including in that notice precisely what specific types of information were accessed and taken by cybercriminals.

12. Defendant maintained the Private Information in a reckless manner. In particular, the Private Information was maintained on Defendant Norton's computer network in a condition vulnerable to cyberattacks. Upon information and belief, the mechanism of the Data Breach and potential for improper disclosure of Plaintiff(s)' and Class Members' Private Information was a known risk to Defendant, and thus Defendant was on notice that failing to take steps necessary to secure the Private Information from those risks left that property in a dangerous condition.

13. Defendant disregarded the rights of Plaintiff(s) and Class Members (defined below) by, *inter alia*, intentionally, willfully, recklessly, or negligently 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 Plaintiff(s)' and Class Members' Private Information; failing to take standard and reasonably available steps to prevent the Data Breach; and failing to provide Plaintiff(s) and Class Members with prompt and full notice of the Data Breach.

14. In addition, Defendant Norton failed to properly monitor the computer network and systems that housed the Private Information. Had Norton properly monitored its property, it would have discovered the intrusion sooner rather than allowing cybercriminals almost a month of unimpeded access to the PII and PHI of Plaintiff(s) Class Members.

15. Plaintiff(s)' and Class Members' identities are now at risk because of Defendant's negligent conduct since the Private Information that Defendant Norton collected and maintained is now in the hands of data thieves.

16. Armed with the Private Information accessed in the Data Breach, data thieves can commit a variety of crimes including, *e.g.*, opening new financial accounts in Class Members' names, taking out loans in Class Members' names, using Class Members' information to obtain government benefits, filing fraudulent tax returns using Class Members' information, filing false medical claims using Class Members' information, obtaining driver's licenses in Class Members' names but with another person's photograph, and giving false information to police during an arrest.

17. As a result of the Data Breach, Plaintiff(s) and Class Members have been exposed to a heightened and imminent risk of fraud and identity theft. Plaintiff(s) and Class Members must now and for years into the future closely monitor their financial accounts to guard against identity theft.

18. Plaintiff(s) and Class Members may also incur out of pocket costs for, *e.g.*, purchasing credit monitoring services, credit freezes, credit reports, or other protective measures to deter and detect identity theft.

19. Through this Complaint, Plaintiff(s) seek to remedy these harms on behalf of themselves and all similarly situated individuals whose Private Information was accessed during the Data Breach (the "Class").

20. Accordingly, Plaintiff(s) brings this action against Defendant seeking redress for its unlawful conduct, and asserting claims for: (i) negligence, (ii) negligence *per se*, (iii) breach of

implied contract, (iv) breach of fiduciary duty; and (v) unjust enrichment, and (vi) declaratory relief.

21. Plaintiff(s) seek remedies including, but not limited to, compensatory damages, reimbursement of out-of-pocket costs, and injunctive relief including improvements to Defendant's data security systems, future annual audits, as well as long-term and adequate credit monitoring services funded by Defendant, and declaratory relief.

### **PARTIES**

22. Plaintiff Lanisha Malone is and at all times mentioned herein was an individual citizen of the State of Indiana, residing in the city of New Albany (Floyd County), and was an employee of Norton from 2015 to 2022. In addition, she has been a longtime patient of Norton Healthcare.

23. Norton Healthcare, Inc. is a Kentucky non-profit corporation that has its principal place of business at 4967 U.S. Highway 42, Suite 101, Louisville, Kentucky 40222-6363. It can be served through its registered agent Robert B. Azar at its principal place of business.

### **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

24. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d) because this is a class action wherein the amount in controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest and costs, there are more than 100 members in the proposed class, and at least one member of the class is a citizen of a state different from Defendant.

25. The Court has general personal jurisdiction over Defendant because, personally or through its agents, Defendant operates, conducts, engages in, or carries on a business or business venture in this State; it is registered with the Secretary of State as a corporation; it maintains its headquarters in Kentucky; and committed tortious acts in Kentucky.

26. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because it is the district within which Norton Healthcare is headquartered and has the most significant contacts.

### **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

#### ***Defendant's Business***

27. Defendant Norton Healthcare, Inc. is Louisville, Kentucky's second largest employer, and has been providing health services to the region for more than 130 years. It has "more than 18,000 employees, over 1,700 employed medical providers and approximately 2,000 total physicians on its medical staff."<sup>6</sup>

28. The Norton Healthcare system includes "six hospitals (five in Louisville and one in Madison, Indiana) with 1,993 licensed beds, eight outpatient centers, 18 Norton Immediate Care Centers, eight Norton Prompt Care at Walgreens clinics and an expanded telehealth program."<sup>7</sup>

29. Norton has more than 340 locations throughout Kentucky and Southern Indiana.<sup>8</sup>

30. For the purposes of this Class Action Complaint, all of Norton's associated locations will be referred to collectively as "Norton."

31. In the ordinary course of receiving medical care services from Defendant Norton, or alternatively being employed by Norton, each patient and employee must provide (and Plaintiff(s) did provide) Defendant Norton with sensitive, personal, and private information, such as their:

- Name, address, phone number, and email address;
- Date of birth;
- Social Security number;

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<sup>6</sup> <https://nortonhealthcare.com/about-us/> (last accessed July 21, 2023).

<sup>7</sup> *Id.*

<sup>8</sup> *Id.*

- Marital status;
- Employer with contact information;
- Primary and secondary insurance policy holders' name, address, date of birth, and Social Security number;
- Demographic information;
- Driver's license or state or federal identification;
- Information relating to the individual's medical and medical history;
- Insurance information and coverage; and
- Banking and/or credit card information.

32. Defendant also creates and stores medical records and other protected health information for its patients, records of treatments and diagnoses.

33. Upon information and belief, Norton's HIPAA Notice of Privacy Practices ("Privacy Policy") is provided to every patient both prior to receiving treatment and upon request.<sup>9</sup> Norton's Privacy Notice makes clear that it understands that its patients' Private Information is personal and must be protected by law.

34. In fact, as early as May 17, 2017, Norton was acknowledging the high risk of cyberattacks in an article prepared for its patients called "How to Protect Your Personal Health Information."<sup>10</sup> In the article, Norton lists things patients can do to protect themselves, but also tells how it is keeping patient information safe: "Many safeguards are in place to ensure only the people who need your health information have access to it. Patient information is protected through many layers of passwords, encryption and technical safeguards. 'Our priority within the

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<sup>9</sup> <https://nortonhealthcare.com/hipaa/> (last accessed July 21, 2023).

<sup>10</sup> <https://nortonhealthcare.com/news/7-tips-for-personal-cybersecurity/> (last accessed July 21, 2023).



information services department is the protection of Norton Healthcare patient and employee data,” said Steve Ready, system vice president of information services and chief information officer. “We continue to take the necessary measures to ensure both our technical and informational resources are secured.”<sup>11</sup>

35. Defendant Norton agreed to and undertook legal duties to maintain the protected health and personal information entrusted to it by Plaintiff(s) and Class Members safely, confidentially, and in compliance with all applicable laws, including the Federal Trade Commission Act (“FTCA”), 15 U.S.C. § 45, and the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (“HIPAA”).

36. Yet, through its failure to properly secure the Private Information of Plaintiff(s) and Class, Norton failed to meet its own promises of patient privacy.

37. The patient information held by Defendant Norton in its computer system and network included the highly sensitive Private Information of Plaintiff(s) and Class Members.

### ***The Data Breach***

38. A data breach occurs when cyber criminals intend to access and steal Private Information that has not been adequately secured by a business entity like Norton.

39. According to Defendant’s website Notice, it learned of a cyber attack on its computer systems on or around May 9, 2023, when it took many of the healthcare provider’s networked systems offline, adversely affecting patient treatment, scheduling, and the ability to access patient histories.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> *Id.*

<sup>12</sup> <https://nortonhealthcare.com/news/norton-healthcare-network-update/> (last accessed July 19, 2023).

40. Defendant notified HHS of the Data Breach on or about July 7, 2023, listing only “501 affected individuals” as a placeholder.

41. As of July 21, 2023, upon information and belief, the required State Attorney Generals’ notices have not been sent, nor have patients and employees received direct notice of whether their Private Information was breached and exfiltrated.

42. Since the Data Breach, according to cyber security news sources, at least one ransomware group, BlackCat, has claimed responsibility for the attack and allegedly leaked stolen files as proof.

43. According to one Louisville news source, it has been able to confirm that “employees’ names, social security numbers and birth dates as well as patients’ personal information, credit card numbers and medical history are contained in documents” that are “available publicly on the dark web . . . [and t]hey had not been redacted, and appear to be authentic.”<sup>13</sup>

44. In January 2023, HHS created a presentation specifically for healthcare providers and IT departments, warning entities like Norton of the severe threats posed by BlackCat and similar cybercriminal groups.<sup>14</sup> Within the healthcare industry, the risk of a cyber attack is well-known and preventable with adequate security systems in place.

45. In or about May 2023, after Norton learned of the “cyber event,” Norton patients began learning of the Data Breach from the local news and from a brief notice on Norton’s website informing them that its investigation is ongoing.

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<sup>13</sup> WDRB Investigates: Norton Healthcare employee, patient information exposed in hack by Valerie Chinn (dated June 22, 2023) available at: [https://www.wdrb.com/wdrb-investigates/norton-healthcare-employee-patient-information-exposed-in-hack/article\\_f0c596c2-1121-11ee-831d-7fd11870c9b4.html](https://www.wdrb.com/wdrb-investigates/norton-healthcare-employee-patient-information-exposed-in-hack/article_f0c596c2-1121-11ee-831d-7fd11870c9b4.html) (last accessed July 19, 2023).

<sup>14</sup> <https://www.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/royal-blackcat-ransomware-tlpclear.pdf> (last accessed July 19, 2023).

46. Norton's data security obligations were particularly important given the substantial increase in cyberattacks in recent years.

47. Norton knew or should have known that its electronic records could and likely would be targeted by cybercriminals.

48. Norton had obligations created by HIPAA, FTCA, contract, industry standards, common law, and representations made to Plaintiff(s) and Class Members to keep their Private Information confidential and to protect it from unauthorized access and disclosure.

49. Plaintiff(s) and Class Members provided their Private Information to Defendant with the reasonable expectation and mutual understanding that Defendant would comply with its obligations to keep such information confidential and secure from unauthorized access.

***The Data Breach was a  
Foreseeable Risk of which Defendant was on Notice.***

50. It is well known that PII, including Social Security numbers in particular, is a valuable commodity and a frequent, intentional target of cyber criminals. Companies that collect such information, including Norton, are well-aware of the risk of being targeted by cybercriminals.

51. Individuals place a high value not only on their PII, but also on the privacy of that data. Identity theft causes severe negative consequences to its victims, as well as severe distress and hours of lost time trying to fight against the impact of identity theft.

52. A data breach increases the risk of becoming a victim of identity theft. Victims of identity theft can suffer from both direct and indirect financial losses. According to a research study published by the Department of Justice, "[a] direct financial loss is the monetary amount the offender obtained from misusing the victim's account or personal information, including the estimated value of goods, services, or cash obtained. It includes both out-of-pocket loss and any losses that were reimbursed to the victim. An indirect loss includes any other monetary cost caused

by the identity theft, such as legal fees, bounced checks, and other miscellaneous expenses that are not reimbursed (e.g., postage, phone calls, or notary fees). All indirect losses are included in the calculation of out-of-pocket loss.”<sup>15</sup>

53. Individuals, like Plaintiff(s) and Class members, are particularly concerned with protecting the privacy of their Social Security numbers, which are the key to stealing any person’s identity and is likened to accessing your DNA for hacker’s purposes.

54. Data Breach victims suffer long-term consequences when their Social Security numbers are taken and used by hackers. Even if they know their Social Security numbers are being misused, Plaintiff(s) and Class Members cannot obtain new numbers unless they become a victim of Social Security number misuse.

55. The Social Security Administration has warned that “a new number probably won’t solve all your problems. This is because other governmental agencies (such as the IRS and state motor vehicle agencies) and private businesses (such as banks and credit reporting companies) will have records under your old number. Along with other personal information, credit reporting companies use the number to identify your credit record. So, using a new number won’t guarantee you a fresh start. This is especially true if your other personal information, such as your name and address, remains the same.”<sup>16</sup>

56. In 2021, there were a record 1,862 data breaches, surpassing both 2020’s total of 1,108 and the previous record of 1,506 set in 2017.<sup>17</sup>

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<sup>15</sup> “Victims of Identity Theft, 2018,” U.S. Department of Justice (April 2021, NCJ 256085) available at: <https://bjs.ojp.gov/content/pub/pdf/vit18.pdf> (last accessed July 19, 2023).

<sup>16</sup> <https://www.ssa.gov/pubs/EN-05-10064.pdf> (last accessed July 19, 2023).

<sup>17</sup> <https://www.cnet.com/tech/services-and-software/record-number-of-data-breaches-reported-in-2021-new-report-says/> (last accessed July 19, 2023).

57. Additionally in 2021, there was a 15.1% increase in cyberattacks and data breaches since 2020. Over the next two years, in a poll done on security executives, they have predicted an increase in attacks from “social engineering and ransomware” as nation-states and cybercriminals grow more sophisticated. Unfortunately, these preventable causes will largely come from “misconfigurations, human error, poor maintenance, and unknown assets.”<sup>18</sup>

58. 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, and hopefully can ward off a cyberattack.

59. According to an FBI publication, “[r]ansomware is a type of malicious software, or malware, that prevents you from accessing your computer files, systems, or networks and demands you pay a ransom for their return. Ransomware attacks can cause costly disruptions to operations and the loss of critical information and data.”<sup>19</sup> This publication also explains that “[t]he FBI does not support paying a ransom in response to a ransomware attack. Paying a ransom doesn’t guarantee you or your organization will get any data back. It also encourages perpetrators to target more victims and offers an incentive for others to get involved in this type of illegal activity.”<sup>20</sup>

60. Despite the prevalence of public announcements of data breach and data security compromises, and despite its own acknowledgments of data security compromises, and despite its own acknowledgment of its duties to keep PII private and secure, Norton failed to take appropriate steps to protect the PII of Plaintiff(s) and the proposed Class from being compromised.

***Data Breaches are Rampant in Healthcare.***

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<sup>18</sup> <https://www.forbes.com/sites/chuckbrooks/2022/06/03/alarming-cyber-statistics-for-mid-year-2022-that-you-need-to-know/?sh=176bb6887864> (last accessed July 19, 2023).

<sup>19</sup> <https://www.fbi.gov/how-we-can-help-you/safety-resources/scams-and-safety/common-scams-and-crimes/ransomware> (last accessed July 19, 2023).

<sup>20</sup> *Id.*

61. Defendant’s data security obligations were particularly important given the substantial increase in data breaches in the healthcare industry preceding the date of the breach.

62. 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.”<sup>21</sup>

63. 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.”<sup>22</sup>

64. The HIPAA Journal article goes on to explain that patient records, like those stolen from Norton, 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.”<sup>23</sup>

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<sup>21</sup> <https://www.hipaajournal.com/why-do-criminals-target-medical-records/> (last accessed July 19, 2023).

<sup>22</sup> *Id.*

<sup>23</sup> *Id.*

65. Data breaches such as the one experienced by Defendant Norton have become so notorious that the Federal Bureau of Investigation (“FBI”) and U.S. Secret Service have issued a warning to potential targets so they are aware of, can prepare for, and hopefully can ward off a potential attack.

66. In fact, according to the cybersecurity firm Mimecast, 90% of healthcare organizations experienced cyberattacks in the past year.<sup>24</sup>

67. HHS data shows more than 39 million patients' information was exposed in the first half of 2023 in nearly 300 incidents and that healthcare breaches have doubled between 2020 and 2023, according to records compiled from HHS data by Health IT Security.<sup>25</sup>

68. According to Advent Health University, when an electronic health record “lands in the hands of nefarious persons the results can range from fraud to identity theft to extortion. In fact, these records provide such valuable information that hackers can sell a single stolen medical record for up to \$1,000.”<sup>26</sup>

69. The significant increase in attacks in the healthcare industry, and attendant risk of future attacks, is widely known to the public and to anyone in that industry, including Defendant Norton.

***Defendant Fails to Comply with FTC Guidelines.***

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

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<sup>24</sup> 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 July 19, 2023).

<sup>25</sup> <https://healthitsecurity.com/features/biggest-healthcare-data-breaches-reported-this-year-so-far> (last accessed July 19, 2023).

<sup>26</sup> <https://www.ahu.edu/blog/data-security-in-healthcare> (last accessed July 19, 2023).

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

71. In October 2016, the FTC updated its publication, *Protecting Personal Information: A Guide for Business*, which established cyber-security guidelines for businesses. The guidelines note that businesses should protect the personal patient information that they keep; properly dispose of personal information that is no longer needed; encrypt information stored on computer networks; understand their network's vulnerabilities; and implement policies to correct any security problems.<sup>27</sup> 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.<sup>28</sup>

72. 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.

73. The FTC has brought enforcement actions against businesses, like that of Norton, for failing to adequately and reasonably protect patient data, treating the failure to employ reasonable and appropriate measures to protect against unauthorized access to confidential consumer data as an unfair act or practice prohibited by Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission

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<sup>27</sup> *Protecting Personal Information: A Guide for Business*, Federal Trade Commission (2016). Available at [https://www.ftc.gov/system/files/documents/plain-language/pdf-0136\\_proteting-personal-information.pdf](https://www.ftc.gov/system/files/documents/plain-language/pdf-0136_proteting-personal-information.pdf) (last accessed July 19, 2023).

<sup>28</sup> *Id.*



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.

74. These FTC enforcement actions include actions against healthcare providers like Defendant. *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.”).

75. Defendant failed to properly implement basic data security practices.

76. Defendant’s failure to employ reasonable and appropriate measures to protect against unauthorized access to patients’ PII and PHI constitutes an unfair act or practice prohibited by Section 5 of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45.

77. Defendant was at all times fully aware of its obligation to protect the PII and PHI of its patients and employees. Defendant was also aware of the significant repercussions that would result from its failure to do so.

***Defendant Fails to Comply with Industry Standards.***

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

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

80. 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.

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

82. These frameworks are existing and applicable industry standards in the healthcare industry, yet Defendant failed to comply with these accepted standards, thereby opening the door to and failing to thwart the Data Breach.

***Defendant's Conduct Violates HIPAA.***

83. HIPAA requires covered entities such as Defendant to protect against reasonably anticipated threats to the security of sensitive patient health information (PHI).

84. Covered entities must implement safeguards to ensure the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of PHI. Safeguards must include physical, technical, and administrative components.

85. Title II of HIPAA contains what are known as the Administrative Simplification provisions. 42 U.S.C. §§ 1301, *et seq.* These provisions require, among other things, that the Department of Health and Human Services ("HHS") create rules to streamline the standards for

handling PII like the data Defendant left unguarded. The HHS subsequently promulgated multiple regulations under authority of the Administrative Simplification provisions of HIPAA. These rules include 45 C.F.R. § 164.306(a)(1-4); 45 C.F.R. § 164.312(a)(1); 45 C.F.R. § 164.308(a)(1)(i); 45 C.F.R. § 164.308(a)(1)(ii)(D), and 45 C.F.R. § 164.530(b).

86. A Data Breach such as the one Defendant 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.

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

***Defendant has Breached its Obligations to Plaintiff(s) and Class.***

88. Defendant breached its obligations to Plaintiff(s) and Class Members and/or was otherwise negligent and reckless because it failed to properly maintain and safeguard its computer systems and its patients' data. Defendant's unlawful conduct includes, but is not limited to, the following acts and/or omissions:

- a. Failing to maintain an adequate data security system to reduce the risk of data breaches and cyber-attacks;
- b. Failing to adequately protect patients' Private Information;
- c. Failing to properly monitor its own data security systems for existing intrusions;
- d. Failing to ensure that vendors with access to Defendant's protected health data employed reasonable security procedures;

- e. 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);
- f. 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);
- g. 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);
- h. 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);
- i. 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);
- j. 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);
- k. Failing to ensure compliance with HIPAA security standard rules by Defendant's workforce in violation of 45 C.F.R. § 164.306(a)(4);
- l. Failing to train all members of Defendant's workforce effectively on the policies and procedures regarding PHI as necessary and appropriate for the

members of their workforces to carry out their functions and to maintain security of PHI, in violation of 45 C.F.R. § 164.530(b); and/or

- m. Failing to render the electronic PHI it maintained unusable, unreadable, or indecipherable to unauthorized individuals, as it had not encrypted the electronic PHI as specified in the HIPAA Security Rule by “the use of an algorithmic process to transform data into a form in which there is a low probability of assigning meaning without use of a confidential process or key” (45 CFR 164.304 definition of encryption).

89. As the result of maintaining its computer systems in manner that required security upgrading, inadequate procedures for handling emails containing ransomware or other malignant computer code, and inadequately trained employees who opened files containing the ransomware virus, Defendant negligently and unlawfully failed to safeguard Plaintiff(s)’ and Class Members’ Private Information.

90. Accordingly, as outlined below, Plaintiff(s) and Class Members now face an increased risk of fraud and identity theft.

***Data Breaches Put Consumers at an Increased Risk  
Of Fraud and Identify Theft.***

91. Data Breaches such as the one experienced by Plaintiff(s) and the Class are especially problematic because of the disruption they cause to the overall daily lives of victims affected by the attack.

92. In 2019, the United States Government Accountability Office released a report addressing the steps consumers can take after a data breach.<sup>29</sup> Its appendix of steps consumers

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<sup>29</sup> <https://www.gao.gov/assets/gao-19-230.pdf> (last accessed March 16, 2023). See attached as Ex. A.

should consider, in extremely simplified terms, continues for five pages. In addition to explaining specific options and how they can help, one column of the chart explains the limitations of the consumers' options. *See* GAO chart of consumer recommendations, reproduced and attached as Exhibit A. It is clear from the GAO's recommendations that the steps Data Breach victims (like Plaintiff(s) and Class) must take after a breach like Defendant's are both time consuming and of only limited and short-term effectiveness.

93. The GAO has long recognized that victims of identity theft will face "substantial costs and time to repair the damage to their good name and credit record," discussing the same in a 2007 report as well ("2007 GAO Report").<sup>30</sup>

94. The FTC, like the GAO (*see* Exhibit A), 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 (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.<sup>31</sup>

95. 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.

96. Identity thieves can also use Social Security numbers to obtain a driver's license or official identification card in the victim's name but with the thief's picture; use the victim's name

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<sup>30</sup> *See* "Data Breaches Are Frequent, but Evidence of Resulting Identity Theft Is Limited; However, the Full Extent Is Unknown," p. 2, U.S. Government Accountability Office, June 2007, <https://www.gao.gov/new.items/d07737.pdf> (last accessed July 19, 2023) ("2007 GAO Report").

<sup>31</sup> *See* <https://www.identitytheft.gov/Steps> (last accessed July 19, 2023).

and Social Security number to obtain government benefits; or file a fraudulent tax return using the victim's information.

97. Theft of Private Information is also gravely serious. PII/PHI is a valuable property right.<sup>32</sup>

98. It must also be noted there may be a substantial time lag – measured in years -- between when harm occurs versus when it is discovered, and also between when Private Information and/or financial information is stolen and when it is used. According to the U.S. Government Accountability Office, which has conducted studies regarding data breaches:

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

*See* 2007 GAO Report, at p. 29.

99. Private Information and financial information are such valuable commodities to identity thieves that once the information has been compromised, criminals often trade the information on the “cyber black-market” for years.

100. There is a strong probability that the entirety of the stolen information has been dumped on the black market or will be dumped on the black market, meaning Plaintiff(s) and Class Members are at an increased risk of fraud and identity theft for many years into the future. Thus, Plaintiff(s) and Class Members must vigilantly monitor their financial and medical accounts for many years to come.

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<sup>32</sup> *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 reaching a level comparable to the value of traditional financial assets.”) (citations omitted).

101. As the HHS warns, “PHI can be exceptionally valuable when stolen and sold on a black market, as it often is. PHI, once acquired by an unauthorized individual, can be exploited via extortion, fraud, identity theft and data laundering. At least one study has identified the value of a PHI record at \$1000 each.”<sup>33</sup>

102. Furthermore, the Social Security Administration has warned that identity thieves can use an individual’s Social Security number to apply for additional credit lines.<sup>34</sup> 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.<sup>35</sup> 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.

103. Moreover, it is not an easy task to change or cancel a stolen Social Security number. 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.”<sup>36</sup>

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<sup>33</sup> <https://www.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cost-analysis-of-healthcare-sector-data-breaches.pdf> at 2 (citations omitted) (last accessed July 19, 2023).

<sup>34</sup> *Identity Theft and Your Social Security Number*, Social Security Administration (last accessed March 16, 2023). (2018) at 1. Available at <https://www.ssa.gov/pubs/EN-05-10064.pdf> (last accessed March 16, 2023).

<sup>35</sup> *Id.* at 4.

<sup>36</sup> 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 July 19, 2023).



104. This data, as one would expect, demands a much higher price on the black market. Martin Walter, senior director at cybersecurity firm RedSeal, explained, “[c]ompared to credit card information, personally identifiable information and Social Security numbers are worth more than 10x on the black market.”<sup>37</sup>

105. In recent years, the medical and financial services industries have experienced disproportionately higher numbers of data theft events than other industries. Defendant therefore knew or should have known this and strengthened its data systems accordingly. Defendant 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.

### **PLAINTIFF’S EXPERIENCES**

#### ***Plaintiff Lanisha Malone***

106. Plaintiff Lanisha Malone is and at all times mentioned herein was an individual citizen residing in the State of Indiana.

107. Plaintiff Malone is and was a patient of Norton at all times relevant to this Complaint. In addition, Plaintiff Malone was an employee of Norton Healthcare from approximately 2015 to 2022. To date, she has not received a Notice of Data Breach Letter related to Norton’s Data Breach.

108. Plaintiff Malone is especially alarmed by long delay in in providing notice of the Data Breach and the extent of her exfiltrated Private Information, especially since as a former

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<sup>37</sup> Tim Greene, *Anthem Hack: Personal Data Stolen Sells for 10x Price of Stolen Credit Card Numbers*, Computer World (Feb. 6, 2015), <http://www.itworld.com/article/2880960/anthem-hack-personal-data-stolen-sells-for-10x-price-of-stolen-credit-card-numbers.html> (last accessed July 19, 2023).

employee and longtime patient, Norton has vast amounts of her PII and PHI stored on its computer network.

109. Since the Data Breach, in about June 2023, Plaintiff Malone was informed that her Private Information was found on the dark web, including but not limited to her Social Security number and her credit card information. In addition, she was contacted by her bank about a suspicious charge being attempted for \$1500.00. She was able to intercept that debit and her bank did not allow it to go through. She was required to expend about an hour time trying to resolve this fraudulent activity, and required to get new credit/debit cards to protect her financial well-being as well as her credit rating.

110. In addition, for approximately the past 2 months, Plaintiff Malone has been receiving letters and calls about car payments that she does not owe. She also receives multiple spam calls and texts every day. The address and phone numbers used for these fraudulent and time-consuming acts is the same one she provided to Norton for her employment and healthcare. She reasonably believes these fraudulent activities are directly related to the Data Breach.

111. For a number of years, Plaintiff Malone has paid approximately \$20 per month for credit monitoring. Since the Data Breach, she has discovered how important this monitoring is, especially since Norton has yet to send its required Notice Letters.

112. Plaintiff Malone spent the time since learning of Norton's Data Breach to contact all three credit bureaus about her Private Information, and now spends approximately two hours per week monitoring her financial accounts for fraudulent activity. This is more time than she spent prior to learning of the Norton's Data Breach. Having to do this every week not only wastes her time as a result of Norton's negligence, but it also causes her great anxiety. She is constantly worried about the adverse impact of this Data Breach on her personal and financial safety.

113. Plaintiff Malone is aware that cybercriminals often sell Private Information, and one stolen, it is likely to be abused for years after a data breach like that experienced by Norton.

114. Had Plaintiff Malone been aware that Norton's computer systems were not secure, she would not have entrusted Norton with her PII and PHI.

**PLAINTIFF(S)' AND CLASS MEMBERS' INJURIES**

171. To date, Defendant Norton has done absolutely nothing to compensate Plaintiff(s) and Class Members for the damages they sustained in the Data Breach. Upon information and belief, as of July 21, 2023, Norton has not yet begun notifying Class Members directly despite its legal obligation to do so.

172. Norton's failure to sufficiently notify and compensate victims of the Data Breach, who commonly face multiple years of ongoing identity theft, is untenable given its unauthorized release and disclosure of Plaintiff(s)' and Class Members' Private Information, their out of pocket costs, and the time they are required to spend attempting to mitigate their injuries.

173. Furthermore, Defendant Norton's limited information as posted on its website (cited above) forces Plaintiff(s) and Class Members to investigate and protect themselves from Defendant's tortious acts resulting in the Data Breach.

174. Plaintiff(s) and Class Members have been damaged by the compromise and exfiltration of their Private Information in the Data Breach, and by the severe disruption to their lives as a direct and foreseeable consequence of this Data Breach.

175. Plaintiff(s)'and Class Members' Private Information was compromised and exfiltrated by cyber-criminals as a direct and proximate result of the Data Breach.

176. Plaintiff(s) and Class were damaged in that their Private Information is now in the hands of cyber criminals, sold and potentially for sale for years into the future.

177. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's conduct, Plaintiff(s) and Class Members have been placed at an actual, imminent, and substantial risk of harm from fraud and identity theft.

178. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's conduct, Plaintiff(s) and Class Members have been forced to expend significant amounts of time dealing with the effects of the Data Breach, including monitoring their financial accounts and records for misuse.

179. Plaintiff(s) and Class Members have suffered and do continue to face substantial risk of out-of-pocket fraud losses such as loans opened in their names, medical services billed in their names, tax return fraud, utility bills opened in their names, credit card fraud, and similar identity theft. Plaintiff(s) and Class Members have incurred and are likely to continue to incur out-of-pocket costs for protective measures such as credit monitoring fees, credit report fees, credit freeze fees, and similar costs directly or indirectly related to the Data Breach.

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

181. Plaintiff(s) and Class Members also suffered a loss of value of their Private Information when it was acquired by cyber thieves in the Data Breach. Numerous courts have recognized the propriety of loss of value damages in related cases.

182. Plaintiff(s) and Class Members have suffered or will suffer actual injury as a direct result of the Data Breach. Many victims suffered ascertainable losses in the form of out-of-pocket

expenses and the value of their time reasonably incurred to remedy or mitigate the effects of the Data Breach relating to:

- a. Finding fraudulent charges;
- b. Canceling and reissuing credit and debit cards;
- c. Purchasing credit monitoring and identity theft prevention;
- d. Monitoring their medical records for fraudulent charges and data;
- e. Addressing their inability to withdraw funds linked to compromised accounts;
- f. Taking trips to banks and waiting in line to obtain funds held in limited accounts;
- g. Placing “freezes” and “alerts” with credit reporting agencies;
- h. Spending time on the phone with or at a financial institution to dispute fraudulent charges;
- i. Contacting financial institutions and closing or modifying financial accounts;
- j. Resetting automatic billing and payment instructions from compromised credit and debit cards to new ones;
- k. Paying late fees and declined payment fees imposed as a result of failed automatic payments that were tied to compromised cards that had to be cancelled; and
- l. Closely reviewing and monitoring bank accounts and credit reports for unauthorized activity for years to come.

183. Moreover, Plaintiff(s) and Class Members have an interest in ensuring that their Private Information, which is believed to remain in the possession of Defendant, is protected from further breaches by the implementation of security measures and safeguards, including but not

limited to, making sure that the storage of data or documents containing personal and financial information as well as health information is not accessible online and that access to such data is password-protected.

184. Further, as a result of Defendant's conduct, Plaintiff(s) and Class Members are forced to live with the anxiety that their Private Information—which contains the most intimate details about a person's life—may be disclosed to the entire world, thereby subjecting them to embarrassment and depriving them of any right to privacy whatsoever.

185. Defendant's delay in identifying and reporting the Data Breach caused additional harm. In a data breach, time is of the essence to reduce the imminent misuse of PII and PHI. Early notification helps a victim of a Data Breach mitigate their injuries, and in the converse, delayed notification causes more harm and increases the risk of identity theft. Here, Norton knew of the breach *since May 9, 2023* and as of July 21, 2023, has not yet notified the victims. Norton offers no explanation of purpose for the long delay on its website. This delay violates HIPAA and other notification requirements and increases the injuries to Plaintiff(s) and Class.

#### **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

186. Plaintiff(s) bring this action on behalf of themselves and on behalf of all other persons similarly situated.

187. Plaintiff(s) propose the following Class definition, subject to amendment as appropriate:

All persons whose Private Information was compromised as a result of the Data Breach discovered by Norton Healthcare, Inc. in May 2023 and to whom it did or will imminently provide direct notice (the "Class") as required by state and federal laws.

188. Excluded from the Class are Defendant's officers and directors, and any entity in which Defendant has a controlling interest; and the affiliates, legal representatives, attorneys,

successors, heirs, and assigns of Defendant. Excluded also from the Class are Members of the judiciary to whom this case is assigned, their families and Members of their staff.

189. Plaintiff(s) hereby reserve the right to amend or modify the class definitions with greater specificity or division after having had an opportunity to conduct discovery. The proposed Class meets the criteria for certification under Fed. R. Civ. P. Rule 23.

190. Numerosity, Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(1): The Members of the Class are so numerous that joinder of all of them is impracticable. The exact number of Class Members is unknown to Plaintiff(s) at this time, but the number class members are believed to be in the thousands, if not hundreds of thousands.

191. Commonality. As required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(2) and (b)(3), 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 Defendant unlawfully used, maintained, lost, or disclosed Plaintiff(s)' and Class Members' Private Information;
- b. Whether Defendant failed to implement and maintain reasonable security procedures and practices appropriate to the nature and scope of the information compromised in the Data Breach;
- c. Whether Defendant's data security systems prior to and during the Data Breach complied with applicable data security laws and regulations;
- d. Whether Defendant's data security systems prior to and during the Data Breach were consistent with industry standards;

- e. Whether Defendant owed a duty to Class Members to safeguard their Private Information;
- f. Whether Defendant breached its duty to Class Members to safeguard their Private Information;
- g. Whether computer hackers obtained Class Members' Private Information in the Data Breach;
- h. Whether Defendant knew or should have known that its data security systems and monitoring processes were deficient;
- i. Whether Plaintiff(s) and Class Members suffered legally cognizable damages as a result of Defendant's misconduct;
- j. Whether Defendant failed to provide notice of the Data Breach in a timely manner; and
- k. Whether Plaintiff(s) and Class Members are entitled to damages, civil penalties, punitive damages, and/or injunctive relief.

192. Typicality, Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(3): Plaintiff(s)' claims are typical of those of other Class Members because Plaintiff's Private Information, like that of every other Class member, was compromised in the Data Breach.

193. Adequacy of Representation, Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(4): Plaintiff(s) will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the Members of the Class. Plaintiff(s)' Counsel is competent and experienced in litigating class actions, including data privacy litigation of this kind.

194. Predominance. Defendant has engaged in a common course of conduct toward Plaintiff(s) and Class Members, in that all the Plaintiff(s)' and Class Members' data was stored on



the same computer systems and unlawfully accessed in the same way. The common issues arising from Defendant'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.

195. 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 Defendant. 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.

196. Defendant 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.

197. Likewise, particular issues are appropriate for certification under Rule 23(c)(4) because such claims present only particular, common issues, the resolution of which would advance the disposition of this matter and the parties' interests therein. Such particular issues include, but are not limited to:

- a. Whether Defendant failed to timely notify the public of the Data Breach;

- b. Whether Defendant owed a legal duty to Plaintiff(s) and the Class to exercise due care in collecting, storing, and safeguarding their Private Information;
- c. Whether Defendant's security measures to protect their data systems were reasonable in light of best practices recommended by data security experts;
- d. Whether Defendant's failure to institute adequate protective security measures amounted to negligence;
- e. Whether Defendant 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;
- g. Whether Defendant failed to abide by its responsibilities under HIPAA.

198. Finally, all members of the proposed Class are readily ascertainable. Defendant has or should be able to determine each Class Members' name and address that was affected by the Data Breach. Upon information and belief, Class Members have already been preliminarily identified by Defendant through its investigation of the Data Breach.

### **CAUSES OF ACTION**

#### **First Count**

#### **Negligence**

#### **(On Behalf of Plaintiff(s) and Class Members)**

199. Plaintiff(s) re-alleges and incorporates the above allegations as if fully set forth herein.

200. Defendant Norton required Plaintiff(s) and Class Members to submit non-public personal information in order to obtain healthcare/medical services and/or employment.

201. By collecting and storing this data in Norton’s computer property, and sharing it and using it for commercial gain, Defendant had a duty of care to use reasonable means to secure and safeguard their computer property—and Class Members’ Private Information held within it—to prevent disclosure of the information, and to safeguard the information from theft. Defendant’s duty included a responsibility to implement processes by which it could detect a breach of their security systems in a reasonably expeditious period of time and to give prompt notice to those affected in the case of a Data Breach.

202. Defendant owed a duty of care to Plaintiff(s) 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.

203. Defendant’s duty of care to use reasonable security measures arose as a result of the special relationship that existed between Defendant Norton and its patients, which is recognized by laws and regulations including but not limited to HIPAA, as well as common law. Defendant was in a position to ensure that its systems were sufficient to protect against the foreseeable risk of harm to Class Members from a Data Breach.

204. Defendant’s duty to use reasonable security measures under HIPAA required Defendant 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 healthcare, medical, and/or medical information at issue in this case constitutes “protected health information” within the meaning of HIPAA.

205. In addition, Defendant had 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.

206. Defendant’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 Defendant is bound by industry standards to protect confidential Private Information.

207. Defendant breached its duties, and thus were negligent, by failing to use reasonable measures to protect Class Members’ Private Information. The specific negligent acts and omissions committed by Defendant include, but are 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. Failure to periodically ensure that their email system had plans in place to maintain reasonable data security safeguards;
- d. Allowing unauthorized access to Class Members’ Private Information;
- e. Failing to detect in a timely manner that Class Members’ Private Information had been compromised; and
- f. 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.

208. It was foreseeable that Defendant’s failure to use reasonable measures to protect Class Members’ Private Information would result in injury to Class Members. Further, the breach

of security was reasonably foreseeable given the known high frequency of cyberattacks and data breaches in the healthcare industry.

209. It was therefore foreseeable that the failure to adequately safeguard Class Members' Private Information would result in one or more types of injuries to Class Members.

210. Plaintiff(s) and Class Members are entitled to compensatory and consequential damages suffered as a result of the Data Breach.

211. Defendant's negligent conduct is ongoing, in that it still holds the Private Information of Plaintiff(s) and Class Members in an unsafe and unsecure manner.

212. Plaintiff(s) and Class Members are also entitled to injunctive relief requiring Defendant to (i) strengthen its 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***  
**Ky. Rev. State. 446.070**  
**(On Behalf of Plaintiff(s) and All Class Members)**

213. Plaintiff(s) re-allege the above allegations as if fully set forth herein.

214. Pursuant to the Federal Trade Commission Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45, Defendant had a duty to provide fair and adequate computer systems and data security practices to safeguard Plaintiff(s)' and Class Members' Private Information.

215. Pursuant to HIPAA, 42 U.S.C. § 1302d, et seq., Defendant had a duty to implement reasonable safeguards to protect Plaintiff(s)' and Class Members' Private Information.

216. Pursuant to HIPAA, Defendant had a duty to render the electronic PHI they 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.

217. Defendant breached its duties to Plaintiff(s) 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 Plaintiff(s)’ and Class Members’ Private Information.

218. Defendant’s failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations constitutes negligence per se.

219. But for Defendant’s wrongful and negligent breach of their duties owed to Plaintiff(s) and Class Members, Plaintiff(s) and Class Members would not have been injured.

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

221. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant’s negligent conduct, Plaintiff(s) 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 Plaintiff(s) and Class Members)**

222. Plaintiff(s) re-allege the above allegations as if fully set forth herein.

223. Plaintiff(s) and Class Members provided their Private Information to Defendant Norton in exchange for Defendant's medical services, they entered into implied contracts with Defendant pursuant to which Defendant agreed to reasonably protect such information.

224. Defendant solicited, offered, and invited Class Members to provide their Private Information as part of Defendant's regular business practices. Plaintiff(s) and Class Members accepted Defendant's offers and provided their Private Information to Defendant.

225. In entering into such implied contracts, Plaintiff(s) and Class Members reasonably believed and expected that Defendant's data security practices complied with relevant laws and regulations, including HIPAA, and were consistent with industry standards.

226. Plaintiff(s) and Class Members paid money to Defendant with the reasonable belief and expectation that Defendant would use part of its earnings to obtain adequate data security. Defendant failed to do so.

227. Plaintiff(s) and Class Members would not have entrusted their Private Information to Defendant in the absence of the implied contract between them and Defendant to keep their information reasonably secure.

228. Plaintiff(s) and Class Members would not have entrusted their Private Information to Defendant in the absence of its implied promise to monitor their computer systems and networks to ensure that it adopted reasonable data security measures.

229. Plaintiff(s) and Class Members fully and adequately performed their obligations under the implied contracts with Defendant.

230. Defendant breached its implied contracts with Class Members by failing to safeguard and protect their Private Information.

231. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's breach of the implied contracts, Class Members sustained damages as alleged herein, including the loss of the benefit of the bargain.

232. Plaintiff(s) and Class Members are entitled to compensatory, consequential, and nominal damages suffered as a result of the Data Breach.

233. Plaintiff(s) and Class Members are also entitled to injunctive relief requiring Defendant to, e.g., (i) strengthen its data security systems and monitoring procedures; (ii) submit to future annual audits of those systems and monitoring procedures; and (iii) immediately provide adequate long-term credit monitoring to all Class Members.

**Fourth Count**  
**Breach of Fiduciary Duty**  
**(On Behalf of Plaintiff(s) and Class Members)**

234. Plaintiff(s) re-allege the above allegations as if fully set forth herein.

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

236. Defendant has a fiduciary duty to act for the benefit of Plaintiff(s) and Class Members upon matters within the scope of its relationship with its current and former patients and employees to keep secure their Private Information.



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

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

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

240. Defendant breached its fiduciary duties to Plaintiff(s) and Class Members by otherwise failing to safeguard Plaintiff(s)' and Class Members' Private Information.

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

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

**Fifth Count**  
**Unjust Enrichment**  
**(On Behalf of Plaintiff(s) and Class Members)**

243. Plaintiff(s) re-allege the above allegations as if fully set forth herein. Plaintiff(s) bring this claim individually and on behalf of all Class Members. This count is plead in the alternative to the breach of contract count above.

244. Upon information and belief, Defendant funds its data security measures entirely from its general revenue, including payments made by or on behalf of Plaintiff(s) and the Class Members.

245. As such, a portion of the payments made by or on behalf of Plaintiff(s) 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 Defendant.

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

247. Defendant knew that Plaintiff(s) and Class Members conferred a benefit which Defendant accepted. Defendant profited from these transactions and used the Private Information of Plaintiff(s) and Class Members for business purposes.

248. In particular, Defendant enriched itself by saving the costs it reasonably should have expended on data security measures to secure Plaintiff's and Class Members' Personal Information. Instead of providing a reasonable level of security that would have prevented the hacking incident, Defendant instead calculated to increase its own profits at the expense of Plaintiff(s) and Class Members by utilizing cheaper, ineffective security measures. Plaintiff(s) and Class Members, on the other hand, suffered as a direct and proximate result of Defendant's decision to prioritize its own profits over the requisite security.

249. Under the principles of equity and good conscience, Defendant should not be permitted to retain the money belonging to Plaintiff(s) and Class Members, because Defendant failed to implement appropriate data management and security measures that are mandated by industry standards.

250. Defendant failed to secure Plaintiff(s)' and Class Members' Private Information and, therefore, did not provide full compensation for the benefit Plaintiff(s) and Class Members provided.

251. Defendant acquired the Private Information through inequitable means in that it failed to disclose the inadequate security practices previously alleged.

252. If Plaintiff(s) and Class Members knew that Defendant had not reasonably secured their Private Information, they would not have agreed to provide their Private Information to Defendant.

253. Plaintiff(s) and Class Members have no adequate remedy at law.

254. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's conduct, Plaintiff(s) and Class Members have suffered and will suffer injury, including but not limited to: (a) actual identity theft; (b) the loss of the opportunity of how their Private Information is used; (c) the compromise, publication, and/or theft of their Private Information; (d) out-of-pocket expenses associated with the prevention, detection, and recovery from identity theft, and/or unauthorized use of their Private Information; (e) lost opportunity costs associated with efforts 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; (f) the continued risk to their Private Information, which remains in Defendant's possession and is subject to further unauthorized disclosures so long as Defendant fails to undertake appropriate and adequate measures to protect Private Information in their continued possession; and (g) 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 Plaintiff(s) and Class Members.

255. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's conduct, Plaintiff(s) and Class Members have suffered and will continue to suffer other forms of injury and/or harm.

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

**Sixth Count**  
**Declaratory Judgment**  
**(On Behalf of Plaintiff(s) and Class Members)**

257. Plaintiff(s) re-allege and incorporate by reference the paragraphs above as if fully set forth herein.

258. 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 grant 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 and state statutes described in this Complaint.

259. An actual controversy has arisen in the wake of the Defendant's Data Breach regarding its present and prospective common law and other duties to reasonably safeguard its customers' Personal Information and whether Defendant is currently maintaining data security measures adequate to protect Plaintiff(s) and Class members from further data breaches that compromise their Private Information.

260. Plaintiff(s) allege that Defendant's data security measures remain inadequate. Plaintiff(s) will continue to suffer injury because of the compromise of their Private Information and remain at imminent risk that further compromises of their Private Information will occur in the future.

261. Pursuant to its authority under the Declaratory Judgment Act, this Court should enter a judgment declaring, among other things, the following:

- a. Defendant continues to owe a legal duty to secure patients' Private Information and to timely notify patients of a data breach under the common law, HIPAA, Section 5 of the FTC Act, and various states' statutes; and
- b. Defendant continues to breach this legal duty by failing to employ reasonable measures to secure patients' Private Information.

262. The Court also should issue corresponding prospective injunctive relief requiring Defendant to employ adequate security protocols consistent with law and industry standards to protect patients' Private Information.

263. If an injunction is not issued, Plaintiff(s) and Class members will suffer irreparable injury, and lack an adequate legal remedy, in the event of another data breach at Defendant. The risk of another such breach is real, immediate, and substantial. If another breach at Defendant occurs, Plaintiff(s) and Class members will not have an adequate remedy at law because many of the resulting injuries are not readily quantified, and they will be forced to bring multiple lawsuits to rectify the same conduct.

264. The hardship to Plaintiff(s) and Class members if an injunction does not issue exceeds the hardship to Defendant if an injunction is issued. Among other things, if another massive data breach occurs at Defendant, Plaintiff(s) and Class members will likely be subjected to 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 pre-existing legal obligations to employ such measures.

265. Issuance of the requested injunction will not do a disservice to the public interest. To the contrary, such an injunction would benefit the public by preventing another data breach at Defendant, thus eliminating the additional injuries that would result to Plaintiff(s) and the millions of individuals whose Private Information would be further compromised.

#### **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff(s) pray for judgment as follows:

- a) For an Order certifying this action as a class action and appointing Plaintiff(s) and their counsel to represent the Class;

- b) For equitable relief enjoining Defendant from engaging in the wrongful conduct complained of herein pertaining to the misuse and/or disclosure of Plaintiff(s)' and Class Members' Private Information, and from refusing to issue prompt, complete and accurate disclosures to Plaintiff(s) and Class Members;
- c) For equitable relief compelling Defendant to utilize appropriate methods and policies with respect to consumer data collection, storage, and safety, and to disclose with specificity the type of Private Information compromised during the Data Breach;
- d) For equitable relief requiring restitution and disgorgement of the revenues wrongfully retained as a result of Defendant's wrongful conduct;
- e) Ordering Defendant to pay for not less than ten years of credit monitoring services for Plaintiff(s) 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 attorneys' fees and costs, and any other expense, including expert witness fees;
- h) Pre- and post-judgment interest on any amounts awarded; and
- i) Such other and further relief as this court may deem just and proper.

**JURY TRIAL DEMANDED**

Plaintiff(s) demand a trial by jury on all claims so triable.

Dated: July 21, 2023

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Alexander Edmondson  
Alexander Edmondson (KY Bar # 88406)

**EDMONDSON & ASSOCIATES LAW**

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Covington, Kentucky 41011

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*Attorneys for Plaintiff(s)*

*\*pro hac vice or application for admission to be filed*



JS 44 (Rev. 04/21)

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

Lanisha Malone, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated

(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff Floyd (IN) (EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)

Alexander Edmondson, Edmondson & Associates 28th West 5th, Covington, KY 41011; T: (859) 491-4100

DEFENDANTS

Norton Healthcare, Inc.

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant Jefferson Co., KY (IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.

Attorneys (If Known)

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff, 2 U.S. Government Defendant, 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party), 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)

- Citizen of This State, Citizen of Another State, Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country, PTF DEF, Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State, Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State, Foreign Nation

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

Click here for: Nature of Suit Code Descriptions.

Table with columns: CONTRACT, REAL PROPERTY, TORTS, CIVIL RIGHTS, PRISONER PETITIONS, FORFEITURE/PENALTY, LABOR, IMMIGRATION, BANKRUPTCY, SOCIAL SECURITY, FEDERAL TAX SUITS, OTHER STATUTES. Includes various legal categories and codes.

V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- 1 Original Proceeding, 2 Removed from State Court, 3 Remanded from Appellate Court, 4 Reinstated or Reopened, 5 Transferred from Another District, 6 Multidistrict Litigation - Transfer, 8 Multidistrict Litigation - Direct File

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity): 28 USC 1332. Brief description of cause: Data Breach

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P. DEMAND \$ 5000000. CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: JURY DEMAND: [X] Yes [ ] No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

(See instructions): JUDGE DOCKET NUMBER

DATE SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

July 21, 2023 /s/ Alexander Edmondson

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT # AMOUNT APPLYING IFP JUDGE MAG. JUDGE

# EXHIBIT B

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# Appendix II: What Can Consumers Do After a Data Breach?

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Figure 3 below provides information on actions consumers can take to monitor for identity theft or other forms of fraud, protect their personal information, and respond if they have been a victim of identity theft. This information summarizes prior GAO work and comments of academic, consumer organization, industry, and government experts.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>GAO, *Identity Theft Services: Services Offer Some Benefits but Are Limited in Preventing Fraud*, [GAO-17-254](#) (Washington, D.C.: Mar. 30, 2017).

Appendix II: What Can Consumers Do After a Data Breach?

Figure 3: What Can Consumers Do After a Data Breach?




Prevent Fraud on New Credit Accounts 		
Consumer Option	How This Option Can Help	Consumers Should Be Aware
	<p><b>Place a credit freeze</b> on credit reports at Equifax, Experian, and TransUnion—the three nationwide consumer reporting agencies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevents identity thieves from opening new credit accounts in an individual’s name—where credit reports are required.</li> <li>• Guardians can place credit freezes for minor children (under age 16) or adults who are incapacitated.</li> <li>• Consumers must request a freeze at each of the three agencies separately.</li> <li>• Could still cause delays in approval of loans or other credit applications, especially if consumer forgets or loses the personal information number (PIN) the agencies give to consumers to unfreeze their credit reports.</li> <li>• Freezes do not prevent fraud on existing accounts (for example, the use of a stolen credit card number to make charges on a credit card).</li> <li>• Freezes do not prevent other types of harm, such as tax refund or medical identity fraud.</li> <li>• Not all access to credit reports is frozen (for example, still allowed for insurance underwriting and employment background checks).</li> <li>• Credit reports at agencies other than Equifax, Experian, and TransUnion will not be frozen (for example, those used to open utility accounts).</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Place a fraud alert</b> at the three nationwide consumer reporting agencies, which lasts 1 year and can be renewed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fraud alerts let businesses know that a consumer may have been a victim of fraud.</li> <li>• Businesses must take extra steps to verify the identity of the individual seeking to open accounts.</li> <li>• Members of the military can place active duty alerts.</li> <li>• Consumers can request a fraud alert at one of the three agencies and this agency must notify the other two to place the alert.</li> <li>• Victims of identity theft can place extended fraud alerts that last for 7 years.</li> <li>• Fraud alerts still allow access to credit reports.</li> <li>• Businesses that do not use the three agencies will not see the alert.</li> </ul>

Sources: GAO analysis, Federal Trade Commission, Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, and consumer and industry organizations. | GAO-19-230

Appendix II: What Can Consumers Do After a Data Breach?

**Monitor for Some Types of Fraud on Financial Accounts**



Consumer Option	How This Option Can Help	Consumers Should Be Aware
 <p><b>Review free credit reports every 12 months</b> (from Equifax, Experian, and TransUnion) at <a href="https://annualcreditreport.com">annualcreditreport.com</a>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can help consumers spot suspicious activity or fraud involving credit accounts.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consumers can check one of the three reports every 4 months to improve chances of catching problems throughout the year.</li> </ul>
 <p><b>Review bank and other financial account statements regularly or set up free automatic alerts.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can alert consumers to suspicious activity on their accounts.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The availability and features of alerts may vary among financial institutions.</li> </ul>
 <p><b>Consider enrolling in credit or identity monitoring services.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Credit monitoring can alert consumers after the fact that someone may have used their personal information to open a credit account (take out a loan or sign up for a credit card).</li> <li>• Identity monitoring can alert consumers of misuse of personal information or appearance of their information on illicit websites (the “dark web”).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These services do not directly address risks of medical identity theft, identity theft tax refund fraud, or government benefits fraud.</li> <li>• Credit monitoring can spot fraud but generally cannot prevent it, and does not identify fraud on existing or noncredit accounts.</li> <li>• Identity monitoring also cannot prevent fraud.</li> <li>• It is unclear what actions consumers can take once alerted that their information appears on the dark web other than continuing to monitor their accounts.</li> <li>• These services may be part of a package of identity theft services, including restoration services, or identity theft insurance.</li> <li>• Free services that entities that have experienced data breaches may offer to affected consumers vary in the type and level of service and may only last for 1-2 years. Risks can exist for much longer.</li> <li>• Paid services typically cost \$5–\$30 a month.</li> </ul>

Sources: GAO analysis, Federal Trade Commission, Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, and consumer and industry organizations. | GAO-19-230

Appendix II: What Can Consumers Do After a Data Breach?

**Monitor for Other Types of Identity Theft or Fraud** 

Consumer Option	How This Option Can Help	Consumers Should Be Aware
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**Mobile Phone or Utility Account Fraud**

**Review mobile phone and utility bills regularly.**

- Can spot suspicious activity on existing accounts.
- Consumers with credit freezes may need to lift them before applying for new utility or phone accounts.



**Medical Identity Theft**

**Review medical bills and health insurance explanations of benefits.**

- Can spot suspicious activity, such as bills or insurance claims for services consumers did not receive.
- Consumers who spot problems can contact fraud departments at health insurers.



**Identity Theft Tax Refund Fraud**

**File tax returns early.**

- Provides less time for a fraudster to file in an individual's name.
- Consumers who experience identity theft tax refund fraud can file affidavits with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and through IdentityTheft.gov, and may be eligible to obtain an Identity Protection Personal Identification Number from IRS.



**Government Benefits Fraud**

**Set up an online account at the Social Security Administration and check it regularly.**




- Can spot suspicious activity, such as benefits redirected to another address.
- Other government benefits, such as unemployment insurance, also can be susceptible to identity fraud.

Sources: GAO analysis, Federal Trade Commission, Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, and consumer and industry organizations. | GAO-19-230

Appendix II: What Can Consumers Do After a Data Breach?

**How to Respond after Identity Theft**



Consumer Option	How This Option Can Help	Consumers Should Be Aware
 <p><b>Visit <a href="https://www.identitytheft.gov">identityTheft.gov</a></b> to set up an account, fill out, and file necessary reports.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Helps users determine what steps to take depending on the type of information stolen or type of identity theft.</li> <li>• Can generate an Identity Theft Report that can be used to help contact consumer reporting agencies, law enforcement, and other entities.</li> <li>• Can generate an IRS Identity Theft Affidavit (IRS Form 14039) that can be submitted directly to IRS.</li> <li>• Provides information on what companies to contact and how to remove incorrect information.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) also has a telephone help line and online chat feature.</li> </ul>
 <p><b>Contact state or local government resources</b>, such as consumer protection help lines or victim services offices.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some states and local governments can provide one-on-one assistance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• States and localities vary in the services offered.</li> </ul>
 <p><b>Consider using commercial identity restoration services.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can reduce consumer time and effort in dealing with the effects of identity theft, such as by interacting with creditors on the consumer's behalf.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Service levels can vary significantly among companies. Some provide hands-on assistance, while others largely provide information.</li> <li>• May be included in a package of identity theft services, which may also include credit or identity monitoring or identity theft insurance. Paid services typically cost \$5–\$30 a month and free services may only be offered for 1-2 years.</li> </ul>

Sources: GAO analysis, Federal Trade Commission, Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, and consumer and industry organizations. | GAO-19-230

Appendix II: What Can Consumers Do After a Data Breach?

<b>Protect Personal Information in Other Ways</b>		
Consumer Option	How This Option Can Help	Consumers Should Be Aware



**Adopt Good Practices for Online Accounts**

- Protect passwords and do not re-use them.
- Use two-factor authentication when offered (for example, entering a one-time code sent to a mobile phone when logging in to an online account).
- Choose strong passwords and consider using a software application that helps manage passwords.
- Do not click on links in emails or open attachments from unknown senders.
- Remember that public WiFi may not be secure.

- Can prevent unauthorized access to online accounts and other data intrusions.

- While personal security practices are important, consumers have limited control over how private entities secure their data.



**Protect social media accounts** by checking privacy settings, and consider limiting information shared.

- Restricts how much information is visible to strangers and their ability to misuse it.

- Privacy terms and conditions can change, so it is important to check settings periodically.



**Do not provide personal information over the phone (or by email or text) unless you've initiated the call (or communication).**

- Prevents identity thieves from obtaining information that can be used to commit fraud.

- Consumers can do online searches to verify identities of requesters, or check with experts, before giving out information.
- Consumers should not trust caller ID and should hang up on robocalls and report such calls to FTC at [ftc.gov/complaint](http://ftc.gov/complaint).



**Shred documents and mail with Social Security numbers or other personal information.**

- Prevents identity thieves from finding sensitive information in trash.

- Consumers can contact the U.S. Postal Service if they believe their mail is being stolen or misdirected.
- Consumers can opt out of receiving credit card and other offers in the mail at 1-888-5-OPT-OUT (1-888-567-8688) or [www.optoutprescreen.com](http://www.optoutprescreen.com).



AO 440 (Rev. 06/12) Summons in a Civil Action

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

Western District of Kentucky



Lanisha Malone, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated

Plaintiff(s)

v.

Norton Healthcare, Inc.

Defendant(s)

Civil Action No. 3:23-cv-373-CHB

SUMMONS IN A CIVIL ACTION

To: (Defendant's name and address) Norton Healthcare, Inc. 4967 U.S. Highway 42, Suite 101 Louisville, KY 40222-6363

A lawsuit has been filed against you.

Within 21 days after service of this summons on you (not counting the day you received it) — or 60 days if you are the United States or a United States agency, or an officer or employee of the United States described in Fed. R. Civ. P. 12 (a)(2) or (3) — you must serve on the plaintiff an answer to the attached complaint or a motion under Rule 12 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The answer or motion must be served on the plaintiff or plaintiff's attorney, whose name and address are:

Alexander Edmondson Edmondson & Associates 28th West 5th Covington, KY 41011

If you fail to respond, judgment by default will be entered against you for the relief demanded in the complaint. You also must file your answer or motion with the court.

CLERK OF COURT

Date: 7/25/2023

Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk

AO 440 (Rev. 06/12) Summons in a Civil Action (Page 2)

Civil Action No. \_\_\_\_\_

**PROOF OF SERVICE**

*(This section should not be filed with the court unless required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 4 (l))*

This summons for *(name of individual and title, if any)* \_\_\_\_\_  
was received by me on *(date)* \_\_\_\_\_ .

I personally served the summons on the individual at *(place)* \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ on *(date)* \_\_\_\_\_ ; or

I left the summons at the individual's residence or usual place of abode with *(name)* \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_, a person of suitable age and discretion who resides there,  
on *(date)* \_\_\_\_\_ , and mailed a copy to the individual's last known address; or

I served the summons on *(name of individual)* \_\_\_\_\_ , who is  
designated by law to accept service of process on behalf of *(name of organization)* \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ on *(date)* \_\_\_\_\_ ; or

I returned the summons unexecuted because \_\_\_\_\_ ; or

Other *(specify)*: \_\_\_\_\_

My fees are \$ \_\_\_\_\_ for travel and \$ \_\_\_\_\_ for services, for a total of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ 0.00 \_\_\_\_\_ .

I declare under penalty of perjury that this information is true.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Server's signature*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Printed name and title*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Server's address*

Additional information regarding attempted service, etc: