1 2 3 4	2055 San Joaquin Street Fresno, California 93721-2717 Telephone: (559) 256-9800 Facsimile: (559) 256-9795 FILED-SOUTHERN DIVISION CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT					
5	e-mail: robert@erisalg.com					
6	CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA					
7	[BT					
8	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR					
9	THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA					
11	LOS ANGELES DIVISION					
12	JULIE TOWNSEND,) Case No.: (A MAL)					
13	Plaintiff, COMPLAINT FOR					
14	v. DECLARATORY RELIEF					
15	{					
16	THOMSON REUTERS GROUP DISABILITY INCOME INSURANCE					
17	PLAN; HARTFORD LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY,					
18	Defendants.					
19						
20	Plaintiff Julie Townsend ("Plaintiff") alleges as follows:					
21	<u>JURISDICTION</u>					
22	1. Plaintiff's claim for relief arises under the Employee Retirement Income					
23	// / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /					
24	to 29 U.S.C. section 1331, this court has jurisdiction over this action because this					
25	action arises under the laws of the United States of America. 29 U.S.C. section					
26	1132(e)(1) provides for federal district court jurisdiction of this action.					
27	///					
28						
II.						

VENUE

2. Venue is proper in the Central District of California because Plaintiff is and was a resident of the city of Foothill Ranch, in the county of Orange, and in the state of California, when Defendants terminated Plaintiff's long-term disability ("LTD") benefits. Therefore, 29 U.S.C. section 1132(e)(2) provides for venue in this court.

PARTIES

- 3. Plaintiff is, and at all times relevant hereto was, a participant, as that term is defined by 29 U.S.C. section 1000(7), of the Thomson Reuters Group Disability Income Insurance Plan ("the Plan") and thereby entitled to receive benefits therefrom. Plaintiff was a participant because she was an employee of Thomas Reuters, through which the Plan was established.
- 4. Defendant the Plan is an employee welfare benefit plan organized and operating under the provisions of ERISA, 29 U.S.C. section 1001 et seq.
- 5. Defendant Hartford Life and Accident Insurance Company ("Hartford") insured the Plan, is obligated to pay all benefits claimed, was the fiduciary which acted to terminate Plaintiff's LTD benefits and acted on behalf of the Plan in all matters alleged herein.

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(For Declaratory Relief That Plaintiff Is Entitled LTD Benefits)

- 6. Hartford issued Policy No.:83155950 to Thomson Reuters ("The Policy"), effective June 1, 2004. The Plan provides long term disability benefits to eligible employees, such as Plaintiff herein, through The Policy.
- 7. The Policy provides long term disability benefits after an elimination period of 180 days, for a which a person under the age of 60 at the time the disability occurred, as was Plaintiff herein, such benefits potentially could continue until her Social Security normal retirement age, which in Plaintiff's case is age 67.

- 8. The Policy includes the following definitions and provisions:
 - A. Disabled is defined as: "Disability or Disabled means that You satisfy the Occupation Qualifier or the Earnings Qualifier."
 - B. Occupational Qualifier is defined as:

"Disability means that during the Elimination Period and the following 24 months, Injury or Sickness causes physical or mental impairments to such a degree of severity that You are:

- 1) continuously unable to perform the Material and Substantial Duties of Your Regular Occupation;
- 2) not Gainfully Employed.

After the LTD Monthly Benefit has been payable for 24 months, Disability means that Injury or Sickness causes physical or mental impairment to such a degree of severity that You are:

- 1) continuously unable to engage in any occupation for which You are or become qualified by education, training or experience; and
- 2) not Gainfully Employed."
- C. Earnings Qualifier is defined as:

"You may be considered Disabled during and after the Elimination Period in any month in which You are Gainfully Employed, if an Injury or Sickness is causing physical or mental impairment to such a degree of severity that You are unable to earn mor than 80% of Your Monthly Earnings in any occupation for which You are qualified by education, training, or experience. On each anniversary of Your Disability of Your Disability, We will increase the Monthly Earnings by the lesser of the current annual percentage increase in CPI-W, or 10%."

D. Gainful Employment or Gainfully Employed is defined as:

"The performance of any occupation for wages, remuneration or profit, for which You are qualified by education, training or experience on a full-time or part-time basis, and which We approve and for We reserve the right to modify approval in the future."

E. Regular occupation is defined as "the occupation that You are performing for income or wages on Your Date of Disability. It is not limited to the specific position You held with Your Employer."

- F. Material and Substantial is defined as: "the necessary functions of Your Regular Occupation which cannot reasonably be omitted or altered."
- G. The Policy has the following limitation on payments of benefits: "Disability beyond 24 months after the Elimination Period if it is due to a Mental Disorder of any type. . . . "
- G. Mental disorder is defined as "a disorder found in the current diagnostic standards of the American Psychiatric Association."
- 9. Plaintiff was employed by Thomson Reuters as a Field Sales Representative.
 - 10. Plaintiff became disabled effective May 16, 2008.
- 11. Plaintiff remained disabled throughout the elimination period specified in The Policy.
- 12. By letter dated October 23, 2008, Hartford approved Plaintiff's claim for LTD benefits.
- 13. By letter dated May 28, 2010, Hartford notified Plaintiff that her benefits were terminated because, the letter asserted, she could perform her regular occupation.
- 14. By letter dated September 30, 2010, Plaintiff, through counsel requested that Hartford provide any and all actuarial data, referencing California Insurance Code §10144, supporting its contention that it could rely upon the 24 month limitation for payment of benefits due to a "mental disorder" supporting its limitation of benefits due to mental illness. The letter concluded:

"Demand is hereby made for The Hartford to provide me with: (1) documentation regarding "its sound actuarial principles" supporting the 24 month limitation for mental illness benefits; or (2) its documentation related to actual and reasonably anticipated experience for use in the preparation and submission of Ms. Townsend's appeal. If The Hartford fails to provide me with such documentation, I will accept and treat that failure as an admission that it does not have such documentation and therefore reliance on the 24 month mental illness limitation is in violation of California Insurance Code

15. By letter dated November 4, 2010, Hartford rejected "any contention. . . . relating to the provision of information not required under ERISA constituting an admission" but did not provide the requested documentation.

16. By letter dated November 12, 2010, Plaintiff, through counsel responded to Hartford's November 4, 2010 letter and, wrote, in relevant part:

"One of the key issues in this appeal is whether Hartford can rely upon the 24 month mental illness limitation. If it doesn't have actuarial proof to support the limitation, it cannot rely upon it. The burden of proof is on Hartford to provide that proof. Either provide it now – so I can have my expert evaluate it – or concede the point: that there is no actuarial basis for the 24 months limitation and that therefore that limitation is unenforceable under California (saved-from-preemption) Insurance law."

"Again, since Hartford has not presented me with its actuarial support for the 24 months limitation, there is no alternative to conclude it has no such proof and is so admitting. Hartford cannot rely upon the limitation absent actuarial proof of its validity and cannot provide that proof once the administrative record closes. Provide it now – or be precluded in litigation from ever doing so."

18. By letter dated November 23, 2010, Plaintiff, through counsel, submitted her appeal from the termination of her LTD benefits. In that appeal, Plaintiff, through counsel, explained, among other arguments, that Hartford could not legally assert its 24 month limitation on payment of benefits for disability due to mental disorders because to do so violates California Department of Insurance standards and California Insurance Code §10144, since Hartford has no actuarial basis for its limitation. The appeal letter repeated Plaintiff's demand for any actuarial support for Hartford's reliance on the limitation. As part of her appeal, plaintiff's counsel also wrote:

"....I submit that the following facts and conclusions are simply irrefutable and unrebutted and therefore established beyond dispute in any future litigation between Ms. Townsend and Hartford, unless Hartford explicitly addresses these facts and conclusions, presents relevant, necessary, and admissible evidence placing these facts and conclusions in doubt or in dispute. These undisputed facts

and conclusions are:

- A. That the California standards of "totally disabled" is saved from preemption by ERISA, supercedes the Policy definition to the extent the two are inconsistent, and applies here, as explained in Sections VI and VII of the appeal.
- B. That Ms. Townsend's status and conditions are correctly summarized and presented in Sections IV, X, of this appeal.
- C. That Hartford cannot impose a 24-month mental/nervous limitation as discussed in Section VIII of this appeal.
- D. That Hartford must consider Ms. Townsend's Social Security award as discussed in Section XIII of the appeal.
- E. That Hartford is judicially estopped to deny Ms. Townsend is disabled as discussed in Section XIV of the appeal
- F. That Hartford routinely abuses its discretion regarding a claimant's receipt of SSDI benefits as discussed in section XV of this appeal.
- G. That MES provides unfair, biased reviews which cannot be relief upon as discussed in Section XXVI of the appeal.
- H. That the surveillance evidence was mischaracterized, as explained in Section XXIV of this appeal.
- I. That Hartford failed to properly consider pain as a disabling condition as discussed in Section XVII of the appeal.
- J. That Hartford failed to properly consider the side effects of medications as a disabling condition as discussed in Section XIX of the appeal.
- K. That Hartford failed to properly consider mental clouding as a disabling condition as discussed in Section XX of the appeal.
- L. That Dr. Gitlow's opinion is unreliable and does not support a termination of benefits as discussed in Sections XXI and XXII of the appeal.

- M. That Hartford's failed to conduct an occupational analysis and routinely incorrectly performs and applies it vocational analysis, as discussed in Section XXIII of the appeal.
- N. That Dr. Gitlow demanded objective evidence of Ms. Townsend's psychological disabilities as discussed in Section XXVI of this appeal.
- O. That Hartford has a history of abuse of discretion as discussed in Section XXVIII of this appeal.
- P. That Ms. Townsend is disabled under the terms of the Policy as discussed in Section XXXIV of this appeal.
- Q. That Hartford's conflict of interest is significant as discussed in Section XXVIII of this appeal.
- R. That Hartford's manual demonstrates a conflict of interest as discussed in Section XXIX of this appeal.
- S. That Hartford ignored key elements of its inperson interview with Ms. Townsend as discussed in Section XXV of this appeal.
- T. That Hartford ignored fatigue as discussed in Section XVIII of this appeal.

To the extent that you disagree with any of these facts or conclusions, you must explicitly state your reasons for doing so and provide evidence to support your disagreements. Otherwise the Plan will be bound these facts and conclusions in subsequent litigation regarding Ms. Townsend's entitlement to LTD benefits."

- 18. By letter dated December 9, 2010, Hartford responded to Plaintiff's counsel's November 12, 2010, letter, writing, in part: "We are reiterating that we reject any contention in your letter relating to the provision of information not required under ERISA constituting an admission."
- 19. By letter dated February 11, 2011, Hartford reinstated Plaintiff's benefits through November 13, 2010, agreeing that Plaintiff was and continued to be disabled, but also terminated those benefits based on the 24-month limitation of benefits for mental disorders. It informed Plaintiff that she had exhausted all of her

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administrative remedies. The letter does not reference any actuarial support for the 24 month limitation of benefits due to a mental disorder. By letter dated February 22, 2011, Plaintiff through counsel, requested a copy of Hartford's records and other information, pursuant to 29 C.F.R. Section 2560.501-1, relevant to Plaintiff's claim for benefits. Hartford's response to that request did not include any records or documents demonstrating any actuarial basis for the 24 month limitation on payment of benefits due to disability caused by a mental disorder and no such evidence was presented or provided in the course of the administrative procedings.

Hartford failed to use the proper standard of totally disabled in its initial 20. denial of benefits and defendants thereby abused their discretion. Notwithstanding the specific definition of "disabled" of The Policy, as alleged in Paragraph 8., under California law total disability within the meaning of the term "any occupation" as contained in a general disability clause is that which prevents the insured from engaging in any occupation or performing any work or compensation as a disability which prevents him/her working with reasonable continuity in his/her customary occupation or in any other occupation in which he/she might reasonably be expected to engage his/her view of his/her station and physical and mental capacity. Therefore, California law requires an insurance company to consider: (1) whether the claimant could reasonably be expected to work; recognizing that the fact that the insured may do some work or even the fact that he may be physically able to do so is not conclusive evidence that his disability is not total, if reasonable care and prudence require that he desist; (2) given the claimant's physical and/or mental capacity; (3) and his or her station in life; (4) to perform the "substantial and material" duties of his/her own occupation; (5) with "reasonable continuity;" and (6) in the usual and customary way. Recovery is not precluded because the claimant is able to perform sporadic tasks or attend to simple, inconsequential details incident to the conduct of business. The claimant's income, if any, from investments, is irrelevant. Unsuccessful efforts to return to work are no bar to recovery of benefits. When

evaluating a claimant's capacity to perform "any occupation" the insurance company must take into account the claimant's age, education, experience, training, and station in life. Thus, an uneducated laborer cannot be expected to become an accountant or banker and a doctor, lawyer, or business executive is totally disabled even if he could run a news stand or work as a day laborer.

21. Here:

- (1) Hartford never utilized the proper standard of totally disabled in its communications with Plaintiff.
- (2) Hartford never utilized the proper standard of totally disabled in its evaluation of Plaintiff's condition.
- (3) Hartford never provided its medical or vocational evaluators with the proper criteria to evaluate whether Plaintiff was totally disabled.
- (4) Hartford never addressed the proper standard of totally disabled in evaluating Plaintiff's condition.

Therefore, every evaluation and conclusion Hartford reached terminating Plaintiff's LTD benefits and denying her appeal of that termination was arbitrary and capricious. Hartford failed and refused to apply the proper standard of totally disabled and instead utilized the more restrictive and legally unenforceable The Policy definition set forth in Paragraph 8.A.

- 22. Defendants cannot rely upon the Policy's 24-month limitation of benefits due to a mental disorder, as set forth in Paragraph 8.F. and G. of this Complaint, to terminate Plaintiff's claim:
 - A. Under California law, the 24 month lifetime maximum benefit for a covered person's total disability if it is a caused by or contributed to, or resulting from a mental illness, can only apply after the termination of any physiological-based disabling condition covered by the applicable policy and not concurrent with

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such physiological condition and that therefore a psychological ("mental condition") disability caused by, contributed to, or concurrent with a physiological condition is not subject to the 24-month limitation. Here, Plaintiff's mental illness is and was caused by a physical condition, i.e., post-partum depression and back pain. Therefore, the 24-month benefit limitation does not apply and Defendants abused their discretion by terminating Plaintiff's LTD benefits.

Additionally and alternatively, California Insurance Code §10144, В. prohibits insurers issuing group disability insurance from "limit(ing) the amount, extent, or kind of coverage available" to an individual "solely because of a physical or mental impairment, except where the refusal, limitation...etc., is based on sound actuarial principles or is based on actual and reasonably anticipated experience." Physical or mental impairment is defined by the statute to mean any physical, sensory or mental impairment which substantially limits one or more of that person's major life activities. Absent proper actuarial principles and analyses this prohibition applies to the 24 month mental disorder limitation in the Policy. Hartford provided no evidence of the requisite actuarial principles or analysis to support its mental disorder benefits limitation, and has thus admitted it has no such evidence and is precluded from presenting such evidence, even if it had it. Therefore, the 24-month mental illness benefits limitation is inapplicable and unenforceable, and Defendants abused their discretion by terminating Plaintiff's LTD benefits based on that limitation.

23. Plaintiff has exhausted all administrative remedies.

- 24. At all times mentioned herein Plaintiff was, and continues to be totally disabled under The Policy's definition of totally disabled, as properly construed under California law, and therefore entitled to LTD benefits.
- 25. Defendants denied Plaintiff a full and fair review of her claim for benefits in violation of 29 U.S.C. §1133 and its implementing Regulations. Specifically:
 - A. 29 U.S.C. §1133 mandates that, in accordance with the Regulations of the Secretary of Labor, every employee benefit plan, including defendants herein, shall provide adequate notice in writing to any participant or beneficiary whose claim for benefits under the plan has been denied, setting forth the specific reasons for such denial, written in a manner calculated to be understood by the participant and afforded a reasonable opportunity to any participant whose claim for benefits has been denied a full and fair review by an appropriate named fiduciary of the decision denying the claim.
 - B. The Secretary of Labor has adopted Regulations to implement the requirements of 29 U.S.C. §1133. These Regulations are set forth in 29 C.F.R. §2560.503-1 and provide, as relevant here, that employee benefit plans, including Defendant The Plan herein, shall establish and maintain reasonable procedures governing the filing of benefit claims, notifications of benefit determinations, and appeal of adverse benefit determinations and that such procedures shall be deemed reasonable only if:
 - i. Such procedures comply with the specifications of the Regulations.
 - ii. The claims procedures contain administrative processes and safeguards designed to ensure and to verify that benefit

determinations are made in accordance with governing plan documents and that, where appropriate, The Plan provisions have been applied consistently with respect to similarly situated claimants.

iii. Written notice is given regarding an adverse determination (i.e., denial or termination of benefits) which includes: the specific reason or reasons for the adverse determination; with reference to the specific plan provisions on which the determination is based; a description of any additional material or information necessary for the claimant to perfect the claim and an explanation of why such material or information is necessary; a description of The Plan's review procedures and the time limits applicable to such procedures, including a statement of the claimant's right to bring a civil action under section 502(a) of ERISA following a denial on review; if an internal rule, guideline, protocol, or similar criterion was relied upon in making the adverse determination, either the specific rule, guideline, protocol, or other similar criterion or a statement that such a rule, guideline, protocol, or other similar criterion was relied upon in making the adverse determination and that a copy of such rule, guideline, protocol, or other criterion will be provided free of charge to the claimant upon request.

- iv. The Plan is required to provide a full and fair review of any adverse determination which includes:
 - a. That a claimant shall be provided, upon request and free of charge, reasonable access to, and copies of, all documents,

records, and other information relevant to the claimant's claim for benefits.

- A document, record, or other information shall be b. considered "relevant" to a claimant's claim if such document, record, or other information: (1) was relied upon in making the benefit determination; (2) was submitted, considered, or generated in the course of making the benefit determination, without regard to whether such document, record, or other information was relied upon in making the benefit determination; (3) demonstrates compliance with the administrative processes and safeguards required pursuant to the Regulations in making the benefit determination; or (4) constitutes a statement of policy or guidance with respect to The Plan concerning the denied benefit without regard to whether such statement was relied upon in making the benefit determination.
- c. The Regulations further provide that for a review that takes into account all comments, documents, records and other information submitted by the claimant relating to the claim, without regard to whether such information was submitted or considered in the initial benefit determination;
- d. The Regulations further provide that, in deciding an appeal of any adverse determination that is based in whole or in part on a medical judgment that the appropriate named fiduciary shall consult with a healthcare professional who has appropriate training

- and experience in the field of medicine involved in the medical judgment.
- e. The Regulations further require a review that does not afford deference to the initial adverse benefit determination and that is conducted by an appropriate named fiduciary of The Plan who is neither the individual who made the adverse benefit determination that is the subject of the appeal nor the subordinate of such individual.
- f. The Regulations further provide that a healthcare professional engaged for the purposes of a consultation for an appeal of an adverse determination shall be an individual who is neither the individual who was consulted in connection adverse benefit determination which was the subject of the appeal nor the subordinate of any such individual.
- 26. Defendants denied Plaintiff a full and fair review as follows:
 - A. Defendants do not have claims procedures which contain administrative processes and safeguards designed to ensure and to verify that benefit determinations are made in accordance with governing plan documents and that, where appropriate, LTD Plan provisions have been applied consistently with respect to similarly situated claimants.
 - B. Defendants, when denying Plaintiff's claim for LTD benefits by letter dated May 28, 2010, did not provide a description of the additional material or information necessary for Plaintiff to perfect the claim or an explanation of why such material or information

was necessary.

- C. Defendants failed and refused to provide all relevant documents to Plaintiff for use in her appeals. Specifically, despite Plaintiff's written request for all relevant records submitted prior to the submission of her appeal, The Plan and Hartford withheld relevant records, including, but not limited to: (i) claims procedures as specified in Paragraph 25.B.ii; and (ii) statements of policy or guidance with respect to LTD Plan concerning the denied benefit without regard to whether or not the statement was relied upon in making the benefit determination. Hartford, in fact, does and did have statements of policy or guidance but refused to provide them to Plaintiff despite Plaintiff's written demand that it do so.
- D. Defendants did not consider all comments and documents submitted in support of Plaintiff's appeal.
- E. Defendants otherwise violated the Regulations.
- 27. This Court is required to review Defendants' decision terminating benefits with limited deference to Defendants' determination because:
 - A. Hartford is both the administrator and the funding source for the LTD Plan, and therefore has a conflict of interest;
 - B. Hartford failed to comply with ERISA's procedural requirements regarding benefit claims procedures and full and fair review of benefit claim denials as set forth in Paragraph 25; and
 - C. Hartford's conflict of interest affected its claims determination.
- 28. Defendants are collaterally estopped to deny that Plaintiff is totally disabled under The Policy because:
 - A. Defendants required Plaintiff to apply for Social Security Disability benefits ("SSDI").
 - B. Plaintiff did so, and was awarded such benefits.

- C. Pursuant to the terms of The Policy, all such benefits, except cost-of-living increases, are used to decrease The Plan's obligation to Plaintiff.
- 29. Defendants' termination of Plaintiff's long-term disability benefits was arbitrary and capricious, an abuse of discretion, not supported by the evidence and a violation of the terms of The Policy, as properly construed.
- 30. An actual controversy has arisen and now exists between Plaintiff and Defendants with respect to whether Plaintiff is entitled to long-term disability benefits under The Policy and California saved from preemption law.
- 31. Plaintiff contends, and Defendants dispute, that Plaintiff is entitled to benefits under the terms of the Policy for long-term disability because Plaintiff contends, and Defendant disputes, that Plaintiff is totally disabled under the terms of The Policy, as properly construed. Specifically, Plaintiff and Defendants agree that Plaintiff is disabled and incapable of working, but Defendants contend that Plaintiff's disability is subject to the 24 month limitation on payment of benefits due to "mental disorder" and Plaintiff contends that legally and factually said limitation on payment of benefits is inapplicable to her claim.
- 32. Plaintiff desires a judicial determination of her rights and a declaration as to which party's contention is correct, together with a declaration that Defendants are obligated to pay long-term disability benefits, under the terms of The Policy, retroactive to the first day her benefits were terminated, at the proper rate of benefits, until and unless such time that Plaintiff is no longer eligible for such benefits under the terms of The Policy.
- 33. A judicial determination of these issues is necessary and appropriate at this time under the circumstances described herein in order that the parties may ascertain their respective rights and duties, avoid a multiplicity of actions between the parties and their privities, and promote judicial efficiency.
 - 34. As a proximate result of Defendants' wrongful conduct as alleged herein,

Plaintiff was required to obtain the services of counsel to obtain the benefits to which he is entitled under the terms of The Policy. Pursuant to 29 U.S.C. section 1132(g)(1), Plaintiff requests an award of attorney's fees and expenses as compensation for costs and legal fees incurred to pursue Plaintiff's rights.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays judgment as follows:

- 1. For declaratory judgment against Defendants, requiring Hartford to pay long-term disability benefits under the terms of The Policy, as properly construed pursuant to California law, and at the proper rate, to Plaintiff for the period to which she is entitled to such benefits, beginning November 14, 2010, with prejudgment interest on all unpaid benefits, until Plaintiff attains the age of 67 years or until it is determined that Plaintiff is no longer eligible for benefits under the terms of The Policy.
- 2. Alternatively, if for any reason judgment in favor of Plaintiff is not entered as prayed, for an order remanding the matter to Hartford with instructions to accord Plaintiff a full and fair review of her claim for LTD benefits.
 - 3. For attorney's fees pursuant to statute.
 - 4. For costs of suit incurred.
 - 5. For such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

Dated: April 20, 2011

ROBERT J. ROSATI Attorney for Plaintiff, JULIE TOWNSEND

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT TO UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE FOR DISCOVERY

This case has been assigned to District Judge J. Spencer Letts and the assigned discovery Magistrate Judge is Andrew J. Wistrich.

The case number on all documents filed with the Court should read as follows:

CV11- 3555 JSL (AJWx)

Pursuant to General Order 05-07 of the United States District Court for the Central District of California, the Magistrate Judge has been designated to hear discovery related motions.

The United States District Judge assigned to this case will review all filed discovery motions and thereafter, on a case-by-case or motion-by-motion basis, may refer discovery related motions to the Magistrate Judge for hearing and determination

	NOTICE TO COUNSEL						
	py of this notice must be served v , a copy of this notice must be ser		e summons and complaint on all de n all plaintiffs).	fenda	nts (if a removal action is		
Sub	sequent documents must be filed	at the	following location:				
[X]	Western Division 312 N. Spring St., Rm. G-8 Los Angeles, CA 90012		Southern Division 411 West Fourth St., Rm. 1-053 Santa Ana, CA 92701-4516		Eastern Division 3470 Twelfth St., Rm. 134 Riverside, CA 92501		

Failure to file at the proper location will result in your documents being returned to you.

Name & Address: Robert J. Rosati ERISA Law Group, LLP 2055 San Joaquin Street Fresno, CA 93721

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA					
JULIE TOWNSEND	CASE NUMBER				
	CV11-3555 JSL(AJWx)				
PLAINTIFF(S) V.					
THOMSON REUTERS GROUP DISABILITY INCOME INSURANCE PLAN; HARTFORD LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, DEFENDANT(S).	SUMMONS				
TO: DEFENDANT(S):					
A lawsuit has been filed against you. Within21 days after service of this summor must serve on the plaintiff an answer to the attached ☑ counterclaim ☐ cross-claim or a motion under Rule 12 or motion must be served on the plaintiff's attorney, Ro 2055 San Joaquin Street, Frenso, CA 93721 judgment by default will be entered against you for the ryour answer or motion with the court.	2 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The answer bert J. Rosati , whose address i				
Dated: 4-26-11	Clerk, U.S. District Court By:				

[Use 60 days if the defendant is the United States or a United States agency, or is an officer or employee of the United States. Allowed 60 days by Rule 12(a)(3)].

(Seal of the Court)

CV-01A (12/07)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA CIVIL COVER SHEET

I (a) PLAINTIFFS (Check box if you are representing yourself □) JULIE TOWNSEND				DEFENDANTS THOMSON REUTERS GROUP DISABILITY INCOME INSURANCE PLAN; HARTFORD LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY						
(b) Attorneys (Firm Name, A yourself, provide same.)	ddress and Telephone Number. I	f you are	representing A	Attorneys	(If Known)					
Robert J. Rosati ERISA Law Group, LLP 2055 San Joaquin Street,	Fresno, CA 93721 (559) 256-5	9800								
II. BASIS OF JURISDICTIO	ON (Place an X in one box only.)				PRINCIPAL PAR			es Only		
☐ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)			Citizen of This St	n X in one box for plaintiff and one for defendant.) PTF DEF is State 1 1 1 Incorporated or Principal Place 4 4 4 of Business in this State						
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V. REQUESTED IN COMPL	AINT: JURY DEMAND:	Yes 🗹	No (Check 'Yes'	only if de	manded in complai	nt.)	-			
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OTHER STATUTES □ 400 State Reapportionment	CONTRACT ☐ 110 Insurance	DED	TORTS SONAL INJURY		TORTS PERSONAL	the second second	PRISONER	LAE		
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□ 890 Other Statutory Actions	☐ 190 Other Contract		Med Malpractice	□ 443	Housing/Acco-		Seizure of	SOCIAL SI		ΓY
□ 891 Agricultural Act	☐ 195 Contract Product	□ 365	Personal Injury-	- · · ·	mmodations		Property 21 USC			
☐ 892 Economic Stabilization Act	Liability ☐ 196 Franchise	D 260	Product Liability		Welfare American with	□ 620		862 Black L		23)
■ 893 Environmental Matters	REAL PROPERTY	200	Asbestos Personal Injury Product	12,443	Disabilities -		Liquor Laws R.R. & Truck	□ 863 DIWC/I (405(g))		
☐ 894 Energy Allocation Act	☐ 210 Land Condemnation		Liability	1	Employment		Airline Regs	□ 864 SSID T		I
□ 895 Freedom of Info. Act	☐ 220 Foreclosure		MIGRATION	□ 446	American with		Occupational	□ 865 RSI (40	5(g))	
	☐ 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment		Naturalization Application		Disabilities -	C	Safety /Health	FEDERAL T		
^	☐ 240 Torts to Land ☐ 245 Tort Product Liability		Application Habeas Corpus-	D 440	Other Other Civil	□ 690	Other	870 Taxes (I		untiff
☐ 950 Constitutionality of	290 All Other Real Property		Alien Detainee	10 +10	Rights			or Defeı □ 871 IRS-Thi		, 26
State Statutes			Other Immigration Actions		5 .			USC 76		. 20
	<u> </u>							<u>.</u>		
FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:	Case Number:	CV1	1-3555 JSL	(AJV	Vx)		·			
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CV-71 (05/08)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA CIVIL COVER SHEET

VIII(a). IDENTICAL CASES: If yes, list case number(s):	Ias this action been 1	previously filed in this court and dismissed, remanded or closed? WNO Yes					
VIII(b). RELATED CASES: Ha If yes, list case number(s):	ive any cases been p	reviously filed in this court that are related to the present case? Ve No Yes					
(Check all boxes that apply) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C	Civil cases are deemed related if a previously filed case and the present case: Check all boxes that apply) A. Arise from the same or closely related transactions, happenings, or events; or B. Call for determination of the same or substantially related or similar questions of law and fact; or C. For other reasons would entail substantial duplication of labor if heard by different judges; or D. Involve the same patent, trademark or copyright, and one of the factors identified above in a, b or c also is present.						
(a) List the County in this District	t; California County	outside of this District; State if other than California; or Foreign Country, in which EACH named plaintiff resides.					
County in this District:*	its agencies or emp	loyees is a named plaintiff. If this box is checked, go to item (b). California County outside of this District; State, if other than California; or Foreign Country					
Orange		canto ma county out at or and a man, out of the country					
		outside of this District; State if other than California; or Foreign Country, in which EACH named defendant resides. oyees is a named defendant. If this box is checked, go to item (c).					
County in this District:*		California County outside of this District; State, if other than California; or Foreign Country					
		Connecticut, Connecticut					
	-	outside of this District; State if other than California; or Foreign Country, in which EACH claim arose. on of the tract of land involved.					
County in this District:*		California County outside of this District; State, if other than California; or Foreign Country					
Orange							
* Los Angeles, Orange, San Berna Note: In land condemnation cases, u	rdino, Riverside, V	Tentura, Santa Barbara, or San Luis Obispo Counties e tract of land involved					
X. SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY	(OR PRO PER):	1603 1 NSW Date 04 20/11					
or other papers as required by la	w. This form, appro	ivil Cover Sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings ved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required pursuant to Local Rule 3-1 is not filed of statistics, venue and initiating the civil docket sheet. (For more detailed instructions, see separate instructions sheet.)					
Key to Statistical codes relating to S	ocial Security Cases						
Nature of Suit Code	Abbreviation	Substantive Statement of Cause of Action					
861	НІА	All claims for health insurance benefits (Medicare) under Title 18, Part A, of the Social Security Act, as amended. Also, include claims by hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, etc., for certification as providers of services under the program. (42 U.S.C. 1935FF(b))					
862	BL	All claims for "Black Lung" benefits under Title 4, Part B, of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969. (30 U.S.C. 923)					
863	DIWC	All claims filed by insured workers for disability insurance benefits under Title 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended; plus all claims filed for child's insurance benefits based on disability. (42 U.S.C. 405(g))					
863	DIWW	All claims filed for widows or widowers insurance benefits based on disability under Title 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended. (42 U.S.C. 405(g))					
864	SSID	All claims for supplemental security income payments based upon disability filed under Title 16 of the Social Security Act, as amended.					
865	RSI	All claims for retirement (old age) and survivors benefits under Title 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended. (42 U.S.C. (g))					

CIVIL COVER SHEET

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