



1 Plaintiffs allege that as a result of Defendants' actions, Plaintiffs received multiple  
2 telephone calls and bills from numerous medical providers seeking payment for their  
3 services related to Lucas Honey's birth and follow-up care. Plaintiffs further allege that  
4 they each suffered harm in the form of unpaid or unreimbursed medical expenses, lack  
5 of reasonable and necessary medical care, damage to Regina's credit score, and mental  
6 anguish. Plaintiffs filed this ERISA action on March 13, 2012. (Dkt. no. 1.) Defendant  
7 Dignity Health now moves to dismiss Plaintiffs' Complaint. (Dkt. no. 22.)

### 8 **III. DISCUSSION**

#### 9 **A. Legal Standard**

10 On a 12(b)(6) motion, the court must determine "whether the complaint's factual  
11 allegations, together with all reasonable inferences, state a plausible claim for relief."  
12 *Cafasso, U.S. ex rel. v. Gen. Dynamics C4 Sys.*, 637 F.3d 1047, 1054 (9th Cir.2011)  
13 (citing *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678-79 (2009)). "A claim has facial plausibility  
14 when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable  
15 inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged." *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678  
16 (citing *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 556 (2007)).

17 When determining the sufficiency of a claim, "[w]e accept factual allegations in the  
18 complaint as true and construe the pleadings in the light most favorable to the non-  
19 moving party[; however, this tenet does not apply to] . . . legal conclusions . . . cast in the  
20 form of factual allegations." *Fayer v. Vaughn*, 649 F.3d 1061, 1064 (9th Cir. 2011)  
21 (citation and internal quotation marks omitted). "Therefore, conclusory allegations of law  
22 and unwarranted inferences are insufficient to defeat a motion to dismiss." *Id.* (citation  
23 and internal quotation marks omitted); *see also Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678 (*quoting Twombly*,  
24 550 U.S. at 555) ("A pleading that offers 'labels and conclusions' or 'a formulaic  
25 recitation of the elements of a cause of action will not do.'").

#### 26 **B. Counts 1, 2, 4, and 5**

27 Plaintiffs concede that the first two causes of action should be construed as a  
28 single cause of action for COBRA violations. (Dkt. no. 25 at 3.) As such, these claims

1 are dismissed without prejudice to Plaintiffs amending the Complaint to properly plead  
2 this single cause of action.

3 Plaintiffs also concede that the fourth and fifth causes of action for interference  
4 with protected rights and negligence are state law causes of action pre-empted by  
5 ERISA. (Dkt. no. 25 at 3.) These claims are accordingly dismissed with prejudice.

### 6 **C. Count 3: Breach of Fiduciary Duty**

7 Defendants argue that Plaintiffs' cause of action for breach of fiduciary duty lacks  
8 merit because such a claim is only permitted where it is brought by the plan itself or  
9 where there is a loss to the plan as a whole. Plaintiffs concede that this correctly states  
10 the "general rule" but argue that they are entitled to equitable restitution under ERISA's  
11 "catchall provision," 29 U.S.C. § 502(a)(3). (Dkt. no. 25 at 3 (*citing Varity Corp. v. Howe*,  
12 516 U.S. 489, 508-10 (1996).) However, Plaintiffs' breach of fiduciary duty cause of  
13 action is brought under 29 U.S.C. § 502(a)(2), not subsection (a)(3). (Dkt. no. 1 at ¶  
14 102.) 29 U.S.C. § 502(a)(2) does not allow for individuals to bring claims for breach of  
15 fiduciary duty. *Varity Corp.*, 516 U.S. at 490 (*citing Massachusetts Mut. Life Ins. Co. v.*  
16 *Russell*, 473 U.S. 134, 141, 148 (1985).

### 17 **IV. ATTORNEY'S FEES AND COSTS**

18 Defendant acknowledges that this Court has authority under 29 U.S.C. § 1132(g)  
19 to award reasonable attorney's fees and costs to either party. However, Defendant  
20 argues that to the extent that Plaintiffs' request for fees and costs is premised on claims  
21 and damages not properly asserted under ERISA, such a request should be stricken.  
22 (Dkt. no. 22 at 4.) After reviewing Plaintiffs' Complaint, it appears as if Plaintiffs request  
23 fees and costs under the appropriate section of the ERISA statute. (Dkt. no. 1 at 18, ¶  
24 6.) However, any decision on attorney's fees and costs would be premature before  
25 resolution of the ERISA claim on the merits.


### 26 **V. CONCLUSION**

27 Accordingly, IT IS ORDERED that Defendant Dignity Health's Motion to Dismiss  
28 (dkt. no. 22) is GRANTED. Plaintiffs' first, second, and third claims for relief are

1 DISMISSED WITHOUT PREJUDICE. Plaintiffs' fourth and fifth claims for relief are  
2 DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE.

3 Defendant's Request to Strike certain portions of Plaintiffs' demand for attorney's  
4 fees and costs (dkt. no. 22) is DENIED.

5 DATED THIS 5<sup>th</sup> day of March 2013.

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10 MIRANDA M. DU  
11 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE  
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