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16	Attorneys for Plaintiff and the Putative Class *Additional counsel listed on following page		
17	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
18	NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA OAKLAND DIVISION		
19			
20	OAKLA		
21	MARA BERTON, on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated,	CASE NO.: 4:23-cv-01849-HSG	
22	Plaintiff,	JOINT CASE MANAGEMENT STATEMENT AND RULE 26(f)	
23	riamum,	REPORT	
24	V.	Date: March 19, 2024	
25	AETNA INC. and AETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,	Time: 2:00 p.m. Dept.: Courtroom 2, 4 th Floor	
26	·	Judge: Hon. Haywood S. Gilliam	
27	Defendants.		
28			

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The parties to the above-entitled action, Plaintiff Mara Berton ("Plaintiff") and Defendants Aetna, Inc. and Aetna Life Insurance Company, Inc. ("Aetna" or Defendants") (collectively, "Parties"), by and through their attorneys of record herein, submit the following Joint Case Management Conference Statement:

1. Jurisdiction and Service

This Court has federal question jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331. The sole cause of action in this case is a claim that Aetna has violated and continues to violate Section 1557 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act ("ACA"), 42 U.S.C. § 18116(a). Plaintiff personally served Defendant Aetna Inc. on May 1, 2023, and personally served Defendant Aetna Life Insurance Company, Inc. on May 2, 2023.

2. Facts

Plaintiff's Position

Aetna is a nationwide company that provides health coverage products, including fully-insured and self-funded health benefit plans. For self-funded plans, Aetna designs and markets plans that it offers for sale to employers and other plan sponsors, for which Aetna then acts as a third-party administrator ("TPA"). In Aetna-designed and -administered health plans that provide coverage for fertility treatments, Aetna by default incorporates into those plans Clinical Policy Bulletin No. 0327—Infertility (referred to herein as the "Infertility Policy" or "Policy"), which Aetna designed specifically to govern its determination of members' eligibility for fertility benefits. The Infertility Policy also governs determinations of fully-insured-plan members' eligibility for fertility benefits.

Plaintiff will demonstrate that Aetna's Infertility Policy has created wholly unequal systems of fertility coverage that disadvantage LGBTQ members seeking to get pregnant who cannot do so through sexual intercourse because of their sexual orientation or gender identity or that of their partners, compared to heterosexual members seeking to get pregnant with their partners. Specifically, under Aetna's Infertility Policy, heterosexual members seeking to become pregnant are deemed eligible for fertility treatment coverage if the member simply states to a

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doctor that no pregnancy has resulted from frequent, unprotected sexual intercourse for six or 12 months, depending on the age of the person seeking treatment. However, LGBTQ members who want to become pregnant but cannot do so through sexual intercourse with their partner are deemed eligible for coverage only after submitting proof that they have undergone six or 12 cycles (depending on age) of arduous and expensive artificial insemination treatments—often the very fertility treatments for which they seek coverage—which require substantial out-of-pocket costs and take far longer than six or 12 months to complete.

Plaintiff, who is female and married to a woman, was unlawfully denied coverage for intrauterine insemination by Aetna because she did not meet Aetna's discriminatory definition of infertile. As a result, Plaintiff spent thousands of dollars out-of-pocket on intrauterine insemination. Plaintiff seeks compensatory damages for the costs and other harms she and similarly situated Class Members have been subjected to, and injunctive relief to end Aetna's policy of discrimination against LGBTQ members in need of fertility treatment.

Defendant's Position

Aetna denies Plaintiff's allegations. Defendant Aetna Life Insurance Company serves as a third-party administrator of an employee health benefit plan sponsored by Plaintiff's wife's employer, Encore Group USA LLC ("Encore"). Encore has sole authority to set the terms of the Plan and determine who is eligible for benefits under it. Pursuant to the Master Services Agreement, Aetna Life Insurance Company merely determines initial entitlement to benefits and reviews denied claims, but is at all times required to act "in a manner consistent with the documents and instruments governing the Plan." Defendant Aetna Inc. is a holding company that has no insurance operations or products and is a parent company of Aetna Life Insurance Company.

Encore elected to include a benefit to treat medical infertility through intrauterine insemination ("IUI"). At the time Plaintiff was attempting to conceive, the Plan required *all* members seeking the benefit to confirm a diagnosis of medical infertility by meeting standard medical criteria showing that they unsuccessfully tried to conceive for a specific, age-related

period of time through egg-sperm contact, whether through unprotected sexual intercourse or 2 through donor insemination, and (for women) by meeting certain hormonal testing criteria 3 defined in the Plan. Plaintiff is in a same-sex relationship and sought coverage for donor 4 insemination through IUI without first establishing that she met the Plan's medical necessity 5 criteria for infertility treatments. Her benefit claim was denied as a result, based on her failure to meet the definition of medical "infertility" as defined in Plaintiff's benefit plan document. 6 7 Plaintiff does not allege that she had been diagnosed with medical infertility at the time she

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8 requested the benefit.

Plaintiff now asserts a single claim under Section 1557 of the Affordable Care Act, 42 U.S.C. § 18116(a) ("Section 1557"), alleging that her Plan's "requirement" that she establish medical infertility by paying out of pocket for IUI violates Section 1557 by imposing on samesex couples costs that opposite-sex couples may avoid by attempting to conceive through heterosexual sex.

3. Legal Issues

The Parties anticipate the certifiability of a national injunctive class and a statewide damages class will be a major issue in the lawsuit.

Plaintiff's Position

In denying Aetna's motion to dismiss, the Court addressed one of the key legal issues in this case, holding that "Plaintiff has adequately pled that she was discriminated against in a health care program or activity on the basis of sex in violation of Section 1557" because she has plausibly alleged that Aetna's "differential treatment on the basis of sexual orientation is facially discriminatory because it imposes an unequal burden on same-sex couples as compared to opposite-sex couples." ECF 70 at 6–7.

Plaintiff expects the remaining legal issues in this case to involve the application of the Court's discrimination analysis to the facts that will be produced in discovery, including facts related to the relative burdens Aetna's Infertility Policy imposes on heterosexual and LGBTQ

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members. Plaintiff further expects the legal issues in this case to include any affirmative defenses Aetna asserts in its forthcoming Answer to Plaintiff's complaint.

Defendants' Position

Defendants expect the viability of Plaintiff's discrimination theory to be a focus of the litigation. Plaintiff's plan's definition of medical infertility followed broadly accepted clinical criteria at the time she sought benefits. The application of those criteria to Plaintiff did not discriminate against her on any prohibited ground.

Defendants also anticipate further litigation over the proper parties to this lawsuit. Defendants believe discovery will show (1) that Aetna, Inc. is an improper party because it has no role in the administration of Aetna health insurance plans, including the Encore Plan; and (2) that Encore is a necessary party to this lawsuit. While the Court denied Defendants' partyrelated arguments in the motion to dismiss order, it noted regarding joinder of Encore that "it is not entirely certain what an injunction solely against Aetna would accomplish," ECF No. 70 at 10, and that it "may revisit this issue once a more complete factual record is developed." *Id.*

Whether Aetna Life Insurance Company received federal financial assistance and is properly subject to Section 1557 will also be a significant issue in this lawsuit, as will the issue of whether Plaintiff's Section 1557 claim would require Aetna to violate duties owed under ERISA.

4. Motions

Defendants' Motion to Dismiss Complaint was denied on February 29, 2024. ECF No. 70. The Court also granted in part and denied in part Defendants' Motion to Seal. See id. The Court denied Defendants' request to seal the entire Master Services Agreement between Aetna and Encore ("MSA"), but permitted Defendants to re-file the motion to seal only "specific, targeted portions of the MSA containing truly sensitive information." *Id.* at 13. On March 8, 2024, Defendants filed a renewed administrative motion to seal limited, specific portions of the MSA. ECF No. 72. Plaintiff did not oppose this motion and the Parties entered a stipulation reflecting their agreement. ECF No. 73.

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Plaintiff's Position

Plaintiff anticipates filing a motion for class certification and may file a motion for summary judgment. Plaintiff reserves the right to file any other appropriate motion, including but not limited to motions to compel discovery, if necessary.

Defendants' Position

Defendants will oppose any motion for class certification and anticipate filing a motion for summary judgment. Defendants reserve the right to file any other appropriate motion, including but not limited to a motion to decertify the class (in the event that one is certified) and motions to compel if warranted.

5. Amendment of Pleadings

Plaintiff does not anticipate amendment of the pleadings at this time but reserves the right to seek leave to amend based on subsequent developments.

Defendants will file their Answer to the Complaint within 14 days of the Court's order denying the motion to dismiss, per Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(a)(4)(A).

6. Evidence Preservation

The parties certify that they have reviewed and understand the Guidelines Relating to the Discovery of Electronically Stored Information ("ESI Guidelines"), and that they have met and conferred pursuant to Rule 26(f) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure ("FRCP").

7. Disclosures

The Parties met and conferred about disclosures on March 7, 2024, and agreed to provide the required initial disclosures by March 21, 2024 pursuant to Rule 26(a)(1)(C).

8. Discovery

The Parties met and conferred pursuant to Rule 26(f) on March 7, 2024 and reached the following agreements regarding the subjects of Rule 26(f)(3)(A)-(F).

A. Changes to Timing, Form, or Requirement for Disclosures

The Parties agree to provide initial disclosures by March 21, 2024.

B. Subject and Sequence of Discovery

Plaintiff will seek discovery on topics including, but not limited to, Aetna's Infertility Policy and modifications thereto, Aetna's marketing and sale of plans that incorporate the Infertility Policy, identification of class members, processing of claims for fertility benefits, whether Aetna receives financial assistance, and whether Aetna, Inc. is a proper defendant.

Defendants will initially focus discovery on the threshold legal issues of (a) the proper parties to this lawsuit; and (b) whether Aetna Life Insurance Company is properly subject to Section 1557. Otherwise, Defendants plan to serve written discovery on Plaintiff and take Plaintiff's deposition.

The Parties agree there is no need for formal phasing or bifurcation of discovery and will work cooperatively to sequence discovery in an efficient manner.

C. Electronically Stored Information ("ESI")

The parties agree that an ESI protocol appropriately tailored to the needs of the case may be useful and will further meet and confer.

D. Claims of Privilege or Protection

The parties agree to meet and confer regarding entering into a protocol regarding assertions of privilege and challenges thereto early in the discovery process, once the volume of privileged documents is more clear.

E. Changes to the Limitations on Discovery

The parties agree there is no need to change the limitations on discovery set forth in the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

F. Other Orders the Court Should Issue

The parties anticipate filing a proposed Stipulated Protective Order shortly.

9. Class Actions

Counsel for the parties have reviewed the Procedural Guidance for Class Action Settlement.

Plaintiff's Position and information required under Civil L.R. 16-9(b)

(1) The specific paragraphs of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23 under which the action is maintainable as a class action.

Plaintiff intends to seek certification of a National Injunctive Relief Class under Rule 23(b)(2) and a California Damages Class under Rule 23(b)(3).

(2) A description of the class or classes in whose behalf the action is brought.

This action is being brought on behalf of a National Injunctive Relief Class of all LGBTQ individuals with uteruses who are or will be in a relationship with a partner with whom they cannot become pregnant through sexual intercourse because of their or their partner's sexual orientation or gender identity and who are or will be Members of an Aetna health plan in the United States that includes fertility benefits and incorporates the Infertility Policy.

The request for damages in this action is asserted on behalf of a California Damages Class of all LGBTQ individuals with uteruses who, at any time in the last four years, are or were in a relationship with a partner with whom they could not become pregnant through sexual intercourse because of their or their partner's sexual orientation or gender identity and are or were Members of an Aetna health plan in California that included fertility benefits and incorporated Aetna's Infertility Policy, and who incurred out-of-pocket expenses and/or other compensable damages as a result of Aetna's Infertility Policy.

(3) Facts showing that the party is entitled to maintain the action under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a) and (b).

An estimated 39 million people in the United States rely on Aetna health coverage plans and services, and approximately 7.2% of U.S. adults identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender. Aetna administers health coverage plans for over one million Californians, and approximately 9.1% of Californians, identify as lesbian, bisexual, gay or transgender. Aetna's members thus include many thousands of people with uteruses and of reproductive age who, due to their sexual orientation or gender identity or that of their partner, have needed or will need fertility treatment to become pregnant.

Common issues of law and fact predominate over any individual issues arising from Class Members' claims against Aetna for unlawful discrimination in violation of Section 1557. Aetna incorporates the Infertility Policy into health plans nationwide that it designs, issues, or administers. Facts related to the application of that policy, including what requirements Aetna's Infertility Policy imposes on members in heterosexual partnerships who seek coverage for fertility treatments and whether those are less burdensome than the requirements on members who are LGBTQ, are common to the class.

A class action is superior to other methods for the resolution of this dispute, as joinder of all members of the Classes is impracticable, and members of the proposed Classes can be identified from Aetna's records and/or through publication notice.

Plaintiff's claims are typical of those in the National Injunctive Relief Class and the California Damages Class. She has no conflicts of interest with any members of the Classes, is committed to vigorous prosecution of all claims on behalf of members of the Classes, and will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Classes.

(4) A proposed date for the Court to consider whether the case can be maintained as a class action.

The Parties propose the deadline to move for class certification be set for December 13, 2024.

Defendants' Position

Defendants contend that this case cannot be maintained as a class action because it does not meet the requirements of Rule 23. Specifically, common issues of law and fact do not predominate because the individuals in Plaintiff's proposed class were subject to innumerable different health plans with different fertility benefits. Further, class treatment is not a superior method of adjudication because it would require thousands of mini-trials to identify plan members who may be eligible to participate in the class because they are LGBTQ+ and who suffered an injury as a result of the alleged discrimination by paying out-of-pocket for IUI.

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Defendants believe that the parties should work towards resolving class certification as quickly as reasonably possible and agree with the proposed class certification schedule set forth below. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(1) (Court must address class certification at "an early practicable time"). Defendants propose that the parties' initial discovery focus on issues relevant to class certification.

10. Related Cases

Goidel v. Aetna Life Insurance Company, S.D.N.Y. Case No. 1:21-cv-07618-VSB-VF, is a putative class action on behalf of a class of New York individuals who have suffered discrimination as a result of Aetna's Infertility Policy, seeking New York-wide injunctive relief and damages on behalf of that class. The *Goidel* plaintiffs allege that Aetna's policy violates Section 1557 of the ACA as well as N.Y. Exec. Law §296(2)(a) and N.Y.C. Admin. Code § 8-107(4).

Kulwicki v. Aetna Life Insurance Company, D. Conn. Case No. 3:22-cv-00229-RNC, is a putative class action seeking declaratory relief and damages, alleging that Aetna's Infertility Policy violates Section 1557 of the ACA. On March 12, 2024, the District Court granted in part and denied in part Aetna's motion to dismiss the Kulwicki complaint under Rule 12(b)(1) and denied Aetna's motion to dismiss under Rule 12(b)(7). See Kulwicki, Dkt. 113.

11. Relief

Plaintiff's Position

On behalf of the National Injunctive Relief Class, Plaintiff seeks declaratory relief and injunctive relief to enjoin Aetna from implementing and enforcing its discriminatory infertility policy and from designing, marketing, selling, supplying, issuing, underwriting, or administering plans that include, incorporate, or rely on any policy that denies equal fertility treatment coverage to individuals who cannot become pregnant through sexual intercourse with their partner because of sexual orientation or gender identity. On behalf of the California Damages Class, Plaintiff seeks compensatory and punitive damages. Plaintiff also seeks attorneys' fees and costs as provided by applicable law.

Defendant's Position

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Defendants seek their respective attorneys' fees and costs as provided by applicable law.

In addition to the Parties' agreement that mediation or a judicial settlement conference

may be productive now that the Court has ruled on Defendants' motion to dismiss, Plaintiff notes

that the scope of settlement discussions could be impacted by a potential settlement in the Goidel

case. The parties in that case have agreed to a term sheet, and the court in that case has entered a

stay of proceedings until March 29, 2024, for the parties to finalize the settlement agreement and

involves unique issues that do not affect this case. Nonetheless, Defendants agree that early

private mediation or a judicial settlement conference may benefit the parties in reaching a good

The Parties do not believe this case is suitable for reference to binding arbitration, a

The Parties are not presently aware of any issues that can be narrowed.

The Parties agree this case is not appropriate for expedited trial procedure.

The Goidel case has limited relevance to the parties' settlement discussions here. Goidel

The Parties have discussed the possibility of early private mediation or a judicial

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12. Settlement and ADR.

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settlement conference.

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Plaintiff's Position

motion for preliminary approval.

13. Other References

14. Narrowing of Issues.

16. Scheduling

15. Expedited Trial Procedure

Defendant's Position

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faith settlement.

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The Parties propose the following schedule:

special master, or the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation.

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JOINT CASE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE STATEMENT – CASE NO. 4:23-cv-01849-HSG

1	Event	Deadline
2	Rule 26(f) Conference:	March 7, 2024
3	Initial Disclosures:	March 21, 2024
4	Class certification motion:	December 13, 2024
5	Class certification opposition:	February 14 2025
6	Class certification reply:	March 21, 2025
7	Fact discovery cutoff:	May 2, 2025
8	Expert designation:	May 30, 2025
9	Rebuttal Experts:	June 27, 2025
10	Expert discovery cutoff:	July 25, 2025
11	Dispositive motions filed:	August 22, 2025
12	Pretrial Conference:	TBD after class certification/dispositive motion rulings
13	Trial:	TBD
14	17. Trial	

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Plaintiff included a demand for jury trial in her Complaint. The length of a trial is difficult to predict at this time.

Plaintiff's Position

As the Parties agreed in their previous Joint Case Management Statement (see ECF 51 at 8), the case should be tried to a jury. In addition to equitable relief, Plaintiff seeks compensatory and punitive damages, for which she is entitled to a jury trial.

Defendant's Position

Defendants are assessing the propriety of a jury trial in this case, particularly in light of the fact that Plaintiff seeks primarily equitable relief for which there is no right to a trial by jury. Defendants reserve the right to move to strike Plaintiff's demand as to equitable claims for which there is no right to a jury trial.

18. Disclosure of Non-party Interested Entities or Persons

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1	Plaintiff has filed her "Certification of Interested Entities or Persons" required by Civil		
2	Local Rule 3-15, and has no conflicts of interest to report. Defendants have filed their		
3	"Certification of Interested Entities or Persons" and have disclosed CVS Health Corporation.		
4	19. Professional Conduct		
5	All attorneys of record for the parties have reviewed the Guidelines for Professional		
6	Conduct for the Northern District of California.		
7	Respectfully submitted,		
8	Dated: March 12, 2024 ALTSHULER BERZON LLP		
9	Barbara J. Chisholm Danielle E. Leonard		
10	Connie K. Chan		
11	Robin S. Tholin		
12	KATZ BANKS KUMIN LLP Rebecca Peterson-Fisher		
	Jennifer L. Liu		
13	C. Leah Kennedy		
14	NATIONAL WOMEN'S LAW CENTER		
15	Michelle Banker		
	Alison Tanner		
16	Noel León		
17	Donya Khadem		
18	By: /s/ Connie K. Chan		
19	Connie K. Chan		
20	Attorneys for Plaintiff and the Putative Class		
21	Dated: March 12, 2024 O'MELVENY & MYERS LLP		
	Susannah K. Howard		
22	Kristin MacDonnell Meaghan VerGow		
23	Molly Lens		
24	By: /s/ Susannah K. Howard		
25	Susannah K. Howard		
26	Attorneys for Defendant		
27			
28	14		

SIGNATURE ATTESTATION Pursuant to Local Rule 5-1(h)(3) regarding signatures, I, Connie K. Chan, hereby attest that concurrence in the filing of this document has been obtained from the other signatory to this document. /s/ Connie K. Chan Connie K. Chan