Case No.

COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES
AND FOR DECLARATORY AND
INJUNCTIVE RELIEF; DEMAND
FOR JURY TRIAL
INTRODUCTION

1. This complaint details a complex criminal enterprise conceived and executed by anti-abortion extremists. The express aim of the enterprise—which stretched over years and involved fake companies, fake identifications, and large-scale illegal taping—was to demonize Planned Parenthood, harass and intimidate its dedicated staff, and interrupt its operations, all with the ultimate goal of interfering with women’s access to legal abortion.

2. Plaintiff Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Inc., through its 59 member-affiliates, including the Plaintiff affiliates (collectively hereafter “Planned Parenthood”), provides professional, high-quality reproductive and in some cases primary health care services to more than two and a half million women, men, and young people each year. Planned Parenthood is one of the country’s largest providers of reproductive health care for women, the majority of whom are from lower-income communities. Planned Parenthood provides, every year, over 2.9 million birth control services and information, hundreds of thousands of Pap tests, nearly half a million breast examinations, nearly 4.5 million tests for sexually transmitted illnesses (including HIV), and a range of critically necessary treatments including safe, legal abortion. A small number of Planned Parenthood affiliates have offered women the option of donating fetal tissue for medical research.

3. Fetal tissue donation is entirely legal and plays a vital role in medical research. Virtually every person in the United States has benefited from research that relies on fetal tissue. Vaccines for polio, hepatitis, rubella, chicken pox, shingles, rabies, and an experimental vaccine for Ebola, have been developed through research involving fetal tissue. Fetal cells are critical for studying conditions that affect the health of fetuses and newborn infants, brain injuries in the womb that lead to cerebral palsy, and eye conditions that lead to macular degeneration.

Researchers also have used fetal tissue to develop treatments for patients with HIV, end-stage breast cancer, diabetes, Parkinson’s Disease, multiple sclerosis, cancer, cardiovascular disease, ALS (Lou Gehrig’s Disease), Alzheimer’s and glaucoma, among many others. The National Institutes of Health spent approximately $76 million to support fetal tissue research efforts in 2014.
4. Many women who have made the decision to have an abortion appreciate the opportunity to further medical research through tissue donation. There is no financial gain for women or health care providers involved in tissue donation, and the few Planned Parenthood affiliates that have facilitated fetal tissue donation have done so solely for the benefit of medical research.

5. Defendants’ conspiracy focused on Planned Parenthood affiliates’ facilitation of fetal tissue donation. As part of this conspiracy, Defendants set up a fake company called Biomax Procurement Services, LLC (“BIOMAX”), which dishonestly held itself out as a legitimate fetal tissue procurement company. Certain individual Defendants pretended to be officers and employees of BIOMAX. They created pseudonyms, manufactured fake identification, stole one woman’s identity, and used a credit card with a fake name. Defendants used those fake corporate and personal identities to gain access to private conferences including those held by Planned Parenthood and the National Abortion Federation (“NAF”). To secure admission into these conferences, Defendants and their agents signed binding agreements making promises they had no intention of keeping. Once admitted, Defendants wore hidden video cameras and secretly taped hundreds of hours of conversations with Plaintiffs’ staff.

6. Next, Defendants leveraged the “professional” relationships they made at the conferences to seek access to individual Planned Parenthood doctors and affiliates, lying their way into private meetings – and even inside secure Planned Parenthood office and clinical space in Colorado and Texas. Defendants peppered Planned Parenthood staff with requests for meetings, lying at every step about who they were and what they were doing. Planned Parenthood senior medical and other staff members made time to meet with Defendants in good faith. These doctors and other staff were completely unaware that they were being secretly taped and that they would later be featured in malicious videos.

7. Defendants then went public with a vicious online video smear campaign, releasing a series of YouTube videos purporting to show that Planned Parenthood violated federal law related to tissue donation. In fact, these videos were heavily manipulated, with critical content deliberately deleted, and disconnected portions sewn together to create a misleading impression.
According to expert forensic analysis, Defendants “heavily edited the short videos so as to misrepresent statements made by Planned Parenthood’s representatives.” As a consequence, the experts concluded that the videos “cannot be relied upon for any official inquiries” and “also lacked credibility as journalistic products.”

8. Nonetheless, the deceptive videos did their intended damage. Millions of people who viewed the manipulated videos and inflammatory accusations were made to believe that Planned Parenthood had violated the law and acted improperly. There was a dramatic increase in the threats, harassment, and criminal activities targeting abortion providers and their supporters and, in particular, Planned Parenthood health centers after the release of Defendants’ videos. The doctors and staff targeted in the videos have been the subject of online attacks, harassment at their homes and in their neighborhoods, and death threats.

9. In addition, Federal and state governments were spurred to initiate investigations by CMP’s fallacious claims. To date, officials in ten states (Ohio, Washington, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Florida and South Dakota) that conducted investigations into claims that Planned Parenthood profited from fetal tissue donation have cleared Planned Parenthood affiliates of all wrongdoing. Another eight states (California, Iowa, Delaware, Idaho, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Virginia and Colorado) have declined to even investigate Planned Parenthood — finding nothing to substantiate claims of wrongdoing.

10. Defendants’ false statements, breaches of contractual agreements, illegal recordings and the video smear campaign constitute a conspiracy to demonize and intimidate Plaintiffs and to interfere with Plaintiffs’ and other Planned Parenthood affiliates’ operations. This conspiracy has cost Plaintiffs millions of dollars and put the safety and security of Planned Parenthood’s personnel and patients at serious risk, as witnessed most horrifically in the shootings at a Planned Parenthood health center in Colorado Springs on November 27, 2015.

11. This action is brought to expose the falsity and illegality of Defendants’ methods and to recover damages for the ongoing harm to Planned Parenthood emanating from the video smear campaign.
JURISDICTION AND VENUE

12. This action arises under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act, 18 U.S.C. § 1964, 18 U.S.C. § 1028 (fraud and related activity in connection with identification documents), 18 U.S.C. § 1341 (mail fraud) & § 1343 (wire fraud), 18 U.S.C. § 2511 (interception and disclosure of wire, oral, or electronic communications), as well as various state laws. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1343, 2201, and 2202. This Court also has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367 (supplemental jurisdiction).

13. Defendants The Center for Medical Progress (“CMP”), Biomax Procurement Services, LLC (“BIOMAX”), David Daleiden (aka “Robert Sarkis”) (“DALEIDEN”), Troy Newman (“NEWMAN”), Albin Rhomberg (“RHOMBERG”), Phillip S. Cronin (“CRONIN”), Sandra Susan Merritt (aka “Susan Tennenbaum”) (“MERRITT”), and Gerardo Adrian Lopez (“LOPEZ”) are subject to personal jurisdiction in California because they have directed, participated in, and provided material support for a scheme to deceive Plaintiffs and their staff within this District and throughout California. Each Defendant has actively participated in the conspiracy to defraud Plaintiffs with the intent to injure Plaintiffs within this District and throughout California.

14. Defendants CMP, BIOMAX, DALEIDEN, MERRITT, RHOMBERG, CRONIN and LOPEZ are subject to personal jurisdiction in this District because these Defendants: (1) are based in, are incorporated in, or reside in the state of California; and (2) have conducted business and/or purported to conduct transactions within this District, and such conduct has caused injury to Plaintiffs in this District.

15. Venue is proper in the Northern District of California under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2) because Defendants’ conduct in this District constitutes a substantial part of the acts and omissions giving rise to Plaintiffs’ claims. Defendants set their tortious conspiracy in motion in this District when they came to San Francisco in April 2014 to fraudulently gain admittance to the NAF’s annual meeting where they met many of Plaintiffs’ representatives and set up follow-up meetings.

16. Plaintiffs have suffered significant harm in this District as a direct result of
Defendants’ wrongful conduct. For example, Defendants’ publication of the illegally and wrongfully obtained recordings include images of and references to Planned Parenthood clinics in this District, exposing these clinics, their staff, and their patients to unfair and damaging publicity that disrupted patient care and required costly measures ensure safety and security at the clinic. Plaintiff PLANNED PARENTHOOD NORTHERN CALIFORNIA, which serves patients in the San Francisco Bay Area and much of Northern California, has already suffered considerable harm, including damage to its operations, finances, and ability to deliver patient care.

INTRADISTRICT ASSIGNMENT

17. Assignment to the San Francisco Division is appropriate because a substantial part of the events and omissions giving rise to Plaintiffs’ claims occurred in San Francisco County, when Defendants fraudulently gained admittance to NAF’s 2014 annual meeting in San Francisco.

PARTIES

18. PLAINITFF PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION OF AMERICA, INC. (“PPFA”) is a not-for-profit corporation duly organized and validly existing in New York. PPFA supports 59 independently incorporated affiliates that collectively operate more than 650 health centers that provide care to approximately 2.5 million women and men each year. PPFA’s mission is to provide comprehensive reproductive health care services, to provide educational programs relating to reproductive and sexual health, and to advocate for public policies to ensure access to health services, including safe, legal abortion.

19. PLAINITFF PLANNED PARENTHOOD: SHASTA-DIABLO, INC., dba Planned Parenthood Northern California ("PLANNED PARENTHOOD NORTHERN CALIFORNIA" or "PPNC") is a not-for-profit organization and one of seven California Planned Parenthood affiliates. PPNC delivers clinical, educational, and counseling services to patients at 20 health centers in the San Francisco Bay Area and Northern California. In 2014, the affiliate had 96,683 patients and 189,401 total patient visits. PPNC provides primary care services, as well as a full range of reproductive health services, including: contraceptive services, sexually transmitted disease screening and treatment, HIV education and testing, pregnancy testing and options, education, emergency contraceptives and supplies, and safe, legal abortion.
20. **PLAINTIFF PLANNED PARENTHOOD MAR MONTE, INC. (“PPMM”)** is a not-for-profit organization and one of seven California Planned Parenthood affiliates. PPMM delivers clinical, educational, and counseling services to patients at 34 health centers in parts of Northern California, the Southern Bay Area, Central California and Nevada. In 2014, the affiliate had 236,173 patients and 447,549 total patient visits. PPMM provides primary care services, as well as a full range of reproductive health services, including: contraceptive services, sexually transmitted disease screening and treatment, HIV education and testing, pregnancy testing and options, education, emergency contraceptives and supplies, and safe, legal abortion.

21. **PLAINTIFF PLANNED PARENTHOOD OF THE PACIFIC SOUTHWEST (“PPPSW”)** is a not-for-profit organization and one of seven California Planned Parenthood affiliates. PPPSW delivers clinical, educational, and counseling services to patients at 10 health centers in San Diego, Imperial, and Riverside counties. In 2014, the affiliate had 141,318 patients and 276,648 total patient visits. PPPSW provides a full range of reproductive health services, including: contraceptive services, sexually transmitted disease screening and treatment, HIV/AIDS education and testing, pregnancy testing and options, education, emergency contraceptives, cancer screening for cervical and breast cancer, colposcopy and cryosurgery, tubal ligation and vasectomies, and safe, legal abortion.

22. **PLAINTIFF PLANNED PARENTHOOD LOS ANGELES (“PPLA”)** is a not-for-profit organization and one of seven California Planned Parenthood affiliates. PPLA delivers clinical, educational, and counseling services to patients at 19 health centers in Los Angeles and surrounding counties. In 2014, the affiliate had 149,387 patients and 273,641 total patient visits. PPLA provides some primary care services, as well as a full range of reproductive health services, including: contraceptive services, sexually transmitted disease screening and treatment, HIV education and testing, pregnancy testing and options, education, emergency contraceptives and supplies, and safe, legal abortion.

23. **PLAINTIFF PLANNED PARENTHOOD/ORANGE AND SAN BERNARDINO COUNTIES, INC. (“PPOSBC”)** is a not-for-profit organization and one of seven California Planned Parenthood affiliates. PPOSBC delivers clinical, educational, and
counseling services to patients at nine health centers in Orange and San Bernardino Counties. In 2014, the affiliate had 95,540 patients and 177,375 total patient visits. PPOSBC provides primary care services, as well as a full range of reproductive health service including: contraceptive services, sexually transmitted disease screening and treatment, HIV education and testing, pregnancy testing and options, education, emergency contraceptives and supplies, and safe, legal abortion.

24. **PLAINTIFF PLANNED PARENTHOOD OF SANTA BARBARA, VENTURA & SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTIES, INC. ("PPSBVSLO")** is a not-for-profit organization and one of seven California Planned Parenthood affiliates. PPSBVSLO delivers clinical, educational, and counseling services to patients at five health centers in Santa Barbara, Ventura, and San Luis Obispo Counties. In 2014, the affiliate had 34,258 patients and 67,644 total patient visits. PPSBVSLO provides a full range of reproductive health services, including: pregnancy diagnosis and counseling, contraceptive services, sexually transmitted disease screening, diagnosis and treatment, HIV/AIDS testing and counseling, support services for pregnant women, early pregnancy evaluation and management, cancer screening for cervical and breast cancer, colposcopy and cryosurgery, tubal ligation and vasectomies, and safe, legal abortion.

25. **PLAINTIFF PLANNED PARENTHOOD PASADENA AND SAN GABRIEL VALLEY, INC. ("PPPSGV")** is a not-for-profit organization and one of seven California Planned Parenthood affiliates. PPPSGV delivers clinical, educational, and counseling services to patients at four health centers in Pasadena and surrounding parts of Los Angeles County. In 2014, the affiliate had 27,592 patients and 47,261 total patient visits. PPPSGV provides primary care services, as well as a full range of reproductive health services, including: primary care services, contraceptive services, sexually transmitted disease screening and treatment, HIV education and testing, pregnancy testing and options, education, emergency contraceptives and safe, legal abortion.

26. **DEFENDANT CENTER FOR MEDICAL PROGRESS ("CMP")** is an entity that holds itself out as a charitable trust based in Irvine, California. CMP made false
representations to the public and to multiple government bodies, including the State of California and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) to obtain tax exempt status as a “charitable organization.” CMP’s three registered officers are Defendant DALEIDEN (CEO), Defendant RHOMBERG (CFO), and Defendant NEWMAN (Secretary).

27. **DEFENDANT BIOMAX PROCUREMENT SERVICES, LLC (BIOMAX)** is a California Limited Liability Company headquartered in Norwalk, California. BIOMAX was formed on October 11, 2013, and held itself out as a legitimate tissue procurement company. In reality, the company was and is a sham company that CMP, DALEIDEN and others formed to fraudulently gain access to Planned Parenthood conferences and meetings as a core part of the scheme to defraud and demonize Planned Parenthood that is the subject of this lawsuit.

28. **DEFENDANT DAVID DALEIDEN** is an individual who, on information and belief, resides in Yolo County, California. He is a known anti-abortion extremist with ties to the discredited anti-abortion group Live Action, for which he previously served as “Director of Research” according to published reports. Using the fake name “Robert Daoud Sarkis,” he held himself out as Procurement Manager and Vice President of Operations for BIOMAX to fraudulently gain access to Planned Parenthood conferences and meetings, as well as other private meetings and conferences where Planned Parenthood staff would be, and to otherwise perpetrate the wrongdoing that is the subject of this lawsuit. According to published reports, DALEIDEN has, over the last eight years, repeatedly facilitated anti-abortion activists gaining access to Planned Parenthood facilities under false pretenses, taping staff and even patients without their knowledge, even prior to embarking on the conspiracy that is the subject of this lawsuit—the so-called Human Capital Project. He is identified as CMP’s Chief Executive Officer.

29. **DEFENDANT TROY NEWMAN** is an individual who, on information and belief, resides in Wichita, Kansas. NEWMAN is a dangerous and reckless extremist who operates the discredited anti-abortion group Operation Rescue and is associated with Live Action. Operation Rescue operates a website that includes photos and home addresses of abortion doctors across the nation so they get targeted and harassed. Not only is NEWMAN the Secretary of CMP, according to published reports, NEWMAN and Operation Rescue provided “consultation services
and material support” to DALEIDEN and the other co-conspirators. NEWMAN has publicly stated that he “advised Daleiden, providing consultation services and material support,” and that the “Human Capital Project” was conducted “in consultation with Operation Rescue.” According to NEWMAN, the “genesis” of this conspiracy began in his office in Wichita. NEWMAN has also boasted that he remains in control of the release of CMP’s illegally-obtained recordings, and that, “at a time of our choosing, we will release more damning evidence of the abortion cartel’s illegal, ghastly, and repugnant butchery.”

30. **DEFENDANT ALBIN RHOMBERG** is an individual who, on information and belief, resides in or near Sacramento, California. RHOMBERG is a well-known anti-abortion extremist who repeatedly has harassed and accosted women and reproductive health care providers at Planned Parenthood health centers and events. In 1991, he was arrested for disrupting a religious service held in honor of Governor Pete Wilson, claiming it was “sacrilegious” for a Catholic Cathedral to hold a nondenominational service for a pro-choice politician. RHOMBERG is the Chief Financial Officer of CMP, and has participated in and supported the illegal activities of DALEIDEN and the other co-conspirators.

31. **DEFENDANT PHILLIP S. CRONIN** is an individual who, on information and belief, resides in or near Ventura County, California. CRONIN was the registered agent for BIOMAX from October 11, 2013 through July 7, 2015. CRONIN participated in the operations of BIOMAX, including financing BIOMAX’s illegal and fraudulent entry into secure abortion conferences. CRONIN, for example, paid for BIOMAX’s registration to NAF’s 2014 annual meeting, held in San Francisco, with his personal credit card.

32. **DEFENDANT SANDRA SUSAN MERRITT** is an individual who, on information and belief, resides in or near San Jose, California. MERRITT presented herself as BIOMAX’s purported CEO and assumed the fake name “Susan Tennenbaum,” going so far as to procure what, on information and belief, is a fake California driver’s license. She set up a phony Facebook page, where her “likes” include Hillary Clinton, The Rachel Maddow Show, and Stem Cell Research.

33. **DEFENDANT GERARDO ADRIAN LOPEZ** is an individual who, on
information and belief, resides in or near Long Beach, California. LOPEZ attended multiple PPFA conferences with DALEIDEN, and has represented himself to Plaintiffs and others as BIOMAX’s “Procurement Technician.”

34. **UNKNOWN CO-CONSPIRATORS** Who Participated in the Conspiracy to Defraud. Defendants DALEIDEN, NEWMAN, RHOMBERG, CRONIN, MERRIT, LOPEZ, BIOMAX, and CMP did not act alone. Other co-conspirators, discussed below, assumed fake names and identities or otherwise assisted in the scheme to defraud and harm Plaintiffs.

35. “Brianna Allen” is the assumed name of the woman who has held herself out to Plaintiffs and others as Susan Tennenbaum’s assistant. A news report documented that “Brianna Allen” is in fact the name of one of DALEIDEN’s high school classmates who is pro-choice, has not had communications with DALEIDEN for several years, and has no connection with CMP, BIOMAX, or any aspect of the events discussed herein.

36. “Rebecca Wagner” has represented herself to Plaintiffs and others as a Contract Administrator for BIOMAX.

37. “Sofia Mireles” used her credit card to fraudulently register BIOMAX representatives MERRITT (posing as “Susan Tennenbaum”) and “Brianna Allen” to attend the Association of Reproductive Health Professionals Conference in Denver in September 2013.

38. **Alter Egos:** Plaintiffs are informed and believe and on that basis allege that there exists, and at all times herein mentioned there existed, a unity of interest and ownership between Defendants such that any individuality and separateness between these Defendants have ceased. Defendants established BIOMAX as a fake company for the purpose of perpetrating a fraud on Plaintiffs and other abortion providers. Defendants have at all times exercised dominion and control over BIOMAX and CMP, and have acted with total disregard for the separate legal status of BIOMAX and CMP, in order to promote their wrongful and illegal conduct. Adherence to the fiction of the separate existence of BIOMAX and CMP as separate entities distinct from each other, DALEIDEN, NEWMAN, RHOMBERG, CRONIN, MERRIT, LOPEZ and the UNKNOWN CO-CONSPIRATORS, would permit an abuse of the corporate privilege and would sanction fraud and promote injustice.
FACTS

Planned Parenthood’s Record Of Providing Safe, High-Quality, Essential Health Care

39. Approximately one out of every five women in the United States has relied on a Planned Parenthood health center for care at some point in her lifetime. Planned Parenthood’s track record for providing safe, high-quality, essential health care to women – and particularly, women from low income families and underserved areas – is unparalleled.

40. From October 1, 2013 through September 30, 2014 alone, Planned Parenthood health centers saw 2.5 million patients, who collectively received 9.5 million services, including the provision of more than 2.9 million birth control information and services, more than 270,000 Pap tests, more than 360,000 breast exams, and more than 4.2 million sexually transmitted infection tests and treatments, including HIV tests.

41. A substantial majority of Planned Parenthood’s patient population is low or middle income. Three quarters of Planned Parenthood’s patients (75%) with known income live with incomes of 150 percent of the federal poverty level or less (the equivalent of $36,375 a year for a family of four in 2015). More than half of Planned Parenthood’s health centers are in health-professional short, rural, or medically underserved areas. In California, approximately 95% of Planned Parenthood patients are low income.

42. A small number of Planned Parenthood affiliates have offered women seeking abortions the option of donating fetal tissue for medical research. These Planned Parenthood health care providers, with the full informed and separately obtained consent of the patient who has chosen to have an abortion, facilitate donation of fetal tissue which researchers use to study and develop potential treatments for diseases such as cancer, diabetes, birth defects, Parkinson’s, Alzheimer’s and more. Planned Parenthood affiliates who have facilitated fetal tissue donation programs have done so in full compliance with all applicable federal and state law.

Anti-Abortion Extremists’ Campaign Of Violence, Intimidation, And Harassment Against Planned Parenthood

43. CMP and the individuals associated with it are the latest in a long history of extremists who target Planned Parenthood, its health care providers, and its patients. This

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harassment runs the gamut from aggressive picketing (thrusting false medical literature at clients, blocking clinic entrances, forcing clients to pass through a gauntlet of protestors to access the health centers), personal attacks on providers including picketing their residences and posting their names and addresses on websites, to violence against clinic and abortion providers. Extremists have used chemicals to block women’s access to abortion, employed butyric acid to vandalize clinics, and sent anthrax threat letters to frighten clinic staff and disrupt service. At least eight doctors who provided abortions to women have been killed over the years, and many more have received death and other violent threats.

44. Defendants are veterans of extremist anti-abortion groups with a deadly history of threatening and inciting violence against abortion clinics and providers. CMP’s Secretary NEWMAN has been the President of Operation Rescue since 1999. In 2003, NEWMAN issued a press release claiming that the murder of an abortion doctor, Dr. John Britton, was “justifiable defensive action.” He and his organization are tied to the killing of another abortion doctor, George Tiller. Operation Rescue harassed Dr. Tiller for a decade until 2009, when Dr. Tiller was murdered. His killer received specific information about Dr. Tiller’s whereabouts from Operation Rescue, according to published news reports. The words “Op Rescue” were found on an envelope inside the car of Dr. Tiller’s killer. Operation Rescue member James Kopp admitted to the 1998 murder of abortion doctor Barnett Slepian. NEWMAN’s frequent associate and co-author, Cheryl Sullenger, pleaded guilty to conspiring to blow up an abortion clinic in 1988 and served two years in U.S. federal prison. Ms. Sullenger is currently employed by Operation Rescue as a senior policy advisor.

45. The attacks and harassment of medical providers and patients have been so severe and persistent that federal and state legislatures have felt compelled to enact legislation to prohibit the use of force or threats to interfere with those providing or seeking reproductive health services and to protect the privacy of reproductive health service providers or patients.

46. Notwithstanding these legislative efforts, anti-abortion activists continue to harass and obstruct Planned Parenthood health centers nationwide. In 2013, there were 264 incidents of trespassing, 420 incidents of hate mail or harassing calls, and 396 incidents of obstruction
committed against abortion providers in the U.S. and Canada.\(^1\) A nationwide survey of women’s health clinics found that in 2014, clinics reported higher levels of targeted intimidation of clinic staff, as well as an increasing number of clinics impacted by these tactics.\(^2\) In California alone in the last five years there were 442 security incidents at health centers reported across the state including 11 bomb threats and 37 incidents of vandalism.

47. Another tactic employed by extremist anti-abortion groups like Operation Rescue is the “sting operation.” These stings, which purport to “expose” some wrongdoing at Planned Parenthood, have consistently been debunked.

48. One such discredited operation involved the very same bogus claim now being peddled by these Defendants – alleged illegal profit from the sale of fetal tissue. In 2000, Life Dynamics, founded by Mark Crutcher, issued a report that claimed that a Planned Parenthood affiliate profited from fetal tissue sales. But the report was thoroughly discredited. Life Dynamics’ key witness, a purported whistleblower, admitted under oath that he had fabricated his claims and been paid more than $20,000 by Life Dynamics. The FBI concluded that the clinic had broken no laws. Defendant DALEIDEN has explained that a conversation with Crutcher inspired him to launch his scheme.

49. NEWMAN, the founder of Operation Rescue, also has a history of making surreptitious recordings of doctors, and then publishing those recordings online. Last year, NEWMAN published a book on “how to do undercover investigations to find the hidden secrets the abortion industry wants no one to know.” His book praises those who “have no problem whatsoever stretching the truth to a godless enemy who is bent on destroying innocent lives – especially if it can be used to save babies.”

50. NEWMAN’s book specifically describes tactics like “making up stories” and

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conducting “stings.” He writes that Operation Rescue has been conducting such stings “for
years.” He suggests “send[ing] a team into [a] clinic with a hidden video camera…. This requires
a team that is good at role-playing, as well as specialized video cameras that are undetectable
during the personal interview. We have used cameras that look like ballpoint pens and small ‘spy
cameras’ that can be hidden in a purse.”

51. These “sting” operations, and the video footage they generate are then posted on
anti-abortion websites and circulated on YouTube, Facebook, and other social media. The videos
reliably elicit extreme reactions and lead to further threats of violence. In one example, Operation
Rescue staff members pretended to be patients to make secret recordings of an abortion provider
in Maryland. The recordings are still posted on YouTube, yielding comments such as “Please
someone just shoot the f***ers !! Thats the only way they stopped tiller.” In another example
from 2013, NEWMAN pretended to be a reporter so that he could interview an abortion provider
who was planning on providing abortion care at a Kansas clinic. Even though the provider stated
“I had been hoping not to be mentioned by name” because she was scared of “crazy people with
guns,” NEWMAN secretly taped the conversation and published it online, along with the
provider’s name.

52. Planned Parenthood has been the main target of DALEIDEN’s covert video-taping
operations over the years. During his five-year employment as the “director of research” with the
discredited anti-abortion organization Live Action, the organization produced and published
several similar undercover and misleadingly edited videos attacking Planned Parenthood. In one
such “sting,” Live Action attempted to infiltrate Planned Parenthood and at least three other
progressive advocacy groups by sending a woman to the organizations posing as an owner of an
abortion clinic, using a fake name, presenting fake business cards, with a fake website for her
clinic, to ask questions about policy topics related to abortion. The “sting” did not uncover any
wrongdoings at Planned Parenthood. Of his role at the organization, DALEIDEN boasted that he
“helped construct most of the undercover projects that [Live Action] did.”

Defendants Hatch Their Scheme To Defraud Planned Parenthood

53. On information and belief, Defendants DALEIDEN and NEWMAN hatched a
scheme in 2012 to secretly “embed” DALEIDEN and other recruits within the reproductive health
community and “expose” Planned Parenthood as violating the law. As NEWMAN has publicly
described:

The genesis happened three years ago in my office in Wichita,
Kansas, where we discussed the fact that we already knew that
Planned Parenthood was breaking the law in trafficking in human
organs after their abortions, and so we decided and set out to go
ahead and expose that and create an investigative journalism
organization that would embed ourselves into the abortion cartel and
to catch them off script.

54. As NEWMAN further described: “we began discussing all of the various
techniques that he [DALEIDEN] would have to use in order to infiltrate Planned Parenthood…. Alternate identities had to be set up. Alternate companies had to be set up.”

55. NEWMAN, DALEIDEN and their UNKNOWN CO-CONSPIRATORS set up two
false entities: CMP and BIOMAX. On March 7, 2013, Defendants formed CMP as a California
corporation.

56. In its Articles of Incorporation – filed with the California Secretary of State –
Defendants state that CMP is a “nonpartisan” organization and that “no substantial part of the
activities of the Corporation shall consist of carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting to
influence legislation.” CMP made similarly false representations in seeking tax-exempt status
with the IRS. In claiming tax-exempt status, DALEIDEN swore under penalty of perjury that
CMP does not “attempt to influence legislation.” This was false: CMP’s website home page
advocates for Congress to take legislative action to defund Planned Parenthood. CMP also falsely
identified itself as a not-for-profit under the IRS’s category for “Diseases, Disorders, Medical
Disciplines: Biomedicine, Bioengineering.” There is a different IRS category that actually applies
to anti-abortion groups like CMP.

57. CMP’s application for tax exempt status provides an address of 5325 Elkhorn
Blvd., Sacramento CA – which is nothing more than a Postal Annex+ mailbox rental. Postal
Annex+ advertises its rental mailboxes as giving its customers a “professional appearance” rather
than the appearance of a “here today, gone tomorrow … operation.”

58. On October 11, 2013, Defendants formed Biomax Procurement Services, LLC, as a
California corporation purporting to be a “tissue procurement company.” Defendants then proceeded to develop fictitious materials designed to deceive Plaintiffs and others into thinking that BIOMAX was a legitimate company that “provides tissue and specimen procurement for academic and private bioscience researchers” and had a “commitment [to] provide the highest-quality specimens with efficient, professional service to facilitate world-changing discoveries.” They made up a fictitious CEO, “Susan Tennenbaum,” describing her in BIOMAX’s advertising materials as a “passionate patient advocate and entrepreneur with a vision to bridge the gap between routine medical practice and cutting edge medical research” and as someone with experience working “in surgical offices and patient advocacy.” “Susan Tennenbaum” is not a real person, but was a role played by MERRITT. MERRITT presented a fake “Susan Tennenbaum” California driver’s license to Plaintiffs’ staff and others on multiple occasions.

59. In order to gain access to private Planned Parenthood and NAF conferences, as well as to Planned Parenthood meetings and facilities, Defendants aggressively and fraudulently promoted BIOMAX as a legitimate tissue procurement organization. On information and belief, NEWMAN and DALLEIDEN recruited and trained more conspirators to pass themselves off as legitimate officers and employees of BIOMAX. DALLEIDEN told a Fox News reporter that “[t]here was a lot of intensive training and preparation that went into preparing them to actually go undercover.” Defendants ultimately recruited at least four co-conspirators, some of whom used fake names, including “Susan Tennenbaum,” “Brianna Allen,” and “Rebecca Wagner.”

60. Throughout the course of this conspiracy, Defendants have received support and direction from the anti-abortion group Life Legal Defense Foundation (“LLDF”). Catherine Short, one of the founders of LLDF, served as CMP’s registered agent since CMP’s inception. On July 14, 2015, the day Defendants went public with their conspiracy with the posting of the first defamatory video and public statement, LLDF issued a press release bragging that it was “finally able to reveal its support of a two-year undercover operation,” and took credit for “having been with the project from its inception,” and referred to Planned Parenthood doctors as “contract killers.”
Defendants Fraudulently Gain Access To The 2014 San Francisco NAF Conference

61. Beginning in or about September 2013, Defendants moved forward with their fraudulent scheme. MERRITT and unknown co-conspirator “Brianna Allen,” posing as representatives of BIOMAX, registered under phony names and attended the Reproductive Health Professionals Conference in Denver, Colorado. MERRITT and her “colleague” surreptitiously taped at least one Planned Parenthood affiliate staff member from Plaintiff PPWSW. MERRITT and unknown co-conspirator “Brianna Allen” registered for the conference using a credit card belonging to “Sofia Mireles.”

62. Shortly thereafter, in November 2013, Defendants (through unknown co-conspirator “Brianna Allen”) contacted the National Abortion Foundation (“NAF”) to request Exhibitor space at its April 2014 annual conference in San Francisco. NAF is a membership organization whose mission is to ensure women’s access to safe, legal abortion.

63. The NAF conference has been held annually since 1977, and provides unique opportunities for abortion and other reproductive health care providers to meet, learn about the latest research, and to network without fear of harassment, intimidation, and violence. Companies that apply to exhibit at NAF’s annual meetings include health care product manufacturers, service providers, and reproductive rights advocates. Attendees include clinicians, facility administrators, counselors, researchers, educators, and thought leaders in the pro-choice field, who have long-standing commitments to health care, women’s rights, and reproductive choice. Staff from PPFA and Planned Parenthood affiliates regularly attend the NAF annual conferences.

64. Given the horrific history of violence and intimidation perpetrated by anti-abortion extremists against abortion providers, NAF has developed extraordinary security measures for its conferences, including:

- NAF’s full-time security staff are involved in the selection process for hotels in order to ensure that conference sites meet strict security guidelines.
- NAF staff meet with hotel management, hotel security, local law enforcement, FBI and/or ATF agents, and fire/rescue personnel to discuss security issues potential threats, and the security needs of NAF members.
NAF provides on-site security teams at its conference, and conducts strict security checks of identification badges to ensure that no unauthorized individuals gain access to conference events.

NAF has strict security requirements designed to ensure that the dates and locations of their meetings remain private.

NAF requires attendees to show photo identification before gaining access to the annual conference.

NAF requires all attendees and exhibitors to sign strict confidentiality agreements. Exhibitors must sign written agreements representing that they are legitimate organizations with goals that are consistent with those of NAF, and promising to hold any information received at the meeting in confidence.

NAF requires all attendees to sign a non-disclosure agreement that prohibits making video, audio, photographic, or other recordings of the meetings or discussions at the conference.

65. DALEIDEN, MERRITT, and an UNKNOWN CO-CONSPIRATOR lied their way into the NAF conference in San Francisco, which was held from April 5 to April 8, 2014. They attended as Exhibitors, posing as BIOMAX representatives “Susan Tennenbaum,” CEO (i.e., MERRITT), “Brianna Allen,” Tennenbaum’s assistant, and “Robert Sarkis,” Vice President for Operations (i.e., DALEIDEN). They knowingly entered into NAF’s confidentiality and non-disclosure agreements, described above, without any intention to comply with those agreements and, on information and belief, took surreptitious video and audio recordings of conference attendees without their knowledge or consent.

66. On information and belief, Defendants intended to – and did – exploit their fraudulently obtained access to the NAF conference to develop “professional” relationships and secure connections for future efforts to infiltrate Planned Parenthood. Defendants aggressively and specifically targeted multiple Planned Parenthood doctors, from California and elsewhere, fraudulently promoting themselves as legitimate attendees. For example, Defendants aggressively pursued PPFA Senior Director of Medical Research, Dr. Deborah Nucatola, forging on false pretenses a relationship that they would later leverage to secure additional meetings with her and
other Planned Parenthood staff members.

67. Dr. Nucatola and other Planned Parenthood staff trusted the Defendants’ representations about who they were based upon their presence at the NAF conference. Planned Parenthood reasonably relied on NAF’s extensive screening and security measures designed to ensure that all conference participants were legitimate and were attending the conferences to enhance the quality and safety of reproductive health care services. Based upon NAF’s screening and security measures alleged herein, Plaintiffs’ staff had a reasonable expectation that the professional conversations they engaged in during the conference were confidential, private and not being listened to or recorded by anti-abortion activists.

68. Defendants aggressively pursued Planned Parenthood staff at the NAF conference, engaged them in conversations on false pretenses, and secretly filmed Plaintiffs’ staff and others. Defendants tried to bait Planned Parenthood staff with proposals that were illegal and inappropriate. In one case, DALEIDEN asked a Planned Parenthood staff person “Can we give you $2,000 for fetal tissue donations?” The staff member told DALEIDEN that he was behaving inappropriately.

69. On information and belief, Defendants obtained confidential documents and media from NAF. This includes a thumb drive that was provided to attendees at the annual meeting. The thumb drive contained confidential electronic documents and other materials, including those related to presentations that were given at NAF’s annual meeting (e.g., slideshows, videos, and presentation software). The thumb drive also contained an extensive list of NAF faculty, including Planned Parenthood staff, as well as faculty biographies. This material was not available to the public, and it contained highly sensitive information.

70. Defendants have bragged about their efforts to surreptitiously record their Planned Parenthood targets. When asked by a Fox News reporter how he came up with the technology, NEWMAN noted how simple it was to get the equipment they needed: “It’s as simple as a Google search and a credit card.”

71. Any recordings that Defendants made and the information that they obtained during the San Francisco NAF conferences are among the materials subject to the Temporary Restraining

**Defendants Target Dr. Nucatola**

72. After the San Francisco NAF conference, Defendants parlayed the “professional” relationships they forged at the highly secure NAF conference to target Planned Parenthood staff. Using false pretenses, their first move was to leverage their status as a NAF exhibitor to arrange a meeting with Dr. Nucatola to discuss their “tissue procurement company.” Dr. Nucatola trusted that DALEIDEN and his cohorts were legitimate based on their attendance at the NAF conference. She reasonably relied on NAF’s extensive security measures to ensure that conference attendees were committed to enhancing the quality and safety of reproductive health care services, *not* to viciously attack Planned Parenthood and others. She would never have agreed to meet with or speak with Defendants if she had known who they were.

73. On July 25, 2014, Dr. Nucatola met with DALEIDEN (posing as “Robert Sarkis”) and MERRITT (posing as BIOMAX’s CEO “Susan Tennenbaum”). Dr. Nucatola intended for the meeting, which occurred at a Southern California restaurant, to be a confidential communication. She intended that the communications be confined to only the parties to the meeting and reasonably believed that the communications were so confined. Dr. Nucatola intentionally arranged for their meeting to occur in a private booth inside the restaurant. Dr. Nucatola sat with her back to the corner wall of the restaurant, a position that enabled her to be able to observe the presence of others. The music and ambient noise in the restaurant were very loud and Dr. Nucatola held the reasonable belief that no other individuals in the restaurant were in a position to overhear or otherwise observe their conversation. The subject matter of the communications involved disclosure of Plaintiffs’ internal operations, which by their nature are confidential and proprietary. Defendants nonetheless surreptitiously and illegally recorded the conversation without Dr. Nucatola’s knowledge or consent, later posting a deceptive and heavily manipulated cut-and-splice version of the recording in their first online video, discussed below.

**Defendants Lie Their Way Into PPFA’s Private Conferences**

74. After secretly recording Dr. Nucatola, Defendants continued to exploit their
contacts from the highly secure NAF conference to gain access to Planned Parenthood staff.

75. PPFA organizes and convenes regular conferences to give its affiliates, staff, and volunteers the opportunity to gather together, to share developments in several fields of health care, to discuss best practices, and to support the dedicated health care professionals who provide essential services to so many patients nationwide.

76. Maintaining a safe and secure space for such events is of critical importance. Thus, PPFA takes significant steps to ensure that these conferences and related events are limited to health care providers and other professionals committed to providing high-quality reproductive health care.

77. Through fraudulent representations, Defendants infiltrated three major PPFA conferences. At each conference, Defendants posed as representatives of BIOMAX, the sham tissue procurement company, in order to gain access as “Exhibitors.” They did so as part of their scheme to exploit the trust of well-intentioned, highly professional attendees, to surreptitiously record private presentations and meetings, to establish relationships with Planned Parenthood staff and ultimately to produce a smear campaign against Planned Parenthood.

Defendants Lie Their Way Into The North American Forum On Family Planning (Miami), October 2014

78. On or about September 16, 2014, Defendants registered themselves as Exhibitors for the PPFA North American Forum on Family Planning (the “Forum”). The Forum, which was held in Miami from October 12 to October 14, 2014, is a major scientific and educational conference for medical and social scientists, clinical providers, and staff. Planned Parenthood imposed several security measures to protect the safety and privacy of conference participants. Planned Parenthood required all attendees, including Exhibitors, to show valid identification when registering at the conference and to wear special badges designed to identify attendees who were present for reasons consistent with Planned Parenthood’s mission. In addition, Planned Parenthood limited distribution of the Forum’s program information to conference attendees to protect the security of providers and faculty at the conference.

79. To attend the Forum, Exhibitors were required to agree to specific Terms and
Conditions. Planned Parenthood explicitly conditioned any Exhibitor’s participation on agreement to Terms and Conditions that included:

- “The purpose of PPFA’s sponsorship program is to further the education of the registrants. The exhibits and sponsored meetings must be educational and informative, emphasizing information about products and services useful to the registrants’ practice and beneficial to the interests of their clients and patients.”
- Any “Exhibitor” attending the conference had to “agree … to comply with all applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations in performance of its respective obligations pursuant to this Agreement, including, without limitation, laws related to fraud, abuse, privacy … [and] confidentiality.”

80. DALEIDEN (posing as “Robert Sarkis”) and his co-conspirator LOPEZ registered as Exhibitors for the Forum. Defendants electronically confirmed that they had read the Exhibitor Terms and Conditions, that they understood them, and that they were in compliance with them. Defendants had no intention of complying with the agreement’s provisions, and they knowingly breached the Terms and Conditions.

81. For security and other reasons, PPFA requires that exhibitors at the Forum be known to PPFA. Defendants would not have been admitted as exhibitors but for their prior fraudulently-obtained attendance at the 2014 NAF conference and the contacts with PPFA staff that they had been able to make at the NAF conference by falsely representing their identities and purpose.

82. Defendants presented themselves at registration as representatives of BIOMAX. DALEIDEN – who identified himself as “Robert Sarkis” – presented a fake California drivers’ license to Planned Parenthood’s registration personnel to gain access to this and other PPFA conferences:
83. This identification is phony. On information and belief, Defendants produced or caused to be produced this phony identification document and other similarly phony identification documents used by their co-conspirators, like MERRITT (posing as “Susan Tennenbaum”), to gain access to Planned Parenthood meetings and private spaces:

84. Having fraudulently gained access to the Forum, DALEIDEN, LOPEZ, and MERRITT provided fraudulent advertising materials about the sham BIOMAX company at the conference. Defendants created and distributed phony business cards, shown here, at the Forum, as they did at other Planned Parenthood conferences and meetings:

Susan Tennenbaum
Founder & CEO
susan@biomaxps.com
562.281.5041 a
562.977.8693 c

Robert Daoud Sarkis
Procurement Manager/VP Operations
bob@biomaxps.com
562.281.5041 o
408.645.0293 c
85. Likewise, on information and belief, Defendants presented and disseminated advertising materials that were phony and designed to deceive Plaintiffs’ staff and other reproductive health care professionals at the PPFA conferences. An excerpt from BIOMAX’s fake advertising material is shown below:

86. Defendants’ brochures contained the following statement: “BioMax Procurement Services, LLC is a biological specimen procurement organization headquartered in Norwalk, CA. BioMax provides tissue and specimen procurement for academic and private bioscience
researchers. Our commitment is to provide the highest-quality specimens with efficient, professional service to facilitate world-changing discoveries.” This statement – which also appeared on BIOMAX’s fake website until it was locked – is a complete falsehood.

87. Defendants aggressively pursued Planned Parenthood doctors at the Forum, including doctors employed by Plaintiffs, to develop “professional” contacts. On information and belief, Defendants also surreptitiously and illegally recorded private conversations with attendees who reasonably expected their communications at the conferences to be private and kept confidential. Defendants, posing as representatives of a purportedly legitimate business, repeatedly approached Planned Parenthood staff about fetal tissue donation, seeking to elicit statements they could use out of context or otherwise manipulate in the smear campaign videos Defendants later would release.

88. Defendants leveraged their fraudulently obtained attendance at the Forum to exploit the trust of conference attendees and to secure additional meetings also on false pretenses. For example, just days after the Forum, DALEIDEN – posing as “Robert Daoud Sarkis, Procurement Manager/VP Operations” for BioMax Procurement Services, LLC – contacted doctors from the Planned Parenthood affiliates in Arizona and California, representing that Dr. Nucatola had advised that he reach out to them.

89. In an email in which he cc’d “our founder & CEO, Susan Tennenbaum,” Defendant DALEIDEN attached the phony BIOMAX brochure describing the company as a “biological specimen procurement organization” that “provides tissue and specimen procurement for academic and private bioscience researchers” and whose “commitment is to provide the highest-quality specimens with efficient, professional service to facilitate world-changing discoveries.” DALEIDEN also attached a phony “Welcome Letter” from “Susan Tennenbaum” and requested various specimens, including “intact liver.”

90. Every word of DALEIDEN’s correspondence was a lie. But Plaintiffs’ and other affiliates’ staff reasonably trusted registered Planned Parenthood conference exhibitors like “Robert Sarkis,” who had agreed to Planned Parenthood’s Terms and Conditions providing that they were at the conference to provide “products and services useful to the registrants’ practice
and beneficial to the interests of their clients and patients."

91. Although Planned Parenthood Arizona does not facilitate fetal tissue donation, the Arizona physicians responded professionally and courteously to “Robert Sarkis.” They agreed to discuss a potential professional partnership that would promote medical science. Like all of Plaintiffs’ staff who have been victims of Defendants’ malicious and illegal conduct, they never engaged in – or agreed to engage in – any unlawful or improper activity.

**Defendants Target Planned Parenthood Health Care Professional Dr. Gatter**

92. In the months after the NAF and PPFA conferences described above, Defendants also began pursuing Dr. Mary Gatter, the Medical Director of California Planned Parenthood affiliate PPPSGV. DALEIDEN (who again falsely identified himself as “Robert Daoud Sarkis”) and MERRITT (who again falsely identified herself as BIOMAX CEO “Susan Tennenbaum”) requested a meeting in correspondence to Dr. Gatter following up on connections made during the NAF and PPFA conferences. DALEIDEN expressed an interest in discussing PPPSGV’s operations and a possible partnership for fetal tissue donations. Defendants sent numerous emails to Dr. Gatter, providing completely false company information and a phony draft contract.

93. Dr. Gatter and a PPPSGV colleague, who also met with Defendants, reasonably trusted the representations made by Defendants about who they were based upon their purportedly legitimate presence at the conferences. They relied on the extensive screening and security measures of NAF and Planned Parenthood to ensure that all conference participants were legitimate and were attending the conferences to enhance the quality and safety of reproductive health care services.

94. On February 6, 2015, DALEIDEN and MERRITT met with Dr. Gatter and her colleague at a Pasadena restaurant. Dr. Gatter and her colleague intended for the meeting to be a strictly confidential communication. They intended their communications to be confined to only the parties to the meeting and reasonably believed that the communications were so confined, for reasons that include: (a) there were no other patrons in the restaurant during the meeting; (b) the group was seated at the back of the restaurant; (c) Dr. Gatter and her colleague stopped their conversation whenever the restaurant’s wait staff approached and they did not speak in loud
voices; (d) Dr. Gatter stated at one point in the conversation, when a waiter approached, that she wanted to be “discreet”; and (e) Dr. Gatter noted the loud music playing in the background, which would have made it impossible for any other patrons, had there been any, to overhear the conversation. The subject matter of the communications involved disclosure of Plaintiff PPPSV’s internal operations, which by their nature are confidential and proprietary. Defendants nonetheless surreptitiously and illegally recorded the conversation without Dr. Gatter’s or her colleague’s knowledge or consent, later posting a deceptive and heavily manipulated cut-and-slice version of the recording, discussed below.

**Defendants Fraudulently Gain Access To PPFA’s Medical Directors’ Council (MeDC) Conference (Orlando), February-March 2015**

95. Meanwhile, Defendants continued to actively seek access to additional private PPFA conferences, further expanding their fraudulent scheme. On February 6, 2015, the same day as the meeting with Dr. Gatter, Defendants registered for the PPFA MeDC Conference, to be held in Orlando, Florida from February 25 to March 2, 2015. They registered as Exhibitors and as attendees at the event’s reception and group dinner, which were firmly restricted to registered conference participants.

96. PPFA required Exhibitors to agree to specific Terms and Conditions in order to attend the MeDC conference, including the following provisions:

- “The purpose of MeDC’s sponsorship program is to further the education of the registrants. The exhibits and sponsored meetings must be educational and informative, emphasizing information about products and services useful to the registrants’ practice and beneficial to the interests of their clients and patients.”
- “Exhibitor … agree[s] … to comply with all applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations in performance of its respective obligations pursuant to this Agreement, including, without limitation, laws related to fraud, abuse, privacy … [and] confidentiality.”

97. The Terms and Conditions further stated that Exhibitors and other conference attendees were required to show identification when registering at the conference and to wear
special badges at all times. Such badges were necessary for admittance to conference sessions, and were used by attendees to identify other attendees who had registered and were purportedly present for reasons consistent with PPFA’s mission.

98. Defendants, purporting to attend as representatives of BIOMAX, completed the Exhibitor registration for DALEIDEN (posing as “Robert Sarkis”) and his co-conspirator LOPEZ. They electronically agreed to the Exhibitor Terms and Conditions. Once again, they had no intention of complying with these Terms and Conditions and violated them repeatedly and with malicious intent.

99. Having fraudulently gained access to the MeDC conference, Defendants aggressively pursued Planned Parenthood doctors, again to develop “professional” contacts that could be leveraged in to future meetings at PPFA affiliate heath care centers. On information and belief, Defendants surreptitiously and illegally recorded private conversations without other attendees’ knowledge or consent and baited conference participants in hopes of securing secretly taped statements whose meaning could be twisted to support Defendants’ smear campaign.

100. On information and belief, Defendants attempted to force their way into sessions that Exhibitors were not permitted to attend. Defendants were successful in infiltrating at least one conference session that Exhibitors were prohibited from attending.

101. Immediately following the conference, Defendants emailed a PPOSBC doctor with the same fraudulent BIOMAX brochure and introduction letter they had previously sent to other Planned Parenthood staff seeking a private meeting under the same false pretenses.

Defendants Infiltrate The Third PPFA Conference: The PPFA National Conference (Washington D.C.), March 2015

102. Defendants infiltrated a third Planned Parenthood conference, the PPFA National Conference in Washington, D.C., which was held from March 16 to March 20, 2015. As with the other Planned Parenthood conferences, in order to attend the PPFA National Conference, Exhibitors were required to agree to specific Terms and Conditions, including the following provisions:

- “PPFA reserves the right to award exhibit space only to those Exhibitors whose exhibits
will best meet the needs of conference participants. PPFA may exclude sponsors and/or
sponsorship materials that it deems inconsistent with PPFA policies or for any other reason
PPFA deems in its best interests.”

• “Exhibitor … agree[s] … to comply with all applicable federal, state and local laws and
regulations in performance of its respective obligations pursuant to this Agreement,
including, without limitation, laws related to fraud, abuse, privacy … [and]
confidentiality.”

103. On or about February 17, 2015, Defendants registered for the PPFA National
Conference and electronically confirmed that they had read the Exhibitor Terms and Conditions,
that they understood them, and that they were in compliance with them. They also registered to
attend the conference’s major fundraising dinner event. In the registration, Defendants
fraudulently represented themselves and BIOMAX as follows: “BioMax Procurement Services,
LLC is a biological specimen procurement organization headquartered in Long Beach, CA.
BioMax provides tissue and specimen procurement for academic and private bioscience
researchers. Our commitment is to provide the highest-quality specimens with efficient,
professional service to facilitate world-changing discoveries.” None of these representations are
remotely true.

104. All Exhibitors and other conference attendees were required to show identification
when registering and to wear special badges at all times. Such badges were necessary for
admittance to certain conference sessions, and were used by attendees to identify other attendees
who had registered and purportedly were present for reasons consistent with PPFA’s mission.
Only Exhibitors who registered, agreed to the conference Terms and Conditions, and obtained an
official PPFA conference badge were permitted inside the conference’s exhibit hall.

105. Having fraudulently gained access to the PPFA National Conference, Defendants
followed the same script they used at the Forum in Miami and the MeDC conference in Orlando,
hounding Planned Parenthood doctors and, on information and belief, surreptitiously and illegally
recording private conversations without the attendees’ knowledge or consent, seeking to elicit
statements that could be misleadingly edited as part of their smear campaign.
Defendants Target A Planned Parenthood Health Center In Colorado

106. Defendants next targeted the staff of PPFA affiliate Planned Parenthood Rocky Mountain (“PPRM”). On April 7, 2015, Defendants fraudulently gained entrance into a Planned Parenthood conference room in a secure wing of its Denver administrative offices. Defendants subsequently gained entrance into the secure patient treatment and laboratory areas of PPRM’s co-located health center, as well as its medical research program office. On information and belief, DALEIDEN and MERRITT arranged a meeting with staff by posing as BIOMAX representatives seeking partnership opportunities for fetal tissue donations. They had made contact with a PPRM physician through their fraudulently obtained access to the NAF and Planned Parenthood conferences discussed above.

107. A PPRM physician agreed to meet with Defendants to discuss the fetal tissue donation for medical research she understood they would be proposing. She understood the April 7, 2015 meeting, in a private conference room and clinical space, to be a meeting with representatives from a legitimate company that facilitated legal fetal tissue donations. PPRM staff would never have permitted DALEIDEN and MERRITT into the secure, non-public areas of their facility if Defendants had not fraudulently represented themselves. Furthermore, PPRM staff intended their communications to be confined to only the parties to the meeting and reasonably believed that the communications were so confined. The subject matter of the communications involved disclosure of PPRM’s internal operations, which by their nature are confidential and proprietary. Significant portions of the conversations occurred inside a private conference room and the private clinical space at the PPRM facility. Defendants surreptitiously recorded the conversations, without consent.

Defendants Target A Planned Parenthood Health Center In Texas

108. On April 9, 2015, just two days after fraudulently obtaining access to PPRM’s private and secure facility in Colorado, Defendants took their conspiratorial expedition to a Planned Parenthood health center in Texas. There they used fraudulent means to infiltrate the private office and clinical space at a Houston health center operated by Planned Parenthood Gulf Coast (“PPGC”).
109. Based on past and current threats at the facility, PPGC has implemented extensive security protocols to ensure the safety and privacy of its patients and staff. For example, PPGC posts security officers at the clinic’s entrance and requires all visitors to pass through a metal detector before entering the facility.

110. Consistent with its regular security protocols, PPGC required DALEIDEN and MERRITT to provide valid government identification to enter the clinic. DALEIDEN provided a fake California driver’s license in which he is falsely identified as “Robert Sarkis,” and MERRITT provided a fake California driver’s license in which she is falsely identified “Susan Tennenbaum.” PPGC scanned and copied these licenses, checking the names against a database of known anti-abortion extremists and harassers. Defendants’ use of false identities ensured that the database would not identify them as the fraudsters they are. In fact, had DALEIDEN and MERRITT honestly identified themselves, PPGC likely would have identified them as known anti-abortion activists and taken steps to stop Defendants’ fraudulent and defamatory campaign.

111. PPGC also required these pretend BIOMAX representatives to sign a strict Non-Disclosure and Confidentiality Agreement (“NDA”) as a precondition for Defendants’ entrance into the clinic and private meeting with staff. Under the NDA, Defendants agreed that “all information disclosed by PPGC “shall be deemed confidential” other than certain narrow carve-outs such as information in the public domain. Defendants signed the agreement, which provides:

2. “Confidential Information” shall be deemed to include (i) all written information of the Disclosing Party [i.e. PPGC], and (ii) all oral information of the Disclosing Party, which in either case is identified at the time of disclosure as being of a confidential or proprietary nature or is reasonably understood by the Recipient to be confidential under the circumstances of the disclosure.

3. Recipient shall maintain the Disclosing Party’s Confidential Information strictly confidential, shall not use the Confidential Information for any purpose other than to evaluate, negotiate and consummate the Transaction and shall not disclose to any third party or use any Confidential Information for any other purpose following the date of disclosure of such Confidential Information … .

4. Recipient will not copy any Confidential Information of the Disclosing Party, except as authorized in writing by the Disclosing Party, and shall protect any such authorized copies in accordance with this Agreement.

112. After signing the NDA, DALEIDEN, posing as “Robert Sarkis,” and MERRITT, posing as BIOMAX CEO “Susan Tennenbaum,” met with PPGC staff. These staff understood the
meeting, in the private medical office and clinical space, to be with a legitimate company that 
facilitated legal fetal tissue donations, and intended the meeting to be a confidential 
communication.

113. PPGC’s staff intended their communications to be confined to the parties to the 
meeting and reasonably believed that the communications were so confined. The subject matter of 
the communications involved disclosure of PPGC’s internal operations, which by their nature are 
confidential and proprietary and fit squarely within the NDA that Defendants voluntarily signed. 
PPGC staff permitted Defendants into the private facility to discuss a possible professional 
relationship, not so that Defendants could secretly record the conversations using hidden cameras. 
But yet again, Defendants surreptitiously recorded the conversations without PPGC staff’s 
knowledge or consent.

114. Defendants violated the NDA when, in August 2015, they posted a video recording 
they had secretly recorded at their meeting at PPGC.

**Defendants Gain Admission to the 2015 Baltimore NAF Conference By Fraudulent 
Representations**

115. Defendants also fraudulently infiltrated NAF’s 2015 annual meeting in Baltimore, 
Maryland, which was held from April 18-21, 2015. Their fraudulently obtained access to this 
meeting was months in the making. On September 23, 2014, DALEIDEN – using his fake name 
“Sarkis” and, on information and belief, falsely claiming to have an M.S. in Biological Science – 
submitted a proposal online to NAF that BIOMAX would conduct a panel discussion on 
“providing fetal tissue for medical research,” going so far as to propose that Dr. Nucatola, the very 
physician he had lied to and secretly recorded, be on the panel. DALEIDEN’s “proposed panel 
discussion” concerned “how providers can integrate tissue donation services into their clinical 
practice to contribute to medical research and augment patient choice and provider satisfaction.” 
The proposal was rejected by the NAF Annual Meeting Planning Committee.

116. Nevertheless, on February 10, 2015, “Brianna Allen” emailed NAF looking for 
“information for exhibiting at the 39th NAF meeting in Baltimore this April” because BIOMAX 
“definitely want[s] to have a booth again. Thanks!”
117. On March 25, 2015, Defendants entered into NAF’s Agreement for Exhibit Space, making the same false representation to the effect that BIOMAX was in the business of “fetal tissue procurement” and “human biospecimen procurement.” Defendants again falsely agreed to represent their business “truthfully” and “accurately” at the annual meeting, and further agreed not to disclose any information they learned at the meeting absent NAF’s written consent. Defendants registered “Susan Tennenbaum, CEO,” “Robert Sarkis, Procurement Manager/VP Operations,” “Rebecca Wagner, Contract Administrator,” and LOPEZ, “Procurement Technician” as the BIOMAX representatives attending the conference. On the first day of the meeting, on information and belief, four individuals identifying themselves as Tennenbaum, Sarkis, Wagner, and LOPEZ presented themselves at the registration desk purporting to be representatives of BIOMAX. Because no one is admitted to the annual meeting absent presenting a valid identification, on information and belief, DALEIDEN and his co-conspirators presented false identification to NAF registration personnel in order to gain access to the exhibit hall and meeting sessions.

118. Before gaining entrance to the meeting, LOPEZ, on behalf of BIOMAX, signed the non-disclosure agreements in which they promised (1) not to make video or audio recordings of the meetings or discussions, (2) to only use information learned at the annual meeting to “enhance the quality and safety of services provided by NAF members and other participants,” and (3) not to disclose information learned at the meeting to third parties without NAF’s consent.

119. Upon gaining admittance to NAF’s annual meeting, Defendants surreptitiously taped conversations with attendees and particularly targeted the staff of PPFA and its affiliates.

120. Any recordings that Defendants made and the information that they obtained during the Baltimore NAF conference are among the materials subject to the Temporary Restraining Order in NAF v. The Center for Medical Progress, et al. (8/3/15 Order, Docket No. 27, N.D. Cal. Case No. 3:15-cv-03522-WHO).
Defendants Go Public with Their Fraudulent Smear Campaign To Malign Planned Parenthood and to Mislead the Public

121. Defendants’ long-planned conspiracy to demonize Planned Parenthood came to fruition with what they called “The Human Capital Project” – a series of heavily-edited and deceptive short videos that they claimed proved that Planned Parenthood had violated federal law related to fetal tissue donation. These short videos were composed in part of clips from the fraudulently obtained video footage of PPFA staff and affiliates’ health care professionals. The videos were posted on their CMP website and widely disseminated on YouTube and Facebook.

122. Defendants accompanied each video with a press release featuring outrageous accusations such as assertions that Planned Parenthood engages in “illegal trafficking of aborted fetal parts,” “Planned Parenthood’s criminal conspiracy to make money off of aborted baby parts reaches to the very highest levels of their organization,” and that Planned Parenthood had committed “atrocities against humanity.” On information and belief, these statements were specifically intended to motivate anti-abortion extremists to take action – violent, harassing, or otherwise – against Plaintiffs, their clinics, and their staff.

123. The content of these videos was wrongfully and illegally obtained. Moreover, according to expert forensic analysis, Defendants’ heavily edited short videos and transcripts do not present a complete or accurate record of the events they purport to depict. Rather, the heavily edited short videos “significantly distort and misrepresent the conversations depicted.” They contain “edited conversations where some spoken words are eliminated and some spoken words are added out of context.” (GPS Fusion, “CMP Video Analysis,” August 25, 2015 (hereafter “GPS Fusion Report”)). In other words, Defendants’ short videos “substantively and significantly alter the meaning of the dialog” that actually occurred. In addition, expert analysis determined that Defendants’ “transcripts” contain “numerous errors,” “discrepancies,” and “substantive omissions,” and in some cases were “grossly edited.” Id. Even the purported “full footage” was manipulated and incomplete, according to expert analysis.

124. The expert analyst reached the following conclusion:

[I]t is impossible to characterize the extent to which CMP’s undisclosed edits and
cuts distort the meaning of the encounters the videos purport to document. However, the manipulation of the videos does mean they have no evidentiary value in a legal context and cannot be relied upon for any official inquiries unless supplemented by CMP’s original material and forensic authentication that this material is supplied in unaltered form. The videos also lack credibility as journalistic products.

See GPS Fusion Report at 2.1 (emphasis added).

First Secret Video: Dr. Nucatola

125. On July 14, 2015, Defendants posted the first deceptively edited short video of PPFA staff. The video uses strategically selected clips from the meeting Defendants had with Dr. Nucatola, which they secretly filmed. Through deceptive editing, Defendants present an entirely false picture of Dr. Nucatola’s views and statements. According to the expert analysis, even the long-form video Defendants posted is unreliable: “blatant manipulation of this video renders it useless as ‘evidence’ and means it cannot be relied upon in official inquiries as a credible record of events.” Id.

126. The video was deceptively edited to make it look as if Dr. Nucatola (and Planned Parenthood affiliates) were “selling” fetal tissue for profit. This is entirely untrue, and Defendants willfully ignored (and edited out) facts that make this clear. For example:

- During the taped meeting Dr. Nucatola stated that “nobody should be selling tissue. That’s just not the goal here.” This statement was omitted by Defendants from their excerpted tape.

- Ten times during the conversation, Dr. Nucatola said Planned Parenthood would not sell tissue or profit in any way from tissue donations. All ten instances were cut out of the video released by Defendants.

- At one point, Dr. Nucatola stated that reimbursement costs for a tissue specimen could range from $30 to $100. This statement was immediately clarified by Dr. Nucatola, who explained that the reimbursement amount was based on the clinic’s costs – a practice that is entirely lawful. Dr. Nucatola explained: “It just has to do with space issues, are you sending someone there who’s going to be doing everything, is there shipping involved, is somebody going to have to take it out... [I]t’s really just about if anyone were ever to ask them, well what do you do for this $60, how can you justify that? .... So it needs to be justifiable.” This important passage was omitted by Defendants.

- Dr. Nucatola repeatedly stated that Planned Parenthood affiliates do not profit from tissue donation. For example, she says: “To them, this is not a service they should be making money from, it’s something they should be
able to offer this to their patients, in a way that doesn’t impact them”;
“affiliates are not looking to make money by doing this. They’re looking to
serve their patients and just make it not impact their bottom line”; “we’re
not looking to make money from this, our goal is to keep access available”; and
“this is not a new revenue stream that affiliates are looking at, this is a
way to offer the patient the service that they want, do good for the medical
community and still have access.” Not a single one of these comments was
included in Defendants’ excerpted short video. They were purposely cut to
create the false impression that Dr. Nucatola was saying the exact opposite
of what she actually said.

127. The reaction to this inflammatory and misleading video was immediate. Within an
hour and a half of the posting, Dr. Nucatola was forced to shut down her Twitter account.
Inflammatory comments on right-wing blogs and websites targeting Dr. Nucatola have since
prolif erat ed. Comments like: “[Dr.] Nucet ela wil have her own wing in Hell,” “she deserves
everything she has coming to her,” and she will “suffer for eternity in a roasting pit” are
commonly directed to her. Anonymous internet posters have even leveled death threats against
Dr. Nucatola: “Dr. Deborah Nucatola should be summarily executed. I’ll do it myself if no one
else does”; “I’ll pay ten thousand dollars to anyone in need of a defense fund for the murder of Dr.
Deborah Nucatola . . . .”

128. After posting the video online, DALEIDEN began giving press interviews in which
he openly admitted to the conspiracy. In a July 16, 2015 interview with Bill O’Reilly on Fox
News, he stated that he and his co-conspirators had “spent three years with actors” who “pos[ed]
as representatives of a middleman biotech company” (i.e., BIOMAX) in order to fraudulently
infiltrate PPFA and Planned Parenthood affiliates. During the interview, DALEIDEN promised “a
lot more [videos] to come.” He stated his and his co-conspirator’s plan to release one
misleadingly edited video each week.

129. Meanwhile, NEWMAN appeared on various news media to brag about how he and
DALEIDEN were “discussing all of the various techniques” that were and would be used in the
infiltration, as well as the process for setting up of fake identities and fake companies. As he told
one reporter: “But this is just the beginning, we have moles and spies deep inside the abortion
cartel. And at a time of our choosing, we will release more damning evidence of the abortion
cartel’s illegal, ghastly, and repugnant butchery.”
Second Secret Video: Dr. Gatter

130. On July 21, 2015, Defendants posted on their website a misleadingly edited video containing segments of the February 6, 2015 meeting with Dr. Gatter. Again, the short video is misleadingly edited. In six separate instances, the content was spliced together to create the appearance of a seamless conversation. Portions of the secretly recorded tape that do not fit Defendants’ fiction were cut from the short videos. For example, after Defendants repeatedly urged Dr. Gatter to demand more money as part of a fetal tissue donation contract, she responded “we are not in this for the money.” In response to Defendants’ “requests” that Planned Parenthood doctors make illegal adjustments to their medical procedures, Dr. Gatter flatly rejected the idea, stating “That’s not going to happen.” Dr. Gatter also stated clearly that any Planned Parenthood involvement in fetal tissue donation would have to comply with federal law: “[I]t’s absolutely a requirement that we use only the official federal government form for tissue donation, that we don’t modify it in any way.” All of these portions of the surreptitious recording were edited out of the widely distributed short video.

131. Defendants preferred instead to focus on a single out-of-context statement Dr. Gatter made – in jest – that she “want[s] a Lamborghini,” to suggest that Dr. Gatter is greedy and even committing a federal crime. That Dr. Gatter was joking is made crystal clear by the comment she made next: “I wouldn’t even know how to drive a Lamborghini.” Defendants edited that statement out, too.

132. Like Dr. Nucatola, this video exposed Dr. Gatter to vicious personal attacks and death threats. Since the video’s release, Dr. Gatter has been called a “baby butcher,” “evil,” and a “vicious demonic force” who deserves “a hangman’s noose.” Like Dr. Nucatola, she has been described online as a “demon,” and compared to Adolf Hitler and Joseph Mengele. Threats of violence followed: “SICK F***ING B**** SHOULD BE ABORTED HERSELF.” Another poster proclaimed “Kil all leftard maggots.” Another: “FILTHY OLD ROACH!!! PLANNED PARENTHOOD NEEDS TO BE BLOWN INTO HELL!!!” Another: “[T]his bitch needs to be killed.” Since the publication of the videos, Dr. Gatter has been harassed by anti-abortion protestors at her home. The group also left grisly postcards in Dr. Gatter’s mailbox, and on
information and belief, the mailboxes of her neighbors.

133. The next day, July 22, 2015, DALEIDEN, interviewed by Sean Hannity of Fox News, boasted that he and his co-conspirators “probably have hundreds to even thousands of hours total of videotape over the past two-and-a-half years,” which would “continue to be released in the days and months to come.”

**PPRM Video**

134. On July 30, 2015, Defendants posted on their website another misleadingly edited short video using footage surreptitiously taken inside the PPRM health center in Denver. The released video entirely misrepresents what PPRM staff said. On 13 separate occasions, PPRM staff said that any arrangements related to fetal tissue donation need to be reviewed by attorneys and follow all laws. But Defendants edited all of these statements out of their deceptive short video. Furthermore, according to expert analysis, the publicly released short video and transcript contain multiple segments that “were deemed to be suspicious.” See GPS Fusion Report. For example, the analysis found that Defendants’ transcript attributes the statement “It’s a baby” to PPRM clinic staff. PPRM staff did not make that statement: it was instead manufactured by Defendants “either through transcription error or intentional fabrication.” *Id.* Furthermore, the expert found that DALEIDEN and his co-conspirator repeatedly attempted to “bait[] Planned Parenthood staff into making unethical statements,” and asked “questions that seem designed to elicit ‘soundbites’ pertaining to fetal viscera.” *Id.*

135. As with Drs. Nucatola and Gatter, the PPRM staff member targeted by Defendants became an immediate target of anti-abortion extremist threats following the video’s release. Online death threats ensued: “I look forward to a time when abortionists can be . . . publicly hanged.” And: “[T]hey should all be shot.” On August 9, 2015, she was met by a group of 50 extremists at her home, holding signs stating “Planned Parenthood sells baby parts.” The group left fliers around her neighborhood written in massive, bold print, accusing her of murdering children.

**PPGC Video**

136. On August 4, 2015, Defendants posted on their website a misleadingly edited short
video using footage from the April 9, 2015 meeting inside the PPGC office and clinic space in Texas. Once again, Defendants edited out any statement that was not consistent with their false narrative. For example, the PPGC staff member who met with Defendants stated on four separate occasions that abortion methods are not substantively changed because of a patient’s decision to donate tissue. Defendants edited out all four statements from their widely disseminated short video. Similarly, in nine instances, the staff member confirms that there is no “profit” related to fetal tissue donation. All nine of these statements are edited out of the short video. In addition, the analysis found that Defendants’ transcript omitted portions in which the PPGC staff member strongly and explicitly rejects Defendants’ baiting. When Defendants cynically offer “participation bonuses to doctors” related to tissue donation, the staff member forcefully responds: “No way.” Id. Defendants omitted these telling portions, instead painting a picture of Planned Parenthood’s policies and practices that is wholly inconsistent with reality. According to expert analysis, even the allegedly “full footage” of the video recorded at the PPGC health center was “substantially manipulated.” See GPS Fusion Report.

137. Like the other targets of Defendants’ videos, the PPGC staff person targeted has been thrust into the public sphere, where she has been described as “ghoulish,” an “evil witch,” and a “monster.” Countless commenters on Defendants’ YouTube page have threatened violence against the staff person and Planned Parenthood in general: “they should be publicly executed.”; “Sick bastards should be killed. All of them.”; “These people need executed and their body parts sold for charity.”; “I really hope it gets bombed and every abortion supporter gets publicly lynched by lynch mobs.”

138. Since August, Defendants have continued to release more deceptive short videos, containing clips from numerous private PPFA and affiliate meetings and spaces, including the Exhibit Hall of a private conference, as well as a Planned Parenthood affiliate’s secure office and laboratory space. Defendants released “recut” videos of old footage on January 6 and January 12, 2016. All of the conversations involving PPFA or Planned Parenthood affiliate personnel that appear in the videos were recorded without the knowledge or consent of the subjects. In every instance, Defendants posted a deceptively edited short-form video along with a press release by
Defendants accusing Planned Parenthood of breaking the law.

**The Extensive Harm to Plaintiffs Caused by Defendants’ Conspiracy to Defraud**

139. Defendants’ misconduct has substantially disrupted Plaintiffs’ operations and their delivery of services. Plaintiffs have had to expend significant resources to identify and address threats to the safety of its staff, affiliates, health care providers, and patients; to address cyber-attacks on the Planned Parenthood website; and to deal with other problems that have arisen as a result of the fraud, lies, and other misconduct perpetrated by Defendants. After the release of Defendants’ videos there was a dramatic increase in the threats, harassment, and criminal activities targeting abortion providers and their supporters and in particular Planned Parenthood health centers. Across the country, there were 849 reported incidents of vandalism against Planned Parenthood in the months of July 2015 and August 2015 alone – incidents of harassment at Planned Parenthood health centers increased *nine fold* in July compared to reported incidents in June, and the reported incidents of harassment were even more numerous in August. There have been attempted arsons at Planned Parenthood health centers on July 19, 2015 (Aurora, Illinois) and August 3, 2015 (New Orleans). And most tragically, on November 27, 2015, an armed gunman killed 3 people and injured another nine at a Planned Parenthood health center in Colorado Springs. In California, there has been a five-fold increase in the number of security incidents since the beginning of Defendants’ video smear campaign.

140. Plaintiffs have expended significant resources to identify potential threats to their clinics and staff and to provide additional security in order to ensure the safety of their staff, patients, facilities, and operations. Because of Defendants’ actions, the PPFA and affiliate staff who appear in the videos have been placed in significant danger, including being subjected to death threats, and Plaintiffs’ costs to protect these individuals is considerable. PPFA has expended significant resources to increase security at all future conferences as a direct result of Defendants’ illegal intrusion into several PPFA conferences.

141. Furthermore, shortly after the release of the first illegal and fraudulently obtained video, the PPFA website was hacked, with those claiming credit for the hack making reference to Defendants’ campaign. The PPFA website is a crucial tool in Plaintiffs’ efforts to make
reproductive health care accessible to all women: more than half of PPFA’s affiliates make the
website available to their patients to book online appointments. Over 60 million people access the
website annually to gain valuable information about their reproductive health care. The hack
rendered the PPFA website inoperable for several weeks, cutting off the health centers that rely on
the PPFA website network to schedule and coordinate patient care appointments, and preventing
women and men from accessing health care information. Plaintiffs lost income from the loss of
ability to serve clients over those days and had to expend significant IT resources to bring the
website back and to maintain it against further attack.

142. Defendants’ actions have also led to the loss of vendors, who have terminated their
relationship with Plaintiffs following the release of the videos. Furthermore, the entirely meritless
controversy and the violence that has accompanied, and was intended to accompany, the
controversy has made it difficult for some affiliates to hire staff.

143. In the aftermath of the release of Defendants’ videos, five separate Congressional
Committees, and politicians in numerous states, have commenced investigations of Planned
Parenthood’s operations. Each of these investigations has required Plaintiffs to expend
considerable hours researching the allegations, preparing for interviews with federal and state
officials, and responding to requests for documents. While these “investigations” are all meritless
and politically motivated, they have required thousands of hours of Plaintiffs’ time, hours that
should have been spent on improving healthcare for women across the country.

144. Defendants’ release of videotapes and transcripts (or any other confidential
information) obtained through fraudulent representations, and their intrusions into PPFA and other
private reproductive health care conferences and private meetings with PPFA and affiliate
personnel, have damaged Plaintiffs and their staff in incalculable and irreversible ways.

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF
(VIOLATION OF RACKETEER INFLUENCED AND CORRUPT ORGANIZATIONS
(RICO) ACT,
18 U.S.C. §§ 1962(c) and 1962(d))
(By All Plaintiffs Against All Defendants)

145. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege paragraphs 1 through 144, inclusive, as though
fully set forth herein.
146. Plaintiffs are each a “person” as that term is defined in 18 U.S.C. § 1961(3). At all relevant times, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c), Defendants conducted the affairs of an associated-in-fact enterprise identified herein, the affairs of which affected interstate commerce through a pattern of racketeering activity. Furthermore, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(d), Defendants knowingly agreed and conspired to conduct or participate in the conduct of said enterprise’s affairs through a pattern of racketeering activity.

147. The Enterprise had a hierarchical decision-making structure headed by NEWMAN and DAMEIDEN. Both of these individuals directed how the scheme was to be perpetrated. While the full extent of the conspiracy and its participants is not yet known, for purposes of this claim, the RICO enterprise is an associated-in-fact enterprise consisting of, at minimum, Defendants CMP, BIOMAX, DAMEIDEN, NEWMAN, RHOMBERG, CRONIN, MERRIT, LOPEZ and UNKNOWN CO-CONSPIRATORS “Brianna Allen,” “Rebecca Wagner” and “Sofia Mireles” (the “Enterprise”). The purpose of the Enterprise was to perpetrate a scheme targeting Plaintiffs and other Planned Parenthood affiliates in order to disrupt and burden their core mission to provide safe quality reproductive health care to women and to demonize them in a professed attempt to “close all abortion clinics” and to “stop the infliction of human misery upon vulnerable women and their innocent babies.” The fraudulent and illegal actions undertaken by the Enterprise was intended to inflict the type of injury and harm suffered by Plaintiffs.

148. The Enterprise is an ongoing and continuing business organization consisting of corporations, supposed charitable trusts, and individuals that are and have been associated for the common or shared purposes of, among other things, (1) defrauding Plaintiffs to unlawfully obtain access to PPFA conferences and affiliate offices and health centers; (2) compromising Plaintiffs’ and their employees’ ability and right to hold and attend secure and confidential meetings; (3) carrying out an illegal and surreptitious videotaping campaign; (4) publishing deceptively edited and grossly misleading videos and accusing Plaintiffs of being a “criminal” organization; (5) placing Plaintiffs’ staff and health care providers in personal jeopardy through publication of their images in grossly misleading videos and widely disseminated videos; (6) unlawfully burdening Plaintiffs’ staffs’ constitutional right to freedom of association; and (7) unlawfully
burdening the constitutional right of women to access safe, legal abortion in the United States.

149. According to DALEIDEN’s and NEWMAN’s own statements, the Enterprise has operated for a period of two-and-a-half to three years, continues to operate, and has taken hundreds if not thousands of hours of videotape of individuals who provide or support the provision of safe, legal abortion, including physicians. The Enterprise, acting through DALEIDEN, has released numerous surreptitiously taken and deceptively edited videotapes, and has threatened and continues to threaten the release of more such videotapes.

150. At all relevant times, on information and belief, DALEIDEN, CMP, BIOMAX, NEWMAN, RHOMBERG, CRONIN, MERRIT, LOPEZ and the UNKNOWN CO-CONSPIRATORS were aware of each other’s conduct in furtherance of the scheme, and were knowing and willing participants in that conduct. By NEWMAN’s and DALEIDEN’s own admissions, they discussed and agreed upon what “techniques” they would use.

151. The Enterprise affected interstate commerce by registering a fraudulent business and a purported charitable institution, by purchasing the right to set up an exhibit booth at PPFA conferences, by registering as an Exhibitor and paying the associated fees, and by communicating with and traveling to multiple Planned Parenthood affiliate offices and health centers. The Enterprise further affected interstate commerce because it has diverted Plaintiffs from their core mission of providing quality reproductive health care services and forced Plaintiffs to divert resources to protect their health centers and staff from threats to their personal safety and related harm and combat the misrepresentations disseminated by Defendants.

152. Defendants participated in the conduct of the affairs of the Enterprise, and not just their own affairs. DALEIDEN has given press interviews in which he boasted about the scheme and his, CMP’s, and BIOMAX’s knowing and willing participation in the scheme.

153. Defendants exerted control over the Enterprise and, in violation of section 1962(c) of RICO, Defendants have conducted or participated in the affairs of those RICO enterprises in at least the following ways:

   a. By setting up a sham company – BIOMAX – which falsely held itself out as a legitimate tissue procurement organization;
b. By setting up a sham “nonprofit” and “nonpartisan” charitable trust, CMP;

c. By creating, transferring and maintaining false identities and documentation to obtain access to PPFA and other reproductive health care organization meetings and Planned Parenthood affiliate offices and health centers.

d. By creating and disseminating false promotional materials for a fake tissue procurement company;

e. By making false and misleading representations to Plaintiffs and their staff, concerning BIOMAX and the reasons its agents wanted to attend PPFA and other reproductive health care organization meetings and to visit to Planned Parenthood affiliate offices and health centers;

f. By engaging in an ongoing campaign to surreptitiously videotape Plaintiffs’ staff in violation of law.

154. The Enterprise engaged in a pattern of racketeering activity, consisting of, among other crimes, mail and wire fraud violations. Defendants have publicly boasted about the illegal nature and pervasiveness of the scheme. The racketeering activities of DALEIDEN, CMP, BIOMAX, NEWMAN, RHOMBERG, CRONIN, MERRIT, LOPEZ and their UNKNOWN CO-CONSPIRATORS amounted to a common course of conduct, with similar pattern and purpose. Each separate use of the U.S. mails and/or interstate wire facilities employed by the co-conspirators was related, had similar intended purposes, involved similar participants and methods of execution, and had the same results affecting the same victims, including Plaintiffs.

155. Plaintiffs do not and cannot now know the full extent of the conspiracy. At a minimum, however, Defendants used the U.S. mails and interstate wire facilities for the purpose of executing their unlawful scheme, including, inter alia, the following, all of which are identified with specificity:

- September 15, 2013 wire transmission of registration for Association of Reproductive Health Professionals Conference in Denver and the associated payment of registration fees through a credit card;

- September 16, 2014 wire transmission of the Exhibitor registration for the PPFA North American Forum on Family Planning, and the associated payment of registration fees through a credit card that, on information and belief, was obtained
under a phony name;

- October 17, 2014 email from BIOMAX representative to Planned Parenthood affiliate staff – sending fraudulent proposal for tissue donation partnership, with phony BIOMAX brochure and “welcome letter” containing phony description of BIOMAX;

- November 5, 2014 email from BIOMAX representative to PPMM staff requesting a site visit in Arizona;

- December 11, 2014 email from BIOMAX representative to Planned Parenthood affiliate staff – sending fraudulent proposal for tissue donation partnership, with phony BIOMAX brochure and “welcome letter” containing phony description of BIOMAX;

- February 6, 2015 wire transmission of the Exhibitor registration for the PPFA Planned Parenthood MeDC Conference, and the associated payment of registration fees through a credit card;

- February 11, 2015 email from BIOMAX representative to Planned Parenthood staff – sending fraudulent proposal for tissue donation partnership, with phony BIOMAX biospecimen materials transfer agreement;

- February 17, 2015 wire transmission of the Exhibitor registration for the PPFA National Conference, and the associated payment of registration fees through a credit card;

- February 19, 2015 email from BIOMAX representative to Planned Parenthood staff requesting a site visit of a Planned Parenthood health centers where surgical procedures are performed to “gauge flow and logistics in the path lab”;

- April 14, 2015 email from BIOMAX representative to Planned Parenthood staff requesting a site visit at PPPSGV;

- March 6, 2015 introductory letter from “Susan Tennenbaum” to Planned Parenthood staff about BIOMAX, including phony representations about BIOMAX’s business and purpose;

- June 3, 2015 email from BIOMAX representative to Planned Parenthood staff requesting lunch or dinner meeting to discuss logistics for moving forward with a “partnership” for tissue collection in Phoenix, Arizona; and

- Each other email alleged in this Complaint.

156. The foregoing emails and wire transmissions were sent for the purpose of deceiving and defrauding Plaintiffs into believing that BIOMAX was a legitimate fetal procurement organization whose interests were aligned with those of Plaintiffs, to fraudulently obtain confidential and proprietary information related to Planned Parenthood and other reproductive health care organization meetings, to obtain the identities of Plaintiffs’ members, to purchase exhibit booth space in, and access to, Planned Parenthood and other reproductive health care
organization meetings, and to obtain access to Planned Parenthood clinics and offices for private
meetings with Planned Parenthood staff through fraud and deceit. In sending the foregoing false
and fraudulent emails and wire transmissions, Defendants intended Plaintiffs to rely on their false
and fraudulent misrepresentations, and Plaintiffs did rely on those misrepresentations in permitting
Defendants access to their meetings.

157. In addition, on information and belief, Defendants also produced, transferred, and
possessed with the intent to use, false identification documents in order to gain admission to PPFA
and other reproductive health care organization meetings and Planned Parenthood affiliate offices
and health centers in 2014 and 2015 in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1028(a), and conspired to do the
same in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1028(f). Specifically, BIOMAX representatives – including
DALEIDEN and MERRITT – presented fake photo IDs to gain access to private meetings where
Plaintiffs’ staff would be in attendance, and to gain access to Planned Parenthood affiliate offices
and health centers for private meetings with Planned Parenthood staff. On information and belief,
Defendants produced these false photo identification, and also knowingly transferred, possessed,
or used, without lawful authority, a means of identification of another person – to wit, fake photo
identification of DALEIDEN’s high school classmate Brianna Allen – with the intent to violate
federal and state law.

158. Plaintiffs have been injured in their business and property by reason of these
violations. Plaintiffs have incurred financial losses as a direct result of Defendants’ fraudulent
conduct, including the costs of hiring additional security to protect Plaintiffs’ offices, clinics and
staff; costs related to the hacking into PPFA’s website, which is used by patients of affiliates
nationwide to make appointments online; costs related to responding to multiple state and federal
investigations and inquiries; costs related to loss of vendors; costs related to loss of opportunity to
treat clients; and the costs of the vandalism, arson, and other incidents that have physically
damaged Planned Parenthood facilities and disrupted the delivery of care to patients, all stemming
from Defendants’ campaign of lies. Planned Parenthood was the primary intended victim of
Defendants’ multi-year scheme, and the injuries suffered by Plaintiffs were both foreseeable and a
natural consequence of Defendants’ actions.
159. Under the provisions of section 1964(c) of RICO, each of Defendants is jointly and severally liable for three times the damages that Plaintiffs have sustained, plus the costs of bringing this lawsuit, including reasonable attorneys’ fees.

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF
(VIOLATION OF 18 U.S.C. § 2511)
(By All Plaintiffs Against All Defendants)

160. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege paragraphs 1 through 159, inclusive, as though fully set forth herein.

161. In violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2511(a) and (b), Defendants intentionally intercepted the oral communications of Plaintiffs and their staff at conferences and private meetings as described herein. Defendants also intentionally procured other people to intercept, and to endeavor to intercept such oral communications. On information and belief, Defendants did so by using concealed electronic devices that make video and audio recordings that transmit such recordings through a wire or by radio, and these devices were transported through interstate commerce when purchased by Defendants and/or when transported to Plaintiffs’ private conferences, to private meetings with Plaintiffs’ staff members, and to secure Planned Parenthood facilities.

162. On information and belief, Defendants endeavored to use and disclose the contents of the intercepted oral communications, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2511(c) and (d). They did so with knowledge that the information was obtained through the interception of protected oral communications.

163. Defendants’ use of devices to intercept oral communications in Colorado and Texas, discussed above, took place inside the private office and clinical spaces of Planned Parenthood health centers – that is, on the premises of a business or other commercial establishment the operations of which affect interstate or foreign commerce. Defendants intercepted oral communications with the purpose of obtaining information relating to Planned Parenthood’s operations.

164. Plaintiffs reasonably and justifiably expected that their oral communications, and those of their staff, would not be subject to interception. 18 U.S.C. § 2510(2).
165. Neither Plaintiffs, nor any of Plaintiffs’ staff, consented to Defendants’ recording of their oral communications.

166. In surreptitiously intercepting the communications, Defendants acted with the purpose and intent of committing criminal and tortious acts. Such criminal and tortious acts include, but are not limited to:

a. Defendants intercepted the communications with the purpose of furthering their conspiracy to violate the federal RICO statute, 18 U.S.C. §§ 1962(c) and 1962(d), (as described in the first claim for relief).

b. Defendants intercepted the communications with the purpose of invading the privacy of Plaintiffs’ staff.

167. Plaintiffs have been damaged by Defendants’ violations.

168. As “persons” (as used in 18 U.S.C. § 2520 and 18 U.S.C. § 2510(6)) whose oral communications were intercepted in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2511, Plaintiffs are authorized to seek injunctive relief, civil damages (including both actual and statutory damages), punitive damages, and reasonable attorney’s fees and costs pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 2520.

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF
(CIVIL CONSPIRACY)
(By All Plaintiffs Against All Defendants)

169. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege paragraphs 1 through 168, inclusive, as though fully set forth herein.

170. Defendants and Defendants’ co-conspirators knowingly and willfully conspired and/or agreed among themselves to defraud Plaintiffs and to injure Plaintiffs with a pattern of fraudulent and malicious conduct, including but not limited to:

a. By setting up a sham company – BIOMAX – which falsely held itself out as a legitimate tissue procurement organization;

b. By making false and misleading promises and representations to Plaintiffs concerning BIOMAX and the reasons its agents wanted to attend PPFA and other reproductive health care organization meetings and conferences, and to make visits to Planned Parenthood affiliate offices and health centers;
c. By sending false information to Plaintiffs and their employees about BIOMAX;
d. By setting up a false website;
e. By engaging in an ongoing campaign to surreptitiously videotape Plaintiffs’ staff in violation of law;
f. By creating, transferring and maintaining false identities and documentation to obtain access to PPFA and other reproductive health care organization meetings and the offices and clinics of Planned Parenthood affiliates.

171. As a proximate result of the wrongful acts herein alleged, Plaintiffs have diverted and expended substantial resources to address the consequences of Defendants’ fraud, thereby suffering pecuniary loss.

172. Defendants’ ongoing conspiracy to defraud, as described above, presents a continuing threat to Plaintiffs. If Defendants are allowed to continue their wrongful acts, Plaintiffs will suffer further irreparable injury and loss.

173. Defendants and Defendants’ co-conspirators did the acts and things herein alleged pursuant to, and in furtherance of, the conspiracy and the above-alleged agreement. In doing the things herein alleged, Defendants acted with malice and oppression, with the intent to cause injury to Plaintiff, thereby warranting an assessment of punitive damages in an amount appropriate to punish Defendants and deter others from engaging in similar misconduct.

FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
(BREACH OF CONTRACT)
(By PPFA Against DALEIDEN, MERRITT, LOPEZ, CMP, BIOMAX, and UNKNOWN CO-CONSPIRATORS)

174. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege paragraphs 1 through 173, inclusive, as though fully set forth herein.

175. On September 16, 2014, on February 6, 2015, and again on February 17, 2015, Defendants DALEIDEN, MERRITT, LOPEZ, CMP, BIOMAX and “Brianna Allen” entered into written Exhibitor Agreements with PPFA related to registration for the PPFA conferences in Miami, Orlando, and Washington D.C. respectively. Defendants represented that BIOMAX was a
legitimate biological specimen procurement organization. Defendants agreed that their
collection contribution to the conferences would be useful to attendees and beneficial to the interests of their
clients and patients and that they would comply with all applicable laws related to fraud, abuse,
privacy, and confidentiality.

176. Defendants have breached these agreements. Contrary to the Exhibitor Terms and
Conditions to which Defendants agreed: (a) BIOMAX’s participation at the PPFA conferences
was not consistent with Plaintiffs’ purposes and was not useful to attendees and beneficial to the
interests of their clients and patients; (b) Defendants misrepresented who they were in order to
fraudulently forge “professional” contacts, and to make video, audio, photographic, or other
recordings with the intent of harming Plaintiffs; and (c) Defendants violated numerous laws
related to fraud, abuse, privacy, and confidentiality.

177. Plaintiffs have performed all of the conditions of the agreements on their part to be
done and performed in accordance with the terms of the agreements.

178. As a direct result of Defendants’ breaches of their agreements with PPFA, Plaintiffs
have been damaged, including by being forced to expend additional, extensive resources on
security and IT services, property damage, and responding to multiple state and federal
investigations and inquiries.

FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
(BREACH OF CONTRACT)
(By PPFA, PPNC, PPPSW, PPMM, and PPOSB Against DALEIDEN, MERRITT, LOPEZ,
CMP, BIOMAX, and UNKNOWN CO-CONSPIRATORS)

179. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege paragraphs 1 through 178, inclusive, as though
fully set forth herein.

180. On February 5, 2014 and again on March 25, 2015, Defendant MERRITT entered
into written Exhibitor Agreements with NAF in which she promised that BIOMAX was a
biological specimen procurement company, that BIOMAX’s exhibit for the annual meetings
would be consistent with NAF’s purposes, that BIOMAX would identify and display its services
truthfully and accurately, and that any information disclosed orally or visually at the annual
meeting would not be disclosed to any third party absent NAF’s written consent.
181. On April 5, 2014 and again on April 18, 2015, Defendants DALEIDEN, MERRITT, LOPEZ, and “Brianna Allen” signed non-disclosure agreements in which they promised not to make video, audio, photographic, or other recordings at the NAF annual meetings, that they would not disclose any information learned at NAF’s annual meetings to third parties absent NAF’s consent, and that they would only use information learned at NAF’s annual meetings in order to enhance the quality and safety of services provided by NAF members and other annual meeting participants.

182. Defendants were aware that the purpose of these agreements was to protect NAF and any confidential information shared at its meetings, and to protect the safety and security of NAF’s staff, its members, and the attendees at NAF’s annual meetings. Attendees at NAF’s annual meetings, including Plaintiffs PPFA, PPNC, PPSSW, PPM, and PPGB, are intended third party-beneficiaries to each and every contract described in the preceding paragraphs.

183. Defendants have breached these agreements. Contrary to their written Exhibitor Agreement, BIOMAX is not a biological specimen procurement company, BIOMAX’s exhibit for the annual meetings was not consistent with NAF’s purposes, and BIOMAX did not identify itself or its services truthfully and accurately. Contrary to their written Exhibitor Agreement, on information and belief, Defendants have disclosed information orally or visually at the annual meetings to third parties without NAF’s written consent. Contrary to their written agreements, on information and belief, Defendants did make video, audio, photographic, or other recordings at the NAF annual meetings, have disclosed information learned at NAF’s annual meetings to third parties without NAF’s consent, and have not used information learned at NAF’s annual meetings in order to enhance the quality and safety of services provided by NAF members and other annual meeting participants.

184. On information and belief, NAF has performed all of the conditions of the agreements on its part, and performed in accordance with the terms of the agreements.

185. As a direct result of Defendants’ breaches of their agreements with NAF, Plaintiffs have been damaged, including by being forced to expend additional, extensive resources on security and IT services, property damage, and responding to multiple state and federal
investigations and inquiries.

SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
(TRESPASS)
(By PPFA Against DALEIDEN, MERRITT, LOPEZ, CMP, BIOMAX, and UNKNOWN CO-CONSPIRATORS)

186. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege paragraphs 1 through 185, inclusive, as though fully set forth herein.

187. Plaintiffs possessed a right to exclusive use of the real property they leased for Planned Parenthood meetings.

188. As alleged herein, Defendants intentionally entered or caused another person to enter the aforementioned property that was in PPFA’s possession.

189. As alleged herein, Defendants fraudulently induced PPFA’s conditional consent to permit Defendants to attend PPFA conferences. PPFA conditioned its consent on Defendants’ agreement that their participation in the PPFA conferences would be useful to attendees and beneficial to the interests of Plaintiffs’ clients and patients, and that Defendants would comply with all applicable laws related to fraud, abuse, privacy and confidentiality. On information and belief, Defendants subsequently exceeded the scope of Plaintiffs’ consent to enter by knowingly and intentionally, surreptitiously videotaping Plaintiffs’ staff at those meetings without their knowledge or consent. Defendants’ participation at the PPFA conferences was not consistent with Plaintiffs’ purposes and was not useful to attendees and beneficial to the interests of their clients and patients, thereby further exceeding Plaintiffs’ conditioned consent.

190. Defendants’ knowing and intentional conduct alleged herein, which exceeded the scope of PPFA’s conditioned consent to enter PPFA’s meetings, constitutes a trespass.

191. As a result of Defendants’ trespass, PPFA had suffered – and continue to suffer – economic harm and irreparable harm that includes, but is not limited to: being forced to divert resources to combat Defendants’ misrepresentations in intentionally distorted videos taken while trespassing on Plaintiffs’ property; and dealing with security threats, property damage, governmental investigations, harassment and intimidation, online hacking, and other harms that have been the direct result of Defendants’ illegal conduct.
192. Defendants’ actions constitute malice and oppression, as defined under California
Civil Code § 3294(c), as Defendants fraudulently induced Plaintiffs into gaining access to
Plaintiffs’ meetings. Defendants’ actions further constitute intentional misconduct or gross
negligence, as defined under Fla. Stat. § 768.72; and malice and oppression, as defined under the
laws of the District of Columbia. Punitive damages are appropriate to punish Defendants and
deter others from engaging in similar misconduct.

SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
(VIOLATIONS OF CALIF. BUS. & PROFS. CODE § 17200, ET SEQ.
FOR UNLAWFUL, UNFAIR, AND FRAUDULENT ACTS)
(By All Plaintiffs Against All Defendants)

193. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege paragraphs 1 through 192, inclusive, as though
fully set forth herein.

194. As alleged herein, Defendants have committed “unlawful” business acts as defined
by California Business and Professions Code § 17200, by: (1) violating 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c); (2)
violating 18 U.S.C. § 2511; (3) violating California Penal Code §§ 632 and 634; (4) violating §
10-402 of the Courts and Judicial Proceedings Article of the Maryland Annotated Code; and (5)
violating Section 934 Title XLVII of the Florida Criminal Procedure Law.

195. Plaintiffs reserve the right to allege other violations of law which constitute
unlawful business practices. Defendants have committed “unfair” and “fraudulent” acts of unfair
competition, as defined by California Business and Professions Code § 17200, by engaging – and
continuing to engage – in conduct that is likely to deceive members of the public. This conduct
includes, but is not limited to: (1) conspiring to defraud and defrauding Plaintiffs for the sole
purpose of gaining access to Plaintiffs’ conferences and their staff; (2) secretly taping Plaintiffs’
staff members at conferences and meetings; and (3) deceiving the public through
misrepresentations and misleading statements as to the nature and legality of Planned
Parenthood’s practices. Defendants engaged in such conduct with the intent of harassing and
intimidating Plaintiffs, their staff and patients, discrediting life-saving, legal fetal tissue donation,
and undermining Planned Parenthood’s mission to provide essential reproductive health care to
millions of patients across the United States.
196. An action for injunctive relief and restitution is specifically authorized under California Business and Professions Code §17203.

197. As a result of Defendants’ “unlawful,” “unfair,” and “fraudulent” acts, Plaintiffs have been damaged, including by being forced to expend additional, extensive resources on security and IT services, property damage, and responding to multiple state and federal investigations and inquiries. Plaintiffs have thus suffered injury in fact and have lost money and property as a direct result of Defendants’ unlawful, unfair, and fraudulent conduct.

198. Defendants’ unlawful, unfair and fraudulent conduct is ongoing. They have publicly stated that they “have moles and spies deep inside the abortion Cartel,” an explicit threat that they intend to continue to engage in unlawful and fraudulent acts meant to harm Plaintiffs through further wrongful invasions and malicious lies.

199. Defendants’ unlawful, unfair and fraudulent practices, as described above, present a continuing threat to Plaintiffs. If Defendants are allowed to continue their wrongful acts, Plaintiffs will suffer further irreparable injury and loss.

EIGHTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
(FRAUDULENT MISREPRESENTATION)
(By PPFA Against All Defendants)

200. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege paragraphs 1 through 199, inclusive, as though fully set forth herein.

201. Defendants have made numerous false representations to PPFA in order to gain access to meetings to which they otherwise would never be permitted. Defendants created a fictitious company and presented fake identifications to infiltrate and gain access to PPFA’s private conference and to private meetings with Plaintiffs’ staff.

202. When Defendants made these representations, Defendants knew them to be false. Defendants made these representations with the intent to deceive and defraud PPFA and to induce PPFA to act in reliance on the representations in the manner herein alleged, or with the expectation that PPFA would so act.

203. PPFA, at the time Defendants made these representations and at the time of the actions herein alleged, was not aware of the falsity of the Defendants’ representations and believed
them to be true.

204. In reliance on Defendants’ misrepresentations, PPFA provided Defendants with access to PPFA’s conferences.

205. As a result of Defendants’ wrongful acts, PPFA has suffered and/or will suffer economic harm and irreparable harm caused by the improper acquisition, use, and disclosure of Plaintiffs’ confidential information, including harm to the safety, security, and privacy of Plaintiffs and their staff, and harm caused by being forced to expend additional, extensive resources on security and IT services, property damage, and responding to multiple state and federal investigations and inquiries. If Defendants are allowed to continue their wrongful acts, PPFA will suffer further irreparable injury and loss.

206. Defendants’ actions constitute malice and oppression, as defined under California Civil Code § 3294(c), as Defendants fraudulently induced PPFA into gaining access to PPFA’s meetings. Defendants’ actions further constitute intentional misconduct or gross negligence, as defined under Fla. Stat. § 768.72; and malice and oppression, as defined under the laws of the District of Columbia. Punitive damages are appropriate to punish Defendants and deter others from engaging in similar misconduct.

NINTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
(VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA PENAL CODE § 632)
(By PPFA, PPNC, PPSW, PPMM, and PPOSB Against DALEIDEN, MERRITT, LOPEZ, CMP, BIOMAX, and UNKNOWN CO-CONSPIRATORS)

207. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege paragraphs 1 through 206, inclusive, as though fully set forth herein.

208. On information and belief, DALEIDEN and his co-conspirators intentionally recorded confidential communications made during the NAF 2014 annual conference in San Francisco. Staff representatives from PPFA, PPSW, PPMM, PPOSB and PPNC attended the NAF 2014 annual conference in San Francisco.

209. DALEIDEN and his co-conspirators also intentionally recorded confidential communications made during private meetings with PPFA and Planned Parenthood affiliate staff members in which they had a reasonable expectation of privacy, in violation of California Penal
210. Plaintiffs and their staff had a reasonable expectation of privacy regarding their communications during the 2014 NAF annual meeting. Their expectation was reasonable because (1) all attendees at the meeting, including Defendants, were required to sign non-disclosure agreements with confidentiality provisions prior to entering the meeting and all attendees received and were required to wear badges demonstrating that they had signed such agreements; (2) NAF had in place a Security Program to ensure that communications concerning and made during the annual meeting would be confidential and restricted to NAF members and trusted others; and (3) the nature and subject matter of the conferences were highly sensitive.

211. Defendants’ recordings of Plaintiffs’ staff were made without Plaintiffs’ consent or the consent of their staff.

212. As a direct result of Defendants’ wrongful and illegal invasions of privacy, Plaintiffs have been damaged, including by being forced to expend additional, extensive resources on security and IT services, property damage, and responding to multiple state and federal investigations and inquiries.

213. Plaintiffs are authorized by statute to bring a civil action for $5,000 per violation or three times the amount of actual damages, as well as injunctive relief, pursuant to California Penal Code § 637.2.

**TENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

**(VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA PENAL CODE § 634)**

**(By PPFA, PPNC, PPPSW, PPMM, and PPOSB Against DALEIDEN, MERRITT, LOPEZ, CMP, BIOMAX, and UNKNOWN CO-CONSPIRATORS)**

214. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege paragraphs 1 through 213, inclusive, as though fully set forth herein.

215. NAF possessed a right to exclusive use of the real property they leased for the 2014 NAF conference held in San Francisco in 2014.

216. As alleged herein, NAF granted conditional consent to “Robert Sarkis” (Defendant DALEIDEN), “Susan Tennenbaum” (Defendant MERRITT), “Brianna Allen,” CMP (through its agents DALEIDEN and MERRITT) and BIOMAX to attend the NAF 2014 conference.
217. Defendants DALEIDEN, MERRITT, “Brianna Allen”, CMP and BIOMAX exceeded the limited scope of NAF’s conditional consent by fraudulently representing their identities and purpose for attending the NAF conference, by failing to hold any information received at the conference confidential and by making secret video recordings in violation of NAF’s non-disclosure agreement.

218. Defendants’ knowing and intentional conduct alleged herein, which exceeded the scope of NAF’s conditional consent to enter its conference constituted a trespass.

219. On information and belief, Defendants trespassed on NAF’s conferences for purpose of violating Penal Code §632 as alleged herein.

220. Plaintiffs were injured by Defendants violation of Penal Code § 634 and § 632.

221. Plaintiffs are authorized by statute to bring a civil action for $5,000 per violation or three times the amount of actual damages, as well as injunctive relief, pursuant to California Penal Code §637.2.

ELEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
(VIOLATION OF SECTION 934 TITLE XLVII OF THE FLORIDA CRIMINAL PROCEDURE LAW)
(By All Plaintiffs Against DALEIDEN, MERRITT, LOPEZ, CMP, BIOMAX, and UNKNOWN CO-CONSPIRATORS)

222. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege paragraphs 1 through 221, inclusive, as though fully set forth herein.

223. On information and belief, Plaintiffs allege that Defendant DALEIDEN and his co-conspirators intentionally intercepted and/or procured other persons to intercept private oral communications made during 2015 PPFA Medical Directors Council Conference in Orlando, Florida, and the 2014 PPFA North American Forum on Family Planning Conference in Miami, Florida, in violation of Section 934 of the Florida Criminal Procedure & Corrections Law. Staff from all Plaintiffs attended these conferences.

224. Plaintiffs and their staff had a reasonable expectation of privacy regarding Plaintiffs’ communications during the 2015 PPFA Medical Directors Council Conference and the 2014 PPFA North American Forum on Family Planning Conference. Their expectation was
reasonable because (1) all attendees at the meeting, including Defendants, were required to agree
to terms and conditions designed to ensure that all conference participants held interests consistent
with those of Planned Parenthood and would disclose any conflicts of interest; (2) PPFA had in
place security protocols requiring all conference participants to provide legal identification and
ensuring that communications concerning and made during the conferences would be confidential
and restricted to legitimate conference participants and trusted others; and (3) the nature and
subject matter of the conferences were highly sensitive.

225. Defendants’ recordings of Plaintiffs’ staff’s private communications were made
without their consent and/or the consent or authorization of all parties.

226. As a direct result of Defendants’ wrongful and illegal invasions of privacy,
Plaintiffs have been damaged, including by being forced to expend additional, extensive resources
on security and IT services, property damage, and responding to multiple state and federal
investigations and inquiries.

227. Plaintiffs are authorized by statute to bring a civil action for equitable or
declaratory relief, actual damages, or liquidated damages computed at the rate of $100 a day for
each day of violation or $1,000, whichever is higher, punitive damages, and reasonable attorney’s
fees and costs, pursuant to Title XLVII of Florida’s Criminal Procedure & Corrections Code
§ 934.10.

TWELFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
(VIOLATION OF § 10-402 OF THE COURTS AND JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS
ARTICLE OF THE MARYLAND ANNOTATED CODE)
(By PPFA, PPNC, PPPSW, PPMM, and PPOSB Against DALEIDEN, MERRITT, LOPEZ,
CMP, BIOMAX, and UNKNOWN CO-CONSPIRATORS)

228. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege paragraphs 1 through 227, inclusive, as though
fully set forth herein.

229. On information and belief, Plaintiffs allege that DALEIDEN and his co-
conspirators willfully intercepted and/or procured other persons to intercept private oral
communications during the 2015 NAF annual meeting in Baltimore, Maryland, in violation of the
Maryland Wiretapping and Electronic Surveillance Act, section 10-402 of the Courts and Judicial
Proceedings Article of the Maryland Annotated Code. Staff representatives from PPFA, PPNC, PPSW, PPM and PPOSB attended the NAF annual meeting in Baltimore, Maryland.

230. Plaintiffs and their staff had a reasonable expectation of privacy regarding Plaintiffs’ communications during the 2015 NAF annual meeting. Plaintiffs’ expectation was reasonable because (1) all attendees at the meeting, including Defendants, were required to sign non-disclosure agreements with confidentiality provisions prior to entering the meeting and all attendees received and were required to wear badges demonstrating that they had signed such agreements; (2) NAF had in place a Security Program to ensure that communications concerning and made during the annual meeting would be confidential and restricted to NAF members and trusted others; and (3) the nature and subject matter of the conferences were highly sensitive.

231. Defendants’ recordings of Plaintiffs’ private communications, and those of their staff, at the 2015 NAF annual meeting were made without NAF’s consent and/or the consent or authorization of all parties.

232. As a direct result of Defendants’ wrongful and illegal invasions of privacy, Plaintiffs have been damaged, including by being forced to expend additional, extensive resources on security and IT services, property damage, and responding to multiple state and federal investigations and inquiries.

233. Plaintiffs are authorized by statute to bring a civil action for actual damages, or liquidated damages computed at the rate of $100 a day for each day of violation or $1,000, whichever is higher, punitive damages, and reasonable attorney’s fees and costs, pursuant to Md. Code Ann., Cts. & Jud. Proc. § 10-410(a).

THIRTEENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
(INVASION OF PRIVACY: INTRUSION UPON A PRIVATE PLACE)
(By All Plaintiffs Against DALEIDEN, MERRITT, LOPEZ, CMP, BIOMAX, and UNKNOWN CO-CONSPIRATORS)

234. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege paragraphs 1 through 233, inclusive, as though fully set forth herein.

235. Plaintiffs present this claim on behalf of their staff. Plaintiffs have standing to present this claim on behalf of their staff because: (1) their staff would otherwise have standing to
sue in their own right; (2) the privacy and safety issues Plaintiffs seek to vindicate on behalf of its staff are central to their core purpose; and (3) neither the claim asserted nor the relief requested requires the participation of individual staff in the lawsuit.

236. Plaintiffs’ staff had an objectively reasonable expectation that the conversations and interactions between participants at the PPFA conferences (in Miami, Orlando, and Washington D.C.) and the NAF conferences (in San Francisco and Baltimore), would be private and not be covertly recorded by anyone, let alone by representatives from anti-abortion groups, or published to the public at large via the internet. Those expectations were reasonable because (1) in order to access the conferences, Defendants represented that BIOMAX was a legitimate biological specimen procurement organization, and that their contribution to the conferences would be useful to attendees and beneficial to the interests of their clients and patients and that they would comply with all applicable laws related to fraud, abuse, privacy, and confidentiality; (2) all attendees at the meetings, including Defendants, were required to sign terms and conditions or non-disclosure agreements with confidentiality provisions prior to entering the meeting and all attendees received and were required to wear badges demonstrating that they had signed such agreements; (3) NAF had in place a Security Program to ensure that communications concerning and made during the annual meeting would be confidential and restricted to NAF members and trusted others; and (4) the nature and subject matter of the conferences were highly sensitive.

237. Plaintiffs’ staff had an objectively reasonable expectation that the private business conversations they had with DEFENDANTS who were posing as BIOMAX representatives would not be covertly recorded, listened to by anti-abortion activists, or published to the public at large via the internet. The expectation was reasonable because of the setting in which the conversations took place, the false representations made to the staff members about the purpose of the meeting and the identity of those they met with, and the subject matter of the conversations.

238. By fraudulently inducing Plaintiffs’ consent to permit their attendance at these private conferences and meetings and by surreptitiously videotaping and recording Planned Parenthood staff thereafter, Defendants intentionally intruded upon the privacy of Plaintiffs’ staff.

239. Defendants’ intentional intrusion upon the privacy of Plaintiffs’ staff would be
highly offensive to a reasonable person in light of the malice and oppression underlying
Defendants’ motives and objectives, the nature of the invasion (covert surveillance by electronic
recording devices), Defendants’ intrusion by deceit and disregard for the law, the history of
violence, harassment and oppression perpetrated by anti-abortion extremists against anyone
connected with abortion and especially abortion providers, and the likelihood that publication of
Defendants video tapes would lead to similar harassment and violence against Plaintiffs’ staff. As
a result of Defendants’ conduct, Plaintiffs’ staff have suffered and will continue to suffer
irreparable injury.

FOURTEENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
(INVASION OF PRIVACY: CALIFORNIA CONSTITUTION ART. I § 1)
(By PPFA, PPNC, PPPSW, PPMM, and PPOSB Against DALEIDEN, MERRITT, LOPEZ,
CMP, BIOMAX, and UNKNOWN CO-CONSPIRATORS)

240. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege paragraphs 1 through 239, inclusive, as though
fully set forth herein.

241. Plaintiffs present this claim on behalf of their staff. Plaintiffs have standing to
present this claim on behalf of their staff because: (1) their staff would otherwise have standing to
sue in their own right; (2) the privacy and safety issues Plaintiffs seek to vindicate on behalf of its
staff are central to their core purpose; and (3) neither the claim asserted nor the relief requested
requires the participation of individual staff in the lawsuit.

242. Plaintiffs’ staff had an objectively reasonable expectation that the conversations
and interactions between participants at the PPFA conferences (in Miami, Orlando, and
Washington D.C.), the NAF conferences (in San Francisco and Baltimore) described herein,
would be private from covert electronic recording by representatives from anti-abortion groups.
Plaintiffs’ staff’s expectation was reasonable because (1) in order to access the conferences,
Defendants represented that BIOMAX was a legitimate biological specimen procurement
organization, and that their contribution to the conferences would be useful to attendees and
beneficial to the interests of their clients and patients and that they would comply with all
applicable laws related to fraud, abuse, privacy, and confidentiality; (2) all attendees at the
meetings, including Defendants, were required to sign terms and conditions or non-disclosure
agreements with confidentiality provisions prior to entering the meeting and all attendees received
and were required to wear badges demonstrating that they had signed such agreements; (3) NAF
had in place a Security Program to ensure that communications concerning and made during the
annual meeting would be confidential and restricted to NAF members and trusted others; and (4)
the nature and subject matter of the conferences were highly sensitive.

243. Plaintiffs’ staff had an objectively reasonable expectation that the private business
conversations they had with DEFENDANTS who were posing as BIOMAX representatives
described herein would not be covertly recorded, listened to by anti-abortion activists, or
published to the public at large. The expectation was reasonable because of the setting in which
the conversations took place, the false representations made to the staff members and the subject
matter of the conversations.

244. By fraudulently inducing Plaintiffs’ consent to attend these private conferences and
meetings and by surreptitiously videotaping and recording Planned Parenthood staff thereafter,
Defendants intentionally intruded upon the privacy of Plaintiffs’ staff.

245. Defendants’ intentional intrusion upon the privacy of Plaintiffs’ staff would be
highly offensive to a reasonable person in light of the malice and oppression underlying
Defendants’ motives and objectives, the nature of the invasion (covert surveillance by electronic
recording devices), Defendants’ intrusion by deceit and disregard for the law, the history of
violence, harassment and oppression perpetrated by anti-abortion extremists against anyone
connected with abortion and especially abortion providers, and the likelihood that publication of
Defendants video tapes would lead to similar harassment and violence against Plaintiffs’ staff. As
a result of Defendants’ conduct, Plaintiffs’ staff have suffered and will continue to suffer
irreparable injury.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs request relief as follows:

1. That judgment be entered in favor of Plaintiffs and against Defendants on each and
every claim in this Complaint.

2. Appropriate injunctive relief to which Plaintiffs are entitled, including but not
limited to enjoining Defendants and their officers, agents, servants, employees, owners, and
representatives, and all other persons, firms, or corporations in active concert or participation with
them, from:

- Entering or attempting to enter a PPFA conference or affiliate health center
  without fully disclosing their true identity, their purpose for seeking
  entrance, and whether they intend to take any video, audio, photographic, or
  other recordings once inside; and

- Filming or otherwise recording any private meeting or conversation with
  Plaintiffs’ staff or at a Planned Parenthood affiliate health center facility
  without the informed consent of all parties being recorded.

3. Restitution of all monies expended by Plaintiffs as a result of Defendant’s
unlawful, unfair, and fraudulent business practices as provided by California Business and
Professions Code § 17203.

4. Compensatory damages in such amounts as the Court deems just and proper.

5. Statutory penalties and damages in such amounts as the Court deems just and
   proper.

6. On Plaintiffs’ Civil RICO claim and California Penal Code claims, three times the
damages Plaintiffs have sustained as a result of Defendants’ conduct.

7. Punitive damages pursuant to applicable state laws.

8. That the Court award Plaintiffs costs and disbursements for this lawsuit, including
   for reasonable attorneys’ fees as permitted by law.

9. Such other and further relief as this Court may deem just and proper.

DATED: January 14, 2016

Respectfully submitted,

ARNOLD & PORTER LLP

By: /s/ Amy L. Bomse
    Amy L. Bomse

Attorneys for Plaintiffs
DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiffs demand a jury trial for all claims for relief properly tried to a jury.

DATED: January 14, 2016

Respectfully submitted,

ARNOLD & PORTER LLP

By:  /s/ Amy L. Bomse

Amy L. Bomse

Attorneys for Plaintiffs
Exhibit A
## Personal Info

### CONTACT

- **Name**: Brianna Allen
- **Address**: 6444 E Spring St. #725, Long Beach CA 90815
- **Email**: brianna@biomaxps.com

### REGISTRATION

- **ID**: 73590528
- **Registration Date**: Tue, 16 Sep 2014, 8:34:08 pm
- **Registrant Type**: Exhibitors and Sponsors
- **Status**: Pending
- **Directory Opt Out**: No

## PAYMENT

- **Payment Method**: Credit Card (Visa)
- **Event Cost**: $0.00
- **Total Charges**: $3,000.00
- **Balance**: $0.00

## MISC

- **Job Title**
Procurement Assistant

Company
BioMax Procurement Services

Work Phone
562-354-1806

EMERGENCY CONTACT

Name
Robert Sarkis

Phone
bob@biomaxps.com

Agenda

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Lodging & Travel

**LODGING INFORMATION**

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**TRAVEL INFORMATION**

Travel Info

Arrival Info

Return Info

**GROUND TRANSPORTATION**
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Exhibit B
Sponsor/Exhibitor/Advertisement Package Terms and Conditions

The North American Forum on Family Planning (the Forum) is the primary scientific and educational family planning conference for medical and social scientists, clinical providers and staff, and will feature CME/CEU accredited sessions that address a full range of services and research interests. PPFA recognizes that commercial enterprises in the medical and pharmaceutical sector ("Industry") play an important and valued role in the support of education. PPFA is greatly appreciative of the financial support provided by sponsors from Industry and is committed to maintaining a mutually beneficial partnership with Industry. For this reason, the acceptance of each Sponsor’s support is conditioned upon their agreement to the following Terms and Conditions.

1. **PURPOSE AND USE OF SPONSORSHIP SUPPORT** -- The purpose of PPFA's sponsorship program is to further the education of the registrants. The exhibits and sponsored meetings must be educational and informative, emphasizing information about products and services useful to the registrants' practice and beneficial to the interests of their clients and patients. To this end, sponsorship donations shall be used to defray the costs of the conference generally.

2. **OBJECTIVITY AND ACCURACY OF INFORMATION** -- Upholding the utility and credibility of the Forum educational process and maintaining both the actuality and the appearance of propriety with regard to Industry presence is paramount to PPFA. PPFA and Sponsor wholeheartedly adopt the principles embodied in the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education (ACCME) Standards for Commercial Support. Sponsorship slots are limited. PPFA reserves the right to accept or reject sponsorships in its own discretion, in consideration of meeting the educational, scientific or practice needs of conference attendees. PPFA may exclude sponsors and/or sponsorship materials that it deems inconsistent with PPFA policies or for any other reason PPFA deems in its best interests.

3. **DISCLOSURE OF SPONSORSHIP RELATIONSHIP** -- It is the policy of PPFA to insure balance, independence, objectivity, and scientific rigor in all direct sponsored or jointly sponsored educational activities. All presenters in any activities at the Forum are therefore expected to disclose to the activity audience any real or apparent conflict(s) of interest that may have a direct bearing on the subject matter of the presentation. For industry-sponsored presentations, this requires full disclosure -- both orally and in writing if applicable--of the sponsorship arrangement, the products/services sold by that sponsor, and the relationship between the speaker and the sponsor. The intent of this policy is to openly identify any potential conflicts of interest so that the listeners may form their own judgments about the presentation with the full disclosure of the facts.

4. **DISCLAIMER OF PPFA** -- Acceptance as a Sponsor does not imply PPFA support or endorsement for the Sponsor, its products, or its services and the Sponsor may not so state or imply. In the interest of full disclosure, PPFA and the Sponsor will state orally and, if appropriate, in writing, that their presentation represents the view of the Sponsor exclusively, and was not reviewed or endorsed by PPFA.

5. **INDEPENDENCE OF SALES AND PURCHASING DECISIONS** -- Under no circumstances shall the permission to conduct the sponsored event or educational session be related in any way for inducing or rewarding purchases or referrals of the Sponsor's products. Moreover, neither PPFA nor PPFA affiliates
attending conference take sponsorships or the lack of sponsorships in account when awarding or renewing contracts or purchasing products or services.

6. **VOLUNTARY ATTENDANCE** -- Attendance at any Sponsored event is completely voluntary and is not related to any sales commitment or offer of discount, rebate or other sales-related benefit.

7. **CONTENT AND MATERIALS APPROVALS** -- The content, materials, and speakers for Sponsored sessions must be reviewed and approved by PPFA at least 21 days in advance of the session. PPFA may withhold approval of the session or cancel the presentation if it deems the presentation to be inaccurate, misleading, or contrary to law or the mission of PPFA.

8. **DISCUSSION OF UNAPPROVED PRODUCT OR UNLABELED USE** -- The Sponsor shall not promote products that are not FDA approved. Presenters must disclose to participants, preferably in writing through course materials, if any product discussed is not yet approved or is not labeled for the use under discussion.

9. **NO CME CREDIT** -- Sponsored events may not offer continuing medical education credit.

10. **SESSION ACCESS** - Exhibitors access is limited to the exhibit hall, receptions, and non-ticketed meal events. Exhibit badges do not provide access to general conference sessions or qualify for CME/CEUs.

11. **NAME BADGES** -- The costs for two (2) name badges for each Sponsor are included in the sponsorship fee, unless otherwise noted on the attached Corporate Sponsorship Opportunities flyer. Sponsors who also purchase exhibit space are entitled to two name badges in addition to the two (2) name badges included with the booth space fee. Additional name badges can be purchased in advance at a cost of $200 per badge.

12. **OTHER** -- Any and all matters or questions not specifically covered by the preceding terms and conditions shall be subject solely to the discretion of PPFA. All questions of the Sponsor should be directed to PPFA through Vikky Graziani at TheForum@ppfa.org.

---

**EXHIBIT SPACE**

1. Exhibit space is limited. PPFA reserves the right to award exhibit space only to those Exhibitors whose exhibits will best meet the educational, scientific or practice needs of conference attendees. PPFA may exclude Exhibitors whose products or services are not consistent with PPFA policies or for any other reason PPFA deems in its best interests.

2. A general contractor will be selected by PPFA for the exposition. Arrangements for shipment of materials, equipment and booth furnishings will be made at the exhibitor's expense. DO NOT MAIL MATERIALS DIRECTLY TO THE HOTEL. Upon receipt of the completed registration and payment, an Exhibitor's Service Kit will be forwarded.

3. Exhibit personnel must staff exhibit during ALL show hours.

4. All exhibit personnel MUST wear the official exhibit badge issued by Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Inc. (PPFA) and understand that such identification is required to gain entry into the exhibit hall. In addition, all exhibit personnel agree to register in advance for the conference. All Exhibitors agree to notify PPFA of all exhibit personnel by October 1, 2014 for badges and security purposes.
5. The costs for two (2) name badges per exhibit booth are included with the exhibitor registration fee. Additional name badges can be purchased in advance at a cost of $200 per badge.

6. All display materials must be flame proof and are subject to inspection by the local Fire Department. No flammable fluids or substances may be used or shown in the booths. In accordance with PPFA's "No Smoking" policy, smoking of cigarettes, pipes or cigars will not be permitted in any of the exhibit areas during designated exhibiting times.

7. PPFA reserves the right to restrict the use of glaring lights or irregular lighting effects. Audio-visual and other sound and attention getting devices must be relevant to the exhibitors' products or services. They must not annoy or disturb other exhibitors.

8. Sufficient space must be provided within the exhibit booth to contain people watching demonstrations or other promotional activities. Each exhibitor is responsible for keeping aisle/aisles surrounding the exhibit booth free from congestion due to a demonstration or other promotional activity.

9. No signs or other articles shall be affixed, nailed or otherwise attached to walls, doors, etc., in such a manner to deface or destroy them. Likewise, no attachments shall be made to the floors by nails, screws, or any devices that would damage them. All space is leased subject to these restrictions.

10. Exhibitors or their agents shall not injure or deface the walls or floors of the building, the booths, and/or the equipment or furnishings in the booths. The exhibitor will be held liable for any such damage caused by him or his agent. The exhibitor assumes full responsibility for complying with union regulations; local, city and state laws regarding sales taxes; and regulations concerning fire, safety, electrical wiring, and health.

11. No exhibitor shall assign, sublet, or share the space allotted without the advance knowledge and consent of PPFA.

12. The purpose of the Exhibit Hall is to further the education of conference attendees. Exhibitors must show only products manufactured or represented by their company in the regular course of business. Further, only products or services fully described on the first page of this Agreement may be included in the Exhibit. Exhibits must be of an educational character, shall not be primarily to attract or amuse, and must emphasize products or services for use in the attendee’s medical practice, teaching, or research. Exhibitors may only distribute gifts to attendees if such gifts are professional in nature, are of nominal value, and come with no strings attached.

13. Character of Exhibits is subject to approval of PPFA. PPFA reserves the right to restrict exhibits that, because of noise, methods of operation, or for any other reason become objectionable or reflect unfavorably upon PPFA, and also to prohibit or evict without refund any exhibit (or parts of exhibits) or persons that in the opinion of PPFA may detracts from the general character of the exhibition. PPFA may, at its discretion, withhold or withdraw permission to distribute gifts to participants that are not in compliance with the policies stated in this Agreement or not considered professional in nature.

LEGAL AND COMPLIANCE MATTERS

1. If an Exhibitor cancels its space at any time, 100% of the booth costs will be retained. All cancellations must be made in writing to PPFA to the address on the first page of this Agreement.

2. PPFA represents that the fee paid by the Exhibitor or displaying promotional information about one or more of Exhibitor’s products at the event noted above does not exceed the fair market value for the display.
3. Exhibitor and PPFA each agree that they shall comply with all applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations in performance of its respective obligations pursuant to this Agreement, including, without limitation, laws related to fraud, abuse, privacy, discrimination, disabilities, samples, confidentiality, false claims and prohibition of kickbacks.

4. The exhibitor agrees that during the life of this contract the exhibitor's company will not discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, color, creed, national origin, ancestry, age, religion, sexual orientation, or gender.

5. Exhibitors shall be responsible for compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1992 with regard to their exhibit space, including but not limited to wheelchair access.

6. Acceptance of the display fee is not meant to serve as an obligation by PPFA, express or implied, to purchase, prescribe or otherwise support the Exhibitor's products. Inclusion of an Exhibitor in the Exhibit Hall does not imply PPFA support or endorsement for the Exhibitor's products or services and the Exhibitor may not so state or imply.

7. Performance of this contract is contingent upon the ability of PPFA and the InterContinental Miami to complete same and is subject to labor disputes, strikes or picketing, accidents, government (federal, state or local) requisition, restrictions upon travel, transportation, supplies, and other causes, whether enumerated herein or not, which are beyond the control of these entities. In no event shall they be liable for Exhibitor's loss of profit or other similar or dissimilar collateral or consequential damages. In no event shall the above entities' liability be in excess of the total amount of the exhibit fee contracted heretofore.

8. The parties to this Agreement shall be deemed for all purposes to be independent contractors and not an employee or agent of the other party.

9. The exhibitor assumes responsibility and agrees to indemnify and defend Planned Parenthood Federation of America and the InterContinental Miami and their respective employees and agents against any claims or expenses arising out of the use of the exhibition premises. The exhibitor understands that neither Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Inc., nor the InterContinental Miami maintains insurance covering exhibitor's property and it is the sole responsibility of the exhibitor to obtain such insurance.

10. This Agreement shall be governed by the laws of the state of Colorado, without giving effect to its conflict of laws provisions.

11. Any and all matters or questions not covered specifically by this Agreement shall be subject to the sole discretion of PPFA.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF ADVERTISEMENTS

1. Advertising space is limited. PPFA reserves the right to award advertising space only to those advertisements that will best meet the educational, scientific or practice needs of the conference attendees. PPFA may exclude advertisements not consistent with PPFA policies or for any other reason PPFA deems in its best interests.

2. Advertisement Specifications
   ● All ads should have a one-inch border on all sides of the image.
• Images should be set at a printable resolution (approximately 300 dpi). Acceptable file formats include: PDF, JPEG, EPS, and TIF. A combination of the desired resolution at the smallest reasonable file size is preferred. We can resize the ad if necessary. When in doubt, larger files are better than smaller files.
• We cannot bleed print.
• Ads should be e-mailed to Vikky Graziani at Vikky.Graziani@ppfa.org.
• All ads must be received by 5:00 p.m. ET Friday, August 8, 2014.
• Full-page ad image dimensions: 8½" x 11"
• Half-page ad image dimensions: 8½" x 5½" (horizontal) or 4¼" x 11" (vertical)
• Quarter-page ad image dimensions: 4¼" x 5½"
Exhibit C
**Brianna Allen**

brianna@biomaxps.com

### CONTACT

**Name**
Brianna Allen

**Address**
6444 E Spring St 725

Long Beach CA 90815

**Email**
brianna@biomaxps.com

### REGISTRATION

**ID**
78064415

**Registration Date**
Fri, 6 Feb 2015, 9:09:23 pm

**Registrant Type**
Exhibitors and Sponsors

**Status**
Pending

**Directory Opt Out**
No

**Password**
Reset Password

### PAYMENT

**Payment Method**
Credit Card (Visa)

**Event Cost**
No Event Cost

**Total Charges**
$3,500.00

**Balance**
$0.00

### MISC

**Company**
BioMax Procurement Services

**Work Phone**
562-354-1806

**EMERGENCY CONTACT**

**Name**
Robert Sarkis

**Phone**
bob@biomaxps.com

---

**Agenda**

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<td>1-Line Text</td>
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**Lodging & Travel**

**Lodging Information**

- **Booking Status**: Initiated
- **System Assigned Sharer**

**Travel Information**

- **Travel Info**
- **Arrival Info**
GROUND TRANSPORTATION

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<td>Fri, 6 Feb 2015</td>
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Exhibit D
The Medical Directors Council (MeDC) is the primary scientific and educational family planning conference for medical and social scientists, clinical providers and staff, and will feature CME/CEU accredited sessions that address a full range of services and research interests. MeDC recognizes that commercial enterprises in the medical and pharmaceutical sector (“Industry”) play an important and valued role in the support of education. MeDC is greatly appreciative of the financial support provided by sponsors from Industry and is committed to maintaining a mutually beneficial partnership with Industry. For this reason, the acceptance of each Sponsor’s support is conditioned upon their agreement to the following Terms and Conditions.

1. PURPOSE AND USE OF SPONSORSHIP SUPPORT -- The purpose of MeDC’s sponsorship program is to further the education of the registrants. The exhibits and sponsored meetings must be educational and informative, emphasizing information about products and services useful to the registrants’ practice and beneficial to the interests of their clients and patients. To this end, sponsorship donations shall be used to defray the costs of the conference generally.

2. OBJECTIVITY AND ACCURACY OF INFORMATION -- Upholding the utility and credibility of MeDC educational process and maintaining both the actuality and the appearance of propriety with regard to Industry presence is paramount to MeDC. MeDC and Sponsor wholeheartedly adopt the principles embodied in the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education (ACCME) Standards for Commercial Support. Sponsorship slots are limited. MeDC reserves the right to accept or reject sponsorships in its own discretion, in consideration of meeting the educational, scientific or practice needs of conference attendees. MeDC may exclude sponsors and/or sponsorship materials that it deems inconsistent with MeDC policies or for any other reason MeDC deems in its best interests.

3. DISCLOSURE OF SPONSORSHIP RELATIONSHIP -- It is the policy of MeDC to insure balance, independence, objectivity, and scientific rigor in all direct sponsored or jointly sponsored educational activities. All presenters in any activities at MeDC are therefore expected to disclose to the activity audience any real or apparent conflict(s) of interest that may have a direct bearing on the subject matter of the presentation. For industry-sponsored presentations, this requires full disclosure -- both orally and in writing if applicable--of the sponsorship arrangement, the products/services sold by that sponsor, and the relationship between the speaker and the sponsor. The intent of this policy is to openly identify any potential conflicts of interest so that the listeners may form their own judgments about the presentation with the full disclosure of the facts.

4. DISCLAIMER OF MeDC -- Acceptance as a Sponsor does not imply MeDC support or endorsement for the Sponsor, its products, or its services and the Sponsor may not so state or imply. In the interest of full disclosure, MeDC and the Sponsor will state orally and, if appropriate, in writing, that their presentation represents the view of the Sponsor exclusively, and was not reviewed or endorsed by MeDC.

5. INDEPENDENCE OF SALES AND PURCHASING DECISIONS -- Under no circumstances shall the permission to conduct the sponsored event or educational session be related in any way for inducing or rewarding purchases or referrals of the Sponsor’s products. Moreover, neither MeDC nor MeDC affiliates attending conference take sponsorships or the lack of sponsorships in account when awarding or renewing contracts or purchasing products or services.

6. VOLUNTARY ATTENDANCE -- Attendance at any Sponsored event is completely voluntary and is not related to any sales commitment or offer of discount, rebate or other sales-related benefit.

7. CONTENT AND MATERIALS APPROVALS -- The content, materials, and speakers for Sponsored sessions must be reviewed and approved by MeDC at least 21 days in advance of the session. MeDC may withhold approval of the session or cancel the presentation if it deems the presentation to be inaccurate, misleading, or contrary to law or the mission of MeDC.

8. DISCUSSION OF UNAPPROVED PRODUCT OR UNLABELED USE -- The Sponsor shall not promote products that are not FDA approved. Presenters must disclose to participants, preferably in writing through course materials, if any product discussed is not yet approved or is not labeled for the use under discussion.

9. NO CME CREDIT -- Sponsored events may not offer continuing medical education credit.

10. NAME BADGES -- The costs for two (2) name badges for each Sponsor are included in the sponsorship fee, unless otherwise noted on the attached Corporate Sponsorship Opportunities flyer. Sponsors who also purchase exhibit space are entitled to
two name badges in addition to the two (2) name badges included with the booth space fee. Additional name badges can be purchased in advance at a cost of $200 per badge. Sponsors will not have access to the educational sessions.

11. OTHER -- Any and all matters or questions not specifically covered by the preceding terms and conditions shall be subject solely to the discretion of MeDC. All questions of the Sponsor should be directed to MeDC through Vikky Graziani at Vikky.Graziani@ppfa.org.

EXHIBIT SPACE

1. Exhibit space is limited. MeDC reserves the right to award exhibit space only to those Exhibitors whose exhibits will best meet the educational, scientific or practice needs of conference attendees. MeDC may exclude Exhibitors whose products or services are not consistent with MeDC policies or for any other reason MeDC deems in its best interests.
2. The costs for two (2) name badges per exhibit booth are included with the exhibitor registration fee. Additional name badges can be purchased in advance at a cost of $200 per badge. Exhibitor badges provide access to only the Exhibit Hall and invited social events. Exhibitors will not have access to the educational sessions.
3. Exhibit personnel must staff exhibit during ALL show hours.
4. All exhibit personnel MUST wear the official exhibit badge issued by MeDC and understand that such identification is required to gain entry into the exhibit hall. In addition, all exhibit personnel agree to register in advance for the conference. All Exhibitors agree to notify MeDC of all exhibit personnel by February 1, 2015 for badges and security purposes.
5. All display materials must be flame proof and are subject to inspection by the local Fire Department. No flammable fluids or substances may be used or shown in the booths. In accordance with MeDC's "No Smoking" policy, smoking of cigarettes, pipes or cigars will not be permitted in any of the exhibit areas during designated exhibiting times.
6. MeDC reserves the right to restrict the use of glaring lights or irregular lighting effects. Audio-visual and other sound and attention getting devices must be relevant to the exhibitors' products or services. They must not annoy or disturb other exhibitors.
7. Sufficient space must be provided within the exhibit booth to contain people watching demonstrations or other promotional activities. Each exhibitor is responsible for keeping aisle/aisles surrounding the exhibit booth free from congestion due to a demonstration or other promotional activity.
8. No signs or other articles shall be affixed, nailed or otherwise attached to walls, doors, etc., in such a manner to deface or destroy them. Likewise, no attachments shall be made to the floors by nails, screws, or any devices that would damage them. All space is leased subject to these restrictions.
9. Exhibitors or their agents shall not injure or deface the walls or floors of the building, the booths, and/or the equipment or furnishings in the booths. The exhibitor will be held liable for any such damage caused by him or his agent. The exhibitor assumes full responsibility for complying with union regulations; local, city and state laws regarding sales taxes; and regulations concerning fire, safety, electrical wiring, and health.
10. No exhibitor shall assign, sublet, or share the space allotted without the advance knowledge and consent of MeDC.
11. The purpose of the Exhibit Hall is to further the education of conference attendees. Exhibitors must show only products manufactured or represented by their company in the regular course of business. Further, only products or services fully described on the first page of this Agreement may be included in the Exhibit. Exhibits must be of an educational character, shall not be primarily to attract or amuse, and must emphasize products or services for use in the attendee's medical practice, teaching, or research. Exhibitors may only distribute gifts to attendees if such gifts are professional in nature, are of nominal value, and come with no strings attached.
12. Character of Exhibits is subject to approval of MeDC. MeDC reserves the right to restrict exhibits that, because of noise, methods of operation, or for any other reason become objectionable or reflect unfavorably upon MeDC, and also to prohibit or evict without refund any exhibit (or parts of exhibits) or persons that in the opinion of MeDC may detract from the general character of the exhibition. MeDC may, at its discretion, withhold or withdraw permission to distribute gifts to participants that are not in compliance with the policies stated in this Agreement or not considered professional in nature.

LEGAL AND COMPLIANCE MATTERS

1. If an Exhibitor cancels its space at any time, 100% of the booth costs will be retained. All cancellations must be made in writing to MeDC to the address on the first page of this Agreement.
2. MeDC represents that the fee paid by the Exhibitor or displaying promotional information about one or more of Exhibitor’s products at the event noted above does not exceed the fair market value for the display.
3. Exhibitor and MeDC each agree that they shall comply with all applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations in performance of its respective obligations pursuant to this Agreement, including, without limitation, laws related to fraud, abuse, privacy, discrimination, disabilities, samples, confidentiality, false claims and prohibition of kickbacks.
4. The exhibitor agrees that during the life of this contract the Exhibitor’s company will not discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, color, creed, national origin, ancestry, age, religion, sexual orientation, or gender.
5. Exhibitors shall be responsible for compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1992 with regard to their exhibit space, including but not limited to wheelchair access.

6. Acceptance of the display fee is not meant to serve as an obligation by MeDC, express or implied, to purchase, prescribe or otherwise support the Exhibitor’s products. Inclusion of an Exhibitor in the Exhibit Hall does not imply MeDC support or endorsement for the Exhibitor’s products or services and the Exhibitor may not so state or imply.

7. Performance of this contract is contingent upon the ability of MeDC and the Hotel to complete same and is subject to labor disputes, strikes or picketing, accidents, government (federal, state or local) requisition, restrictions upon travel, transportation, supplies, and other causes, whether enumerated herein or not, which are beyond the control of these entities. In no event shall they be liable for Exhibitor's loss of profit or other similar or dissimilar collateral or consequential damages. In no event shall the above entities' liability be in excess of the total amount of the exhibit fee contracted heretofore.

8. The parties to this Agreement shall be deemed for all purposes to be independent contractors and not an employee or agent of the other party.

9. The exhibitor assumes responsibility and agrees to indemnify and defend MeDC and the Hotel and their respective employees and agents against any claims or expenses arising out of the use of the exhibition premises. The exhibitor understands that neither MeDC nor the Hotel maintains insurance covering exhibitor’s property and it is the sole responsibility of the exhibitor to obtain such insurance.

10. This Agreement shall be governed by the laws of the state of Florida, without giving effect to its conflict of laws provisions.

11. Any and all matters or questions not covered specifically by this Agreement shall be subject to the sole discretion of MeDC.

**TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF ADVERTISEMENTS**

1. Advertising space is limited. MeDC reserves the right to award advertising space only to those advertisements that will best meet the educational, scientific or practice needs of the conference attendees. MeDC may exclude advertisements not consistent with MeDC policies or for any other reason MeDC deems in its best interests.

2. Advertisement Specifications
   - All ads should have a one-inch border on all sides of the image.
   - Images should be set at a printable resolution (approximately 300 dpi). Acceptable file formats include: PDF, JPEG, EPS, and TIF. A combination of the desired resolution at the smallest reasonable file size is preferred. We can resize the ad if necessary. When in doubt, larger files are better than smaller files.
   - We cannot bleed print.
   - Ads should be e-mailed to Vikky Graziani at Vikky.Graziani@ppfa.org.
   - All ads must be received by close of business on February 7, 2015.
   - Full-page ad image dimensions: 8½” x 11"
   - Half-page ad image dimensions: 8½” x 5½” (horizontal) or 4¼” x 11” (vertical)
   - Quarter-page ad image dimensions: 4¼” x 5½"
Exhibit E
Receipt

Receipt Number: 1855120-78422126
Registration ID: 78422126
Registration Date: 2/17/2015
Receipt Date: 2/17/2015
Issued By: PPFA
Event: 2015 Planned Parenthood National Conference - Exhibitors

Registrants

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Billing Information
Gerardo A Lopez
8400 Edinger Ave #107
Huntington Beach, CA 92647
United States

Personal Info
Brianna Allen
BioMax Procurement Services
Norwalk, CA
562-354-1600
brianna@biomaxps.com

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<td>2/17/2015</td>
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Current Balance: $0.00

Payment Method

Payment Method: Credit Card (Visa)
The online credit card payment for this event will be listed on your credit card statement with the name PPFA Conferences.
2015 Planned Parenthood National Conference - Exhibitors

Other Info

Please click here to see the Terms and Conditions for the Planned Parenthood National Conference.

☐ By clicking here, you confirm that you have read the Exhibitor Terms and Conditions, that you understand them and that you are in compliance with them.

If you have any questions about the site, please contact national.conference@ppfa.org.
Exhibit F
Exhibitor Agreement: Terms and Conditions

EXHIBIT SPACE

1. Exhibit space is limited. PPFA reserves the right to award exhibit space only to those Exhibitors whose exhibits will best meet the needs of conference attendees. PPFA may exclude Exhibitors whose products or services are not consistent with PPFA policies or for any other reason PPFA deems in its best interests.

2. The general contractor for the exposition is: GES Exposition Services

Arrangements for shipment of materials, equipment and booth furnishings will be made at the exhibitor's expense. DO NOT MAIL MATERIALS DIRECTLY TO THE HOTEL. Upon receipt of the completed registration and payment, an Exhibitor's Service Kit will be forwarded.

3. Exhibit hall schedule to be announced. Exhibit personnel must staff exhibit during ALL show hours. Should PPFA decide to change or reduce the hours partial refunds will not be offered to exhibitors.

4. All exhibit personnel MUST wear the official exhibit badge issued by Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Inc. (PPFA) and understand that such identification is required to gain entry into the exhibit hall. In addition, all exhibit personnel agree to register in advance for the conference. All Exhibitors agree to notify PPFA of all exhibit personnel by March 3, 2015 for badges and security purposes. Such badges shall only grant access to the exhibit hall. PPFA may extend invitations to exhibitors for select conference sessions at a later date. The costs for two (2) name badges per exhibit booth are included with the exhibitor registration fee. Additional name badges can be purchased in advance at a cost of $200 per badge.

6. All display materials must be flame proof and are subject to inspection by the local Fire Department. No flammable fluids or substances may be used or shown in the booths.

7. PPFA reserves the right to restrict the use of glaring lights or irregular lighting effects. Audio-visual and other sound and attention getting devices must be relevant to the exhibitors' products or services. They must not annoy or disturb other exhibitors.

8. Sufficient space must be provided within the exhibit booth to contain people watching demonstrations or other promotional activities. Each exhibitor is responsible for keeping aisle/aisles surrounding the exhibit booth free from congestion due to a demonstration or other promotional activity.

9. No signs or other articles shall be affixed, nailed or otherwise attached to walls, doors, etc., in such a manner to deface or destroy them. Likewise, no attachments shall be made to the floors by nails, screws, or any devices that would damage them. All space is leased subject to these restrictions.

10. Exhibitors or their agents shall not injure or deface the walls or floors of the building, the booths, and/or the equipment or furnishings in the booths. The exhibitor will be held liable for
any such damage caused by him or his agent. The exhibitor assumes full responsibility for complying with union regulations; local, city and state laws regarding sales taxes; and regulations concerning fire, safety, electrical wiring, and health.

11. No exhibitor shall assign, sublet, or share the space allotted without the advance knowledge and consent of PPFA.

12. Exhibitors must show only products manufactured or represented by their company in the regular course of business. Exhibitors may only distribute gifts to attendees if such gifts are professional in nature, are of nominal value, and come with no strings attached.

13. Character of Exhibits is subject to approval of PPFA. PPFA reserves the right to restrict exhibits that, because of noise, methods of operation, or for any other reason become objectionable or reflect unfavorably upon PPFA, and also to prohibit or evict without refund any exhibit (or parts of exhibits) or persons that in the opinion of PPFA may detracts from the general character of the exhibition. PPFA may, at its discretion, withhold or withdraw permission to distribute gifts to participants that are not in compliance with the policies stated in this Agreement or not considered professional in nature.

14. If Exhibitor chooses to sell merchandise in the exhibit booth, Exhibitor must only process payments for such merchandise via credit card transaction. Exhibitor may not accept cash for payment.

LEGAL and COMPLIANCE MATTERS

14. If an Exhibitor cancels its space at any time, 100% of the booth costs will be retained. All cancellations must be made emailed to Elizabeth Wilber at Elizabeth.Wilber@ppfa.org.

15. PPFA represents that the fee paid by the Exhibitor or displaying promotional information about one or more of Exhibitor’s products at the event noted above does not exceed the fair market value for the display.

16. Exhibitor and PPFA each agree that they shall comply with all applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations in performance of its respective obligations pursuant to this Agreement, including, without limitation, laws related to fraud, abuse, privacy, discrimination, disabilities, samples, confidentiality, false claims and prohibition of kickbacks.

17. The exhibitor agrees that during the life of this contract the exhibitor's company will not discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, color, creed, national origin, ancestry, age, religion, sexual orientation, or gender.

18. Exhibitors shall be responsible for compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1992 with regard to their exhibit space, including but not limited to wheelchair access.

19. Acceptance of the display fee is not meant to serve as an obligation by PPFA, express or implied, to purchase, prescribe or otherwise support the Exhibitor’s products. Inclusion of an Exhibitor in the Exhibit Hall does not imply PPFA support or endorsement for the Exhibitor’s products or services and the Exhibitor may not so state or imply.
20. Performance of this contract is contingent upon the ability of PPFA and the venue to complete same and is subject to labor disputes, strikes or picketing, accidents, government (federal, state or local) requisition, restrictions upon travel, transportation, supplies, and other causes, whether enumerated herein or not, which are beyond the control of these entities. In no event shall they be liable for Exhibitor's loss of profit or other similar or dissimilar collateral or consequential damages. In no event shall the above entities' liability be in excess of the total amount of the exhibit fee contracted heretofore.

21. The parties to this Agreement shall be deemed for all purposes to be independent contractors and not an employee or agent of the other party.

22. The exhibitor assumes responsibility and agrees to indemnify and defend Planned Parenthood Federation of America and the venue and their respective employees and agents against any claims or expenses arising out of the use of the exhibition premises. The exhibitor understands that neither Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Inc., nor the venue maintains insurance covering exhibitor's property and it is the sole responsibility of the exhibitor to obtain such insurance.

23. This Agreement shall be governed by the laws of the District of Columbia, without giving effect to its conflict of laws provisions.

24. Any and all matters or questions not covered specifically by this Agreement shall be subject to the sole discretion of PPFA.
Exhibit G
EXHIBIT RULES AND REGULATIONS

The following Rules and Regulations are expressly incorporated as part of this Agreement. Exhibitors, their officers, employees, and agents agree to abide and be bound by these Rules and Regulations.

1. Eligibility to Exhibit — Companies with an intended business interest in reaching reproductive health care professionals, including NAF provider members, are invited to participate in the National Abortion Federation’s (NAF) Annual Meeting.

2. Exhibitor expressly acknowledges NAF’s right to accept or reject applications for exhibit space for any reason, including (without limitation), NAF’s sole discretion, that the proposed exhibit or the exhibitor’s business, products, services, or performance in the field are not consistent with NAF’s purposes and objectives. NAF also reserves the right to request further information from any Exhibitor and/or persons or entities that have done business with Exhibitor in order to evaluate its application. Exhibitor expressly agrees to provide further information promptly if requested by NAF.

3. Refunds of the application fee and/or exhibit fee are made only as follows: the full amount of the exhibit fee paid will be refunded if the application is not accepted. A $100.00 service charge will be deducted from each refund requested before March 21, 2014. No refunds will be made after March 21, 2014.

4. Arrangements for shipment of materials and equipment and other set up requirements are at the Exhibitor’s sole expense.

5. Use of Space - No Exhibitor shall assign, sublet, or share the space allotted without the advance knowledge and consent of NAF. Exhibitors must show only products provided by them in the regular course of their business. All demonstrations or other sales and promotional activities must be confined to the limits of each exhibitor’s contracted exhibit space. Assigned areas of the conference venue remain strictly under control of NAF and signage, banners, or other advertising materials shall not be displayed. It is the Exhibitor’s responsibility to bring a display that fits within the contracted space.

6. For the integrity of the tradeshow, all exhibits must be fully erected by 5:00 pm on Sunday, April 6. No exhibit shall be dismantled prior to 2:30 pm on Tuesday, April 8. Exhibits not installed by 5:00 pm on Sunday, April 6, may forfeit space at the exhibitor’s expense. NAF reserves the right to make changes to the exhibit dates and hours stated. NAF will inform each Exhibitor in advance if such schedule changes are made.

7. Care of Premises & Compliance/Exhibit Facility Regulations — No part of the exhibit nor signs or other materials may be pasted, nailed or otherwise affixed to walls, doors, or other surfaces in a manner that may mar or deface the premises or exhibit furnishings. Nothing may be rigged, suspended from, or attached to any Westin St. Francis Avenue mechanical system. Damage from failure to observe this notice is payable by the Exhibitor.

8. All exhibiting company representatives must be registered for the NAF Annual Meeting, and must wear identifying badges as requested by NAF. Such identification will be required to gain entry to the exhibit area and all meeting rooms. Exhibiting companies are limited to two (2) additional representatives per 8’ x 8’ exhibit booth.

9. Exhibitors shall comply fully with all applicable national, state, county, city, hotel fire and safety regulations, and any relevant labor contracts as well as any further rules and regulations NAF adopts.

10. Security will be provided by NAF for the conference period, including set up and dismantling. However, NAF makes no warranties and Exhibitors are responsible for any loss, damage, or injury to their exhibits, other property, or persons and/or any claims in any way arising out of their exhibiting at the Annual Meeting. Exhibitors expressly release NAF from any such responsibility or liability.

11. All insurance, including (without limitation) business interruption and public liability coverage are the sole responsibility of the Exhibitor. NAF does not maintain insurance covering Exhibitors, and Exhibitors expressly release NAF from any such responsibility or liability.

12. The Exhibitor agrees to indemnify and hold NAF harmless for any claims for loss, damage, or injury, including reasonable attorneys’ fees, connected with the Exhibitor’s exhibit at the Annual Meeting and expressly releases NAF from any such responsibility or liability.

13. Photography of exhibits by anyone other than NAF or the assigned Exhibitor of the space being photographed is strictly prohibited.

14. Exhibitor agrees to display and/or represent their products and/or services in a dignified and decorous manner. Any display or conduct that, at NAF’s sole discretion, is not in keeping with the general decorum of the Annual Meeting and/or purposes and objectives of NAF, is grounds for removal of the exhibit, by the Exhibitor, at the Exhibitor’s expense, promptly upon notification by NAF. Prohibited activities by Exhibitors include, but are not limited to, any conduct or attention-getting devices of any kind that annoy, disturb, or in any way interfere with other exhibits.

15. Exhibitor agrees to identify, display, and/or represent their businesses, products, and/or services truthfully, accurately, and consistently with the information provided in the Application. Any display, conduct, or offer of any information of any kind that, at NAF’s sole discretion, is determined to be incomplete, inaccurate, misleading, or inconsistent with the information provided in this Application is grounds for cancellation of this Agreement and/or removal of the exhibit by the Exhibitor, at the Exhibitor’s expense, promptly upon notification from NAF. Exhibitor staff who purchase an educational pass to attend educational content are not to engage in promotional activities within the CME activity or in any space outside the exhibit hall.

16. No refunds of fees will be made in the case of cancellations or removal of exhibits pursuant to paragraphs 14 and 15 of these Rules and Regulations. Additionally, Exhibitors agree to reimburse NAF for all costs incurred by NAF, including reasonable attorneys’ fees, in handling or responding to any violation of any provision of this entire Agreement.

17. In connection with NAF’s Annual Meeting, Exhibitor understands that any information NAF may furnish is confidential and not available to the public. Exhibitor agrees that all written information provided by NAF, or any information which is disclosed orally or visually to Exhibitor, or any other exhibitor or attendee, will be used solely in conjunction with Exhibitor’s business and will be made available only to Exhibitor’s officers, employees, and agents. Unless authorized in writing by NAF, all information is confidential and should not be disclosed to any other individual or third parties.

18. It is further understood and agreed by Exhibitor that no failure or delay by NAF in exercising any right, power, or privilege hereunder shall operate as a waiver hereof, nor shall any single or partial exercise thereof preclude any other or further exercise of any right, power, or privilege hereunder. Exhibitor also understands and agrees that monetary damages would not be a sufficient remedy for any breach of this agreement by Exhibitor or Exhibitor’s officers, employees, or agents and that NAF will be entitled to specific performance and injunctive relief as remedies for any such breach. Such remedies shall not be deemed to be exclusive remedies for breach of this Agreement by Exhibitor or Exhibitor’s officers, employees, or agents, but shall be in addition to all other remedies available at law or equity.

19. By signing this Agreement, the Exhibitor affirms that all information contained herein, contained in any past and future correspondence with either NAF and/or in any publication, advertisements, and/or exhibits displayed at, or in connection with, NAF’s Annual Meeting, is truthful, accurate, complete, and not misleading.

20. Changes in the information provided to NAF are permitted only upon NAF’s written approval. Exhibitors agree to notify NAF of any such proposed changes at least 10 days prior to the commencement of the exhibit. NAF, at its sole discretion, may cancel this agreement, if (1) NAF does not approve the changes or (2) notification of the changes is less than 10 days before the exhibit.

I agree to comply with Exhibitor Rules and Regulations 1-20. I also agree to hold in trust and confide any confidential information received in the course of exhibiting at the NAF Annual Meeting and agree not to reproduce or disclose confidential information without express permission from NAF. Violation of this paragraph could result in civil and/or criminal penalties.

Company Name: BioMax Procurement Services
Signature:
Print Name: Susan Tennenbaum
Title: CEO
Date: 2/15/14
Submit contract and payment or payment information by mail or fax to:
National Abortion Federation
Attn: [Redacted]
1660 L Street, NW, Suite 450
Washington, DC 20036
Phone: 202.667.5881
Fax: 202.667.5890
ACCEPTED: NATIONAL ABORTION FEDERATION
Signature:
Print Name: [Redacted]
Title: Group Purchasing Manager
Date:
Exhibit Assignment:
Exhibit H
CONFIDENTIALITY AGREEMENT FOR NAF ANNUAL MEETING
APRIL 5 – 8, 2014

It is NAF policy that all people attending its conferences (Attendees) sign this confidentiality agreement. The terms of attendance are as follows:

1. Videotaping or Other Recording Prohibited: Attendees are prohibited from making video, audio, photographic, or other recordings of the meetings or discussions at this conference.

2. Use of NAF Conference Information: NAF Conference Information includes all information distributed or otherwise made available at this conference by NAF or any conference participants through all written materials, discussions, workshops, or other means. NAF Conference Information is provided to Attendees to help enhance the quality and safety of services provided by NAF members and other participants. Attendees may not use NAF Conference Information in any manner inconsistent with these purposes.

3. Disclosure of NAF Materials to Third Parties: Attendees may not disclose any NAF Conference Information to third parties without first obtaining NAF’s express written consent, which will not be unreasonably withheld. An Attendee may distribute NAF Conference Information to the Attendee’s employees without written consent, provided that the Attendee instructs each such employee concerning the Attendee’s obligations under this Agreement. Attendees are responsible for ensuring that any third party (including employees) to whom it discloses NAF Conference Information complies with the terms of this Agreement, and are subject to enforcement, as described below, if any such third party (including employees) fails to comply.

4. Requests for disclosure of NAF Conference Information: Upon learning that NAF Conference Materials are or are likely to become the subject of a discovery request in a judicial, legislative, administrative, or other legal proceeding or investigation, Attendees must: (a) immediately notify NAF, (b) cooperate with NAF (if NAF so requests) in taking all lawful steps to resist or narrow the request or requirement, and (c) if disclosure is required or deemed advisable by NAF, cooperate with NAF in obtaining a protective order or other reliable assurance that the NAF Conference Information will receive confidential treatment.

5. Inadvertent Disclosure of NAF Conference Information: In the event that an Attendee discovers that he or she has inadvertently disclosed any NAF Conference Information to any third party without having first obtained NAF’s express written permission, the Attendee must immediately notify NAF and shall cooperate with NAF in retrieving the NAF Conference Information or taking other reasonable steps to prevent further unauthorized disclosure.

6. Enforcement: NAF reserves the right to terminate the membership (where applicable) of any Attendee found to violate this agreement and/or take legal action to seek redress for any violations of this Agreement.

By signing below, you hereby agree to comply with all of the terms of this Agreement:

Name (Please print clearly.)

Name of Organization

Signature

Date

Professional Title
Exhibit I
CONFIDENTIALITY AGREEMENT FOR NAF ANNUAL MEETING
APRIL 5 – 8, 2014

It is NAF policy that all people attending its conferences (Attendees) sign this confidentiality agreement. The terms of attendance are as follows:

1. Videotaping or Other Recording Prohibited: Attendees are prohibited from making video, audio, photographic, or other recordings of the meetings or discussions at this conference.

2. Use of NAF Conference Information: NAF Conference Information includes all information distributed or otherwise made available at this conference by NAF or any conference participants through all written materials, discussions, workshops, or other means. NAF Conference Information is provided to Attendees to help enhance the quality and safety of services provided by NAF members and other participants. Attendees may not use NAF Conference Information in any manner inconsistent with these purposes.

3. Disclosure of NAF Materials to Third Parties: Attendees may not disclose any NAF Conference Information to third parties without first obtaining NAF's express written consent, which will not be unreasonably withheld. An Attendee may distribute NAF Conference Information to the Attendee's employees without written consent, provided that the Attendee instructs each such employee concerning the Attendee's obligations under this Agreement. Attendees are responsible for ensuring that any third party (including employees) to whom it discloses NAF Conference Information complies with the terms of this Agreement, and are subject to enforcement, as described below, if any such third party (including employees) fails to comply.

4. Requests for disclosure of NAF Conference Information: Upon learning that NAF Conference Materials are or are likely to become the subject of a discovery request in a judicial, legislative, administrative, or other legal proceeding or investigation, Attendees must: (a) immediately notify NAF, (b) cooperate with NAF (if NAF so requests) in taking all lawful steps to resist or narrow the request or requirement, and (c) if disclosure is required or deemed advisable by NAF, cooperate with NAF in obtaining a protective order or other reliable assurance that the NAF Conference Information will receive confidential treatment.

5. Inadvertent Disclosure of NAF Conference Information: In the event that an Attendee discovers that he or she has inadvertently disclosed any NAF Conference Information to any third party without having first obtained NAF's express written permission, the Attendee must immediately notify NAF and shall cooperate with NAF in retrieving the NAF Conference Information or taking other reasonable steps to prevent further unauthorized disclosure.

6. Enforcement: NAF reserves the right to terminate the membership (where applicable) of any Attendee found to violate this agreement and/or take legal action to seek redress for any violations of this Agreement.

By signing below, you hereby agree to comply with all of the terms of this Agreement:

[Signature]
Name (Please print clearly.)

[Signature]
Date

[Name]
Name of Organization

[Professional Title]
Exhibit J
CONFIDENTIALITY AGREEMENT FOR NAF ANNUAL MEETING
APRIL 5 – 8, 2014

It is NAF policy that all people attending its conferences (Attendees) sign this confidentiality agreement. The terms of attendance are as follows:

1. Videotaping or Other Recording Prohibited: Attendees are prohibited from making video, audio, photographic, or other recordings of the meetings or discussions at this conference.

2. Use of NAF Conference Information: NAF Conference Information includes all information distributed or otherwise made available at this conference by NAF or any conference participants through all written materials, discussions, workshops, or other means. NAF Conference Information is provided to Attendees to help enhance the quality and safety of services provided by NAF members and other participants. Attendees may not use NAF Conference Information in any manner inconsistent with these purposes.

3. Disclosure of NAF Materials to Third Parties: Attendees may not disclose any NAF Conference Information to third parties without first obtaining NAF’s express written consent, which will not be unreasonably withheld. An Attendee may distribute NAF Conference Information to the Attendee’s employees without written consent, provided that the Attendee instructs each such employee concerning the Attendee’s obligations under this Agreement. Attendees are responsible for ensuring that any third party (including employees) to whom it discloses NAF Conference Information complies with the terms of this Agreement, and are subject to enforcement, as described below, if any such third party (including employees) fails to comply.

4. Requests for disclosure of NAF Conference Information: Upon learning that NAF Conference Materials are or are likely to become the subject of a discovery request in a judicial, legislative, administrative, or other legal proceeding or investigation, Attendees must: (a) immediately notify NAF, (b) cooperate with NAF (if NAF so requests) in taking all lawful steps to resist or narrow the request or requirement, and (c) if disclosure is required or deemed advisable by NAF, cooperate with NAF in obtaining a protective order or other reliable assurance that the NAF Conference Information will receive confidential treatment.

5. Inadvertent Disclosure of NAF Conference Information: In the event that an Attendee discovers that he or she has inadvertently disclosed any NAF Conference Information to any third party without having first obtained NAF’s express written permission, the Attendee must immediately notify NAF and shall cooperate with NAF in retrieving the NAF Conference Information or taking other reasonable steps to prevent further unauthorized disclosure.

6. Enforcement: NAF reserves the right to terminate the membership (where applicable) of any Attendee found to violate this agreement and/or take legal action to seek redress for any violations of this Agreement.

By signing below, you hereby agree to comply with all of the terms of this Agreement:

Brianna Allen
Name (Please print clearly.)

Signature

Date

B.O. Max
Name of Organization

Professional Title
Exhibit K
Case 3:16-cv-00236 Document 1-11 Filed 01/14/16 Page 2 of 5
The National Abortion Federation (NAF) is accredited by the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education (ACCME) to provide continuing medical education (CME) credits for our educational activities. As an Accredited Provider, NAF is committed to presenting CME activities that promote improvements or quality in healthcare and are independent of the control of commercial interests. As part of this commitment, NAF has outlined in this written agreement the terms, conditions, and purposes of commercial support for our CME activities. Commercial Support is defined as financial, or in-kind, contributions given by a Commercial Interest, which is used to pay all or part of the costs of a CME activity. The ACCME defines a Commercial Interest as "any proprietary entity producing health care goods or services, with the exemption of non-profit or government organizations and non-health care related companies." The ACCME does not consider providers of clinical services directly to patients to be commercial interests.

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<th>Title of CME Activity</th>
<th>2015 Annual Meeting and related workshops, seminars, and auxiliary meetings</th>
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<tr>
<td>Activity Date</td>
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<tr>
<td>Name of Commercial Interest</td>
<td>BioMax Procurement</td>
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Support will be used for the following:

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<th>Other (list)</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$1900 Exhibit booth</td>
<td></td>
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TERMS, CONDITIONS, AND PURPOSES

Independence
1. This activity is for scientific and educational purposes only and will not promote any specific proprietary business interest of the Commercial Interest.
2. The Accredited Provider is responsible for all decisions regarding the identification of educational needs, determination of educational objectives, selection and presentation of content, selection of all persons and organizations that will be in a position to control the content of the CME, selection of education methods, and the evaluation of the activity.

Appropriate Use of Commercial Support
3. The Accredited Provider will make all decisions regarding the disposition and disbursement of the funds from the Commercial Interest.
4. The Commercial Interest will not require the Accredited Provider to accept advice or services concerning teachers, authors, or participants or other education matters, including content, as conditions of receiving this grant.
5. All commercial support associated with this activity will be given with the full knowledge and approval of the Accredited Provider. No other payments shall be given to the director of the activity, planning committee members, teachers or authors, joint sponsor, or any others involved with the supported activity.
6. The Accredited Provider will upon request, furnish the Commercial Interest documentation detailing the receipt and expenditure of the commercial support.

Commercial Promotion
7. Product-promotion material or product-specific advertisement of any type is prohibited in or during the CME activity. The juxtaposition of editorial and advertising material on the same products or subjects is not allowed. Live or enduring promotional activities must be kept separate from the CME activity. Promotional materials cannot be displayed or distributed in the education space immediately before, during or after a CME activity. Commercial Interests may not engage in sales or promotional activities while in the space or place of the CME activity.
8. The Commercial Interest may not be the agent providing the CME activity to the learners.

Disclosure
9. The Accredited Provider will ensure that the source of support from the Commercial Interest, either direct or “in-kind,” is disclosed to the participants, in program brochures, syllabi, and other program materials, and at the time of the activity. This disclosure will not include the use of a trade name or a product-group message. The acknowledgment of commercial support may state the name, mission, and clinical involvement of the company or institution and may include corporate logos and slogans, if they are not product promotional in nature.

The Commercial Supporter and NAF agree to abide by all requirements of the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education (ACCME) Standards for Commercial Support of Continuing Medical Education (appended).
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<tr>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Contact Person</td>
<td>[Redacted]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phone Number</td>
<td>(202) 667-5881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email Address</td>
<td>[Redacted]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax Number</td>
<td>(202) 667-5890</td>
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<table>
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<th>Educational Partner (if applicable)</th>
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<tr>
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</tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

**AGREED BY AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVES**

**Commercial Interest**

**Signature and Date**

**Print Name**

**Title**

**Educational Partner (If applicable)**

**Signature and Date**

**Print Name**

**Title**
Exhibit L
CONFIDENTIALITY AGREEMENT FOR NAF ANNUAL MEETING
APRIL 18-21, 2015

It is NAF policy that all people attending its conferences (Attendees) sign this confidentiality agreement. The terms of attendance are as follows:

1. **Videotaping or Other Recording Prohibited:** Attendees are prohibited from making video, audio, photographic, or other recordings of the meetings or discussions at this conference.

2. **Use of NAF Conference Information:** NAF Conference Information includes all information distributed or otherwise made available at this conference by NAF or any conference participants through all written materials, discussions, workshops, or other means. NAF Conference Information is provided to Attendees to help enhance the quality and safety of services provided by NAF members and other participants. Attendees may not use NAF Conference Information in any manner inconsistent with these purposes.

3. **Disclosure of NAF Materials to Third Parties:** Attendees may not disclose any NAF Conference Information to third parties without first obtaining NAF's express written consent, which will not be unreasonably withheld. An Attendee may distribute NAF Conference Information to the Attendee's employees without written consent, provided that the Attendee instructs each such employee concerning the Attendee's obligations under this Agreement. Attendees are responsible for ensuring that any third party (including employees) to whom it discloses NAF Conference Information complies with the terms of this Agreement, and are subject to enforcement, as described below, if any such third party (including employees) fails to comply.

4. **Requests for disclosure of NAF Conference Information:** Upon learning that NAF Conference Materials are or are likely to become the subject of a discovery request in a judicial, legislative, administrative, or other legal proceeding or investigation, Attendees must: (a) immediately notify NAF, (b) cooperate with NAF (if NAF so requests) in taking all lawful steps to resist or narrow the request or requirement, and (c) if disclosure is required or deemed advisable by NAF, cooperate with NAF in obtaining a protective order or other reliable assurance that the NAF Conference Information will receive confidential treatment.

5. **Inadvertent Disclosure of NAF Conference Information:** In the event that an Attendee discovers that he or she has inadvertently disclosed any NAF Conference Information to any third party without having first obtained NAF's express written permission, the Attendee must immediately notify NAF and shall cooperate with NAF in retrieving the NAF Conference Information or taking other reasonable steps to prevent further unauthorized disclosure.

6. **Enforcement:** NAF reserves the right to terminate the membership (where applicable) of any Attendee found to violate this Agreement and/or take legal action to seek redress for any violations of this Agreement.

By signing below, you hereby agree to comply with all of the terms of this Agreement:

Name (Please print clearly) ____________________________

Signature ____________________________ Date 4/8/15

Name of Organization ____________________________

Professional Title ____________________________
### I. PLAINTIFFS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☑ Federal Question</td>
<td>☑ Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For Diversity Cases Only</th>
<th>PTF</th>
<th>DEF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Citizen of This State</td>
<td>☑ 1</td>
<td>☑ 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citizen of Another State</td>
<td>☑ 2</td>
<td>☑ 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citizen of Subject a Foreign Country</td>
<td>☑ 3</td>
<td>☑ 6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### IV. NATURE OF SUIT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place an “X” in One Box Only</th>
<th>CONTRACT</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐ 110 Insurance</td>
<td>PERSONAL INJURY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ 120 Marine</td>
<td>PERSONAL INJURY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ 130 Miller Act</td>
<td>PERSONAL INJURY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ 140 Negotiable Instrument</td>
<td>PERSONAL INJURY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ 150 Recovery of Overpayment &amp; Enforcement of Judgment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ 151 Medicare Act</td>
<td>PERSONAL INJURY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excludes Vendors)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran’s Benefits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ 160 Stockholders’ Suits</td>
<td>PERSONAL PROPERTY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ 165 Other Contract</td>
<td>PERSONAL PROPERTY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ 195 Contract Product Liability</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ 196 Franchise</td>
<td>PERSONAL PROPERTY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ 210 Land Condemnation</td>
<td>PERSONAL PROPERTY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ 220 Foreclosure</td>
<td>PERSONAL PROPERTY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ 230 Rent Lease &amp; Ejectment</td>
<td>PERSONAL PROPERTY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ 240 Torts to Land</td>
<td>PERSONAL PROPERTY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ 245 Tort Product Liability</td>
<td>PERSONAL PROPERTY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ 290 All Other Real Property</td>
<td>PERSONAL PROPERTY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### V. ORIGIN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place an “X” in One Box Only</th>
<th>CIVIL RIGHTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐ 440 Other Civil Rights</td>
<td>PRISONER PETITIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ 441 Voting</td>
<td>Habers Corpus:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ 442 Employment</td>
<td>463 Alien Detainee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ 443 Housing/</td>
<td>510 Motions to Vacate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ 444 Accidents</td>
<td>Sentence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ 445 Amer. w/Disabilities</td>
<td>530 General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ 446 Amer. w/Disabilities</td>
<td>535 Death Penalty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ 448 Education</td>
<td>Other:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ 449 Education</td>
<td>540 Mandamus &amp; Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ 450 Mandamus &amp; Other</td>
<td>550 Civil Rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ 451 Property Confinement</td>
<td>555 Prison Condition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ 452 Property Damage</td>
<td>560 Civil Detainee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ 453 Property Damage</td>
<td>Conditions of Confinement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ 454 Property Damage</td>
<td>462 Naturalization Application</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ 455 Property Damage</td>
<td>465 Other Immigration Actions</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity)</th>
<th>Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐ 1 Original Proceeding</td>
<td>18 U.S.C. 1962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ 2 Removed from State Court</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ 3 Remanded from Appellate Court</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ 4 Reinstated or Reopened</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ 5 Transferred from Another District</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ 6 Multidistrict Litigation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### VII. RELATED CASE(S)

(See instructions): JUDGE | Honorable William H. Orrick |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DOCKET NUMBER</td>
<td>3:15-cv-03522-WHO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### VIII. DIVISIONAL ASSIGNMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(X) SAN FRANCISCO/OAKLAND</th>
<th>( ) SAN JOSE</th>
<th>( ) EUREKA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DATE</td>
<td>SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 14, 2016</td>
<td>/s/ Amy L. Bosnse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading 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. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney filing a case should complete the form as follows:

I. Plaintiffs-Defendants. Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.

(b) County of Residence. For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)

(c) Attorneys. Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)".

II. Jurisdiction. The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Rule 8(a), F.R.Cv.P., which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.

United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here.

United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box.

Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.

Diversity of citizenship. (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; NOTE: federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.)

III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties. This section of the JS 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.

IV. Nature of Suit. Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If the nature of suit cannot be determined, be sure the cause of action, in Section VI below, is sufficient to enable the deputy clerk or the statistical clerk(s) in the Administrative Office to determine the nature of suit. If the cause fits more than one nature of suit, select the most definitive.

V. Origin. Place an "X" in one of the six boxes.

Original Proceedings. (1) Cases which originate in the United States district courts.

Removed from State Court. (2) Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 U.S.C., Section 1441. When the petition for removal is granted, check this box.

Remanded from Appellate Court. (3) Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.

Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.

Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.

Multidistrict Litigation. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407. When this box is checked, do not check (5) above.

VI. Cause of Action. Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity. Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC 553 Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service

VII. Requested in Complaint. Class Action. Place an "X" in this box if you are filing a class action under Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P.

Demand. In this space enter the actual dollar amount being demanded or indicate other demand, such as a preliminary injunction.

Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.

VIII. Related Cases. This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related pending cases, if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.

Date and Attorney Signature. Date and sign the civil cover sheet.