

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF
CALIFORNIA**

Susan Aileen Wedin v. Carnival Corporation

No. 2:24-cv-08035-ODW (JPRx) (C.D. Cal. June 10, 2025) · No. 2:24-cv-08035-ODW (JPRx) · Decided June
10, 2025

OPINION

Susan Aileen Wedin v. Carnival Corporation

PER CURIAM.

O 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 United States District Court 9 Central District of California 10 11 SUSAN
AILEEN WEDIN et al., Case № 2:24-cv-08035-ODW (JPRx) 12 Plaintiffs, ORDER GRANTING
MOTION FOR

13 v. SUMMARY JUDGMENT; AND

GRANTING IN PART MOTION TO

14 DISMISS [21]

CARNIVAL CORPORATION et al., 15 16 Defendants. 17

18 I. INTRODUCTION

19 Plaintiffs Susan Wedin (“Wedin”) and Robert Wedin, pro se, bring this action 20 against
Defendants Carnival Corporation (“Carnival”) and Princess Cruise Lines, Ltd. 21 (“Princess”).
(First Am. Compl. (“FAC”), ECF No. 19.) Defendants move to dismiss 22 the FAC as time-barred
and for failure to state a claim or, in the alternative, to convert 23 the motion to dismiss into one
for summary judgment. (Mot. Dismiss (“Mot.” or 24 “Motion”), ECF No. 21.) For the reasons
below, the Court converts the motion to 25 dismiss into one for summary judgment on the time-
bar issue, GRANTS the Motion 26 for Summary Judgment, and GRANTS IN PART the Motion to
Dismiss.¹ 27 1 Having carefully considered the papers filed in connection with the Motion, the
Court deemed the 28 matter appropriate for decision without oral argument. Fed. R. Civ. P. 78;
C.D. Cal. L.R. 7-15.

1 II. BACKGROUND²

2 On September 19, 2022, Wedin sustained injuries while playing a game 3 onboard a Princess
cruise ship, the Grand Princess (the “Ship”), on international 4 waters. (FAC 4.) As part of the
game, employees required Wedin to keep her hands 5 behind her back. (Id.) Wedin, unable to
brace herself, lost her balance and fell, hitting 6 her face and head on the floor. (Id.) Before the
game started, Princess’s employees 7 made “no announcement or indication that the game would
be physically demanding 8 or that [participants] would be required to keep [their] hands behind
[their] backs.” 9 (Id.) Wedin and Robert Wedin previously participated in games while on the
Ship, but 10 those games were trivia-related and not physically demanding. (Id.) 11 Based on
these allegations, Wedin initiated this action against Carnival and 12 Princess. (Compl., ECF No.

1.) Wedin asserts a negligence claim against both 13 Carnival and Princess for failure “to provide a safe environment for its passengers” 14 and seeks compensatory, punitive, and loss of consortium damages. (Id. at 4.) On 15 November 11, 2024, Wedin filed the operative First Amended Complaint naming 16 Robert Wedin as an additional plaintiff seeking loss of consortium. (FAC 3–4.) 17 Defendants move to dismiss Plaintiffs’ First Amended Complaint under Federal 18 Rule of Civil Procedure (“Rule”) 12(b)(6), on the basis that the claim is time-barred 19 and that Plaintiffs fail to state a claim. (Mot. 1–2.) To the extent the time-bar issue 20 requires the Court to consider documents beyond the four-corners of the complaint, 21 Defendants request that the motion to dismiss on the issue of time-bar be converted to 22 a motion for summary judgment. (Id.) Plaintiffs do not oppose this request; instead, 23 Plaintiffs submit extrinsic documents in response Defendants’ time-bar argument. 24 (See generally Opp’n, ECF No. 24.3) 25 2 All factual references derive from the First Amended Complaint, unless otherwise noted, and well- 26 pleaded factual allegations are accepted as true for the purposes of this Motion. See *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009). 3 Plaintiffs submit two identical oppositions. (See ECF Nos. 22, 24.) For clarity, the Court cites 28 only to the most recently filed opposition. (ECF No. 24.) 1 On May 1, 2025, the Court issued a Minute Order notifying the parties that it 2 would consider converting the motion to dismiss to a motion for summary judgment 3 as to the time-bar issue. (Min. Order 1, ECF No. 28.) The Court provided the parties 4 an opportunity to present all material pertinent to the Motion on the time-bar issue. 5 (Id.) In response, the parties submitted supplemental briefings and evidence. (See 6 Pls.’ Suppl. Br., ECF No. 29; Defs.’ Suppl. Br., ECF No. 30.) The Motion is fully 7 briefed. (Opp’n; Reply, ECF No. 25; Pls.’ Suppl. Br.; Defs.’ Suppl. Br.)

8 III. CONVERT TO A MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT

9 Defendants ask the Court to convert their motion to dismiss into one for 10 summary judgment on the time-bar issue. (Mot.; Mem. ISO Mot. (“Mem.”) 11–13, 11 ECF No. 21-1.) Defendants argue that Plaintiffs’ negligence claim against Princess is 12 time-barred under the Passage Contract that Plaintiffs signed before boarding the Ship. 13 (Mem. 13–14.) In support, Defendants submit with their Motion a copy of the 14 Passage Contract. (Decl. Scott Gerstl ISO Mot. (“Gerstl Decl.”) Ex. E. (“Passage 15 Contract”), ECF No. 21-2.) The Passage Contract is not part of any public record that 16 can be judicially noticed, and is not referenced in the First Amended Complaint. 17 Therefore, the Court cannot consider the Passage Contract without converting the 18 motion to dismiss into one for summary judgment. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(d). 19 A. Legal Standard 20 On a Rule 12(b)(6) motion, if “matters outside the pleadings are presented to 21 and not excluded by the court,” the motion must be treated as a Rule 56 summary 22 judgment motion, and “[a]ll parties must be given a reasonable opportunity to present 23 all the material that is pertinent to the [Rule 56] motion.” Id. Generally, the Ninth 24 Circuit does not require “strict adherence to formal notice requirements.” *Olsen v. Idaho State Bd. of Med.*, 363 F.3d 916, 922 (9th Cir. 2004). Instead, it examines 26 whether the non-moving party was “fairly apprised that

the court would look beyond the pleadings and thereby transform the 12(b) motion to dismiss into one for summary judgment.” *Id.* 1 Represented parties who submit “matters outside the pleadings to the judge and 2 invite[] consideration of them ha[ve] notice that the judge may use them to decide a 3 motion originally noted as a motion to dismiss, requiring its transformation to a 4 motion for summary judgment.” *Id.* However, when a party is proceeding pro se, the 5 court must inform pro se litigants “that it is considering more than the pleadings, and 6 must afford a reasonable opportunity to present all pertinent material.” *Lucas v. Dep’t 7 of Corrs.*, 66 F.3d 245, 248 (9th Cir. 1995); see *Garaux v. Pulley*, 739 F.2d 437, 439– 8 40 (9th Cir. 1984) (holding that when the non-moving party is proceeding pro se, “the 9 notice requirements of Rule 56(c) must be strictly adhered to when a motion to 10 dismiss under Rule 12(b)(6) is converted into one for summary judgment.”). 11 B. Discussion 12 The Court finds it appropriate to convert Defendants’ motion to dismiss on the 13 time-bar issue into one for summary judgment. 14 Both parties present extrinsic evidence outside of the pleadings and rely on such 15 evidence to make their time-bar arguments. (Mem. 6–9,13; Gerstl Decl. Exs. A–E; 16 Opp’n 2–7, Exs. A–J, ECF No. 24.) Courts have found the notice requirement 17 satisfied in circumstances like those here, where Plaintiffs do not object to the 18 conversion to a motion for summary judgment and, in their Opposition, submit 19 extraneous material related to the Passage Contract and time-bar issue. See e.g., 20 *Olsen*, 363 F.3d at 922 (finding that a party had sufficient notice that the motion to 21 dismiss may be treated as one for summary judgment where both sides included 22 extraneous materials in their briefs); *Jenkins v. Temecula Towne Ctr. Assocs., LLC*, 23 No. 5:18-cv-02281-PSG (KKx), 2019 WL 1652086, at *2 (C.D. Cal. Feb. 15, 2019) 24 (finding notice requirement met where the plaintiff “does not object to the [c]ourt’s 25 consideration of [extraneous documents] and instead references it throughout the 26 brief.”). The Court also notified the parties of its intention to convert the motion into 27 one for summary judgment and, with the utmost caution, afforded the parties “a 28 reasonable opportunity to present all pertinent material” on the time-bar issue. *Lucas*, 1 66 F.3d at 248; (see also Min. Order.) Plaintiffs responded by filing a supplemental 2 brief. (Pls.’ Suppl. Br.) Thus, Plaintiffs had sufficient notice that the motion to 3 dismiss would be treated as a motion for summary judgment. 4 Accordingly, the Court converts Defendants’ motion to dismiss into one for 5 summary judgment solely on the issue of whether Plaintiffs’ negligence claim against 6 Princess is time-barred. See, e.g., *O’Connor v. Sheraton Operating Corp.*, No. 8:10- 7 cv-00291-CJC (ANx), 2010 WL 11515257, at *3 (C.D. Cal. July 14, 2010) 8 (converting a motion to dismiss on one issue into a motion for summary judgment 9 because the issue required a “fact-intensive” inquiry). The Court first addresses the 10 Motion for Summary Judgment, and then turns to the Motion to Dismiss.

11 IV. MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT

12 Defendants argue that the Passage Contract’s one-year limitation period should 13 apply, and since Plaintiffs did not file suit within one year of the date of injury, their 14 negligence claim

against Princess is time-barred. (Mem. 13–14.) 15 A. Legal Standard 16 Summary judgment is proper where “the movant shows that there is no genuine 17 dispute as to any material fact and the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of 18 law.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(a). The moving party bears the initial burden of establishing 19 the absence of a genuine issue of material fact. *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 20 317, 325 (1986). A disputed fact is “material” where the resolution of that fact might 21 affect the outcome of the suit under the governing law, and the dispute is “genuine” if 22 the evidence is sufficient for a “reasonable jury [to] return a verdict for the non- 23 moving party.” *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 248 (1968). A 24 genuine issue of material fact requires more than a “scintilla of evidence or evidence 25 that is merely colorable or not significantly probative.” *Addisu v. Fred Meyer, Inc.*, 26 198 F.3d 1130, 1134 (9th Cir. 2000). 27 Once the moving party has satisfied its burden, the non-moving party must 28 establish that there are “genuine factual issues that . . . may reasonably be resolved in 1 favor of either party.” *Cal. Architectural Bldg. Prods., Inc. v. Franciscan Ceramics, 2 Inc.*, 818 F.2d 1466, 1468 (9th Cir. 1987) (emphasis omitted) (quoting *Anderson*, 3 477 U.S. at 250). Where the moving and non-moving parties’ versions of events 4 differ, courts are required to view the facts and draw reasonable inferences in the light 5 most favorable to the non-moving party. *Scott v. Harris*, 550 U.S. 372, 378 (2007). 6 B. Discussion 7 Plaintiffs argue their claim against Princess is not time-barred because 8 (1) federal maritime law provides a three-year statute of limitations for injury arising 9 out of a maritime tort; (2) the Passage Contract’s terms were not reasonably 10 communicated to Wedin; (3) the Passage Contract was an unconscionable contract of 11 adhesion; and (4) equitable tolling principles should apply to permit an extension of 12 the filing period.⁴ (Opp’n 2–7, 10–11.) The Court addresses each argument in turn. 13 1. Federal Maritime Law 14 In the First Amended Complaint, Plaintiffs allege that Wedin was injured on 15 international waters. (FAC 4.) In their Opposition, Plaintiffs first argue that federal 16 maritime law’s three-year statute of limitations should apply. (Opp’n 6.) Plaintiffs 17 then allege for the first time in their Opposition that the injury occurred on territorial 18 waters and that the laws of Bermuda, Canada, California, or Arizona should apply. 19 (Id. at 10.) For the purposes of the motion for summary judgment, the Court limits its 20 analysis to Plaintiffs’ allegation in the First Amended Complaint that she sustained 21 injuries on international waters. See *Pickern v. Pier 1 Imports (U.S.), Inc.*, 457 F.3d 22 963, 968–69 (9th Cir. 2006) (finding that the complaint “gave the [defendants] no 23 24 25 4 Plaintiffs make two additional arguments: (1) “federal time bars are considered non-jurisdictional” and “can be waived by the parties or the court”; and (2) the six-year statute of limitation under the 26 Administrative Procedure Act (“APA”) begins to run when a plaintiff first suffers a legal wrong. 27 (Pls.’ Suppl. Br. 3–4.) The Court declines to address these arguments as they are inapplicable here—Defendants do not assert that a federal time bar applies, and Plaintiffs do not bring claims 28 under the APA. 1 notice of the specific factual allegations presented for the first time in [the plaintiff’s] 2 opposition to summary judgment.”). 3 Federal maritime law governs cruise line passage contracts. *Wallis v. Princess 4 Cruises, Inc.*, 306 F.3d

827, 834 (9th Cir. 2002). Federal maritime law also applies to 5 torts when (1) the tort occurred on “navigable water” and (2) the tort has a “significant 6 relationship to traditional maritime activity.” *In re Mission Bay Jet Sports, LLC*, 7 570 F.3d 1124, 1126 (9th Cir. 2009). Indeed, “virtually every activity involving a 8 vessel on navigable waters would be a traditional maritime activity sufficient to 9 invoke maritime jurisdiction.” *Taghadomi v. United States*, 401 F.3d 1080, 1087 10 (9th Cir. 2005) (quoting *Grubart v. Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Co.*, 513 U.S. 527, 11 542 (1995)). Personal injuries that occur while aboard cruise ships “consistently 12 satisfy this test.” *Maa v. Carnival Corp.*, No. 2:20-cv-6341-DSF (SKx), 2020 WL 13 5633425, at *8 (C.D. Cal. Sept. 21, 2020) (collecting cases). 14 Defendants seek to enforce the Passage Contract’s statute of limitations 15 provision. (Mot. 6.) The Passage Contract is a maritime contract governed by general 16 federal maritime law. *Wallis*, 306 F.3d at 834. Furthermore, the injury occurred 17 while Plaintiffs were aboard the Ship on international waters, and Plaintiffs seek relief 18 for Princess’s failure “to provide a safe environment for its passengers.” (FAC 4.) 19 The injury thus occurred on navigable water and relates to Princess’s “treatment of 20 paying passengers [which] clearly has potential to disrupt commercial activity, and 21 certainly has substantial relationship to traditional maritime activity.” *Id.* at 840–41; 22 see also *Maa*, 2020 WL 5633425, at *8. Therefore, federal maritime law applies. 23

2. Statute of Limitations 24 Generally, personal injury lawsuits that arise out of maritime torts are subject to 25 a three-year statute of limitations. *Dempsey v. Norwegian Cruise Line*, 972 F.2d 998, 26 999 (9th Cir. 1992); see also 46 U.S.C. § 30106. However, Congress allows for 27 parties to contract to shorten the limitations period to one year. See 46 U.S.C 28 § 30526(b)(2); see also *Lano v. Carnival Corp.*, No. 2:13-cv-01718-PA (JCGx), 1 2013 WL 12171096, at *2 (C.D. Cal. July 31, 2013) (“Congress has authorized vessel 2 owners to shorten the statute of limitations to one year.”). “In order for a contractual 3 limitation contained in a passage contract to be binding, the passage contract must 4 ‘reasonably communicate the limitation so that a passenger can become meaningfully 5 informed of its terms.’” *Lano*, 2013 WL 12171096, at *2 (quoting *Wallis*, 306 F.3d 6 at 835). 7

a. Reasonable Communication 8 Plaintiffs argue that they did not have reasonable notice of the one-year 9 limitation in Princess’s Passage Contract and therefore the shorter limitation period 10 should not apply. (Opp’n 2.) 11 The Ninth Circuit employs a two-pronged “‘reasonable communicativeness’ 12 test . . . to determine under federal common law and maritime law when the passenger 13 of a common carrier is contractually bound by the fine print of a passenger ticket.” 14 *Wallis*, 306 F.3d at 835. Whether a passage contract provides reasonable notice is a 15 question of law for the court to determine and requires “an analysis of the overall 16 circumstances on a case-by-case basis.” *Id.* To determine whether the passage 17 contract’s terms have been reasonably communicated to the passenger, the court must 18 look to (1) the physical characteristics of the passage contract, and (2) the 19 circumstances surrounding the purchase and retention of the passage contract. *Id.* 20 at 835–36. 21 Under the first prong, the physical characteristics of a passage contract include 22 the “size of type, conspicuousness and clarity of notice on the face of the ticket, and 23 the ease with which a

passenger can read the provisions in question.” Id. at 835. 24 Here, the Passage Contract’s physical characteristics conspicuously notifies 25 passengers that the document contains Princess’s contractual terms. The very top of 26 the first page is titled “Passage Contract” in large font, and right below the heading is 27 a subheading specifying the source of the contract as “Princess Cruise Lines, Ltd 28 1 Passage Contract.” (Passage Contract 165.) The first paragraph is near the top of the 2 first page, and reads as follows:

3 **IMPORTANT NOTICE TO GUESTS: PLEASE**
4 **CAREFULLY READ THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE CONTRACT**
5 **TERMS THAT GOVERN ALL DEALINGS BETWEEN YOU AND**

6 **THE CARRIER (DEFINED BELOW), AFFECT YOUR LEGAL**
7 **RIGHTS, AND ARE BINDING ON YOU TO THE FULL EXTENT**
8 **PERMITTED BY LAW; PARTICULARLY SECTION 5**

9 **GOVERNING ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR SAILING,**
10 **SECTION 6, WHICH CONTAINS IMPORTANT TERMS,**
11 **CONDITIONS, POLICIES, PROCEDURES, AND**

12 **REQUIREMENTS RELATED TO ISSUES OF PUBLIC HEALTH**
13 **SUCH AS COVID-19, SECTION 14 GOVERNING THE**
14 **PROVISION OF MEDICAL AND OTHER PERSONAL**
15 **SERVICES, SECTIONS 15 AND 16 LIMITING LIABILITY OF**

16 **THE CARRIER, THE VESSEL, AND OTHERS FOR YOUR**
17 **DEATH, ILLNESS, INJURY, OR DAMAGE CLAIMS RELATING**
18 **TO BAGGAGE OR PERSONAL PROPERTY, AND SECTION 17**

19 **LIMITING YOUR RIGHT TO SUE, IDENTIFYING THE FORUM**
20 **FOR SUIT, REQUIRING ARBITRATION AND WAIVER OF**
21 **JURY TRIAL FOR CERTAIN CLAIMS, AND WAIVING YOUR**
22 **RIGHT TO ARREST OR ATTACH CARRIER’S VESSELS. 17**

23 (Id.) This paragraph is written entirely in capitalized and bolded text, and against a 19 white background. (Id.) It also begins with a conspicuous warning, stating 20 “IMPORTANT NOTICE” and calls the passengers’ attention to six sections of the 21 Passage Contract which are “particularly” important for passengers to “carefully 22 read.” (Id.) The section relevant to the time-bar issue is listed in the first paragraph as 23 “SECTION 17,” bolded, underlined, and directly followed by the words 24 “LIMITING YOUR RIGHT TO SUE.” (Id.) The Ninth Circuit and courts in this 25 district have found that notices placed at the beginning of a passage contract,

similar 26 to the one here, satisfied the reasonable communicativeness test. See, e.g., *Dempsey*, 27 28 5 The Court cites to the PDF pagination at the top right corner of the document. 1 972 F.2d at 999 (finding the use of “IMPORTANT NOTICE” “clearly informed 2 [plaintiff] that her rights were being limited”); *Osborn v. Princess Tours, Inc.*,

3 No. 2:95-cv-04584-DT (CTx), 1996 WL 364724, at *2 (C.D. Cal. Feb. 5, 1996) (“The 4 size of the type, the bold print, the use of contrasting colored ink and the frequent use 5 of uppercase letters in conspicuous spots all lend themselves to clarity of notice.”). 6 Turning to “Section 17,” the heading is similarly bolded and in all-caps, and 7 begins with the words “17. NOTICE OF CLAIMS AND ACTIONS; TIME 8 LIMITATON” (Passage Contract § 17.) The first paragraph of the section is 9 labeled and underlined “Claims for Injury, Illness, or Death.” (Id. § 17(A)(i).) The 10 paragraph is written in plain English and is broken down by numbers, making the 11 paragraph easy to read. (Id.) The paragraph states that “no lawsuit may be brought 12 against Carrier unless . . . (2) a lawsuit on such a claim is filed within 1 year from the 13 date of the injury, illness or death.” (Id.) The clause is clear that lawsuits against 14 Princess arising from injury must be filed within one year. 15 Plaintiffs argue that the Court should not use the physical characteristics test 16 because it is “unconscionable” to use case law that considers printed tickets here as 17 “this ticket was not physical but digital” such that there are “no physical 18 characteristics of the actual ticket.” (Opp’n 5.) However, the reasonable 19 communicativeness test analyzes the physical characteristics of the Passage Contract 20 itself, regardless of whether the contract is in print or digital form. cf. *Archer v. 21 Carnival Corp.*, No. 2:20-cv-04203-RGK (SKx), 2020 WL 6260003, at *5–6 22 (C.D. Cal. Oct. 20, 2020) (finding the digital passage contract satisfied both prongs of 23 the reasonable communicativeness test without needing to consider that the contract 24 was not in print form). Accordingly, the characteristics of the Passage Contract and

25 Section 17 satisfies the first prong of the reasonable communicativeness test.

26 The second prong of the reasonable communicativeness test asks the court to 27 evaluate “the circumstances surrounding the passenger’s purchase and subsequent 28 retention of the ticket/contract.” *Wallis*, 306 F.3d at 836. Surrounding circumstances 1 can include the passenger’s “familiarity with the ticket, the time and incentive under 2 the circumstances to study the provisions of the ticket, and any other notice that the 3 passenger received outside of the ticket.” Id. (emphasis omitted). The second prong 4 is more subjective in nature, permitting the court to assess the “extrinsic factors 5 indicating the passenger’s ability to become meaningfully informed.” Id. (emphasis 6 omitted). 7 Under the second prong, Wedin had sufficient time and means to inform herself 8 of the Passage Contract’s one-year liability limitation. On September 14, 2022, prior 9 to boarding the Ship, Wedin read and accepted the terms and conditions of the 10 Passage Contract on the Princess Cruise Personalization Application (the 11 “Application”). (Gerstl Decl. ¶ 4, Ex. B (“Passage Contract Acceptance”), ECF

12 No. 21-2.) Guests may only board the Ship when the Application indicates, with a

13 green check mark, that the guest completed the “Passage Contract & COVID-19 Risk 14 Acceptance.” (Id. ¶¶ 5–6, Ex. D (“Application”) 116, ECF No. 21-2 (“In order to 15 embark, each adult guest must individually read and accept the following Princess 16 Cruises Passage Contract . . .”).) Wedin had to scroll through the “IMPORTANT 17 NOTICE” heading to complete the acceptance in the Application. (See Application.) 18 Princess also made the Passage Contract available on Princess’s website, providing 19 Wedin with ample time to review the Passage Contract prior to boarding. (Gerstl 20 Decl. ¶ 7.) 21 Wedin argues that the circumstances surrounding the Passage Contract worked 22 against her because the Passage Contract was referenced on the Booking Confirmation 23 as a web address, not a hyperlink, and she could not click on it. (Opp’n 5, Ex. A 24 (“Booking Confirmation”), ECF No. 22.) This argument is unavailing as Wedin does 25 not explain why she could not access the web address. Rather, the Booking 26 Confirmation is another instance where Princess reminded passengers that they have 27 28 6 The Court cites to the PDF pagination at the top right corner of the document. 1 agreed to the Passage Contract by booking the cruise, stating “IMPORTANT 2 NOTICE: Upon booking the Cruise, each Passenger explicitly agrees to the terms of 3 the Passage Contract (https://www.princess.com/legal/passage_contract/). Please read 4 all sections carefully as they affect the passenger’s legal rights.” (Booking

5 Confirmation 2.)

6 Princess also reminded Wedin of the Passage Contract’s terms after her alleged 7 injury. When cruise lines go “to great lengths to inform passengers of the various 8 terms and conditions that could affect their rights,” the Ninth Circuit has held that 9 such information was reasonably communicated to the plaintiff. *Dempsey*, 972 F.2d 10 at 999. After the injury, in January 2023, with eight months 11 remaining for Wedin to 12 sue Princess, Princess’s counsel reminded Wedin of the rights and limitations in the 13 Passage Contract. (Gerstl Decl. ¶ 11.) Again, in March 2023, with six months 14 remaining to bring suit, Princess’s counsel forwarded the Passage Contract to Wedin’s 15 legal representative. (Id.) The Passage Contract was also available on Princess’ 16 website. (Id. ¶ 7.) Princess therefore provided Wedin with the time and incentive to 17 familiarize herself with the Passage Contract, before and after her injury. See, e.g., 18 *Osborn*, 1996 WL 364724, at *3 (finding plaintiff offered no facts disputing that 19 plaintiff had the time and incentive to study the contract’s provisions, especially after 20 she was injured); *Archer*, 2020 WL 6260003, at *6 (finding it reasonable to expect 21 plaintiffs “allegedly traumatized” after their cruise ship experience to review their 22 tickets or contact an attorney). 23 Nevertheless, Wedin argues that the second prong is not met because Section 16 24 of the Passage Contract is unclear to “the average passenger with no legal 25 background.” (See Opp’n 5.) However, Section 16 discusses limitations on 26 Princess’s liability and is not at issue in this case. (Passenger Contract § 16.) The 27 relevant section here is Section 17, which provides the statute of limitations. As 28 Pursuant to the terms of the Passage Contract, Wedin’s last day to file a lawsuit was September 19, 2023. (Mem. 13; Passage Contract § 17.) 1 discussed above, Section 17 clearly states that the

statute of limitations is one year. 2 (Id. § 17(A)(i).) The reasonable communicative test is met when, as here, the terms 3 and conditions are “explicitly stated in the contract.” Wallis, 306 F.3d at 839 4 (emphasis omitted) (collecting cases). Wedin therefore did not need legal knowledge 5 to understand that she must bring her claim within one year, and, in any event, this 6 term was also communicated to her legal representative after the injury. 7 With both prongs of the reasonable communicativeness test satisfied, the Court 8 finds as a matter of law that Princess reasonably communicated the Passage Contract 9 and its terms and conditions to Plaintiffs. 10 b. Contract of Adhesion 11 Next, Plaintiffs argue that the Passage Contract’s one-year limitation period is 12 not enforceable because it is an unconscionable contract of adhesion. (Opp’n 2–4; 13 Pls.’ Suppl. Br. 3–4.) 14 Cruise line tickets are contracts of adhesion so “ambiguities in them must be 15 construed against the carrier.” Chan v. Society Expeditions, Inc., 123 F.3d 1287, 1292 16 (9th Cir. 1997). Nevertheless, a cruise line contract may still be enforceable when the 17 contract is not the subject of bargaining by its passengers. See Carnival Cruise Lines, 18 Inc. v. Schute, 499 U.S. 585, 593 (1991) (declining to find a form ticket contract “is 19 never enforceable simply because it is not the subject of bargaining”). 20 To determine the enforceability of such a contract, courts examine whether the 21 relevant provision was “unreasonable or fundamentally unfair.” Dempsey, 972 F.2d 22 at 999. In conducting its fairness analysis, the Court considers whether the passenger 23 was aware of the relevant provision and whether the cruise line acted in bad faith or 24 engaged in fraud or overreaching. See id. (finding the provision reasonable when the 25 ticket put plaintiff on notice that her rights were being limited, and cruise line did not 26 engage in bad faith); Schute, 499 U.S. at 595 (finding the provision reasonable 27 because plaintiffs had notice of the forum provision which presumably gave plaintiffs 28 1 the option to reject the contract without consequence and the cruise line did not 2 engage in bad faith). 3 Plaintiffs argue the statute of limitations is unfair because it (1) shortens her 4 right to sue for liability when maritime law allows for a three-year statute of 5 limitations, (Opp’n 6), and (2) requires a passenger to accept a one-year statute of 6 limitations when a Google Search for “California Personal Injury Statute of 7 Limitations” provides results showing a two-year statute of limitations, (Pls.’ Suppl. 8 Br. 3–4). As previously discussed, federal maritime law applies because Plaintiffs 9 allege that the injury occurred on international waters. Congress permits vessels to 10 shorten the statute of limitations to one year. See 46 U.S.C § 30526(b)(2). 11 Accordingly, Plaintiffs’ arguments regarding maritime and California statute of 12 limitations does not change the analysis. 13 Plaintiffs present no evidence that the Passage Contract’s terms were unfair or 14 that Princess acted with bad faith. The Ninth Circuit has found passage contracts that 15 similarly limit a passenger’s ability to bring suit to one year, like the one here, to be 16 “reasonable and fair.” See e.g., Dempsey, 972 F.2d at 999–1000. This is based on the 17 reasoning that Congress permits such a one-year limitation period. Id. Plaintiffs also 18 fail to raise any facts to show that Princess acted in bad faith or engaged in fraud or 19 overreaching. Plaintiffs were on notice that the Passage Contract limited their rights, 20 and the language of the limitation was clear. (See Passage

Contract § 17(A)(i).) 21 Notably, Princess reminded Wedin and her legal representative of the statute of 22 limitations after the injury occurred and before the time to sue lapsed. (Gerstl Decl. 23 ¶¶ 7, 11.) 24 Accordingly, viewing the facts in the light most favorable to Plaintiffs, there is 25 no material dispute of fact that the Passage Contract is enforceable. 26 27 28 1 c. Equitable Tolling 2 Finally, Plaintiffs argue that the one-year limitation period should be extended 3 using equitable tolling principles due to Wedin’s misunderstanding of the limitations 4 period and her medical condition. (Opp’n 10–11; Pls.’ Suppl. Br. 2–3.) 5 Courts apply equitable tolling sparingly and typically only in limited 6 circumstances. See *Irwin v. Dep’t of Veterans Affs.*, 498 U.S. 89, 96 (1990) (“Federal 7 courts have typically extended equitable relief only sparingly”). Equitable tolling 8 may be invoked to excuse a failure to comply with time limitations where a claimant 9 did not have actual or constructive notice of the filing period. *Johnson v. Henderson*, 10 314 F.3d 409, 414 (9th Cir. 2002). The party seeking equitable tolling bears the 11 burden of showing (1) she has been diligent in pursuing her rights; and (2) “some 12 extraordinary circumstance stood in [her] way.” *Pace v. DiGuglielmo*, 544 U.S. 408, 13 418 (2005). Courts are generally “much less forgiving in receiving late filings” when 14 plaintiffs miss a filing period because they failed to exercise due diligence to preserve 15 their rights. *Irwin*, 498 U.S. at 96. Furthermore, a “lack of ‘legal sophistication’ is 16 not, by itself, an extraordinary circumstance” that would entitle a pro se plaintiff to 17 equitable tolling. *Raspberry v. Garcia*, 448 F.3d 1150, 1154 (9th Cir. 2006). 18 Here, equitable tolling does not apply to extend Plaintiffs’ time to sue Princess. 19 Plaintiffs first argues that as “layperson[s],” they mistakenly believed the three-year 20 statute of limitations period under maritime law applied and that their belief arose 21 from “a lack of clear understanding of the one-year limitation in the contract.” 22 (Opp’n 10.) However, that Plaintiffs are laypersons does not, by itself, entitle them to 23 equitable tolling. See *Raspberry*, 448 F.3d at 1154. 24 As discussed above, the Passage Contract was clear that a passenger has one 25 year to file suit after injury. (See Passage Contract § 17(A)(i).) Plaintiffs were 26 required to read and accept the Passage Contract’s terms prior to boarding, (*Id.* ¶ 6), 27 and they did not have to look any further than the Passage Contract itself to 28 understand there was a one-year time limitation. Instead, Plaintiffs went outside of 1 the relevant provision in the contract to find the three-year statute of limitation period, 2 even after Princess reminded them and their legal representative of the Passage 3 Contract’s terms and conditions six to eight months prior to the lapse date. 4 Plaintiffs also argue that Wedin’s medical condition constitutes extraordinary 5 circumstances warranting tolling. (Opp’n 10; Pls.’ Suppl. Br. 2–3.) Plaintiffs assert 6 that their inability to file suit was “impacted by the recurrence of symptoms related to 7 post-concussion syndrome.” (Opp’n 10.) They explain that Wedin’s symptoms 8 “temporarily subsided” which created the “impression that no further claims were 9 necessary,” and that Plaintiffs acted “promptly” to address their rights upon recurrence 10 of Wedin’s symptoms. (*Id.* at 10–11.) However, that Wedin’s symptoms temporarily 11 subsided did not prevent her from bringing suit. While Wedin may have believed her 12 symptoms subsided, she was still aware of

her initial injuries and her rights well 13 before the time lapsed to bring suit. Wedin communicated with Princess about her 14 injuries as early as November 14, 2022, and her lawyer communicated with Princess 15 about the claim on January 17, 2023. (Decl. Scott Gerstl ISO Defs.’ Suppl. Br. 16 (“Gerstl Suppl. Decl.”) ¶ 2, ECF No. 30-1.) Yet, Wedin did not file suit until 17 September 17, 2024. (Compl.) This argument is therefore unpersuasive.

18 Accordingly, Plaintiffs are not entitled to equitable tolling because they fail to 19 raise a material dispute of fact that extraordinary circumstances prevented them from 20 bringing suit within the statute of limitations. 21 C. Conclusion 22 For the reasons discussed above, the Court GRANTS Defendants’ Motion for 23 Summary Judgment as to Plaintiffs’ negligence claim against Princess based on 24 injuries allegedly sustained on international waters as time barred.

25 V. MOTION TO DISMISS

26 Turning to the Motion to Dismiss, Defendants move to dismiss Plaintiffs’ 27 negligence claim against Carnival under Rule 12(b)(6). (Mem. 14–16.) 28 1 A. Legal Standard 2 A court may dismiss a complaint under Rule 12(b)(6) for lack of a cognizable 3 legal theory or insufficient facts pleaded to support an otherwise cognizable legal 4 theory. *Balistreri v. Pacifica Police Dep’t*, 901 F.2d 696, 699 (9th Cir. 1988). To 5 survive a dismissal motion, a complaint need only satisfy the minimal notice pleading 6 requirements of Rule 8(a)(2)—a short and plain statement of the claim. *Porter v. 7 Jones*, 319 F.3d 483, 494 (9th Cir. 2003). The factual “allegations must be enough to 8 raise a right to relief above the speculative level.” *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 9 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007). That is, the “complaint must contain sufficient factual 10 matter, accepted as true, to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.” *Iqbal*, 11 556 U.S. at 678 (internal quotation marks omitted). 12 The determination of whether a complaint satisfies the plausibility standard is a 13 “context-specific task that requires the reviewing court to draw on its judicial 14 experience and common sense.” *Id.* at 679. A court is generally limited to the 15 pleadings and must construe all “factual allegations set forth in the complaint . . . as 16 true and . . . in the light most favorable” to the plaintiff. *Lee v. City of Los Angeles*, 17 250 F.3d 668, 679 (9th Cir. 2001). However, a court need not blindly accept 18 conclusory allegations, unwarranted deductions of fact, and unreasonable inferences. 19 *Spewell v. Golden State Warriors*, 266 F.3d 979, 988 (9th Cir. 2001). 20 B. Discussion 21 Defendants move to dismiss Plaintiffs’ negligence claim against Carnival and 22 requests for loss of consortium and punitive damages. (Mem. 14–16.) 23 In the First Amended Complaint, Plaintiffs name Carnival as a Defendant but 24 plead no factual allegations against Carnival or describe Princess’s relationship to 25 Carnival. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2); cf. *Archer*, 2020 WL 7314847, at *6 (declining 26 to dismiss parent company defendant because plaintiffs sufficiently alleged parent 27 company exerted control over its subsidiaries safety procedures and thus owed 28 plaintiffs an independent duty of care). The Court cannot infer, based solely on 1 Plaintiffs’ inclusion of Carnival as a named defendant, that Carnival is somehow 2 related to this lawsuit. Accordingly, the Court GRANTS Defendants’ Motion to 3 Dismiss and DISMISSES WITH LEAVE TO AMEND the negligence claim against 4 Carnival.

As the underlying negligence claim fails, the Court also DISMISSES 5 WITH LEAVE TO AMEND Plaintiffs' loss of consortium claim. See *Pearson v. 6 Loancare, LLC*, No. 2:23-cv-03882-DSF (MRWx), 2023 WL 9687606, at *4 7 (C.D. Cal. Dec. 12, 2023) (dismissing the loss of consortium claim when the other tort 8 claims fail); *Paturzo v. Bos. Sci. Corp.*, No. 8:16-cv-2174-JLS (KESx), 2017 WL 9 8220706, at *3–5 (C.D. Cal. Sept. 5, 2017) (same). 10 In addition, Plaintiffs seek punitive damages in their First Amended Complaint. 11 (FAC 4.) Defendants move to dismiss Plaintiffs' request for punitive damages on the 12 grounds that Plaintiffs do not plead facts that suggest Defendants engaged in 13 "malicious, harsh, severe, or oppressive conduct to support a claim for punitive 14 damages." (Mem. 16.) In their Opposition, Plaintiffs concede this argument, stating 15 that "[t]he punitive damages request was removed" in the First Amended Complaint. 16 (Opp'n 11.) In light of Plaintiffs' concession and their intent to remove the request for 17 punitive damages, the Court GRANTS Defendants' Motion to Dismiss and 18 DISMISSES WITH PREJUDICE Plaintiffs' request for punitive damages. 19 C. Conclusion 20 In sum, the Court GRANTS Defendants' Motion to Dismiss as to Plaintiffs' 21 claim against Carnival. 22 23 24 25 26 27 28]

2 VI. CONCLUSION

3 For the reasons discussed above, the Court GRANTS the Motion for Summary 4 Judgment and GRANTS IN PART the Motion to Dismiss. (ECF No. 21.) 5 Specifically, the Court GRANTS summary judgment in Defendants' favor as to 6 | Plaintiffs' negligence claim against Princess as time barred. Further, the Court GRANTS IN PART the Motion to Dismiss as to Carnival and DISMISSES 8 | (1) Plaintiffs' negligence claim against Carnival, including the request for loss of 9 | consortium damages WITH LEAVE TO AMEND, and (2) Plaintiffs' request for 10 | punitive damages WITH PREJUDICE. 11 If Plaintiffs choose to amend, the Second Amended Complaint is due no later 12 | than twenty-one (21) days from the date of this order. Plaintiffs' amendment must be 13 | limited to Wedin's negligence claim against Carnival, and Robert Wedin's loss of 14 || consortium claim against Carnival. If Plaintiffs do not timely amend, this dismissal 15 || shall be deemed a dismissal with prejudice. 16 17 IT IS SO ORDERED. 18

19 Tunc 10, 2025 KE Me

begs 21

OTIS D. WRIGHT, I

33 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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