

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS  
EASTERN DIVISION**

ERIC KROHM, individually and on behalf of  
similarly situated individuals,

*Plaintiff,*

vs.

EPIC GAMES, INC., a Maryland corporation,

*Defendant.*

Civil Action No.

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL**

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT defendant Epic Games, Inc. (“Defendant” or “Epic Games”), by and through its counsel, Kelley Drye & Warren LLP, respectfully request that the above-captioned action (the “State Court Action”) be removed from the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois, County Department, Chancery Division (the “Cook County Circuit Court”) to the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division under 28 U.S.C. § 1441(a) on the following grounds:

**BACKGROUND**

1. Plaintiff Eric Krohm initiated the State Court Action on February 15, 2019, by filing a Class Action Complaint and Jury Demand (the “Complaint”) in *Eric Krohm, et al. v. Epic Games, Inc.*, Case No. 2019-CH-02032, in the Cook County Circuit Court. True and correct copies of the Complaint, *pro forma* motion for class certification, summons, and waiver of service, which are all of the process, pleadings, or orders to date of which Defendants are aware, are attached to this Notice of Removal as “Exhibit A,” as required by 28 U.S.C. § 1446(a).

2. Plaintiff alleges in his Complaint that he “brings this Class Action Complaint against Epic Games, Inc., ...due to its alleged actions and inactions resulting in a...cybersecurity vulnerability (the “Vulnerability”) in Defendant’s global-hit video game, Fortnite.” Ex. A, Compl.

at p. 1. The Complaint recites four counts: Count I, violation of the Illinois Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act; Count II, breach of contract; Count III, breach of implied contract; and Count IV, negligence. Plaintiff's Prayer for Relief seeks: 1) "actual, compensatory, and/or punitive damages;" 2) "identity fraud monitoring and mitigation services for a reasonable period of time;" 3) injunctive relief; and 4) attorneys' fees. Ex. A, Compl. at pp. 14–15.

3. On March 11, 2019, Epic Games signed a waiver of service pursuant to Section 2-213 of the Illinois Code of Civil Procedure. Ex. A, Waiver of Service (pp. 33–34 of PDF).

4. Promptly after filing this Notice of Removal, Epic Games will give written notice of the removal to Plaintiff through his attorneys of record in the State Court Action, as well as to the Clerk of the Cook County Circuit Court, as required by 28 U.S.C. § 1446(d).

5. The State Court Action may properly be removed to the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division because the State Court Action's class claims give rise to jurisdiction pursuant to the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005 ("CAFA"). See 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d).

6. Epic Games does not make or intend to make any admission of fact, law, liability, or damages in this Notice of Removal. Epic Games reserves all defenses, affirmative defenses, objections, and motions. Epic Games also does not waive, and expressly reserves, all rights to challenge the propriety of certification under the applicable rules.

#### **THE NOTICE OF REMOVAL IS TIMELY**

7. In accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 1446(b), Epic Games is timely filing this Notice of Removal within the 30-day period after having waived service. See 28 U.S.C. § 1446(b); *Murphy Bros. v. Michetti Pipe Stringing, Inc.*, 526 U.S. 344 (1999). Epic Games executed and returned a waiver of service on March 11, 2019, which commenced the 30-day period. 735 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/2-213(d) ("When a waiver of service is filed by the plaintiff with the court, the action shall

proceed as if a summons and complaint had been served at the time of filing of the waiver, and no proof of service shall be required.”). Therefore, this removal is timely. *See Brown v. Macon-Bibb Cty. Planning & Zoning Comm’n*, No. 5:07-cv-00161-HL, 2007 WL 2212659 at \*1–2 (M.D. Ga. July 30, 2007); *Dale v. Comcast Corp.*, 453 F. Supp. 2d 1367, 1370 n.1 (N.D. Ga. 2006).

8. Epic Games has not filed a responsive pleading in the State Court Action and no other proceedings have transpired in the State Court Action.

**THE COURT HAS ORIGINAL JURISDICTION  
OVER PLAINTIFF’S CLAIMS PURSUANT TO CAFA**

9. This Court has original jurisdiction over this action under CAFA. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d). CAFA grants district courts original jurisdiction over civil class actions filed under federal or state law in which any member of a class of plaintiffs is a citizen of a state different from any defendant and where the amount in controversy for the putative class members exceeds \$5,000,000, exclusive of interests and costs. *Id.* CAFA authorizes removal of such actions pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1446. This case meets all of CAFA’s requirements for removal, it is timely, and it is properly removed by the filing of this Notice.

**I. The State Action is a Class Action.**

10. The State Court Action has been styled as a “Class Action Complaint” and repeatedly references the purported class. *See* Ex. A, Compl. Caption, Title, ¶ 13. *See also* Ex. A, Compl. ¶¶ 41–48 (citing 735 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/2-801).

**II. Minimum Diversity Exists.**

11. Minimum diversity exists under CAFA when any plaintiff, or prospective class member, is diverse from any defendant. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2)(A). As correctly alleged in the Complaint, Defendant Epic Games “is a Maryland corporation that is headquartered in North Carolina.” Ex. A, Compl. ¶ 14. The named Plaintiff in the State Court Action is Eric Krohm, “a

resident and citizen of the State of Illinois.” Ex. A, Compl. ¶ 15. Accordingly, minimum diversity exists for purposes of 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2)(A) for all Counts of the Complaint.

12. The Complaint’s Count I is limited to the purported Illinois Subclass: “[a]ll Illinois residents whose [personally identifiable information (“PII”)] and/or [credit card and payment information (“Payment Information”)] was in the possession of Defendant at any time during the two-month period starting at the beginning of November 2018 through the end of December 2018.” Ex. A, Compl. ¶ 41. Thus, as to Count I, complete diversity exists between the Count I plaintiffs who reside in Illinois and North Carolina-based Epic Games.

13. For Counts II through IV, Plaintiff’s class definition is not limited in geographic scope. Rather, Plaintiff seeks to represent, and defines as the prospective class in the State Court Action, “[a]ll persons whose PII and/or Payment Information was in the possession of Defendant at any time during the two-month period starting at the beginning of November 2018 through the end of December 2018.” Ex. A, Compl. ¶ 41. As such, Plaintiff seeks to represent a class of persons and entities nationwide and, conceivably, spanning the entire world. Accordingly, minimal diversity exists for purposes of removal under CAFA for Counts II through IV as well.

### **III. There Are at Least 100 Members in Plaintiff’s Putative Class.**

14. CAFA requires the existence of at least 100 members in Plaintiff’s putative class. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(5)(B). As noted above, Plaintiff seeks to represent “[a]ll persons whose PII and/or Payment Information was in the possession of Defendant at any time during the two-month period starting at the beginning of November 2018 through the end of December 2018.” Ex. A, Compl. ¶ 41. Plaintiff further alleges that, “[u]pon information and belief, there are hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of members of the Class....” Ex. A, Compl. ¶ 43. As set forth in the Declaration of Matthew Weissinger (“Weissinger Decl.”), attached as “Exhibit B,” as of

November 26, 2018, there were “approximately 200 million registered account holders” of *Fortnite* who would fit into Plaintiff’s putative class. Ex. B, Weissinger Decl. ¶ 3.

15. Based upon this evidence, and Plaintiff’s own allegations that the class numbers are “hundreds of thousands, if not millions,” Ex. A, Compl. ¶ 43, CAFA’s requirement for a prospective class over 100 members has been met and removal is appropriate.

#### **IV. The Amount in Controversy Exceeds \$5 Million.**

16. CAFA authorizes the removal of a class action in which the amount in controversy for all potential class members exceeds \$5 million, exclusive of interest and costs. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1332. That threshold is met here. *See Dart Cherokee Basin Operating Co., LLC v. Owens*, 135 S. Ct. 547, 554 (2014) (“[A] defendant’s notice of removal need include only a plausible allegation that the amount in controversy exceeds the jurisdictional threshold”). No presumption against removal to federal court exists where the removal is based on CAFA. *See id.*

17. Defendants deny Plaintiff’s claims of wrongdoing, but the allegations in the Complaint, and the total amount of compensatory damages, punitive damages, attorneys’ fees, injunctive relief and other monetary relief at issue in this action, on an aggregate, class-wide basis, would exceed this Court’s jurisdictional minimum of \$5 million.

18. For instance, in his Complaint, Plaintiff requests an order “[r]equiring Defendant to furnish identity fraud monitoring and mitigation services for a reasonable period of time.” Ex. A, Compl. at p. 15 (prayer for relief). This, alone, suffices to meet the Court’s jurisdictional minimum of \$5 million when aggregated to include the 200 million alleged potential class members. Ex. B, Weissinger Decl. ¶ 3; *see also* Ex. A, Compl. ¶ 43 (“Upon information and belief, there are hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of members of the Class....”).

19. As set forth in the attached Declaration of Jeffrey S. Jacobson (“Jacobson Decl.”), attached as “Exhibit C,” even if the only relief Plaintiff were to obtain in this action on behalf of

the putative class is the provision of “fraud monitoring and mitigation services” to class members for a year, this would cost Epic Games more than \$5 million. A well-established vendor of these services stated that \$5 million would purchase a suite of fraud monitoring and mitigation services for no more than 315,500 concurrent users—a small fraction of the 200 million account holders of *Fortnite* as of November 2018. *See* Ex. C, Jacobson Decl. ¶ 7.

20. Because the Complaint defines the putative class in the broad and inclusive manner noted above and because the Complaint seeks relief amounting to greater than \$5 million, Epic Games has demonstrated by a preponderance of the evidence that the amount in controversy for all potential class members exceeds \$5 million.

### **CONCLUSION**

21. This case meets all of CAFA’s requirements for removal, the case is properly removed by the filing of this Notice, and this Notice is timely. Moreover, this Notice is signed pursuant to Rule 11 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, as required by 28 U.S.C. § 1446(a).

22. WHEREFORE, having provided notice as required by law, Defendant Epic Games respectfully requests that the above-captioned action be duly removed from Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois, County Department, Chancery Division to the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division.

Dated: April 8, 2019

KELLEY DRYE & WARREN LLP

By: /s/ Jeffrey S. Jacobson

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*Attorneys for Defendant*

*Epic Games, Inc.*

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that on this 8th day of April, 2019, I caused a copy of the Notice of Filing of Notice of Removal and the attached Notice of Removal upon:

TO: **Via Electronic Filing in Cook County Case No. 2019-CH-02032**

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Clerk of the Circuit Court, Cook County  
Richard J. Daley Center  
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Dated: April 8, 2019

**/s/ Constantine Koutsobas**  
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# Exhibit A

12-Person Jury

Return Date: No return date scheduled  
Hearing Date: 6/17/2019 9:45 AM - 9:45 AM  
Courtroom Number: 2508  
Location: District 1 Court  
Cook County, IL

FILED  
2/15/2019 11:57 AM  
DOROTHY BROWN  
CIRCUIT CLERK  
COOK COUNTY, IL  
2019CH02032

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS  
COUNTY DEPARTMENT, CHANCERY DIVISION

ERIC KROHM, individually and on )  
behalf of similarly situated individuals, )

*Plaintiff,* )

v. )

EPIC GAMES, INC., a Maryland )  
corporation, )

*Defendant.* )

No. 2019CH02032

Hon.

**Jury Demanded**

**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT & JURY DEMAND**

Plaintiff Eric Krohm (“Plaintiff”), individually and on behalf of a class of similarly situated persons, brings this Class Action Complaint against Epic Games, Inc., (“Defendant” or “Epic Games”), due to its actions and inactions resulting in a catastrophic cybersecurity vulnerability (the “Vulnerability”) in Defendant’s global-hit video game, Fortnite. Plaintiff alleges as follows based on personal knowledge as to his own acts and experiences, and as to all other matters, upon information and belief, including an investigation conducted by his attorneys.

**INTRODUCTION**

1. Defendant Epic Games is the developer of Fortnite, one of the most popular video games ever produced with tens of millions of active monthly users across the globe.

2. Defendant’s Fortnite video game generates hundreds of millions of dollars in annual revenue, a significant portion of which is derived from players’ in-game purchases of items such as outfits, or “skins,” for their in-game characters. In order to make an in-game purchase, Defendant requires players to purchase and utilize its own Fortnite currency called “Vbucks.”

3. Around or before November 2018, Defendant became aware of a significant cybersecurity Vulnerability in its Fortnite video game that allowed cyber-criminals and

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unauthorized third parties to hijack player accounts and access players' personally identifiable information ("PII"), credit card and payment information ("Payment Information"), and other sensitive data associated with the players' respective accounts.

4. After hijacking a respective player's Fortnite account, a cyber-criminal is then able to make in-game purchases of Vbucks in order to resell the same on the criminal black market.

5. Indeed, Defendant's Vbucks currency is a lucrative item for cybercriminals, and Defendant is fully cognizant of the substantial criminal activity surrounding the fraudulent acquisition of Vbucks.

6. In addition to exposing the PII and Payment Information of Fortnite players, the Vulnerability also enabled unauthorized parties to covertly listen in on the conversations of Fortnite players, many of which are minors, thereby constituting a severe breach of privacy.

7. Even though Defendant knew that it was storing sensitive information which was valuable and vulnerable to cyber attackers, particularly credit card and other Payment Information, Defendant nonetheless failed to take basic security precautions that could have prevented, and certainly at least mitigated, the ramifications of the Vulnerability.

8. Defendant's lax cybersecurity policies and procedures created the Vulnerability that allowed hackers to obtain access to Plaintiff's and other players' PII and Payment Information.

9. Even if certain of the PII and Payment Information made available to hackers as a result of the Vulnerability is not being *presently* used for identity theft, any such PII and Payment Information that has been stored and/or sold for *future* misuse and/or sale are likewise at highly imminent risk of unauthorized disclosure.

10. A lucrative criminal black market exists for PII and, in particular, Payment Information. These items increase in value when associated with active user accounts, which are then subject to highly targeted spam and phishing attack campaigns.

11. Further, even after being made aware of the Vulnerability by a leading cybersecurity research firm, Defendant nonetheless failed to remedy the Vulnerability within a reasonable time and failed to employ a reasonable notification protocol to alert Plaintiff and other Fortnite players of the Vulnerability.

12. To this day, Plaintiff continues to rely on his own time, efforts, and expense to monitor and assess the extent to which his valuable PII and Payment Information was compromised due to the Vulnerability, and Plaintiff will need to continually monitor his accounts into the foreseeable future.

13. On behalf of himself and the proposed Classes defined below, Plaintiff seeks equitable and monetary damages, together with costs and reasonable attorneys' fees

### **PARTIES**

14. Defendant Epic Games, Inc., is a Maryland corporation that is headquartered in North Carolina. Epic Games markets and offers its products and services, including the subject Fortnite video game, throughout Illinois and Cook County.

15. Plaintiff Eric Krohm is a resident and citizen of the State of Illinois.

### **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

16. This Court may assert personal jurisdiction over Defendant pursuant to 735 ILCS 5/2-209 in accordance with the Illinois Constitution and the Constitution of the United States because Defendant is doing business within this State and intentionally markets its products and

services, including the subject Fortnite video game, in this State to Illinois residents. Tens, if not hundreds, of thousands of Illinois residents play Defendant's Fortnite game on a regular basis.

17. Venue is proper in Cook County pursuant to 735 ILCS 5/2-101, because Defendant is doing extensive business throughout Cook County and because the transaction which forms the primary basis for this lawsuit occurred in Cook County.

#### **FACTS SPECIFIC TO PLAINTIFF**

18. Defendant Epic Games is the developer of Fortnite, one of the most popular and successful video games in the United States and across the globe.

19. Like millions of other Fortnite players, Plaintiff was required to create an account with Defendant in order to play. Defendant required Plaintiff to provide certain PII in order to create his account, and also enabled and encouraged him to store his Payment Information for future purchases of Vbucks, Defendant's in-game currency for Fortnite which enables players to make in-game purchases.

20. In order to make prospective account holders more comfortable with providing their Payment Information and other PII during the registration process, Defendant expressly promised to maintain appropriate technical safeguards to protect user account holders' PII and Payment Information from accidental, unlawful, or unauthorized destruction, loss, alteration, access, disclosure, or use.

21. Plaintiff entrusted Defendant with his PII and Payment Information with the belief and understanding that Defendant would implement reasonable cybersecurity protocols to protect the same, or at least reasonably notify him of any irregularities. Plaintiff would not have otherwise provided his PII and Payment Information to Defendant.

22. Around or before November 2018, a leading cybersecurity research firm alerted Defendant to the subject Fortnite Vulnerability which allowed cyber-criminals and unauthorized third parties to access and extract PII, Payment Information, and other sensitive data associated with the player accounts.

23. The Vulnerability existed because Defendant failed to implement a basic precautionary technical measure that would have prevented unauthorized third-parties the ability to retrieve and reuse the “security tokens” associated with Plaintiff’s and other user’s accounts. Once armed with the security token for a given account, a hacker is able to access and utilize every feature of such account, including the ability to make purchases of Defendant’s Vbucks currency using the account Payment Information.

24. Such security-token-jacking schemes are increasingly common, and any reasonably-robust cybersecurity and information technology regime must account for the ultimate disposition, including reusability, of security tokens. Defendant has failed in this regard.

25. The Vulnerability allowed unauthorized parties the ability to extract and store players’ PII and Payment Information for future misuse and/or resell on the criminal black market. Thus, Plaintiff will need to constantly monitor his PII and Payment Information that has been stored for *future* misuse or sale.

26. Defendant is aware that Vbucks are a lucrative item for cybercriminals and that its players are frequently targeted by hackers and scammers seeking to fraudulently obtain Vbucks, as well as the PII and Payment Information frequently associated with Fortnite player accounts. Notably, Defendant’s Fortnite title was the target of a data hack in the summer of 2018 which affected millions of its players’ accounts.

27. Despite its awareness that its Fortnite title is constantly the target of hackers, Defendant nonetheless failed to implement reasonable technical measures to detect irregularities in its systems, such as the subject Vulnerability. Rather, a benevolent third-party research firm detected the Vulnerability.

28. The Vulnerability also allowed unauthorized parties the ability to covertly eavesdrop on the in-game conversations between Fortnite players.

29. Defendant's lax cybersecurity policies and procedures created the Vulnerability that allowed hackers to obtain access to Plaintiff's and other players' PII and Payment Information.

30. Defendant also failed to remedy the Vulnerability within a reasonable time after being made aware of its existence and failed to reasonably and timely notify Plaintiff and other affected Fortnite account holders. These failures not only increased the scope of the Vulnerability, but also allowed unauthorized parties additional time to extract and store PII and Payment Information for future misuse and/or sale.

31. For at least several weeks, unauthorized third parties were able to freely access, extract, misuse or sell, or store for future misuse or sale, the PII and Payment Information of millions of Defendant's customers, including Plaintiff.

32. As a result of Defendant's conduct regarding the Vulnerability, Plaintiff faces the certain costs, time, and other palpable expenses associated with continuously monitoring his accounts for the foreseeable future.

33. Despite the severity of the Vulnerability, by failing to take prompt measures to alert Plaintiff and other customers that their PII and Payment Information had been compromised, Defendant exposed consumers to an increased risk of identity theft and other harms.

34. Had Defendant informed Plaintiff of the Vulnerability within a reasonable period as required by law and/or through a reasonable manner and medium, Plaintiff and the other customers would have been able to take actions to protect their identities, credit card and debit accounts, and other potential targets from further or imminently-future misuse. Instead Defendant let its customers languish in ignorance as to the privacy harms presented by the Vulnerability.

35. Defendant's failure to comply with its own express policies and other reasonable data security standards provided Defendant a benefit in the form of saving on the costs of compliance, but at the expense and severe detriment of Defendant's own customers, including Plaintiff.

36. Since recently becoming aware of the vulnerability, Plaintiff has taken time and effort to mitigate the risk of identity theft, including changing account passwords and constantly expending time, effort, and expense in monitoring credit and other financial information.

37. Defendant itself even recommended that Plaintiff and other Fortnite players "use[] strong passwords," *i.e.* spend additional time and effort (and expense) in securing their accounts.

38. Plaintiff has also been harmed by having his PII and Payment Information compromised and faces the imminent and impending threat of future additional harm from any future misuse or sale of his PII and Payment Information by unknown third parties.

39. Plaintiff also experiences mental anguish as a result of Defendant's Vulnerability exposing or otherwise making freely available his PII and Payment Information to third party hackers. For example, he experiences anxiety and anguish when thinking about what would happen if his identity is stolen as a result of the Vulnerability; when considering that, because his PII and Payment Information may have been stored for future misuse and sale, how he will need to constantly monitor his accounts for the foreseeable future; and when he thinks about the fact that



Defendant was aware of the Vulnerability and actively decided to keep him and the other victims of the Vulnerability in the dark.

40. The Vulnerability was caused and enabled by Defendant's violations of its own express commitments to its customers to implement appropriate technical safeguards, as well as its preexisting obligations to abide by adequate practices and industry standards in protecting customers' PII and Payment Information. Defendant wholly failed to comply with reasonable cybersecurity standards.

### **CLASS ALLEGATIONS**

41. Plaintiff brings Counts I through IV, as set forth below, on behalf of himself and a Class and Subclass (together, the "Class" unless otherwise noted) of similarly situated individuals pursuant to 735 ILCS § 5/2-801. The Class and Subclass are defined as follows:

**Class:** All persons whose PII and/or Payment Information was in the possession of Defendant at any time during the two-month period starting at the beginning of November 2018 through the end of December 2018.

**Illinois Subclass:** All Illinois residents whose PII and/or Payment Information was in the possession of Defendant at any time during the two-month period starting at the beginning of November 2018 through the end of December 2018.

42. Excluded from the Class are any members of the judiciary assigned to preside over this matter; any officer or director of Defendant; and any immediate family member of such officer or director.

43. Upon information and belief, there are hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of members of the Class, making the Class so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable. Although the exact number of Class members is currently unknown to Plaintiff, the members can easily be ascertained through Defendant's records.

44. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the Class members he seeks to represent because the factual and legal bases of Defendant's liability to Plaintiff and the other Class members are the same and because Defendant's conduct has resulted in similar injuries to Plaintiff and to the Class members. As alleged herein, Plaintiff and the other Class members have all suffered similar injuries as a result of Defendant's actions and inactions surrounding the subject Vulnerability and exposing their PII and Payment Information.

45. There are many questions of law and fact common to the claims of Plaintiff and the Class members, and those questions predominate over any questions that may affect individual Class members. Common questions for the Class include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a. Whether Defendant implemented adequate technical, administrative, and physical safeguards to prevent the Vulnerability;
- b. Whether Defendant implemented adequate technical, administrative, and physical safeguards to detect the Vulnerability;
- c. Whether Defendant implemented adequate technical, administrative, and physical safeguards to reasonably mitigate the Vulnerability;
- d. Whether Plaintiff and the Class members were notified of the Vulnerability within a reasonable period of time and through a reasonable method;
- e. Whether implied or express contracts existed between Defendant and the Class members;
- f. Whether Plaintiff and the Class members sustained damages as a result of the Vulnerability;
- g. Whether Defendant's PII storage and protection protocols and procedures were reasonable under industry standards;
- h. Whether Defendant's cybersecurity prevention, detection, and notification protocols were reasonable under industry standards;
- i. Whether Defendant misrepresented the safety and security of the Class members' PII maintained by Defendant;

- j. When Defendant became aware of the unauthorized access to Plaintiff's and the Class members' PII; and
- k. When/if Defendant completely cured the Vulnerability.

46. Absent a class action, most Class members would find the cost of litigating their claims to be prohibitively expensive and would have no effective remedy. The class treatment of common questions of law and fact is superior to multiple individual actions in that it conserves the resources of the courts and the litigants and promotes consistency and efficiency of adjudication.

47. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the other members of the Class he seeks to represent. Plaintiff has retained counsel with substantial experience in prosecuting complex litigation and class actions. Plaintiff and his counsel are committed to vigorously prosecuting this action on behalf of the other Class members and have the financial resources to do so. Neither Plaintiff nor his counsel have any interest adverse to those of the other members of the Class.

48. Defendant has acted and failed to act on grounds generally applicable to Plaintiff and the other Class members, requiring the Court's imposition of uniform relief to ensure compatible standards of conduct toward the members of the Class and making injunctive or corresponding declaratory relief appropriate for the Class as a whole.

### **COUNT I**

#### **Violation of the Illinois Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act, 815 ILCS 505/1, *et seq.* (On behalf of Plaintiff and the Subclass)**

49. Plaintiff realleges by reference the foregoing allegations as if fully set forth herein.

50. Pursuant to the Illinois Personal Information Protection Act, 815 ILCS 530/1, *et seq.* ("PIPA"), Defendant was required to implement and maintain reasonable security measures to protect Plaintiff's and Illinois Subclass members' PII, and to notify them regarding any

unauthorized disclosure in the most expedient time possible and without unreasonable delay. This duty required Defendant to not only implement reasonable protocols to detect and prevent the Vulnerability, but also to reasonably mitigate the same.

51. Defendant was also obligated under PIPA to notify Plaintiff and the Illinois Subclass of the Vulnerability in the most expedient time possible and without unreasonable delay.

52. Defendant's conduct alleged herein resulting in the Vulnerability, thereby failing to safeguard its customers' PII and Payment Information, and subsequent failure to adequately notify its customers, constitute a violation of PIPA.

53. Pursuant to Section 530/20 of the Illinois Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act, 815 ILCS 505/1, *et seq.* ("ICFA"), Defendant's PIPA violation is itself deemed an "unlawful practice" and a distinct violation under the ICFA.

54. As a result of Defendant's violation of the ICFA vis-à-vis its PIPA violation, Plaintiff and the Illinois Subclass have suffered actual pecuniary and non-pecuniary harms.

55. Wherefore, Plaintiff prays for relief as set forth below.

**COUNT II**  
**Breach of Contract**  
**(On behalf of Plaintiff and the Class and Subclass)**

56. Plaintiff realleges by reference the foregoing allegations as if fully set forth herein.

57. Plaintiff and the Class members are parties to express agreements with Defendant whereby Plaintiff and the Class members provide their PII and Payment Information to Defendant in exchange for the ability to play Fortnite, as well as purchase the in-game products and service advertised by Defendant within Fortnite.

58. Such agreement expressly included the provision of reasonable technical safeguards to prevent the unauthorized disclosure of, and reasonable notification for irregularities concerning, Plaintiff's and Class members' PII and Payment Information

59. As alleged herein, Defendant's actions, inactions, and failures concerning its cybersecurity and information technology protocol, as well as its conduct leading up to, surrounding, and following the Vulnerability, constitutes a breach of contract.

60. Plaintiff and the Class members would not have provided and entrusted their PII and Payment Information to Defendant the absence of an agreement with Defendant to reasonably safeguard the same and to reasonably notify them of unauthorized disclosures or irregularities concerning the same.

61. Plaintiff and the members of the Class fully performed their obligations under their respective contracts for the utilization of and purchases associated with Defendant's Fortnite products and services.

62. The damages expressed herein as sustained by Plaintiff and the Class members were the direct and proximate result of Defendant's breaches of contract.

63. Wherefore Plaintiff prays for the relief set forth below.

### **COUNT III**

#### **Breach of Implied Contract**

**(On behalf of Plaintiff and the Class and Subclass) (in the alternative to Count II)**

64. Plaintiff realleges by reference Paragraph 1 through 47 as if fully set forth herein.

65. Plaintiff and the Class members provided their PII and Payment Information to Defendant in exchange for the ability to play Fortnite and utilize the in-game products and services.

66. To the extent that it is found that Defendant did not have express agreements with Plaintiff and the Class members, Defendant entered into implied contracts with Plaintiff and the Class members. By virtue of the requirement to provide their PII and Payment Information and Defendant's collection, storage, and use of the same, Plaintiff and the Class members and Defendant entered into implied contracts where Defendant was obligated to provide appropriate technical protections and to take reasonable other steps to secure and safeguard such PII and

Payment Information and obligated to take reasonable steps leading up to, surrounding, and following the Vulnerability.

67. As alleged herein, Defendant's actions, inactions, and failures concerning its cybersecurity and information technology protocol, as well as its conduct leading up to, surrounding, and following the Vulnerability, constitutes a breach of contract.

68. Plaintiff and the Class members would not have provided and entrusted their PII and Payment Information to Defendant in the absence of an agreement with Defendant to reasonably safeguard the same and to reasonably notify them of unauthorized disclosures or irregularities concerning the same.

69. Plaintiff and the members of the Class fully performed their obligations under their respective contracts for the utilization of and purchases associated with Defendant's Fortnite products and services.

70. The damages expressed herein as sustained by Plaintiff and the Class members were the direct and proximate result of Defendant's breaches of contract.

71. Wherefore Plaintiff prays for the relief set forth below.

**COUNT IV**  
**Negligence**

**(On behalf of Plaintiff and the Class and Subclass)**

72. Plaintiff realleges by reference the foregoing allegations as if fully set forth herein.

73. By virtue of enabling Plaintiff and Class members to provide their PII and Payment Information as a condition to utilizing Fortnite's in-game products and services, including Defendant's Vbucks currency, Defendant had a duty, or assumed a duty, to implement reasonable data privacy and cybersecurity protocol, including adequate prevention, detection, and notification procedures, in order to safeguard the PII and Payment Information of the Plaintiff and the Class members and to prevent the unauthorized access to and disclosures of the same.

74. As alleged herein, Defendant's actions, inactions, and failures concerning its cybersecurity and information technology protocol, as well as its conduct leading up to, surrounding, and following the Vulnerability, constitutes a breach of such duty.

75. Defendant also breached its duties in one or more of the following ways:

- a. Failing to implement reasonable data privacy and cybersecurity measures to secure Plaintiff's and Class members' PII and Payment Information;
- b. Failing to implement reasonable policies, procedures, and technical measures to address the disposition and reusability of security tokens;
- c. Failing to reasonably notify Plaintiff and Class members that their PII and Payment Information was exposed due to the Vulnerability;
- d. Failing to implement reasonable policies, procedures, and technical, administrative, and physical safeguards to detect and analyze irregularities in its information systems, such as the subject Vulnerability; and
- e. Otherwise failing to act reasonably under the circumstances and being negligent and careless with regard to its conduct in preventing, detecting, and disclosing the subject Vulnerability.

76. As a direct result of Defendant's aforesaid negligent acts and omissions, Plaintiff and the Class members suffered pecuniary and non-pecuniary injury and damages, including the loss of their legally protected interest in the confidentiality and privacy of their PII and Payment Information and injury in the form of time and expense to mitigate the same.

77. Wherefore, Plaintiff prays for the relief set forth below.

#### **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and the Class and Subclass set forth above, respectfully requests the Court order relief and enter judgement against Defendant:

- A. Certifying the Class and Subclass identified above and appointing Plaintiff as Class representative and the undersigned counsel as Class counsel;

- B. Awarding Plaintiff and the Class and Subclass appropriate relief, including actual, compensatory, and/or punitive damages;
- C. Requiring Defendant to furnish identity fraud monitoring and mitigation services for a reasonable period of time;
- D. Granting injunctive relief requiring Defendant to implement commercially reasonable security measures to properly guard against future cyberattacks and to provide prompt, reasonable notification in the event of such an attack;
- E. Requiring Defendant to pay Plaintiff's and the Class members' reasonable attorneys' fees, expenses, and costs; and
- F. Any such further relief as this Court deems reasonable and just.

**DEMAND FOR TRIAL BY JURY**

Plaintiff demands a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

Dated: February 15, 2019

Respectfully submitted:  
ERIC KROHM, individually and on behalf  
of a class of similarly situated individuals

By: /s/ Jad Sheikali  
*One of Plaintiff's Attorneys*

Myles McGuire  
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Timothy P. Kingsbury  
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*Attorneys for Plaintiff and the Putative Classes*



Return Date: No return date scheduled  
Hearing Date: No hearing scheduled  
Courtroom Number: No hearing scheduled  
Location: No hearing scheduled

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DOROTHY BROWN  
CIRCUIT CLERK  
COOK COUNTY, IL  
2019CH02032

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS  
COUNTY DEPARTMENT, CHANCERY DIVISION**

ERIC KROHM, individually and on )  
behalf of similarly situated individuals, )  
 )  
*Plaintiff,* )  
 )  
 v. )  
 )  
EPIC GAMES, INC., a Maryland )  
corporation, )  
 )  
*Defendant.* )

No. 19-CH-02032

Hon. Celia G. Gamrath

**Jury Demanded**

**PLAINTIFF’S MOTION FOR CLASS CERTIFICATION OR, ALTERNATIVELY,  
FOR A DEFERRED CLASS CERTIFICATION RULING PENDING DISCOVERY**

Plaintiff Eric Krohm, by and through his undersigned counsel, pursuant to 735 ILCS 5/2-801, moves for entry of an order certifying the Class proposed below, appointing Plaintiff as Class Representative, and appointing Plaintiff’s attorneys as Class Counsel. Alternatively, Plaintiff requests, to the extent the Court determines further evidence is necessary to prove any element of 735 ILCS 5/2-801, that the Court defer consideration of this Motion pending a reasonable period to complete discovery. *See, e.g., Ballard RN Center, Inc. v. Kohll’s Pharmacy & Homecare, Inc.*, 2015 IL 118644, at ¶¶ 42–43 (citing *Damasco v. Clearwire Corp.*, 662 F.3d 891, 896–97 (7th Cir. 2011)). In support of his Motion, Plaintiff submits the following Memorandum of Law.

Dated: February 19, 2019

Respectfully Submitted,

ERIC KROHM, individually and on behalf of a class  
of similarly situated individuals

By: /s/ Jad Sheikali  
*One of Plaintiff’s Attorneys*

Myles McGuire  
Jad Sheikali

FILED DATE: 2/19/2019 12:40 PM 2019CH02032

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*Attorneys for Plaintiff and the Putative Classes*

**MEMORANDUM OF LAW IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFF'S  
MOTION FOR CLASS CERTIFICATION OR, ALTERNATIEY, FOR  
A DEFERRED CLASS CERTIFICATION RULING PENDING DISCOVERY**

This Court should certify a class of individuals whose personal information (“PII”) and/or Payment Information was in the possession of Defendant Epic Games, Inc. (“Defendant” or “Epic Games”) at any time during the two-month period starting at the beginning of November 2018 through the end of December 2018 (the “Vulnerability”), and an Illinois-only subclass of all Illinois residents similary affected by the Vulnerability.

Defendant is the developer and owner of a globally-leading video game, Fortnite. After Plaintiff learned of Defendant’s failure to implement a reasonably adequate cyber-risk prevention, detection, and response protocol for its Fortnite title, he brought suit on behalf of a class of similarly situated individuals to obtain redress for all persons injured by Defendant’s conduct.

**I. FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

**A. The Underlying Misconduct.**

Around or before November 2018, Defendant became aware of a significant Vulnerability in its Fortnite title, compromising the PII of millions of its customers. (Compl. ¶¶ 2-6). Plaintiff alleges that the Vulnerability was caused by Defendant’s failure to implement a reasonably adequate cyber-risk prevention, detection, and response protocol, including procedures for disposing of “login security tokens.” (Compl. ¶¶ 7-8, 23-24).

As a result of Defendant’s conduct leading up to, surrounding, and following the subject Vulnerability, Plaintiff and the other class members have incurred both pecuniary and non-pecuniary injuries, including having their PII and Payment Information exposed, having to spend time, expense, and effort mitigating further privacy injuries, mental anguish, and other legally cognizable informational injuries. (Compl. ¶¶ 36-39).

## B. The Proposed Classes

Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of himself and a Class and Subclass (the “Class”) of similarly situated individuals pursuant to 735 ILCS § 5/2-801. The Class is defined as follows:

**Class:** All persons whose PII and/or Payment Information was in the possession of Defendant at any time during the two-month period starting at the beginning of November 2018 through the end of December 2018.

**Illinois Subclass:** All Illinois residents whose PII and/or Payment Information was in the possession of Defendant at any time during the two-month period starting at the beginning of November 2018 through the end of December 2018..

(Compl. ¶ 41.) As explained below, the proposed Class satisfies each of the four requirements for certification under Section 2-801 of the Illinois Code of Civil Procedure—numerosity, commonality, adequacy of representation, and fair and efficient adjudication. A class action is not just appropriate here, it is also the only way that the members of the putative Class can obtain appropriate redress for Defendant’s unlawful conduct.

## II. ARGUMENT

### A. Standards for Class Certification

To obtain class certification, it is not necessary for a plaintiff to establish that he will prevail on the merits of the action. *Eisen v. Carlisle & Jacquelin*, 417 U.S. 156, 178 (1974) (“[T]he question is not whether the plaintiff or plaintiffs have stated a cause of action or will prevail on the merits, but rather whether the requirements of Rule 23 are met.” (internal quotation marks and citation omitted)). As such, in determining whether to certify a proposed class, the Court should accept the allegations of the complaint as true. *Ramirez v. Midway Moving & Storage, Inc.*, 378 Ill. App. 3d 51, 53 (1st Dist. 2007).

To proceed with a class action, the movant must satisfy the “prerequisites for the maintenance of a class action” set forth in Section 2-801 of the Illinois Code of Civil Procedure,

which provides:

An action may be maintained as a class action in any court of this State and a party may sue or be sued as a representative party of the class only if the court finds:

- (1) The class is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable.
- (2) There are questions of fact or law common to the class, which common questions predominate over any questions affecting only individual members.
- (3) The representative parties will fairly and adequately protect the interest of the class.
- (4) The class action is an appropriate method for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy.

735 ILCS 5/2-801. As demonstrated below, each prerequisite is established for the Class, and the Court should therefore certify the proposed Class.

Section 2-801 is modeled after Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and “federal decisions interpreting Rule 23 are persuasive authority with regard to questions of class certification in Illinois.” *Avery v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.*, 216 Ill. 2d 100, 125 (Ill. 2005). Circuit courts have broad discretion in determining whether a proposed class meets the requirement for class certification and ought to err in favor of maintaining class certification. *Ramirez*, 378 Ill. App. 3d at 53. While a court may rule on class certification without requiring further discovery, *see* Manual for Complex Litigation (Fourth) § 21.14, at 255 (2004), courts have found that discovery is helpful prior to addressing a motion for class certification. *See, e.g., Ballard RN Center, Inc. v. Kohll’s Pharmacy & Homecare, Inc.*, 2015 IL 118644, at ¶ 42 (“If the parties have yet to fully develop the facts needed for certification, then they can also ask the district court to delay its ruling to provide time for additional discovery or investigation.”) (quoting *Damasco v. Clearwire Corp.*, 662 F.3d 891, 896 (7th Cir. 2011)).

All the prerequisites for class certification are satisfied here, even though Plaintiff has not yet had an opportunity to engage in and complete discovery. However, in the interests of

establishing a more fully developed record before ruling on class certification issues, the Court should defer ruling on this Motion pending the completion of discovery and submission of supplemental briefing.

**B. The Numerosity Requirement is Satisfied**

The first step in certifying a class is a showing that “the class is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable.” 735 ILCS 5/2-801(1). This requirement is met when “join[ing] such a large number of plaintiffs in a single suit would render the suit unmanageable and, in contrast, multiple separate claims would be an imposition on the litigants and the courts.” *Gordon v. Boden*, 224 Ill. App. 3d 195, 200 (1st Dist. 1991) (citing *Steinberg v. Chicago Med. Sch.*, 69 Ill.2d 320, 337 (Ill. 1977)). To satisfy this requirement a plaintiff need not demonstrate the exact number of class members but, must offer a good faith estimate as to the size of the class. *Smith v. Nike Retail Servs., Inc.*, 234 F.R.D. 648, 659 (N.D. Ill. 2006).

Plaintiff alleges that there are at least hundreds of thousands of members of the Class. (Complaint at ¶ 43.) Because definitive evidence of numerosity can only come from the records of Defendant and its agents, it is proper to rely upon the allegations of the Complaint in certifying the Class. *See* 2 A. Conte & H. Newberg, *Newberg on Class Actions* § 7.20, at 66 (stating that where numerosity information is in the sole possession of the party opposing the class, courts generally rely on the complaint as prima facie evidence or defer ruling).

Additionally, the members of the putative Class can be easily and objectively determined from Defendant’s records. Furthermore, it would be completely impracticable to join the claims of the members of the Class, because they are disbursed throughout Illinois, and because absent a class action, few members could afford to bring an individual lawsuit over the amounts at issue in this case, since each individual member’s claim is relatively small. *See Gordon*, 224 Ill. App. 3d

at 200. Accordingly, the first prerequisite for class certification is met.

**C. Common Questions of Law and Fact Predominate**

The second requirement of Section 2-801(2) is met where there are “questions of fact or law common to the class” and those questions “predominate over any questions affecting only individual members.” 735 ILCS 5/2-801(2). Such common questions of law or fact exist when the members of the proposed class have been aggrieved by the same or similar misconduct. *See Miner v. Gillette Co.*, 87 Ill.2d 7, 19 (Ill. 1981); *Steinberg*, 69 Ill.2d at 342. These common questions must also predominate over any issues affecting individual class members. *See O-Kay Shoes, Inc. v. Rosewell*, 129 Ill. App. 3d 405, 408 (1st Dist. 1984).

Here, the claims of the Class members arise out of the same conduct by Defendant and the same event, *i.e.* the Vulnerability, are based on the same legal theory, and implicate, among others, the following common issues: whether Defendant implemented adequate technical, administrative, and physical safeguards to prevent the Vulnerability, Defendant implemented adequate technical, administrative, and physical safeguards to detect the Vulnerability, Defendant implemented adequate technical, administrative, and physical safeguards to reasonably mitigate the Vulnerability, whether implied or express contracts existed between Defendant and the Class members, and when Defendant became aware of the subject Vulnerability. (Compl. ¶ 45.)

As alleged, and as will be shown through obtainable evidence, any potential individualized issues remaining after common issues are decided would be *de minimis*. Accordingly, common issues of fact and law predominate over any individual issues, and Plaintiff has satisfied this hurdle to certification.

**D. Adequate Representation**

The third prong of Section 2-801 requires that “[t]he representative parties will fairly and

adequately protect the interest of the class.” 735 ILCS 5/2-801(3). The class representative’s interests must be generally aligned with those of the class members, and class counsel must be “qualified, experienced and generally able to conduct the proposed litigation.” *See Miner*, 87 Ill.2d at 14; *see also Eshaghi v. Hanley Dawson Cadillac Co., Inc.*, 214 Ill. App. 3d 995, 1000 (1st Dist. 1991). The purpose of this adequacy of representation requirement is “to insure that all Class members will receive proper, efficient, and appropriate protection of their interests in the presentation of the claim.” *Purcell & Wardrop Chtd. v. Hertz Corp.*, 175 Ill. App. 3d 1069, 1078 (1st Dist. 1988).

In this case, Plaintiff has the exact same interest as the members of the proposed Class. Plaintiff has alleged that, like the other members of the Class, he suffered injuries as a result of his PII being exposed by Defendant’s Vulnerability. Plaintiff’s pursuit of this matter against Defendant demonstrates that he will be a zealous advocate for the Class. Further, proposed class counsel has regularly engaged in major complex and class action litigation in state and federal courts and have been appointed as class counsel in several complex consumer class actions. (*See Declaration of Jad Sheikali*, attached hereto as Exhibit A). Accordingly, the proposed class representative and proposed class counsel will adequately protect the interests of the members of the Classes, thus satisfying Section 2-801(3).

**E. Fair and Efficient Adjudication of the Controversy**

The final requirement for class certification under 5/2-801 is met where “the class action is an appropriate method for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy.” 735 ILCS 5/2-801(4). “In applying this prerequisite, a court considers whether a class action: (1) can best secure the economies of time, effort and expense, and promote uniformity; or (2) accomplish the other ends of equity and justice that class actions seek to obtain.” *Gordon*, 224 Ill. App. 3d at 203. In



practice, a “holding that the first three prerequisites of section 2-801 are established makes it evident that the fourth requirement is fulfilled.” *Gordon*, 224 Ill. App. 3d at 204; *Purcell & Wardrope Chtd.*, 175 Ill. App. 3d at 1079 (“The predominance of common issues [may] make a class action . . . a fair and efficient method to resolve the dispute.”). Because numerosity, commonality and predominance, and adequacy of representation have been satisfied in the instant case, it is “evident” that the appropriateness requirement is met as well.

Other considerations further support certification in this case. A “controlling factor in many cases is that the class action is the only practical means for class members to receive redress.” *Gordon*, 586 N.E.2d at 467; *Eshaghi*, 574 N.E.2d at 766 (“In a large and impersonal society, class actions are often the last barricade of...protection.”). A class action is superior to multiple individual actions “where the costs of litigation are high, the likely recovery is limited” and individuals are unlikely to prosecute individual claims absent the cost-sharing efficiencies of a class action. *Maxwell*, 2004 WL 719278, at \*6. This is especially true in cases involving data privacy violations and data breaches, which can involve significant injury to the those effected, but result in many small, individual claims. Here, absent a class action, most members of the Class would find the cost of litigating their statutorily-limited claims to be prohibitive, and multiple individual actions would be judicially inefficient. *Id.*

Certification of the proposed Class is necessary to ensure that Defendant’s conduct becomes compliant, to ensure that the Class members’ privacy rights are sufficiently protected, and to compensate those individuals who have had their privacy rights violated. Were this case not to proceed on a class-wide basis, it is unlikely that any significant number of Class members would be able to obtain redress, or that Defendant would willingly implement the procedures necessary to honor the requirements of the statute. Thus, proceeding as a class action here is an appropriate

method to fairly and efficiently adjudicate the controversy.

**III. CONCLUSION**

For the reasons set forth above, the requirements of 735 ILCS 5/2-801 are satisfied. Plaintiff respectfully request that the Court enter an Order certifying the proposed Class, appointing Plaintiff as Class Representative, appointing McGuire Law, P.C. as Class Counsel, and awarding such additional relief as the Court deems reasonable. Alternatively, the Court should defer ruling on this Motion pending the completion of appropriate discovery and supplemental briefing.

Dated: February 19, 2019

Respectfully Submitted,

ERIC KROHM, individually and on behalf of a class  
of similarly situated individuals

By: /s/ Jad Sheikali  
*One of Plaintiff's Attorneys*

Myles McGuire  
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jsheikali@mcgpc.com  
tkingsbury@mcgpc.com

*Attorneys for Plaintiff and the Putative Classes*

**CERTIFICATE OF FILING**

The undersigned, an attorney, hereby certifies that on February 19, 2019, a copy of *Plaintiff's Motion for Class Certification or, Alternatively, for a Deferred Class Certification Ruling Pending Discovery* was filed electronically with the Clerk of Court using the e-filing system.

Jad Sheikali

FILED DATE: 2/19/2019 12:40 PM 2019CH02032

Return Date: No return date scheduled  
Hearing Date: No hearing scheduled  
Courtroom Number: No hearing scheduled  
Location: No hearing scheduled

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2/19/2019 12:40 PM  
DOROTHY BROWN  
CIRCUIT CLERK  
COOK COUNTY, IL  
2019CH02032

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS  
COUNTY DEPARTMENT, CHANCERY DIVISION**

ERIC KROHM, individually and on )  
behalf of similarly situated individuals, )  
)  
*Plaintiff,* )  
)  
v. )  
)  
EPIC GAMES, INC., a Maryland )  
corporation, )  
)  
*Defendant.* )

No. 19-CH-02032

Hon. Celia G. Gamrath

**Jury Demanded**

FILED DATE: 2/19/2019 12:40 PM 2019CH02032

**DECLARATION OF JAD SHEIKALI**

I, Jad Sheikali, hereby aver, pursuant to 735 ILCS 5/1-109, that I have personal knowledge of all matters set forth herein unless otherwise indicated and would testify thereto if called as a witness in this matter.

1. I am an adult over the age of 18 and a resident of the State of Illinois.
2. I am fully competent to make this Declaration and I do so in support of Plaintiff's Motion for Class Certification or, Alternatively, for a Deferred Class Certification Ruling Pending Discovery.
3. I am an associate of the law firm McGuire Law, P.C. I am licensed to practice law in the State of Illinois, and I am one of the attorneys representing the Plaintiff in this matter.
4. McGuire Law, P.C. is a litigation firm based in Chicago, Illinois that focuses on class action litigation, representing clients in both state and federal trial and appellate courts throughout the country.
5. The attorneys of McGuire Law, P.C. have regularly engaged in complex litigation on behalf of consumers and have extensive experience prosecuting class action lawsuits similar in

size and complexity to the instant case. Attorneys at my firm have served as class counsel in numerous complex consumer class actions. *See, e.g., Shen et al v. Distributive Networks, Inc.* (N.D. Ill. 2007); *McFerren et al v. AT&T Mobility, LLC* (Sup. Ct. Fulton County, Ga. 2008); *Gray et al v. Mobile Messenger Americas, Inc. et al.*, (S.D. Fla. 2008); *Gresham et al v. Keppler & Associates, LLC et al.*, (Sup. Ct. Los Angeles County, Cal. 2008); *Weinstein et al v. The Timberland Co., et al.* (N.D. Ill. 2008); *Sims et al v. Cellco Partnership et al.*, (N.D. Cal. 2009); *Van Dyke et al v. Media Breakaway, LLC et al.*, (S.D. Fla. 2009); *Paluzzi, et al. v. mBlox, Inc., et al.*, (Cir. Ct. Cook County, Ill. 2009); *Valdez et al v. Sprint Nextel Corporation* (N.D. Cal. 2009); *Parone et al v. m-Qube, Inc. et al.*, (Cir. Ct. Cook County, Ill. 2010); *Satterfield et al v. Simon & Schuster* (N.D. Cal. 2010); *Espinal et al v. Burger King Corporation et al.*, (S.D. Fla. 2010); *Lozano v. Twentieth Century Fox*, (N.D. Ill. 2011); *Williams et al v. Motricity, Inc. et al.*, (Cir. Ct. Cook County, Ill. 2011); *Walker et al v. OpenMarket, Inc. et al.*, (Cir. Ct. Cook County, Ill. 2011); *Schulken et al v. Washington Mutual Bank, et al.*, (N.D. Cal. 2011); *In re Citibank HELOC Reduction Litigation* (N.D. Cal. 2012); *Kramer et al v. Autobytel et al.*, (N.D. Cal. 2011); *Rojas et al v. Career Education Co.* (N.D. Ill. 2012); *Ellison et al v. Steven Madden, Ltd.* (C.D. Cal. 2013); *Robles et al v. Lucky Brand Dungarees, Inc. et al.*, (N.D. Cal. 2013); *Pimental et al v. Google, Inc. et al.*, (N.D. Cal. 2013); *In re Jiffy Lube Spam Text Litigation* (S.D. Cal. 2013); *Lee et al v. Stonebridge Life Ins. Co. et al.*, (N.D. Cal. 2013); *Gomez et al v. Campbell-Ewald Co.* (C.D. Cal. 2014); *Murray et al. v. Bill Me Later, Inc.*, 12-cv-4789 (N.D. Ill. 2014); *Valladares et al v. Blackboard, Inc.* (Cir. Ct. Cook County, Ill. 2016); *Hooker et al. v. Sirius XM Radio, Inc.* (E.D. Va. 2016); *Seal et al. v. RCN Telecom Services, LLC*, (Cir. Ct. Cook County, Ill. 2017); *Manouchehri, et al. v. Styles for Less, Inc., et al.*, (S.D. Cal. 2017); *Vergara et al. v. Uber*

*Technologies, Inc.* (N.D. Ill. 2017); *Flahive et al v. Inventurus Knowledge Solutions, Inc.* (Cir. Ct. Cook County 2017).

6. I am a graduate of Loyola University Chicago School of Law. I have been practicing law since 2016 and have been admitted to practice in the Illinois Supreme Court and in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois. I am a Certified Information Privacy Professional, United States Private Sector (CIPP/US).

7. McGuire Law, P.C. has diligently investigated the facts and claims in this matter and will continue to diligently investigate and prosecute this matter. McGuire Law, P.C. has also dedicated substantial resources to this matter and will continue to do so. McGuire Law, P.C. has the financial resources necessary to fully prosecute this action through trial and to provide the necessary and appropriate notice to the class members should this proposed class be certified.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on February 19, 2019 in Chicago, IL.

/s/ Jad Sheikali  
*One of Plaintiff's Attorneys*

Return Date: No return date scheduled  
Hearing Date: No hearing scheduled  
Courtroom Number: No hearing scheduled  
Location: No hearing scheduled  
2120 - Served  
2220 - Not Served  
2320 - Served By Mail  
2420 - Served By Publication  
Summons - Alias Summons  
2121 - Served  
2221 - Not Served  
2321 - Served By Mail  
2421 - Served By Publication

(06/28/18) CCG 0001

FILED  
3/8/2019 10:55 AM  
DOROTHY BROWN  
CIRCUIT CLERK  
COOK COUNTY, IL  
2019CH02032

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS

ERIC KROHM, individually and for a class,  
(Name all parties)

v.

EPIC GAMES, INC., a Maryland corporation.

Case No. 2019-CH-02032

EPIC GAMES, INC., c/o The Corporation Trust, Incorporated  
2405 York Road, Suite 201  
Lutherville Timonium, MD 21093

SUMMONS  ALIAS SUMMONS

To each Defendant:

YOU ARE SUMMONED and required to file an answer to the complaint in this case, a copy of which is hereto attached, or otherwise file your appearance and pay the required fee **within thirty (30) days after service of this Summons**, not counting the day of service. To file your answer or appearance you need access to the internet. Please visit [www.cookcountyclerkofcourt.org](http://www.cookcountyclerkofcourt.org) to initiate this process. Kiosks with internet access are available at all Clerk's Office locations. Please refer to the last page of this document for location information.

**If you fail to do so, a judgment by default may be entered against you for the relief requested in the complaint.**

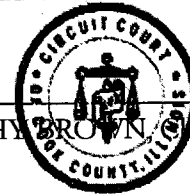
To the Officer:

This Summons must be returned by the officer or other person to whom it was given for service, with endorsement of service and fees, if any, immediately after service. If service cannot be made, this Summons shall be returned so endorsed. This Summons may not be served later than thirty (30) days after its date.

**E-filing is now mandatory for documents in civil cases with limited exemptions. To e-file, you must first create an account with an e-filing service provider. Visit <https://efile.illinoiscourts.gov/service-providers.htm> to learn more and to select a service provider. If you need additional help or have trouble e-filing, visit <http://www.illinoiscourts.gov/FAQ/gethelp.asp>.**

3/8/2019 10:55 AM DOROTHY BROWN

Witness: \_\_\_\_\_



DOROTHY BROWN, Clerk of Court

Atty. No.: 56618

Atty Name: Jad Sheikali

Atty. for: Plaintiff

Address: 55 West Wacker Drive, 9th Fl.

City: Chicago State: IL

Zip: 60601

Telephone: 312-893-7002

Primary Email: jsheikali@mcgpc.com

Secondary Email: dgerbie@mcgpc.com

Tertiary Email: emeyers@mcgpc.com

Date of Service: \_\_\_\_\_

(To be inserted by officer on copy left with Defendant or other person):

Dorothy Brown, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois [cookcountyclerkofcourt.org](http://cookcountyclerkofcourt.org)

## CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY OFFICE LOCATIONS

- Richard J Daley Center  
50 W Washington  
Chicago, IL 60602
  - District 2 - Skokie  
5600 Old Orchard Rd  
Skokie, IL 60077
  - District 3 - Rolling Meadows  
2121 Euclid  
Rolling Meadows, IL 60008
  - District 4 - Maywood  
1500 Maybrook Ave  
Maywood, IL 60153
  - District 5 - Bridgeview  
10220 S 76th Ave  
Bridgeview, IL 60455
  - District 6 - Markham  
16501 S Kedzie Pkwy  
Markham, IL 60428
  - Domestic Violence Court  
555 W Harrison  
Chicago, IL 60607
  - Juvenile Center Building  
2245 W Ogden Ave, Rm 13  
Chicago, IL 60602
  - Criminal Court Building  
2650 S California Ave, Rm 526  
Chicago, IL 60608
  - Domestic Relations Division  
Richard J Daley Center  
50 W Washington, Rm 802  
Chicago, IL 60602  
Hours: 8:30 am - 4:30 pm
  - Civil Appeals  
Richard J Daley Center  
50 W Washington, Rm 801  
Chicago, IL 60602  
Hours: 8:30 am - 4:30 pm
  - Criminal Department  
Richard J Daley Center  
50 W Washington, Rm 1006  
Chicago, IL 60602  
Hours: 8:30 am - 4:30 pm
  - County Division  
Richard J Daley Center  
50 W Washington, Rm 1202  
Chicago, IL 60602  
Hours: 8:30 am - 4:30 pm
  - Probate Division  
Richard J Daley Center  
50 W Washington, Rm 1202  
Chicago, IL 60602  
Hours: 8:30 am - 4:30 pm
  - Law Division  
Richard J Daley Center  
50 W Washington, Rm 801  
Chicago, IL 60602  
Hours: 8:30 am - 4:30 pm
  - Traffic Division  
Richard J Daley Center  
50 W Washington, Lower Level  
Chicago, IL 60602  
Hours: 8:30 am - 4:30 pm
- Daley Center Divisions/Departments**
- Civil Division  
Richard J Daley Center  
50 W Washington, Rm 601  
Chicago, IL 60602  
Hours: 8:30 am - 4:30 pm
  - Chancery Division  
Richard J Daley Center  
50 W Washington, Rm 802  
Chicago, IL 60602  
Hours: 8:30 am - 4:30 pm



**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS  
COUNTY DEPARTMENT, CHANCERY DIVISION**

ERIC KROHM, individually and on	)	
behalf of similarly situated individuals,	)	
	)	
<i>Plaintiff,</i>	)	No. 19-CH-02032
	)	
v.	)	
	)	Hon. Celia G. Gamrath
EPIC GAMES, INC., a Maryland	)	
corporation,	)	<b>Jury Demanded</b>
	)	
<u><i>Defendant.</i></u>	)	

*Notice and Acknowledgment of Receipt of Summons and Complaint*

**NOTICE**

To:

Epic Games, Inc.  
c/o Jeffrey Jacobson  
Kelley Drye & Warren LLP  
101 Park Avenue  
New York, NY 10178  
jjacobson@kelleydrye.com

The enclosed summons and complaint are served pursuant to Section 2-213 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

You must complete the acknowledgment part of this form and return one copy of the completed form to the sender within 30 days.

You must sign and date the acknowledgment. If you are served on behalf of a corporation, unincorporated association (including a partnership), or other entity, you must indicate under your signature your relationship to that entity. If you are served on behalf of another person and you are authorized to receive process, you must indicate under your signature your authority.

If you do not complete and return the form to the sender within 30 days, you (or the party on whose behalf you are being served) may be served a summons and complaint in any other manner permitted by law.

If you do complete and return this form, you (or the party on whose behalf you are being served) must answer the complaint within 60 days. If you fail to do so, judgment by default will be taken against you for the relief demanded in the complaint.

I declare, under penalty of perjury, that this notice and acknowledgment of receipt of summons and complaint will have been served by electronic mail on March 1, 2019.

By: /s/ Jad Sheikali  
Jad Sheikali  
One of Plaintiff's Attorneys

Date of Signature: March 8, 2019

**ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT OF SUMMONS AND COMPLAINT**

I declare, under penalty of perjury, that I received a copy of the summons and of the complaint in the above-captioned matter via electronic mail at jjacobson@kelleydrye.com.

PRINT or TYPE Name Matthew C. Luzadder, IL Bar No. 6283424

Relationship to Entity/Authority to Receive Service of Process

Attorney  
(Not Applicable if you are the name Defendant or Respondent)

Signature Matthew C. Luzadder

Date of Signature March 11, 2019

# Exhibit B

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS  
EASTERN DIVISION

ERIC KROHM, individually and on behalf of similarly situated individuals,	)	
<i>Plaintiff,</i>	)	No. _____
	)	Hon.
v.	)	<b>Declaration of Matthew Weissinger</b>
EPIC GAMES, INC., a Maryland corporation,	)	
<i>Defendant.</i>	)	

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**DECLARATION OF MATTHEW WEISSINGER**

Comes now Matthew Weissinger, being of lawful age, and hereby declares under penalty of perjury of the laws of the United States as follows:

1. I am the Director of Marketing for Epic Games, Inc. (“Epic”) and have held this position since May 2016. I have personal knowledge of the facts stated herein and I am otherwise competent to testify. I submit this declaration in support of Epic’s Notice of Removal.

2. From time to time, Epic has publicly disclosed information about the number of persons who have registered accounts to play Epic’s highly popular online video game, *Fortnite*.

3. On November 26, 2018, Epic accurately advised the press that *Fortnite* had approximately 200 million registered accounts. *Bloomberg News* and other media reported this news at the time: “Fortnite Now Has 200 Million Players, Up 60% From the Last Count,” can be found at: <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2018-11-26/fortnite-now-has-200-million-players-up-60-from-the-last-count>.

4. The number has continued to grow; *Fortnite* currently has nearly 250 million separate registered accounts.

5. A substantial percentage of those players, both now and as of last November, reside in the United States.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on March 28, 2019.

  
Matthew Weissinger

# Exhibit C

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS  
EASTERN DIVISION**

ERIC KROHM, individually and on behalf  
of similarly situated individuals,

*Plaintiff,*

vs.

EPIC GAMES, INC., a Maryland  
corporation,

*Defendant.*

Civil Action No. 2019-CH-02032

**DECLARATION OF  
JEFFREY S. JACOBSON**

**DECLARATION OF JEFFREY S. JACOBSON**

Comes now Jeffrey S. Jacobson, being of lawful age, and hereby declares under penalty of perjury of the laws of the United States as follows:

1. I am a member of the firm Kelley Drye & Warren LLP and am admitted to practice before this Court. I have personal knowledge of the facts stated herein and I am otherwise competent to testify. I submit this declaration in support of Defendant's Notice of Removal.

2. Defendant denies Plaintiff's claim of wrongdoing and will be filing a motion to dismiss Plaintiff's claims pursuant to Rule 12(b)(6). The allegations in the Complaint, however, involve an amount in controversy well in excess of this Court's jurisdictional minimum of \$5,000,000, which applies when a case is removed pursuant to the Class Action Fairness Act ("CAFA"), 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2).

3. Plaintiff, according to his Complaint, seeks to represent "all persons whose PII [personally identifiable information] and/or Payment Information was in the possession of Defendant at any time during the two-month period starting at the beginning of

November 2018 through the end of December 2018.” He places no geographic restrictions on the putative class. Plaintiff alleges that there are “hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of members of the Class.” This number of course, far exceeds the 100-class member minimum necessary for CAFA removal.

4. Plaintiff’s Complaint pertains to Defendant’s highly popular online video game, *Fortnite*. As set forth in the Declaration of Matthew Weissinger, as of November 26, 2018, at the start of Plaintiff’s putative class period, *Fortnite* had over 200 million registered accounts. (Weissinger Decl., ¶ 3.) The number has continued to grow; *Fortnite* currently has nearly 250 million registered accounts. (*Id.* ¶ 4.) A substantial percentage of those users reside in the United States. (*Id.* ¶ 5.) Given the broad definition of “PII” stated in Plaintiff’s Complaint, all registered users appear to be members of Plaintiff’s putative class.

5. Importantly, Plaintiff does not contend that any third party actually breached Defendant’s systems, and thereby obtained access to his or anyone else’s PII, as a result of any actionable conduct by Defendant. Plaintiff’s claim in this action—which, again, Defendant believes to lack merit—is that press reports of a *potential* vulnerability in Defendant’s systems, which these reports noted had been eliminated before any public discussion of its existence, caused him to fear that his information *might* have been accessed by unauthorized parties and that he *might* someday suffer harm as a result.

6. Because Plaintiff’s claim centers on fear of possible future issues, part of the relief Plaintiff requests in this Action is to require Defendant “to furnish identify fraud monitoring and mitigation services for a reasonable period of time.” (Complaint, Prayer for Relief, ¶ C). Although Plaintiff does not specifically state the “reasonable period of



time” for which he seeks such monitoring and mitigation services, he contends that he “will need to monitor his accounts into the foreseeable future.” (Compl., ¶ 12.)

7. To determine how much the relief requested by Plaintiff would cost, I personally contacted Equifax, a leading provider of credit monitoring services. Equifax explained to me that for a budget of \$5 million, it could only provide one year of its service of monitoring activity on all three credit bureaus, plus scanning of the “dark web” for a user’s PII, for 315,500 persons. Buying the service for additional persons over the initial 315,500 would cost at least \$15.00 each for a year of service. In other words, if it becomes necessary for Defendant to (a) provide these three-bureau and dark web monitoring services for a year to more than 315,500 persons, (b) provide more comprehensive monitoring and mitigation services than those Equifax quoted for a group of no more than 315,500, or (c) provide even the quoted service to this many persons beyond a single year, Defendant would have to pay more than \$5 million for credit monitoring services alone.

8. As noted above, *Fortnite* had more than 200 million registered accounts—each representing a putative class member—as of November 2018. Even if Plaintiff intended to limit the class definition in his Complaint to United States residents, a substantial percentage of *Fortnite* players reside in the United States. A class of United States persons who had *Fortnite* accounts in November and December 2018, therefore, would be orders of magnitude larger than 315,500.

9. Accordingly, Plaintiff’s request for credit monitoring services for himself and the putative class suffices by itself to satisfy CAFA’s \$5 million threshold.

10. Plaintiff’s Complaint also makes clear that he is seeking actual and compensatory damages (although he identifies none in his own case). He further states

that he will be seeking punitive damages and an award of attorneys' fees. Plaintiff's request for credit monitoring services alone well exceeds CAFA's \$5 million threshold, but these other components also could count toward meeting that statutory minimum.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on April 8, 2019.

/s/ Jeffrey S. Jacobson  
Jeffrey S. Jacobson