

PERKIN & FARIA, LLLC

JOHN FRANCIS PERKIN #1673
BRANDEE J.K. FARIA #6970
JAMES J. WADE #10516

841 Bishop Street, Suite 1000
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Telephone: (808) 523-2300
Facsimile: (808) 697-5302
E-mail: info@perkinlaw.com

BRETT N.J. PREJEAN and
THERESA M. GALPIN,
individually and on behalf of all
others similarly situated.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE DISTRICT OF HAWAII

BRETT N.J. PREJEAN and
THERESA M. GALPIN, individually
and on behalf of all others similarly
situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

EQUIFAX INC.,

Defendant.

) CASE NO.:17-CV-00468
)
)
) **CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT;**
) **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL;**
) **SUMMONS**
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CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

Plaintiffs Brett N.J. Prejean and Theresa M. Galpin (“Plaintiffs”), individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, upon personal knowledge of the facts pertaining to him and on information and belief as to all other matters, by and through undersigned counsel, hereby bring this Class Action Complaint against defendant Equifax Inc. (“Equifax” or “Defendant”).

I. NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. Plaintiffs bring this class action against Equifax for its failure to secure and safeguard the private information of approximately 143 million Americans.

2. On July 29, 2017, Equifax discovered unauthorized access to databases storing the confidential and private consumer information of millions of U.S. consumers.

3. On September 7, 2017, Equifax publicly announced that due to a vulnerability in its systems, its files were accessed by criminals for at least the period of mid-May through July of 2017 (“Security Breach”). The information accessed includes names, social security numbers, birth dates, addresses, and driver’s license numbers, in addition to credit card numbers for some consumers and other documents containing personal identity information (“Private Information”).

4. Plaintiffs' and Class members' Private Information was accessed and stolen by hackers in the Security Breach.

5. The hackers exploited a widely known vulnerability that had a fix. Equifax has identified the vulnerability as Apache Struts CVE-2017-5638. The bug was patched on March 6, 2017 and an update made available shortly thereafter. Knowing the patch was available, hackers scoured the web for systems that had yet to install the update. Equifax failed to update its systems to cure the fix.

6. Equifax's security failures enabled and facilitated the criminals' access, obtainment, theft, and misuse of Plaintiffs' and Class members' Private Information. Unauthorized persons gained access Equifax's databases through vulnerabilities in its security and executed commands that caused the system to transmit to the unauthorized persons electronic data comprising millions of Americans' Private Information. Equifax's security failures also put Plaintiffs and the other Class members at serious, immediate, and ongoing risk of identity theft, and additionally, will cause costs and expenses to Plaintiffs and the other Class members attributable to responding, identifying, and correcting damages that were reasonably foreseeable as a result of Equifax's willful and negligent conduct.

7. The Security Breach was caused and enabled by Equifax's knowing violation of its obligations to secure consumer information. Equifax failed to comply

with security standards and allowed the Private Information of millions collected by Equifax to be compromised by cutting corners on security measures that could have prevented or mitigated the Security Breach.

8. Accordingly, Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated, assert claims for violation of the Fair Credit Reporting Act, violation of Hawai'i Revised Statutes Chapter 480, violation of Hawai'i Revised Statutes Chapter 487N, and all other substantially similar statutes enacted in other states, and negligence. Plaintiffs seek monetary damages, punitive damages, statutory damages, and injunctive relief, and all other relief as authorized in equity and by law.

II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

9. The Court has subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 because Plaintiffs' Fair Credit Reporting Act claims arise under the laws of the United States.

10. The Court has jurisdiction over Plaintiffs' claims under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2), because (a) there are 100 or more Class members, (b) at least one Class member is a citizen of a state that is diverse from Defendant's citizenship, and (c) the matter in controversy exceeds \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest and costs.

11. The Court has personal jurisdiction over Equifax Inc. because Plaintiffs' claims arise out of Equifax's contacts with Hawai'i.

12. Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b)(2) because a substantial part of the events and omissions giving rise to the claims emanated from activities within this District.

III. PARTIES

13. Brett N.J. Prejean and Theresa M. Galpin reside in Honolulu, Hawai'i, and are a citizens of the State of Hawai'i. After learning of the Security Breach, Plaintiffs used a tool on Equifax's website to determine whether their Private Information was affected. Using this tool, Plaintiffs determined that thier private information was affected by the Security Breach. As a result of the Security Breach, Plaintiffs suffered from the deprivation of the value of their Private Information and will incur future costs and expenditures of time to protect themselves from identity theft.

14. Equifax Inc. is a nationwide consumer reporting agency and purveyor of credit monitoring and identity theft protection services. Equifax is a Georgia corporation headquartered in Atlanta, Georgia.

IV. FACTUAL BACKGROUND

15. Equifax is in the business of collecting, assessing, and maintaining the Private Information of approximately 800 million consumers around the world in order to sell this information to third parties in the form of consumer credit reports,

consumer insurance reports, or consumer demographic or analytics information. It also sells credit protection and identity theft monitoring services to consumers.

16. In the years preceding Equifax's announcement of the Security Breach, several entities storing large quantities of consumer data caused massive security breaches, including health insurer Anthem, Yahoo, Equifax's competitor, Experian, and many others. Equifax knew or should have known that the Private Information contained in its databases was a prime target for hackers. In fact, it makes many millions of dollars in profits convincing Americans to buy its credit protection and identity theft monitoring services to guard against such breaches and the damages they cause. Despite this, Equifax failed to take adequate steps to secure its systems.

17. Given the nature of Equifax's business, its databases are natural targets for criminals bent on engaging in identity theft and other fraudulent activity.

The Equifax Security Breach

18. On September 7, 2017, Equifax announced that its systems were compromised by cybercriminals, reportedly impacting approximately 143 million U.S. consumers. The Security Breach began in mid-May, 2017, and was not detected by Equifax for several months. Equifax admits the Security Breach arose from a "U.S. website application vulnerability" in its systems.

19. Equifax failed to update its systems to patch a known vulnerability in the Apache Struts framework. On March 6, 2017, an update called Apache Struts CVE-2017-5638 was made available. On the heels of the patch, hackers scoured for ways to exploit entities that had not installed the update.

20. Equifax failed to address the known vulnerabilities presented and addressed in the Apache Struts CVE-2017-5638 update.

21. Unauthorized persons manipulated Equifax's security vulnerabilities to access databases of consumer information. Equifax's systems transmitted to the unauthorized persons during a period of time of over two months without Equifax detecting or limiting the infiltration.

22. After Equifax discovered the Security Breach on July 29, 2017, it waited more than one month before it began notifying impacted consumers on September 7, 2017.

23. The consumer information compromised in the Security Breach includes, but is not limited to, names, Social Security numbers, birth dates, addresses, driver's license numbers, credit card numbers, and documents containing personal identity information—all information that is now in the hands of criminals.

Equifax's Prior Data Security Offenses

24. Equifax is a repeat offender when it comes to data breaches and data security deficiencies. In April 2013 and January 2014, Equifax reported to governmental authorities that as a result of data security deficiencies, an IP address operator was able to obtain credit reports using sufficient personal to meet Equifax's identity verification process.

25. In January 2017, Equifax was forced to confess to a data leak in which credit information of customers at credit security partner LifeLock had been exposed to another user of LifeLock's online portal.

26. In 2016 a security research found a common vulnerability known as cross-site scripting (XSS) on the main Equifax website.

27. In another incident, from April 2016 to March 2017, bad actors exploited Equifax's inadequate data security and gained unauthorized access to Equifax's payroll subsidiary TALX, absconding with W2 tax data of employees of Equifax's clients' employees. Although Equifax made assurances that it would discontinue the unsecure practices, in May 2017, it was revealed that in fact it had not, and that the same vulnerabilities were able to be exploited.

28. Through these incidents, Equifax has shown a disdain for the privacy of the valuable and personal information it collects of millions of Americans without

their knowledge or consent, and as is now apparent, with insufficient oversight and accountability.

Security Breaches Lead to Identity Theft

29. According the U.S. Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics, an estimated 17.6 million people were victims of one or more incidents of identity theft in 2014.¹

30. The Federal Trade Commission (“FTC”) cautions that identity theft wreaks havoc on consumers’ finances, credit history and reputation and can take time, money, and patience to resolve.² Identity thieves use stolen personal information for a variety of crimes, including credit card fraud, phone or utilities fraud, and bank/finance fraud.³

31. Private Information is such a valuable commodity to identity thieves that once the information has been compromised, criminals often trade the

¹ See *Victims of Identity Theft, 2014*, DOJ, at 1 (2015), available at <https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/vit14.pdf> (last visited Sept. 8, 2017).

² See *Taking Charge, What to Do If Your Identity is Stolen*, FTC, at 3 (2012), available at <http://www.consumer.ftc.gov/articles/pdf-0009-taking-charge.pdf> (last visited Sept. 8, 2017).

³ The FTC defines identity theft as “a fraud committed or attempted using the identifying information of another person without authority.” 16 CFR § 603.2. The FTC describes “identifying information” as “any name or number that may be used, alone or in conjunction with any other information, to identify a specific person,” including, among other things, “[n]ame, social security number, date of birth, official State or government issued driver’s license or identification number, alien registration number, government passport number, employer or taxpayer identification number.” *Id.*

information on the “cyber black-market” for a number of years.⁴ As a result of recent large-scale data breaches, identity thieves and cyber criminals have openly posted stolen private information directly on various Internet websites, making the information publicly available.

32. In fact, “[a] quarter of consumers that received data breach letters [in 2012] wound up becoming a victim of identity fraud.”⁵

The Monetary Value of Privacy Protections and Private Information

33. At an FTC public workshop in 2001, then-Commissioner Orson Swindle described the value of a consumer’s personal information:

The use of third party information from public records, information aggregators and even competitors for marketing has become a major facilitator of our retail economy. Even [Federal Reserve] Chairman [Alan] Greenspan suggested here some time ago that it’s something on the order of the life blood, the free flow of information.⁶

34. Commissioner Swindle’s 2001 remarks are even more relevant today, as consumers’ personal data functions as a “new form of currency” that supports a

⁴ Companies, in fact, also recognize Private Information as an extremely valuable commodity akin to a form of personal property. See John T. Soma et al., *Corporate Privacy Trend: The “Value” of Personally Identifiable Information (“PERSONAL INFORMATION”) Equals the “Value” of Financial Assets*, 15 RICH. J.L. & TECH. 11, at *3–4 (2009).

⁵ *One in Four that Receive Data Breach Letters Affected By Identity Theft*, available at <http://blog.kaspersky.com/data-breach-letters-affected-by-identity-theft/> (last visited Sept. 8, 2017).

⁶ Federal Trade Commission Public Workshop, *The Information Marketplace: Merging and Exchanging Consumer Data*, available at https://www.ftc.gov/sites/default/files/documents/public_events/information-marketplace-merging-and-exchanging-consumer-data/transcript.pdf (last visited Sept. 8, 2017).

\$26 billion per year online advertising industry in the United States.⁷ Indeed, as a nationwide consumer reporting agency, Equifax's entire line of business depends on the fact that the Private Information of consumers is valuable, both individually and in aggregate.

35. The FTC has also recognized that consumer data is a new (and valuable) form of currency. In an FTC roundtable presentation, another former Commissioner, Pamela Jones Harbour, underscored this point:

Most consumers cannot begin to comprehend the types and amount of information collected by businesses, or why their information may be commercially valuable. Data is currency. The larger the data set, the greater potential for analysis—and profit.⁸

36. Recognizing the high value that consumers place on their Private Information, many companies now offer consumers an opportunity to sell this information. The idea is to give consumers more power and control over the type of information that they share and who ultimately receives that information. And, by making the transaction transparent, consumers will make a profit from their Private

⁷ See Julia Angwin & Emily Steel, *Web's Hot New Commodity: Privacy*, The Wall Street Journal, <http://online.wsj.com/article/SB10001424052748703529004576160764037920274.html> (last visited Sept. 8, 2017).

⁸ *Statement of FTC Commissioner Pamela Jones Harbour—Remarks Before FTC Exploring Privacy Roundtable*, (Dec. 7, 2009), <http://www.ftc.gov/speeches/harbour/091207privacyroundtable.pdf> (last visited Sept. 8, 2017).

Information.⁹ This business has created a new market for the sale and purchase of this valuable data.¹⁰

37. Consumers place a high value not only on their Private Information, but also on the privacy of that data. Researchers have already begun to shed light on how much consumers value their data privacy, and the amount is considerable. Indeed, studies confirm that the average direct financial loss for victims of identity theft in 2014 was \$1,349.”¹¹

38. The value of Plaintiff’s and Class members’ Private Information on the black market is substantial. By way of the Security Breach, Equifax has deprived Plaintiff and Class members of the substantial value of their Private Information.

Damages Sustained by Plaintiffs and the Other Class Members

39. Plaintiffs and other members of the Class have suffered injury and damages, including, but not limited to: (i) an increased risk of identity theft and identity fraud; (ii) improper disclosure of their Private Information, which is now in

⁹ Steve Lohr, *You Want My Personal Data? Reward Me for It*, The New York Times, <http://www.nytimes.com/2010/07/18/business/18unboxed.html> (last visited Sept. 8, 2017).

¹⁰ See *Web’s Hot New Commodity: Privacy*, <http://online.wsj.com/article/SB10001424052748703529004576160764037920274.html> (last visited Sept. 8, 2017).

¹¹ See Department of Justice, *Victims of Identity Theft, 2014*, at 6 (2015), <https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/vit14.pdf> (last visited Sept. 8, 2017).

the hands of criminals; (iii) the value of their time spent mitigating the increased risk of identity theft and identity fraud; (iv) deprivation of the value of their Private Information, for which there is a well-established national and international market—for which they are entitled to compensation.

40. Plaintiffs and the other Class members have suffered and will continue to suffer additional damages based on the opportunity cost and value of time that Plaintiff and the other Class members have been forced to expend and must expend in the future to monitor their financial accounts and credit files as a result of the Security Breach.

41. Acknowledging the damage to Plaintiffs and Class members, Equifax is instructing consumers to “be vigilant in reviewing their account statements and credit reports,” “immediately report any unauthorized activity to their financial institutions,” and to “monitor their personal information.” Plaintiffs and the other Class members now face a greater risk of identity theft.

V. CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

42. Plaintiffs bring all counts, as set forth below, on behalf of themselves and as a class action, pursuant to the provisions of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, on behalf of a class defined as:

All persons whose Private Information was affected by the Security Breach that occurred from at least mid-May 2017 through July 2017, including all persons who Equifax's "Check Potential Impact" tool identifies as being affected.

Excluded from the Class are Defendant and its affiliates, parents, subsidiaries, employees, officers, agents, and directors. Also excluded is any judicial officer presiding over this matter and the members of their immediate families and judicial staff.

43. In the alternative, Plaintiffs bring all counts set forth below on behalf of themselves and statewide classes with laws similar to Hawai'i law, or further in the alternative, an Hawai'i class (collectively, these alternative classes are referred to as the "Hawai'i Class") defined as:

All persons in Hawai'i (and in those states with laws similar to the applicable law of Hawai'i) whose Private Information was affected by the Security Breach that occurred from at least mid-May 2017 through July 2017, including all persons who Equifax's "Check Potential Impact" tool identifies as being affected.

Excluded from the Class are Defendant and its affiliates, parents, subsidiaries, employees, officers, agents, and directors. Also excluded is any judicial officer presiding over this matter and the members of their immediate families and judicial staff.

44. Certification of Plaintiffs' claims for class-wide treatment is appropriate because Plaintiffs can prove the elements of their claims on a class-wide

basis using the same evidence as would be used to prove those elements in individual actions alleging the same claims.

45. **Numerosity—Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a)(1).** The members of the Class are so numerous that joinder of all Class members would be impracticable. On information and belief, Class members number over one hundred million. The precise number of Class members and their addresses are presently unknown to Plaintiffs, but may be ascertained from Equifax's books and records. Class members may be notified of the pendency of this action by mail, email, Internet postings, or publication.

46. **Commonality and Predominance—Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a)(2) and 23(b)(3).** Common questions of law and fact exist as to all Class members and predominate over questions affecting only individual Class members. Such common questions of law or fact include, *inter alia*:

- a. Whether Equifax failed to use reasonable care and commercially reasonable methods to secure and safeguard Plaintiffs' and Class members' Private Information;
- b. Whether Equifax properly implemented its purported security measures to protect Plaintiffs' and Class members' Private Information from unauthorized capture, dissemination, and misuse;
- c. Whether Equifax took reasonable measures to determine the extent of the Security Breach after it first learned of same;

- d. Whether Equifax willfully, recklessly, or negligently failed to maintain and execute reasonable procedures designed to prevent unauthorized access to Plaintiffs' and Class members' Private Information;
- e. Whether Equifax was negligent in failing to properly secure and protect Plaintiffs' and Class members' Private Information;
- f. Whether Plaintiffs and the other members of the Class are entitled to damages, injunctive relief, or other equitable relief, and the measure of such damages and relief.

47. Equifax engaged in a common course of conduct giving rise to the legal rights sought to be enforced by Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and other Class members. Similar or identical common law and statutory violations, business practices, and injuries are involved. Individual questions, if any, pale by comparison, in both quality and quantity, to the numerous common questions that dominate this action.

48. **Typicality—Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a)(3).** Plaintiffs' claims are typical of the claims of the other Class members because, among other things, all Class members were comparably injured through Equifax's uniform misconduct described above and were thus all subject to the Security Breach alleged herein. Further, there are no defenses available to Equifax that are unique to Plaintiffs.

49. **Adequacy of Representation—Federal Rule of Civil Procedure**

23(a)(4). Plaintiffs are adequate Class representatives because their interests do not conflict with the interests of the other Class members they seek to represent, they have retained counsel competent and experienced in complex class action litigation, and Plaintiffs will prosecute this action vigorously. The Class' interests will be fairly and adequately protected by Plaintiffs and their counsel.

50. **Superiority—Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(b)(3).** A class action is superior to any other available means for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy, and no unusual difficulties are likely to be encountered in the management of this class action. The damages or other financial detriment suffered by Plaintiffs and the other Class members are relatively small compared to the burden and expense that would be required to individually litigate their claims against Equifax, so it would be impracticable for Class members to individually seek redress for Equifax's wrongful conduct. Even if Class members could afford individual litigation, the court system could not. Individualized litigation creates a potential for inconsistent or contradictory judgments, and increases the delay and expense to all parties and the court system. By contrast, the class action device presents far fewer management difficulties and provides the benefits of single adjudication, economy of scale, and comprehensive supervision by a single court.

VI. CLAIMS

COUNT I

Willful Failure to Comply with the Fair Credit Reporting Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1681n

51. Plaintiffs incorporate the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

52. Equifax is a consumer reporting agency and is subject to the requirements of the federal Fair Credit Reporting Act.

53. Plaintiffs' and Class members' Private Information are consumer reports under FCRA, because the information bears on, among other things, their credit worthiness, credit standing, credit capacity, character, general reputation, personal characteristics, physical/medical conditions, and mode of living, and is used or collected, in whole or in part, for the purpose of establishing Plaintiffs' and the other Class members' eligibility for credit or insurance to be used primarily for personal, family, or household purposes.

54. FCRA enumerates the exclusive purposes for which a consumer reporting agency can furnish consumer reports. 15 U.S.C. § 1681b. FCRA also requires that:

Every consumer reporting agency shall maintain reasonable procedures designed to . . . limit the furnishing of consumer reports to the purposes listed under section 1681b of this title. These procedures shall require

that prospective users of the information identify themselves, certify the purposes for which the information is sought, and certify that the information will be used for no other purpose.

15 U.S.C. § 1681e.

55. Defendant willfully, knowingly, or with reckless disregard, failed to adopt and maintain reasonable procedures designed to limit the furnishing of consumer reports to the purposes listed under 15 U.S.C. § 1681b when it enabled and facilitated the Security Breach. Defendant failed to adequately vet users of its consumer reports, failed to inquire into suspicious circumstances despite possessing knowledge that put it on inquiry notice, and failed to reasonably monitor its customers' acquisition and use of consumer reports.

56. Defendant willfully, knowingly, or with reckless disregard, failed to comply with the FCRA's requirements with respect to Plaintiffs and the other Class members. As a result of Defendant's failures, Defendant transmitted Plaintiffs' and other Class members' Private Information to criminals for illegitimate and unauthorized purposes.

57. As a further direct and foreseeable result of Defendant's willful noncompliance with FCRA, Plaintiffs' and the other Class members' Private Information will remain posted online in the public domain, compromised, and in possession of unauthorized third parties with fraudulent intent.

58. Plaintiffs and the other Class members seek any actual damages they have sustained, or in the alternative not less than \$100 and not more than \$1,000 in statutory damages; punitive damages as the court may allow, the costs of this action together with reasonable attorney's fees as determined by the court.

COUNT II

Negligent Failure to Comply with Fair Credit Reporting Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1681o

59. Plaintiffs incorporate all preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

60. Defendant negligently failed to adopt and maintain reasonable procedures designed to limit the furnishing of consumer reports to the purposes listed under 15 U.S.C. § 1681b when it enabled and facilitated the Security Breach. Defendant failed to adequately vet users of its consumer reports, failed to inquire into suspicious circumstances despite possessing knowledge that put it on inquiry notice, and failed to reasonably monitor its customers' acquisition and use of consumer reports.

61. Plaintiffs' and the other Class members' Private Information was wrongfully furnished to criminals as a direct and foreseeable result of Defendant's negligent failure to adopt and maintain such reasonable procedures.

62. As a direct and foreseeable result, Plaintiffs' and the other Class members' consumer reports were accessed, made accessible to, stolen, furnished, and sold to unauthorized third parties for illegitimate and unauthorized purposes.

63. As a result of Defendant's negligent violations of FCRA, as described above, Plaintiffs and the other Class members were (and continue to be) injured and have suffered (and will continue to suffer) the damages described in detail above.

64. Plaintiffs and the other Class members, therefore, are entitled to compensation for their actual damages, as well as attorneys' fees, litigation expenses, and costs, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681o(a).

COUNT III

Violation of Hawai'i Revised Statutes § 480-2 **Unfair Business Practices**

65. Plaintiffs incorporate the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

66. Plaintiffs and the other members of the Class were subjected to Defendant's unfair or deceptive acts or practices, in violation of HRS § 480-2, in failing to properly implement adequate, commercially reasonable security measures to protect their Private Information.

67. Defendant willfully ignored the clear and present risk of a security breach of its systems and failed to implement and maintain reasonable security

measure to prevent, detect, and mitigate the Security Breach.

68. Defendant benefitted from not taking preventative measures and implementing adequate security measures that would have prevented, detected, and mitigated the Security Breach.

69. Defendant's failure to implement and maintain reasonable security measures caused and continues to cause substantial injury to Plaintiffs and the other Class members that is not offset by countervailing benefits to consumers or competition or reasonable avoidable by consumers.

70. Defendant's conduct offends public policy and is immoral, unethical, oppressive, and unscrupulous, and causes substantial injury to consumers.

71. Plaintiffs and the other members have suffered actual damages including improper disclosure of their Private Information, lost value of their Private Information, lost time and money incurred to mitigate and remediate the effects of the Security Breach, including the increased risk of identity theft that resulted and continues to face them.

72. Plaintiffs' and the other Class members' injuries were proximately caused by Defendant's violations of HRS Chapter 480, which was conducted with reckless indifference toward the rights of others, such that an award of punitive damages is warranted.

COUNT IV

Violation of Hawai'i Revised Statutes § 487N-2
Failure to Provide Notice of Security Breach without Unreasonable Delay

73. Plaintiffs incorporate the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

74. Plaintiffs and the Class members' Private Information is Personal Information within the meaning of HRS § 487N-1.

75. Defendant is a Business within the meaning of HRS § 487N-1.

76. Defendant violated HRS § 487N-2(a) by failing to notify Hawai'i residents of the Security Breach without unreasonable delay. Defendant learned of the Security Breach as early as July 2017 but failed to notify affected persons until September 7, 2017.

77. Plaintiffs and the other Class members have suffered actual damages including improper disclosure of their Private Information, lost value of their Private Information, lost time and money incurred to mitigate and remediate the effects of the Security Breach and violation of HRS Chapter 487N, including the increased risk of identity theft that resulted and continues to face them.

78. Plaintiffs' and the other Class members' injuries were proximately caused by Defendant's violations of HRS Chapter 487N, which was conducted with

reckless indifference toward the rights of others, such that an award of punitive damages is warranted.

COUNT V

Negligence

79. Plaintiffs incorporate the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

80. Equifax owed numerous duties to Plaintiffs and the other members of the Class. These duties include the duty:

- a. to exercise reasonable care in obtaining, retaining, securing, safeguarding, deleting, and protecting Private Information in its possession;
- b. to protect Private Information in its possession using reasonable and adequate security procedures that are compliant with industry-standard practices; and
- c. to implement processes to quickly detect a data breach and to timely act on warnings about data breaches, including promptly notifying Plaintiffs and the other members of the Class of the Security Breach.

81. Equifax knew or should have known the risks of collecting and storing Private Information and the importance of maintaining secure systems. Equifax

knew of the many breaches that targeted other entities in the years preceding the Security Breach.

82. Equifax knew or should have known that its systems did not adequately safeguard Plaintiffs' and the other Class members' Private Information.

83. Equifax breached the duties it owed to Plaintiffs and Class members in several ways, including:

- a. by failing to implement adequate security systems, protocols and practices sufficient to protect customer Private Information and thereby creating a foreseeable risk of harm;
- b. by failing to comply with the minimum industry data security standards; and
- c. by failing to timely and accurately discover and disclose to customers that their Private Information had been improperly acquired or accessed.

84. But for Equifax's wrongful and negligent breach of the duties it owed to Plaintiffs and the other Class members, their Private Information would not have been compromised.

85. The injury and harm that Plaintiffs and the other Class members suffered was the direct and proximate result of Equifax's negligent conduct.

VII. DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiffs demand a trial by jury of all claims in this complaint so triable.

VIII. REQUEST FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs, individually and on behalf of the other members of the Class proposed in this Complaint, respectfully requests that the Court enter judgment in their favor and against Equifax, as follows:

- A. Certifying the Class as requested herein, designating Plaintiffs Brett N.J. Prejean and Theresa M. Galpin as Class Representatives, and appointing Perkin & Faria, LLC as Class Counsel;
- B. Ordering Equifax to pay actual damages to Plaintiffs and the other members of the Class;
- C. Ordering Equifax to pay statutory damages to Plaintiffs and the other members of the Class;
- D. Ordering Equifax to pay punitive damages, as allowable by law, to Plaintiffs and the other members of the Class;
- E. Ordering Equifax to pay attorneys' fees and litigation costs to Plaintiffs;
- F. Ordering Equifax to pay both pre- and post-judgment interest on any amounts awarded as allowable by law; and
- G. Ordering such other and further relief as may be just and proper.

DATED: Honolulu, Hawai'i, September 19, 2017

/s/ Brandee J.K. Faria
JOHN FRANCIS PERKIN
BRANDEE J.K. FARIA
JAMES J. WADE

Attorneys for Brett N.J. Prejean and
Theresa M. Galpin, individually and
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841 Bishop Street, Suite 1000
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Telephone: (808) 523-2300
Facsimile: (808) 697-5302
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**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF HAWAII**

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THERESA M. GALPIN, individually)	
and on behalf of all others similarly)	
situated,)	DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	
v.)	
)	
EQUIFAX INC.,)	
)	
Defendant.)	
_____)	

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiffs Brett N.J. Prejean and Theresa M. Galpin, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, hereby demand a trial by jury as to all issues

so triable in the above-entitled cause. This Demand for Jury Trial is made pursuant to Rule 38 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedures.

DATED: Honolulu, Hawai'i, September 19, 2017

/s/ Brandee J.K. Faria
JOHN FRANCIS PERKIN
BRANDEE J.K. FARIA
JAMES J. WADE
Attorneys for Brett N.J. Prejean and
Theresa M. Galpin, individually and
on behalf of all others similarly
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HID 440 (Rev. 12/09) Summons in a Civil Action

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

District of Hawaii

BRETT N.J. PREJEAN and THERESA M. GALPIN,
individually and on behalf of all others similaly situated

Plaintiff

v.
EQUIFAX INC.,

Defendant

Civil Action No. 17-CV-00468

SUMMONS IN A CIVIL ACTION

To: (Defendant's name and address) EQUIFAX INC.,
1550 PEACHTREE ST N.W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30309
UNITED STATES

A lawsuit has been filed against you.

Within 21 days after service of this summons on you (not counting the day you received it) — or 60 days if you are the United States or a United States agency, or an officer or employee of the United States described in Fed. R. Civ. P. 12 (a)(2) or (3) — you must serve on the plaintiff an answer to the attached complaint or a motion under Rule 12 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The answer or motion must be served on the plaintiff or plaintiff's attorney, whose name and address are:

PERKIN & FARIA LLLC
JOHN FRANICS PERKIN
BRANDEE J.K FARIA
JAMES WADE
841 BISHOP STREET SUITE 1000
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813 808-523-2300

If you fail to respond, judgment by default will be entered against you for the relief demanded in the complaint. You also must file your answer or motion with the court.

CLERK OF COURT

Date: _____

Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk

AO 440 (Rev. 12/09) Summons in a Civil Action (Page 2)

Civil Action No. 17-CV-00468

PROOF OF SERVICE

(This section should not be filed with the court unless required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 4 (l))

This summons for *(name of individual and title, if any)* _____
was received by me on *(date)* _____.

I personally served the summons on the individual at *(place)* _____
_____ on *(date)* _____; or

I left the summons at the individual's residence or usual place of abode with *(name)* _____
_____, a person of suitable age and discretion who resides there,
on *(date)* _____, and mailed a copy to the individual's last known address; or

I served the summons on *(name of individual)* _____, who is
designated by law to accept service of process on behalf of *(name of organization)* _____
_____ on *(date)* _____; or

I returned the summons unexecuted because _____; or

Other *(specify)*: _____

My fees are \$ _____ for travel and \$ _____ for services, for a total of \$ _____ 0.00.

I declare under penalty of perjury that this information is true.

Date: _____

Server's signature

Printed name and title

Server's address

Additional information regarding attempted service, etc:

JS 44 (Rev. 12/12)

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

<p>I. (a) PLAINTIFFS BRETT N.J. PREJEAN and THERESA M. GALPIN, Individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated</p> <p>(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff <u>Honolulu, Hawaii</u> (EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)</p> <p>(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number) PERKIN & FARIA LLLC John Francis Perkin / Brandee J.K Faria 841 Bishop St. 1000 Honolulu, Hawaii 96813 T:(808)523-2300</p>	<p>DEFENDANTS EQUIFAX INC.,</p> <p>County of Residence of First Listed Defendant <u>Atlanta, Georgia</u> (IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)</p> <p>NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.</p> <p>Attorneys (If Known)</p>
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<p>II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2 U.S. Government Defendant</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)</p>	<p>III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)</p> <table style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:30%;"></td> <td style="width:10%; text-align: center;">PTF</td> <td style="width:10%; text-align: center;">DEF</td> <td style="width:40%;"></td> <td style="width:10%; text-align: center;">PTF</td> <td style="width:10%; text-align: center;">DEF</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Citizen of This State</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> 1</td> <td>Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> 4</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> 4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Citizen of Another State</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> 2</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> 2</td> <td>Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> 5</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> 5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> 3</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> 3</td> <td>Foreign Nation</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> 6</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> 6</td> </tr> </table>		PTF	DEF		PTF	DEF	Citizen of This State	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	Citizen of Another State	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	Foreign Nation	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
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Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	Foreign Nation	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 6																				

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

CONTRACT	TORTS	FORFEITURE/PENALTY	BANKRUPTCY	OTHER/STATUTES
<input type="checkbox"/> 110 Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> 120 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 130 Miller Act <input type="checkbox"/> 140 Negotiable Instrument <input type="checkbox"/> 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment <input type="checkbox"/> 151 Medicare Act <input type="checkbox"/> 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excludes Veterans) <input type="checkbox"/> 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits <input type="checkbox"/> 160 Stockholders' Suits <input type="checkbox"/> 190 Other Contract <input type="checkbox"/> 195 Contract Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 196 Franchise	<p>PERSONAL INJURY</p> <input type="checkbox"/> 310 Airplane <input type="checkbox"/> 315 Airplane Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 320 Assault, Libel & Slander <input type="checkbox"/> 330 Federal Employers' Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 340 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 345 Marine Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 350 Motor Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 360 Other Personal Injury <input type="checkbox"/> 362 Personal Injury - Medical Malpractice	<p>PERSONAL INJURY</p> <input type="checkbox"/> 365 Personal Injury - Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 367 Health Care/Pharmaceutical Personal Injury Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881 <input type="checkbox"/> 690 Other	<input type="checkbox"/> 422 Appeal 28 USC 158 <input type="checkbox"/> 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157
<input type="checkbox"/> 210 Land Condemnation <input type="checkbox"/> 220 Foreclosure <input type="checkbox"/> 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment <input type="checkbox"/> 240 Torts to Land <input type="checkbox"/> 245 Tort Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 290 All Other Real Property	<p>PERSONAL INJURY</p> <input type="checkbox"/> 365 Personal Injury - Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 367 Health Care/Pharmaceutical Personal Injury Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability	<p>LABOR</p> <input type="checkbox"/> 710 Fair Labor Standards Act <input type="checkbox"/> 720 Labor/Management Relations <input type="checkbox"/> 740 Railway Labor Act <input type="checkbox"/> 751 Family and Medical Leave Act <input type="checkbox"/> 790 Other Labor Litigation <input type="checkbox"/> 791 Employee Retirement Income Security Act	<p>PROPERTY/RIGHTS</p> <input type="checkbox"/> 820 Copyrights <input type="checkbox"/> 830 Patent <input type="checkbox"/> 840 Trademark	<p>SOCIAL SECURITY</p> <input type="checkbox"/> 861 HIA (1395ff) <input type="checkbox"/> 862 Black Lung (923) <input type="checkbox"/> 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) <input type="checkbox"/> 864 SSID Title XVI <input type="checkbox"/> 865 RSI (405(g))
	<p>CIVIL RIGHTS</p> <input type="checkbox"/> 440 Other Civil Rights <input type="checkbox"/> 441 Voting <input type="checkbox"/> 442 Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 443 Housing/Accommodations <input type="checkbox"/> 445 Amer. w/Disabilities - Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 446 Amer. w/Disabilities - Other <input type="checkbox"/> 448 Education	<p>PRISONER PETITIONS</p> <p>Habeas Corpus;</p> <input type="checkbox"/> 463 Alien Detainee <input type="checkbox"/> 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence <input type="checkbox"/> 530 General <input type="checkbox"/> 535 Death Penalty <p>Other:</p> <input type="checkbox"/> 540 Mandamus & Other <input type="checkbox"/> 550 Civil Rights <input type="checkbox"/> 555 Prison Condition <input type="checkbox"/> 560 Civil Detainee - Conditions of Confinement	<p>FEDERAL/TAX SUITS</p> <input type="checkbox"/> 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) <input type="checkbox"/> 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609	<input type="checkbox"/> 375 False Claims Act <input type="checkbox"/> 400 State Reapportionment <input type="checkbox"/> 410 Antitrust <input type="checkbox"/> 430 Banks and Banking <input type="checkbox"/> 450 Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> 460 Deportation <input type="checkbox"/> 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 480 Consumer Credit <input type="checkbox"/> 490 Cable/Sat TV <input type="checkbox"/> 850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange <input type="checkbox"/> 890 Other Statutory Actions <input type="checkbox"/> 891 Agricultural Acts <input type="checkbox"/> 893 Environmental Matters <input type="checkbox"/> 895 Freedom of Information Act <input type="checkbox"/> 896 Arbitration <input type="checkbox"/> 899 Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision <input type="checkbox"/> 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes

V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

1 Original Proceeding 2 Removed from State Court 3 Remanded from Appellate Court 4 Reinstated or Reopened 5 Transferred from Another District (specify) 6 Multidistrict Litigation

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):

Brief description of cause:

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT: CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P. DEMAND \$ _____ CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: JURY DEMAND: Yes No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY (See Instructions): JUDGE _____ DOCKET NUMBER _____

DATE: 09/19/2017 SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD: /s/ Brandee J.K Faria

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT # _____ AMOUNT _____ APPLYING IFP _____ JUDGE _____ MAG. JUDGE _____