

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF OKLAHOMA**

DENISE RAMIREZ, individually and
on behalf of all others similarly
situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

SONIC CORP.,

Defendant.

Case No. CIV-17-1044-F

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

PLAINTIFF'S CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

Plaintiff Denise Ramirez, (hereinafter, "Plaintiff"), individually and on behalf of the Classes defined below, alleges the following against Sonic Corp. ("Sonic") based upon personal knowledge with respect to herself and on information and belief derived from, among other things, investigation of counsel and review of public documents as to all other matters:

NATURE OF THE CASE

1. Plaintiff brings this class action case against Sonic for its failure to secure and safeguard consumers' personally identifiable information ("PII") which Sonic collected from various sources in connection with the operation of its restaurant business.

2. Sonic has acknowledged that a cybersecurity incident (the “Data Breach”) occurred, resulting in the theft of its customers’ PII, mainly consisting of credit card numbers and other information sufficient for wrongdoers to make fraudulent charges to Sonic customers’ accounts.

3. The PII for Plaintiff and the class of consumers she seeks to represent was compromised due to Sonic’s acts and omissions and their failure to properly protect the PII.

4. Sonic could have prevented this Data Breach. Data breaches at other restaurants, including one of its major competitors, Wendy’s, have occurred.

5. Sonic disregarded the rights of Plaintiff and Class members by intentionally, willfully, recklessly, or negligently failing to take adequate and reasonable measures to ensure its data systems were protected, failing to disclose to its customers the material fact that it did not have adequate computer systems and security practices to safeguard PII, failing to take available steps to prevent and stop the breach from ever happening, and failing to monitor and detect the breach on a timely basis.

6. As a result of the Data Breach, the PII of the Plaintiff and Class members has been exposed to criminals for misuse. The injuries suffered by Plaintiff and Class members, or likely to be suffered by Plaintiff and Class members as a direct result of the Data Breach include:

- a. unauthorized use of their PII;
- b. theft of their personal and financial information;
- c. costs associated with the detection and prevention of identity theft and unauthorized use of their financial accounts;
- d. damages arising from the inability to use their PII;
- e. loss of use of and access to their account funds and costs associated with inability to obtain money from their accounts or being limited in the amount of money they were permitted to obtain from their accounts, including missed payments on bills and loans, late charges and fees, and adverse effects on their credit including decreased credit scores and adverse credit notations;
- f. costs associated with time spent and the loss of productivity or the enjoyment of one's life from taking time to address and attempt to ameliorate, mitigate and deal with the actual and future consequences of the Data Breach, including finding fraudulent charges, purchasing credit monitoring and identity theft protection services, and the stress, nuisance and annoyance of dealing with all issues resulting from the Data Breach;
- g. the imminent and certainly impending injury flowing from potential fraud and identity theft posed by their PII being placed in the hands of

criminals and already misused via the sale of Plaintiff's and Class members' information on the Internet black market;

- h. damages to and diminution in value of their PII entrusted to Sonic for the sole purpose of purchasing products and services from Sonic; and
- i. the loss of Plaintiff's and Class members' privacy.

7. The injuries to the Plaintiff and Class members were directly and proximately caused by Sonic's failure to implement or maintain adequate data security measures for PII.

8. Further, Plaintiff retains a significant interest in ensuring that her PII, which, while stolen, remains in the possession of Sonic, is protected from further breaches, and seeks to remedy the harms she has suffered on behalf of herself and similarly situated consumers whose PII was stolen as a result of the Data Breach.

9. Plaintiff brings this action to remedy these harms on behalf of herself and all similarly situated individuals whose PII was accessed during the Data Breach. Plaintiff seeks the following remedies, among others: statutory damages under state and/or federal laws, reimbursement of out-of-pocket losses, other compensatory damages, further and more robust credit monitoring services with accompanying identity theft insurance, and injunctive relief including an order requiring Sonic to implement improved data security measures.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

10. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action under the Class Action Fairness Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2). The amount in controversy exceeds \$5 million exclusive of interest and costs. There are more than 100 putative class members. And, at least some members of the proposed Class have a different citizenship from Sonic.

11. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Sonic because was founded in Oklahoma, maintains its headquarters and principal place of business in Oklahoma and regularly conducts business in Oklahoma, operating 276 of restaurants throughout the state.

12. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) because Sonic's headquarters and principal place of business is in this District and a substantial part of the events, acts, and omissions giving rise to Plaintiff's claims occurred in this District.

PARTIES

13. Plaintiff Denise Ramirez is a resident of Albuquerque, New Mexico. Plaintiff a regular customer at several different Sonic restaurants in the Albuquerque area and always pays with a debit card. She is a victim of the Data Breach. The account associated with the debit card that Plaintiff used to pay at Sonic was drained through a series of fraudulent transactions. As a result, Plaintiff was assessed an

overdraft fee and her mortgage payment was late. Plaintiff has spent time and effort attempting to have the fraudulent charges removed and getting the resulting fees waived. Additionally, Plaintiff has spent and will continue to spend time monitoring her financial accounts for additional fraudulent activity.

14. Defendant Sonic Corp. is a Delaware Corp. with its headquarters and principal place of business located at 300 Johnny Bench Dr., Oklahoma City, OK 73104. Sonic may be served through its registered agent, Paige Bass, at its principal office address identified above.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

15. Sonic is the largest chain of drive-in restaurants in the United States. It operates over 3,500 restaurants in 44 states. Sonic accepts debit and credit card payments from its customers at each of its restaurants.

16. On September 26, 2017, Sonic announced that its payment system had been breached and up to five million credit card and debit card accounts had been stolen. This data is being sold on the blackmarket. Criminals use the data to make fraudulent charges to Sonic customers' accounts. *See* <http://www.securityweek.com/breach-fast-food-chain-sonic-could-impact-millions-report>.

17. There have been high profile data breaches of other restaurant chains, putting Sonic on notice of the need to be vigilant against and take steps to prevent

data breaches. See <https://www.qsrmagazine.com/restaurant-software/7-ways-protect-against-data-breach>.

18. The payment system used by Sonic was more than thirty years old. While the company has been working to update its system, many restaurant locations have not yet been updated. See <http://www.nrn.com/technology/sonic-team-helps-operators-reap-benefits-new-pos-system>.

19. Additionally, Plaintiff has suffered imminent and impending injury arising from the substantially increased risk of future fraud, identity theft and misuse posed by her PII being placed in the hands of criminals who have already, or will imminently, misuse such information.

20. Moreover, Plaintiff has a continuing interest in ensuring that her private information, which remains in the possession of Sonic, is protected and safeguarded from future breaches.

21. At all relevant times, Sonic was well-aware, or reasonably should have been aware, that the PII collected, maintained and stored in the POS systems is highly sensitive, susceptible to attack, and could be used for wrongful purposes by third parties, such as identity theft and fraud.

22. It is well known and the subject of many media reports that PII is highly coveted and a frequent target of hackers. Despite the frequent public announcements of data breaches of other restaurants – Wendy’s, Chipotle, etc. – Sonic continued to

use an outdated, insufficient and inadequate system to protect the PII of Plaintiff and Class members.

23. PII is a valuable commodity because it contains not only payment card numbers but PII as well. A “cyber blackmarket” exists in which criminals openly post stolen payment card numbers and other personal information on a number of underground Internet websites. PII is “as good as gold” to identity thieves because they can use victims’ personal data to incur charges on existing accounts, or clone ATM, debit, or credit cards. Data from the Sonic breach have already appeared on such sites: <http://www.securityweek.com/breach-fast-food-chain-sonic-could-impact-millions-report>.

24. Legitimate organizations and the criminal underground alike recognize the value in PII contained in a merchant’s data systems; otherwise, they would not aggressively seek or pay for it. For example, in “one of 2013’s largest breaches . . . not only did hackers compromise the [card holder data] of three million customers, they also took registration data [containing PII] from 38 million users.”¹

25. At all relevant times, Sonic knew, or reasonably should have known, of the importance of safeguarding PII and of the foreseeable consequences that would

¹ Verizon 2014 PCI Compliance Report, available at: http://www.cisco.com/c/dam/en_us/solutions/industries/docs/retail/verizon_pci2014.pdf (hereafter “2014 Verizon Report”), at 54 (last visited Sept. 8, 2017).

occur if its data security system was breached, including, specifically, the significant costs that would be imposed on individuals as a result of a breach.

26. Sonic was, or should have been, fully aware of the significant number of people whose PII it collected, and thus, the significant number of individuals who would be harmed by a breach of its payment system.

27. Unfortunately, and as alleged below, despite all of this publicly available knowledge of the continued compromises of PII in the hands of other third parties, Sonic's approach to maintaining the privacy and security of the PII of Plaintiff and Class members was lackadaisical, cavalier, reckless, or at the very least, negligent.

28. The ramifications of Sonic's failure to keep Plaintiff's and Class members' data secure are severe.

29. The FTC defines identity theft as "a fraud committed or attempted using the identifying information of another person without authority."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."³

30. Personal identifying information is a valuable commodity to identity thieves once the information has been compromised. As the FTC recognizes, once identity thieves have personal information, "they can drain your bank account, run up

² 17 C.F.R § 248.201 (2013).

³ *Id.*

your credit cards, open new utility accounts, or get medical treatment on your health insurance.”⁴

31. Javelin Strategy and Research reports that identity thieves have stolen \$112 billion in the past six years.⁵

32. Reimbursing a consumer for a financial loss due to fraud does not make that individual whole again. On the contrary, identity theft victims must spend numerous hours and their own money repairing the impact to their credit. After conducting a study, the Department of Justice’s Bureau of Justice Statistics (“BJS”) found that identity theft victims “reported spending an average of about 7 hours clearing up the issues” and resolving the consequences of fraud in 2014.⁶

33. There may be a time lag between when harm occurs versus when it is discovered, and also between when PII or PCD is stolen and when it is used. According to the U.S. Government Accountability Office (“GAO”), which conducted a study regarding data breaches:

[L]aw enforcement officials told us that in some cases, stolen data may be held for up to a year or more before being used to commit identity theft. Further, once stolen data have been sold or posted on the Web,

⁴ Federal Trade Commission, *Warning Signs of Identity Theft*, available at: <https://www.consumer.ftc.gov/articles/0271-warning-signs-identity-theft> (last visited April 10, 2017).

⁵ See <https://www.javelinstrategy.com/coverage-area/2016-identity-fraud-fraud-hits-inflection-point> (last visited April 10, 2017).

⁶ Victims of Identity Theft, 2014 (Sept. 2015) available at: <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/vit14.pdf> (last visited April 10, 2017).

fraudulent use of that information may continue for years. As a result, studies that attempt to measure the harm resulting from data breaches cannot necessarily rule out all future harm.⁷

34. Plaintiff and Class members now face years of constant surveillance of their financial and personal records, monitoring, and loss of rights. The Class is incurring and will continue to incur such damages in addition to any fraudulent use of their PII.

35. The PII of Plaintiff and Class members is private and sensitive in nature and was left inadequately protected by Sonic.

36. The Data Breach was a direct and proximate result of Sonic's failure to properly safeguard and protect Plaintiff's and Class members' PII from unauthorized access, use, and disclosure, as required by various state and federal regulations, industry practices, and the common law, including Sonic's failure to establish and implement appropriate administrative, technical, and physical safeguards to ensure the security and confidentiality of Plaintiff's and Class members' PII to protect against reasonably foreseeable threats to the security or integrity of such information.

37. Sonic had the resources to prevent a breach, but neglected to timely and adequately invest in data security, despite the growing number of well-publicized data breaches.

⁷ GAO, Report to Congressional Requesters, at 29 (June 2007), available at <http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d07737.pdf> (last visited April 10, 2017).

38. Had Sonic remedied the deficiencies in its data security systems, followed security guidelines, and adopted security measures recommended by experts in the field, Sonic would have prevented the Data Breach and, ultimately, the theft of its customers' PII.

39. As a direct and proximate result of Sonic's wrongful actions and inaction and the resulting Data Breach, Plaintiff and Class members have been placed at an imminent, immediate, and continuing increased risk of fraud, requiring them to take the time which they otherwise would have dedicated to other life demands such as work and effort to mitigate the actual and potential impact of the Data Breach on their lives including, inter alia, by placing "freezes" and "alerts" with credit reporting agencies, contacting their financial institutions, closing or modifying financial accounts, closely reviewing and monitoring their credit reports and accounts for unauthorized activity, and filing police reports. This time has been lost forever and cannot be recaptured. In all manners of life in this country, time has constantly been recognized as compensable, for many consumers it is the way they are compensated, and even if retired from the work force, consumers should be free of having to deal with the consequences of a credit reporting agency's slippage, as is the case here.

40. Sonic's wrongful actions and inaction directly and proximately caused the theft and dissemination into the public domain of Plaintiff's and Class members'

PII, causing them to suffer, and continue to suffer, economic damages and other actual harm for which they are entitled to compensation, including:

- a. theft of their personal and financial information;
- b. unauthorized charges on their debit and credit card accounts;
- c. the imminent and certainly impending injury flowing from potential fraud and identity theft posed by their PII being placed in the hands of criminals and already misused via the sale of Plaintiff's and Class members' information on the black market;
- d. the improper disclosure of their PII;
- e. ascertainable losses in the form of out-of-pocket expenses and the value of their time reasonably incurred to remedy or mitigate the effects of the Data Breach;
- f. ascertainable losses in the form of the loss of cash back or other benefits as a result of their inability to use certain accounts and cards affected by the Data Breach;
- g. loss of use of and access to their account funds and costs associated with the inability to obtain money from their accounts or being limited in the amount of money they were permitted to obtain from their accounts, including missed payments on bills and loans, late charges and fees, and adverse effects on their credit including adverse credit notations; and,

- h. the loss of productivity and value of their time spent to address attempt to ameliorate, mitigate and deal with the actual and future consequences of the data breach, including finding fraudulent charges, cancelling and reissuing cards, purchasing credit monitoring and identity theft protection services, imposition of withdrawal and purchase limits on compromised accounts, and the stress, nuisance and annoyance of dealing with all such issues resulting from the Data Breach.

41. While the PII of Plaintiff and members of the Class has been stolen, Sonic continues to hold PII of consumers, including Plaintiff and Class members. Particularly because Sonic and has demonstrated an inability to prevent a breach or stop it from continuing even after being detected, Plaintiff and members of the Class have an undeniable interest in insuring that their PII is secure, remains secure, is properly and promptly destroyed and is not subject to further theft.

CLASS ALLEGATIONS

42. Plaintiff seeks relief on behalf of herself and as representative of all others who are similarly situated. Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a), (b)(2), (b)(3) and (c)(4), Plaintiff seeks certification of a Nationwide class defined as follows:

All persons residing in the United States whose personally identifiable information was acquired by unauthorized persons in the data breach announced by Sonic in September 2017 (the “Nationwide Class”).

43. Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23, and in the alternative to claims asserted on behalf of the Nationwide Class, Plaintiff asserts claims under the laws of the individual States, and on behalf of separate statewide classes, defined as follows:

All persons residing in [STATE] whose personally identifiable information was acquired by unauthorized persons in the data breach announced by Sonic in September 2017 (the “Statewide Classes”).

44. Excluded from each of the above Classes are any of Sonic’s officers, directors and board members; all persons who make a timely election to be excluded from the Class; and the judges to whom this case is assigned and their immediate family.

45. Plaintiff hereby reserves the right to amend or modify the class definition with greater specificity or division after having had an opportunity to conduct discovery.

46. Each of the proposed Classes meets the criteria for certification under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a), (b)(2), (b)(3) and (c)(4).

47. **Numerosity. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(1).** Consistent with Rule 23(a)(1), the members of the Class are so numerous and geographically dispersed that the joinder of all members is impractical. While the exact number of Class members is unknown to Plaintiff at this time, the proposed Class include several million individuals whose PII was compromised in the Data Breach. Class members may be identified through objective means. Class members may be notified of the pendency

of this action by recognized, Court-approved notice dissemination methods, which may include U.S. mail, electronic mail, internet postings, and/or published notice.

48. **Commonality. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(2) and (b)(3).** Consistent with Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(2) and with 23(b)(3)'s predominance requirement, this action involves common questions of law and fact that predominate over any questions affecting individual Class members. The common questions include:

- a. Whether Sonic had a duty to protect PII;
- b. Whether Sonic knew or should have known of the susceptibility of their data security systems to a data breach;
- c. Whether Sonic's security measures to protect their systems were reasonable in light of the measures recommended by data security experts;
- d. Whether Sonic was negligent in failing to implement reasonable and adequate security procedures and practices;
- e. Whether Sonic's failure to implement adequate data security measures allowed the breach to occur;
- f. Whether Sonic's conduct constituted deceptive trade practices under state law;
- g. Whether Sonic's conduct, including their failure to act, resulted in or was the proximate cause of the breach of its systems, resulting in the loss

of the PII of Plaintiff and Class members;

- h. Whether Plaintiff and Class members were injured and suffered damages or other acceptable losses because of Sonic's failure to reasonably protect its POS systems and data network; and,
- i. Whether Plaintiff and Class members are entitled to relief.

49. **Typicality. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(3).** Consistent with Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(3), Plaintiff's claims are typical of those of other Class members. Plaintiff had her PII compromised in the Data Breach. Plaintiff's damages and injuries are akin to other Class members and Plaintiff seeks relief consistent with the relief of the Class.

50. **Adequacy. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(4).** Consistent with Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(4), Plaintiff is an adequate representative of the Class because Plaintiff is a member of the Class and is committed to pursuing this matter against Sonic to obtain relief for the Class. Plaintiff has no conflicts of interest with the Class. Plaintiff's Counsel are competent and experienced in litigating class actions, including privacy litigation. Plaintiff intends to vigorously prosecute this case and will fairly and adequately protect the Class' interests.

51. **Superiority. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(3).** Consistent with Fed. R. Civ. P. 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 quintessential purpose of the

class action mechanism is to permit litigation against wrongdoers even when damages to individual plaintiffs may not be sufficient to justify individual litigation. Here, the damages suffered by Plaintiff and the Class are relatively small compared to the burden and expense required to individually litigate their claims against Sonic, and thus, individual litigation to redress Sonic's wrongful conduct would be impracticable. Individual litigation by each Class member would also strain the court system. Individual litigation creates the 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 a single adjudication, economies of scale, and comprehensive supervision by a single court.

52. **Injunctive and Declaratory Relief.** Class certification is also appropriate under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(2) and (c). Defendant, through its uniform conduct, has acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the Class as a whole, making injunctive and declaratory relief appropriate to the Class as a whole.

53. Likewise, particular issues under Rule 23(c)(4) are appropriate for certification because such claims present only particular, common issues, the resolution of which would advance the disposition of this matter and the parties' interests therein. Such particular issues include, but are not limited to:

- a. Whether Sonic owed a legal duty to Plaintiff and the Class

to exercise due care in collecting, storing, and safeguarding their PII;

- b. Whether Sonic's security measures were reasonable in light of data security recommendations, and other measures recommended by data security experts;
- c. Whether Sonic failed to adequately comply with industry standards amounting to negligence;
- d. Whether Sonic failed to take commercially reasonable steps to safeguard the PII of Plaintiff and the Class members; and,
- e. Whether adherence to data security recommendations, and measures recommended by data security experts would have reasonably prevented the Data Breach.

54. Finally, all members of the proposed Classes are readily ascertainable. Sonic has access to information regarding the Data Breach, the time period of the Data Breach, and which individuals were potentially affected. Using this information, the members of the Class can be identified and their contact information ascertained for purposes of providing notice to the Class.

COUNT I
NEGLIGENCE

**(ON BEHALF OF PLAINTIFF AND THE
NATIONWIDE CLASS, OR, ALTERNATIVELY,
PLAINTIFF AND THE SEPARATE STATEWIDE
CLASSES)**

55. Plaintiff restates and re-alleges Paragraphs 1 through 54 as if fully set forth herein.

56. Upon accepting and storing the PII of Plaintiff and Class Members in its computer systems and on its networks, Sonic undertook and owed a duty to Plaintiff and Class Members to exercise reasonable care to secure and safeguard that information and to use commercially reasonable methods to do so. Sonic knew that the PII was private and confidential and should be protected as private and confidential.

57. Sonic owed a duty of care not to subject Plaintiff, along with her PII, and Class members to an unreasonable risk of harm because they were foreseeable and probable victims of any inadequate security practices.

58. Sonic owed numerous duties to Plaintiff and to members of the Nationwide Class, including the following:

- a. to exercise reasonable care in obtaining, retaining, securing, safeguarding, deleting and protecting PII in its possession;
- b. to protect PII using reasonable and adequate security procedures and

systems 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.

59. Sonic also breached its duty to Plaintiff and the Class Members to adequately protect and safeguard PII by knowingly disregarding standard information security principles, despite obvious risks. Further, Sonic failed to provide adequate supervision and oversight of the PII with which they were and are entrusted, in spite of the known risk and foreseeable likelihood of breach and misuse, which permitted an unknown third party to gather PII of Plaintiff and Class Members, misuse the PII and intentionally disclose it to others without consent.

60. Sonic knew, or should have known, of the risks inherent in collecting and storing PII, the vulnerabilities of its data security systems, and the importance of adequate security. Sonic knew about numerous, well-publicized data breaches, including the breaches at Wendy's, Chipotle, etc..

61. Sonic knew, or should have known, that their data systems and networks did not adequately safeguard Plaintiff's and Class Members' PII.

62. Sonic breached its duties to Plaintiff and Class Members by failing to provide fair, reasonable, or adequate computer systems and data security practices to safeguard PII of Plaintiff and Class Members.

63. Because Sonic knew that a breach of its systems would damage millions of individuals, including Plaintiff and Class members, Sonic had a duty to adequately protect their data systems and the PII contained thereon.

64. Sonic's own conduct also created a foreseeable risk of harm to Plaintiff and Class members and their PII. Sonic's misconduct included failing to: (1) secure its systems, despite knowing their vulnerabilities, (2) comply with industry standard security practices, (3) implement adequate system and event monitoring, and (4) implement the systems, policies, and procedures necessary to prevent this type of data breach.

65. Sonic also had independent duties under state and/or federal laws that required it to safeguard Plaintiff's and Class members' Personal Information.

66. Sonic breached its duties to Plaintiff and Class members in numerous ways, including:

- a. by failing to provide fair, reasonable, or adequate computer systems and data security practices to safeguard PII of Plaintiff and Class members;
- b. by creating a foreseeable risk of harm through the misconduct previously described;
- c. by failing to implement adequate security systems, protocols and practices sufficient to protect Plaintiff's and Class members' PII both

before and after learning of the Data Breach; and

- d. by failing to comply with the minimum industry data security standards during the period of the Data Breach.

67. Through Sonic's acts and omissions described in this Complaint, including Sonic's failure to provide adequate security and its failure to protect PII of Plaintiff and Class members from being foreseeably captured, accessed, disseminated, stolen and misused, Sonic unlawfully breached its duty to use reasonable care to adequately protect and secure PII of Plaintiff and Class members during the time it was within its possession or control.

68. Upon information and belief, Sonic improperly and inadequately safeguarded PII of Plaintiff and Class Members in deviation of standard industry rules, regulations, and practices at the time of the unauthorized access. Sonic's failure to take proper security measures to protect sensitive PII of Plaintiff and Class members as described in this Complaint, created conditions conducive to a foreseeable, intentional criminal act, namely the unauthorized access of PII of Plaintiff and Class members.

69. Sonic's conduct was grossly negligent and departed from all reasonable standards of care, including, but not limited to: failing to adequately protect the PII; failing to conduct regular security audits; failing to provide adequate and appropriate supervision of persons having access to PII of Plaintiff and Class members; and

failing to provide Plaintiff and Class members with timely and sufficient notice that their sensitive PII had been compromised.

70. Neither Plaintiff nor the other Class members contributed to the Data Breach and subsequent misuse of their PII as described in this Complaint.

71. As a direct and proximate cause of Sonic's conduct, Plaintiff and the Class suffered damages including, but not limited to: damages arising from the unauthorized charges on her debit or credit cards or on cards that were fraudulently obtained through the use of the PII of Plaintiff and Class Members; damages arising from Plaintiff's inability to use their debit or credit cards because those cards were cancelled, suspended, or otherwise rendered unusable as a result of the Data Breach and/or false or fraudulent charges stemming from the Data Breach, including but not limited to late fees charges and foregone cash back rewards; damages from lost time and effort to mitigate the actual and potential impact of the Data Breach on their lives including, inter alia, by placing "freezes" and "alerts" with credit reporting agencies, contacting their financial institutions, closing or modifying financial accounts, closely reviewing and monitoring their credit reports and accounts for unauthorized activity, and filing police reports and damages from identity theft, which may take months if not years to discover and detect, given the far-reaching, adverse and detrimental consequences of identity theft and loss of privacy. The nature of other forms of economic damage and injury may take years to detect, and the potential

scope can only be assessed after a thorough investigation of the facts and events surrounding the theft mentioned above.

COUNT II
NEGLIGENCE PER SE

**(ON BEHALF OF PLAINTIFF AND THE
NATIONWIDE CLASS, OR, ALTERNATIVELY,
PLAINTIFF AND THE SEPARATE STATEWIDE
CLASSES)**

72. Plaintiff restates and realleges Paragraphs 1 through 71 as if fully set forth herein.

73. Section 5 of the FTC Act prohibits “unfair . . . practices in or affecting commerce,” including, as interpreted and enforced by the FTC, the unfair act or practice by businesses, such as Sonic, of failing to use reasonable measures to protect PII. The FTC publications and orders described above also form part of the basis of Sonic’s duty in this regard.

74. Sonic violated Section 5 of the FTC Act by failing to use reasonable measures to protect PII and not complying with applicable industry standards, as described in detail herein.

75. Sonic’s violation of Section 5 of the FTC Act constitutes negligence *per se*.

76. Plaintiff and Class Members are within the class of persons that the FTC Act was intended to protect.

77. The harm that occurred as a result of the Data Breach is the type of harm the FTC Act was intended to guard against. The FTC has pursued enforcement actions against businesses, which, as a result of their failure to employ reasonable data security measures and avoid unfair and deceptive practices, caused the same harm as that suffered by Plaintiff and the Class.

78. As a direct and proximate result of Sonic's negligence *per se*, Plaintiff and the Class have suffered, and continue to suffer, injuries damages arising from Plaintiff's inability to use their debit or credit cards because those cards were cancelled, suspended, or otherwise rendered unusable as a result of the Data Breach and/or false or fraudulent charges stemming from the Data Breach, including but not limited to late fees charges and foregone cash back rewards; damages from lost time and effort to mitigate the actual and potential impact of the Data Breach on their lives including, inter alia, by placing "freezes" and "alerts" with credit reporting agencies, contacting their financial institutions, closing or modifying financial accounts, closely reviewing and monitoring their credit reports and accounts for unauthorized activity, and filing police reports and damages from identity theft, which may take months if not years to discover and detect, given the far-reaching, adverse and detrimental consequences of identity theft and loss of privacy.

COUNT III
DECLARATORY JUDGMENT

**(ON BEHALF OF PLAINTIFF AND THE
NATIONWIDE CLASS, OR, ALTERNATIVELY,
PLAINTIFF AND THE SEPARATE STATEWIDE
CLASSES)**

79. Plaintiff restates and realleges Paragraphs 1 through 78 as if fully set forth herein.

80. As previously alleged, Plaintiff and Class members entered into an implied contract that required Sonic to provide adequate security for the PII it collected from their payment card transactions. As previously alleged, Sonic owes duties of care to Plaintiff and Class members that require it to adequately secure PII.

81. Sonic still possesses PII pertaining to Plaintiff and Class members.

82. Sonic has made no announcement or notification that it has remedied the vulnerabilities in its computer data systems, and, most importantly, its systems.

83. Accordingly, Sonic has not satisfied its contractual obligations and legal duties to Plaintiff and Class members. In fact, now that Sonic's lax approach towards data security has become public, the PII in its possession is more vulnerable than previously.

84. Actual harm has arisen in the wake of the Sonic Data Breach regarding Sonic's contractual obligations and duties of care to provide data security measures to Plaintiff and Class members.

85. Plaintiff, therefore, seeks a declaration that (a) Sonic's existing data security measures do not comply with its contractual obligations and duties of care, and (b) in order to comply with its contractual obligations and duties of care, Sonic must implement and maintain reasonable security measures, including, but not limited to:

- a. engaging third-party security auditors/penetration testers as well as internal security personnel to conduct testing, including simulated attacks, penetration tests, and audits on Sonic's systems on a periodic basis, and ordering Sonic to promptly correct any problems or issues detected by such third-party security auditors;
- b. engaging third-party security auditors and internal personnel to run automated security monitoring;
- c. auditing, testing, and training its security personnel regarding any new or modified procedures;
- d. segmenting PII by, among other things, creating firewalls and access controls so that if one area of Sonic is compromised, hackers cannot gain access to other portions of Sonic systems;
- e. purging, deleting, and destroying in a reasonable secure manner PII not necessary for its provisions of services;
- f. conducting regular database scanning and securing checks;

- g. routinely and continually conducting internal training and education to inform internal security personnel how to identify and contain a breach when it occurs and what to do in response to a breach; and
- h. educating its customers about the threats they face as a result of the loss of their financial and personal information to third parties, as well as the steps Sonic customers must take to protect themselves.

COUNT IV

**VIOLATION OF NEW MEXICO'S UNFAIR PRACTICES ACT,
N.M. S.A. 1978 § 57-12-1 *ET SEQ.***

**(ON BEHALF OF PLAINTIFF AND THE NATIONWIDE CLASS, OR,
ALTERNATIVELY, PLAINTIFF AND THE SEPARATE STATEWIDE
CLASSES)**

86. Plaintiff restates and realleges Paragraphs 1 through 85 as if fully set forth herein.

87. Sonic is engaged in trade or commerce in New Mexico.

88. Plaintiff and Class members entrusted Sonic with their PII.

89. As alleged herein this Complaint, Sonic engaged in unfair or deceptive acts or practices in the conduct of consumer transactions, including the following, in violation of the NMUPA:

- a. failure to maintain the security of credit and/or debit card account information;
- b. failure to maintain adequate computer systems and data security

- practices to safeguard credit and debit card information and other PII;
- b. failure to disclose that its computer systems and data security practices were inadequate to safeguard credit and debit card information and other PII from theft;
 - d. continued acceptance of PII and storage of other personal information after Sonic knew or should have known of the security vulnerabilities of the systems that were exploited in the Data Breach;
 - e. allowing unauthorized persons to have access to and make unauthorized charges to its customers' credit and/or debit card accounts.

90. Sonic knew or should have known that its computer systems and data security practices were inadequate to safeguard the PII of Plaintiff and Class members, deter hackers, and detect a breach within a reasonable time, and that the risk of a data breach was highly likely.

91. As a direct and proximate result of Sonic's violation of the NMUPA, Plaintiff and Class members suffered damages including, but not limited to: damages arising from the unauthorized charges on their debit or credit cards or on cards that were fraudulently obtained through the use of the PII of Plaintiff and Class Members; damages arising from Plaintiff's inability to use their debit or credit cards or accounts because those cards or accounts were cancelled, suspended, or otherwise rendered

unusable as a result of the Data Breach and/or false or fraudulent charges stemming from the Data Breach, including but not limited to late fees charges and foregone cash back rewards; damages from lost time and effort to mitigate the actual and potential impact of the Data Breach on their lives including, *inter alia*, by placing “freezes” and “alerts” with credit reporting agencies, contacting their financial institutions, closing or modifying financial accounts, closely reviewing and monitoring their credit reports and accounts for unauthorized activity, and filing police reports and damages from identity theft, which may take months if not years to discover and detect, given the far-reaching, adverse and detrimental consequences of identity theft and loss of privacy. The nature of other forms of economic damage and injury may take years to detect, and the potential scope can only be assessed after a thorough investigation of the facts and events surrounding the theft mentioned above.

92. Also as a direct result of Sonic’s knowing violation of the NMUPA, Plaintiff and Class members are entitled to damages as well as injunctive relief, including, but not limited to:

- a. Ordering that Sonic engage third-party security auditors/penetration testers as well as internal security personnel to conduct testing, including simulated attacks, penetration tests, and audits on Sonic’s systems on a periodic basis, and ordering Sonic to promptly correct any problems or issues detected by such third-party security auditors;

- b. Ordering that Sonic engage third-party security auditors and internal personnel to run automated security monitoring;
- c. Ordering that Sonic audit, test, and train its security personnel regarding any new or modified procedures;
- d. Ordering that Sonic segment PII by, among other things, creating firewalls and access controls so that if one area of Sonic is compromised, hackers cannot gain access to other portions of Sonic systems;
- e. Ordering that Sonic purge, delete, and destroy in a reasonable secure manner PII not necessary for its provisions of services;
- f. Ordering that Sonic conduct regular database scanning and securing checks;
- g. Ordering that Sonic routinely and continually conduct internal training and education to inform internal security personnel how to identify and contain a breach when it occurs and what to do in response to a breach; and
- h. Ordering Sonic to meaningfully educate its customers about the threats they face as a result of the loss of their financial and personal information to third parties, as well as the steps Sonic customers must take to protect themselves.

93. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of herself and Class Members for the relief requested above and for the public benefit in order to promote the public interests in the provision of truthful, fair information to allow consumers to make informed purchasing decisions and to protect Plaintiff and Class members and the public from Sonic's unfair methods of competition and unfair, deceptive, fraudulent, unconscionable and unlawful practices. Sonic's wrongful conduct as alleged in this Complaint has had widespread impact on the public at large.

135. Plaintiff and Class members are entitled to a judgment against Sonic for actual and consequential damages, exemplary damages and attorneys' fees pursuant to the NMUPA, costs, and such other further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

REQUEST FOR RELIEF

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

- a. For an Order certifying the Classes, as defined herein, and appointing Plaintiff and her Counsel to represent the Nationwide Class, or in the alternative the separate Statewide Classes;
- b. For equitable relief enjoining Sonic from engaging in the wrongful conduct complained of herein pertaining to the misuse and/or

disclosure of Plaintiff's and Class members' PII, and from refusing to issue prompt, complete and accurate disclosures to the Plaintiff and Class members;

- c. For equitable relief compelling Sonic to use appropriate cyber security methods and policies with respect to consumer data collection, storage and protection and to disclose with specificity to class members the type of PII compromised;
- d. For an award of damages, as allowed by law in an amount to be determined;
- e. For an award of attorneys' fees costs and litigation expenses, as allowable by law;
- f. For prejudgment interest on all amounts awarded; and
- g. Such other and further relief as this court may deem just and proper.

JURY TRIAL DEMAND

Plaintiff demands a jury trial on all issues so triable.

Dated: September 29, 2017

Respectfully Submitted,

s/ William B. Federman

William B. Federman, OBA #2853

Carin L. Marcussen, OBA #19869

Joshua D. Wells, OBA # 22334

FEDERMAN & SHERWOOD

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Attorneys for Plaintiff

and the Proposed Class

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.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS
DENISE RAMIREZ, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated,
(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff New Mexico
(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)
Federman & Sherwood
10205 N. Pennsylvania Avenue
Oklahoma City, OK 73120 (405) 235-1560

DEFENDANTS
Sonic Corp.
County of Residence of First Listed Defendant Oklahoma
NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.
Attorneys (If Known)

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)
1 U.S. Government Plaintiff
2 U.S. Government Defendant
3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)
4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)
PTF DEF
Citizen of This State 1 X 1
Citizen of Another State X 2 2
Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country 3 3
Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State 4 4
Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State 5 5
Foreign Nation 6 6

Table with 5 columns: CONTRACT, REAL PROPERTY, TORTS, CIVIL RIGHTS, PRISONER PETITIONS, FORFEITURE/PENALTY, LABOR, IMMIGRATION, BANKRUPTCY, SOCIAL SECURITY, FEDERAL TAX SUITS, OTHER STATUTES. Contains various legal categories and checkboxes.

V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)
X 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 - Transfer
8 Multidistrict Litigation - Direct File

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION
Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):
28 U.S.C 1332(d)(2)
Brief description of cause:
Negligence

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: X Yes No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY
(See instructions):
JUDGE Vicki Miles-LaGrange DOCKET NUMBER 5:17-cv-01032-M

DATE 09/28/2017 SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD /s/ William B. Federman

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
RECEIPT # AMOUNT APPLYING IFP JUDGE MAG. JUDGE

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney filing a case should complete the form as follows:

- I.(a) Plaintiffs-Defendants.** Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.
- (b) County of Residence.** For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)
- (c) Attorneys.** Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)".
- II. Jurisdiction.** The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Rule 8(a), F.R.Cv.P., which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.
 United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here.
 United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box.
 Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.
 Diversity of citizenship. (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; **NOTE: federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.**)
- III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties.** This section of the JS 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.
- IV. Nature of Suit.** Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If there are multiple nature of suit codes associated with the case, pick the nature of suit code that is most applicable. Click here for: [Nature of Suit Code Descriptions](#).
- V. Origin.** Place an "X" in one of the seven boxes.
 Original Proceedings. (1) Cases which originate in the United States district courts.
 Removed from State Court. (2) Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 U.S.C., Section 1441. When the petition for removal is granted, check this box.
 Remanded from Appellate Court. (3) Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.
 Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.
 Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.
 Multidistrict Litigation – Transfer. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407.
 Multidistrict Litigation – Direct File. (8) Check this box when a multidistrict case is filed in the same district as the Master MDL docket.
PLEASE NOTE THAT THERE IS NOT AN ORIGIN CODE 7. Origin Code 7 was used for historical records and is no longer relevant due to changes in statute.
- VI. Cause of Action.** Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. **Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.** Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC 553 Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service
- VII. Requested in Complaint.** Class Action. Place an "X" in this box if you are filing a class action under Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P.
 Demand. In this space enter the actual dollar amount being demanded or indicate other demand, such as a preliminary injunction.
 Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.
- VIII. Related Cases.** This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related pending cases, if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.
- Date and Attorney Signature.** Date and sign the civil cover sheet.

ClassAction.org

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable class action lawsuit database and can be found in this post: [Sonic Hit with Second Class Action Following Point-of-Sale Data Breach](#)
