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11 *Attorneys for Plaintiffs*

12 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**

13 **NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION**

14 ALEJANDRO SALINAS and MICHAEL
 RIBONS, Individually and on Behalf of All
 15 Others Similarly Situated,

16 Plaintiffs,

17 vs.

18 EQUIFAX, INC.

19 Defendant.

CASE NO. 3:17-cv-5284

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

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1 1. Alejandro Salinas and Michael Ribons (“Plaintiffs”), individually and on behalf of
2 all others similarly situated, bring this action for damages and injunctive relief against Equifax,
3 Inc. (“Equifax” or “Defendant”). Plaintiffs allege, based on information and investigation of
4 counsel, as follows:

5 **I. NATURE OF THE ACTION**

6 2. On September 7, 2017, Equifax announced the largest and most severe data breach
7 in history; over 143 million people’s personal, confidential information had been disclosed to
8 unauthorized third parties between mid-May and July 2017.

9 3. The information accessed primarily included names, Social Security numbers, birth
10 dates, addresses and, in some instances, driver’s license numbers. This information is commonly
11 referred to as personally identifiable information (“PII”). In addition, credit card numbers for
12 approximately 209,000 U.S. consumers, and certain dispute documents with PII for approximately
13 182,000 U.S. consumers, were accessed.

14 4. Equifax discovered the data breach on or about July 29, 2017, but did not alert
15 those affected until 40 days later on September 7, 2017 when it issued a press release. In the press
16 release, which was devoid of any substantive information as to how the breach occurred,
17 Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Richard F. Smith, described the data breach as “a
18 disappointing event.”

19 5. Equifax’s conduct – failing to take adequate and reasonable measures to ensure its
20 data systems were protected, failing to prevent and stop the breach from ever happening, failing to
21 disclose to its customers the material facts that it did not have adequate systems and security
22 practices to safeguard customers’ financial and personal information, and failing to provide timely
23 notice of the data breach – has exposed the most sensitive PII for over 43% of the United States
24 population.

25 6. As a result of the Equifax data breach, the personal and confidential information of
26 over 143 million individuals has been exposed to fraud and identity theft and therefore these 143
27 million customers have been harmed. The injuries suffered by Plaintiffs and the proposed Classes
28 as a direct result of the data breach include:

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- 1 a. Theft of their personal and financial information;
- 2 b. Costs associated with the detection and prevention of identity theft and
- 3 unauthorized use of their personal information and/or financial accounts;
- 4 c. Unauthorized charges on their debit and credit accounts;
- 5 d. Loss of use of and access to their account funds and costs associated with
- 6 inability to obtain money from their accounts or being limited in the amount of money they were
- 7 permitted to obtain from their accounts, including missed payments on bills and loans, late charges
- 8 and fees, and adverse effects on their credit including decreased credit scores and adverse credit
- 9 notations;
- 10 e. Costs associated with time spent and the loss of productivity from taking
- 11 time to address and attempt to ameliorate, mitigate and deal with the actual and future
- 12 consequences of the data breach, including finding fraudulent charges, cancelling and reissuing
- 13 cards, purchasing credit monitoring and identity theft protection services, imposition of
- 14 withdrawal and purchase limits on compromised accounts, and the stress, nuisance and annoyance
- 15 of dealing with all issues resulting from the Equifax data breach;
- 16 f. The imminent and certainly impending injury flowing from potential fraud
- 17 and identify theft posed by their credit card and personal information being placed in the hands of
- 18 criminals and already misused via the sale of Plaintiffs' and Class members' information on the
- 19 Internet and/or black market;
- 20 g. Damages to and diminution in value of their personal and financial
- 21 information entrusted to Equifax for the sole purpose of reporting and/or monitoring their credit
- 22 profile with the mutual understanding that Equifax would safeguard Plaintiffs' and Class
- 23 members' data against theft and not allow access and misuse of their data by others;
- 24 h. Any money paid for products purchased from Equifax (i.e., credit
- 25 monitoring, credit score inquiry) at any time before July 29, 2017 when the data breach was
- 26 discovered as Plaintiffs and Class members would not have engaged Equifax for said services had
- 27 Equifax disclosed that it lacked adequate systems and procedures to reasonably safeguard
- 28 customers' financial and personal information; and

1 i. Continued risk to their financial and personal information, which remains in
2 the possession of Equifax and which is subject to further breaches so long as Equifax fails to
3 undertake appropriate and adequate measures to protect Plaintiffs' and Class members' data.

4 7. Plaintiffs seek to remedy these harms, and prevent their future occurrence, on
5 behalf of themselves and all similarly situated consumers whose account and/or personally
6 identifying information was stolen as a result of the data breach. Plaintiffs assert claims against
7 Equifax for negligence, violations of state consumer laws, and state data breach statutes. On
8 behalf of themselves and all similarly situated consumers, Plaintiffs seek to recover damages,
9 including actual and statutory damages, and equitable relief, including injunctive relief to prevent
10 a reoccurrence of the data breach, restitution, disgorgement and costs and reasonable attorney fees.

11 **II. PARTIES**

12 **A. PLAINTIFFS**

13 8. Alejandro Salinas is a resident of San Francisco County, California whose personal,
14 confidential information, was included in the massive data breach of Defendant's systems and
15 disclosed to unauthorized third parties and, therefore, was harmed as a direct and proximate result
16 thereof.

17 9. Michael Ribons is a resident of Ventura County, California whose personal,
18 confidential information, was included in the massive data breach of Defendant's systems and
19 disclosed to unauthorized third parties and, therefore, was harmed as a direct and proximate result
20 thereof.

21 **B. DEFENDANT**

22 10. Defendant Equifax, Inc. is a Georgia corporation with its headquarters in Atlanta,
23 Georgia. Equifax conducts business throughout the United States, including in this District during
24 the Class Period.

25 11. Equifax has numerous offices throughout California including in San Rafael,
26 Concord, Palo Alto, Panorama City and Moorpark. Further, its wholly-owned subsidiary and
27 provider of credit monitoring services following the data breach, TrustedID, Inc., is incorporated
28 in Delaware and headquartered in Palo Alto, California.

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1 **III. JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

2 12. This Court has jurisdiction over this action under the Class Action Fairness Act, 28
3 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2). The amount in controversy exceeds \$5 million exclusive of interest and
4 costs. At least one Plaintiff and Defendant are citizens of different states. There are more than
5 100 putative class members.

6 13. This Court has jurisdiction over Equifax because the company regularly conducts
7 business in California and the other 49 states and has sufficient minimum contacts in California.
8 Equifax intentionally avails itself of this jurisdiction by marketing and selling products to
9 hundreds of millions of consumers nationwide, including in California.

10 14. This Court has personal jurisdiction Equifax because it: (a) transacted business in
11 the United States, including in this District; (b) directly or indirectly sold or marketed its credit
12 services throughout the United States, including in this District; and/or (c) had substantial
13 aggregate contacts with this District. Defendant conducts business throughout the United States,
14 including in this District, and has purposefully availed itself of the laws of the United States and
15 the State of California.

16 15. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1931(b)(3) because the
17 Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant, a substantial portion of the alleged wrongdoing
18 occurred in this District, and Defendant has sufficient contacts with this District.

19 16. Venue is also proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2) because a substantial part
20 of the events giving rise to the claims arose in this District, including the actions of TrustedID,
21 Inc., its wholly owned subsidiary, which is located within this District.

22 **IV. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

23 **A. EQUIFAX IS ONE OF THREE CREDIT REPORTING GIANTS**

24 17. The Fair Credit Reporting Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1681, (“FCRA”) is legislation enacted
25 to promote the accuracy, fairness, and privacy of consumer information contained in the files of
26 consumer reporting agencies. It was intended to protect consumers from the willful and/or
27 negligent inclusion of inaccurate information in their credit reports. The FCRA regulates the
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1 collection, dissemination, and use of consumer information, including consumer credit
2 information.

3 18. Consumer reporting agencies (“CRAs”) are entities that collect and disseminate
4 information about consumers to be used for credit evaluation and certain other purposes, including
5 employment. There are three major CRAs—TransUnion, Experian and Equifax.



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14 19. Equifax was founded in Atlanta, Georgia, as Retail Credit Company in 1899. It is
15 currently one of the three major CRAs that collect and disseminate information about consumers
16 to be used for credit evaluation and certain other purposes, including employment. The company
17 organizes, assimilates and analyzes data on more than 820 million consumers and more than 91
18 million businesses worldwide, and its database includes employee data contributed from more
19 than 7,100 employers.

20 20. This sensitive financial and personal consumer data is the lifeblood of Equifax’s
21 business. Equifax currently operates, or has investments, in 24 countries in North America,
22 Central and South America, Europe and Asia and currently has around 9,900 employees
23 worldwide.

24 21. Equifax operates in four segments: U.S. Information Solutions (“USIS”),
25 International, Workforce Solutions and Global Consumer Solutions. Its products and services are
26 based on databases of consumer and business information derived from various sources, including
27 credit, financial assets, telecommunications and utility payments, employment, income,
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1 demographic and marketing data. It also helps consumers understand, manage and protect their
2 personal information through credit monitoring services.

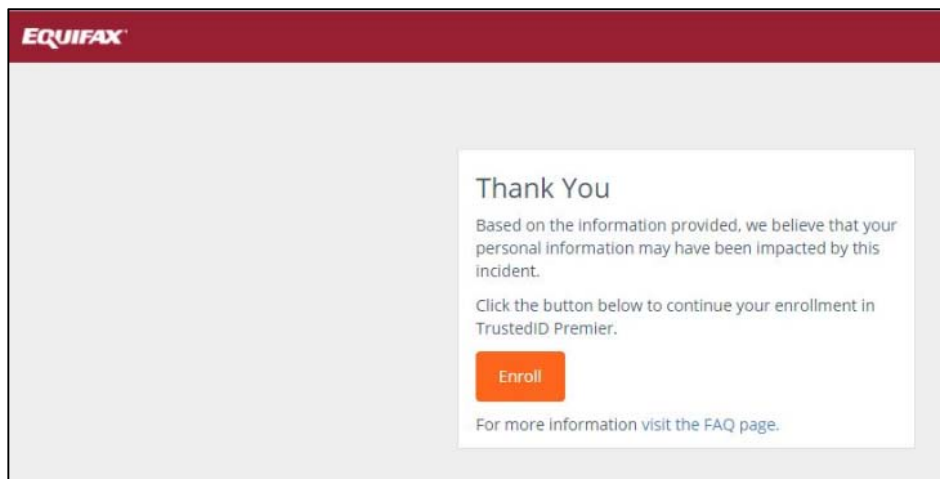
3 22. Equifax has seen wide growth as a company based on its use of sensitive financial
4 and personal consumer data. From 2015 to 2016, the company saw an 18% growth in operating
5 revenues to \$3.14 billion and has a current market capitalization of over \$14 billion dollars.

6 Richard F. Smith, the Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of Equifax drew a total
7 compensation package of \$14,964,600 in 2016.

8 **B. EQUIFAX ALLOWED THE LARGEST DATA BREACH IN HISTORY**

9 23. On September 7, 2017, Equifax issued a press release announcing that “[c]riminals
10 exploited a U.S. website application vulnerability to gain access to certain files” in Equifax
11 systems. The breach began in mid-May and continued until it was discovered by Equifax on July
12 29, 2017. The release stated that “[t]he information accessed primarily include[d] names, Social
13 Security numbers, birth dates, addresses and, in some instances, driver’s license numbers. In
14 addition, credit card numbers for approximately 209,000 U.S. consumers, and certain dispute
15 documents with personal identifying information for approximately 182,000 U.S. consumers, were
16 accessed. As part of its investigation of this application vulnerability, Equifax also identified
17 unauthorized access to limited personal information for certain UK and Canadian residents.” The
18 unauthorized access potentially impacted “approximately 143 million U.S. consumers.”

19 24. Rather than providing piece of mind to customers, upon inputting the requisite
20 information, the following was displayed:



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1 25. Seena Gressin of the Federal Trade Commission (“FTC”) commented on the scope
2 of those likely effected by the Equifax data breach; “If you have a credit report, there’s a good
3 chance that you’re one of the 143 million American consumers whose sensitive personal
4 information was exposed in a data breach at Equifax, one of the nation’s three major credit
5 reporting agencies.”

6 26. Experts suggest that as much as 44% of the U.S. population will be affected by the
7 breach, especially with regard to social security numbers which rarely change over a person’s
8 lifetime and thus hold resale value on the black market.¹ Even the Social Security Administration
9 itself uses Equifax to help verify the identity of a person when setting up a *my Social Security*
10 account on www.ssa.gov.²

11 27. The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (“CFPB”) has opened an investigation
12 regarding the Equifax data breach and its handling of the same, stating; “The CFPB is authorized
13 to take enforcement action against institutions engaged in unfair, deceptive, or abusive acts or
14 practices, or that otherwise violate federal consumer financial laws. We are looking into the data
15 breach and Equifax's response, but cannot comment further at this time.”³

16 28. In light of the potential harm caused, Equifax CEO Richard F. Smith downplayed
17 the largest data security breach in U.S. history by describing it as “a disappointing event” and
18 further stating that he “apologize[s] to consumers and our business customers for the concern and
19 frustration this causes.”

20 **C. EQUIFAX KNEW THE RISKS OF A DATA BREACH AND DID NOT**
21 **TAKE ADEQUATE PRECAUTIONS**

22 29. Equifax knew or should have known that its system was at-risk for attack based on
23 previous attacks and reports that its internal system had weaknesses. Equifax failed to improve its
24 data security after two data breaches that occurred last year: in one, hackers took valuable W-2 tax
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26 ¹ <https://www.wired.com/story/how-to-protect-yourself-from-that-massive-equifax-breach/>.

27 ² <https://www.ssa.gov/>.

28 ³ <http://money.cnn.com/2017/09/08/technology/equifax-hack-qa/>.

1 and salary data from the Equifax website and, in another, hackers took W-2 tax data from an
2 Equifax subsidiary called TALX.⁴ Cybersecurity professionals interviewed by the New York
3 Times concluded that there should have been more controls in place to prevent the most recent
4 data breach, especially in light of these prior incidents.

5 30. The first Equifax security breach, which led to a class action lawsuit, stemmed
6 from a May 2016 incident in which Equifax's W-2 Express website was breached, leading to the
7 leak of 430,000 names, addresses, social security numbers, and other information. Equifax had
8 clients' employees access their data with default PIN numbers made up of the last four digits their
9 social security number and four digit year of birth; assigned PIN numbers that were exceedingly
10 easy for criminals to find on the internet. Equifax agreed to fix the underlying issue that led to this
11 data breach, although it is unclear if the vulnerability has yet to be adequately addressed.

12 31. The second prior Equifax data breach involving TALX was especially alarming
13 because Equifax failed to discover that breach for almost a year—from April 17, 2016 through
14 March 29, 2017. This breach was not publicly disclosed until May 2017. That security breach
15 related to hackers using personal information to guess client customer questions and ultimately
16 reset their 4-digit PIN and gain access to customers' tax data.

17 32. Equifax also suffered smaller data breaches in January 2017 concerning LifeLock
18 customer credit information, and a 2013-2014 breach of credit reports using personal information.
19 Further, in 2016, a vulnerability to cross-site scripting was discovered. Cross-site scripting, also
20 known as XSS, is a process by which an attacker could send a link they create to users who would
21 click on the link and log on to the website, revealing their user names and passwords and
22 jeopardizing their personal information.

23 33. Security experts Kenneth White and Kevin Beaumont found that Equifax may have
24 been susceptible to attacks because it uses old and discontinued technology, like Netscape, IBM
25 Websphere, Apache Struts, and Java. The vulnerabilities of those programs should have been

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27 ⁴ [https://www.forbes.com/sites/thomasbrewster/2017/09/08/equifax-data-breach-](https://www.forbes.com/sites/thomasbrewster/2017/09/08/equifax-data-breach-history/#7413fa4f677c)
28 [history/#7413fa4f677c](https://www.forbes.com/sites/thomasbrewster/2017/09/08/equifax-data-breach-history/#7413fa4f677c)

1 addressed sooner given the sensitivity of information and the risk. AlienVault security advocate,
 2 Javvad Malik notes that “[c]ompanies like Equifax should know very well that data is the
 3 lifeblood of the organization and its crown jewels.”

4 34. Jeff Williams of Contract Security said in an SC Media Magazine article that
 5 Apache Struts, which Equifax uses, has two flaws that could have led to the September 2017 data
 6 breach: CVE-201-5638, an expression language vulnerability, and CVE-2017-9085, an HTTP
 7 request with an unsafe serialized object.⁵ These were disclosed in March and September,
 8 respectively. Williams believes that the first flaw is a more likely cause because it was publicized
 9 in March, giving hackers a chance to exploit it. The fact that this weakness was publicly released
 10 in March indicates that Equifax knew or should have known that their system was at risk of
 11 breach.

12 **D. EQUIFAX CONCEALED THE BREACH FOR WEEKS WHILE**
 13 **EXECUTIVES CASHED IN**

14 35. Most shockingly, Equifax disclosed that it learned of the unauthorized access on
 15 July 29, 2017, but rather than immediately notifying those affected, decided to conceal the
 16 information, causing irreparable harm to those whose information was breached. Equifax itself
 17 acknowledges the importance of a quick response to a breach of personal and financial data on its
 18 own website by stating “[k]nowledge is the best line of defense when it comes to identity theft.
 19 The more you know, the better position you’ll be in if you’re ever a victim.”⁶

20 36. Elsewhere on its website, in a blog post titled “My Identity Has Been Stolen: Now
 21 What?” Equifax suggests that anyone whose personal information has been compromised should,
 22 among other things, “[s]tart monitoring all your accounts.”⁷ The post states “[o]f course, the
 23 sooner you find out about the problem, the less time has lapsed in which the thief can use your
 24 identity” and “[t]he longer the individual’s personal information is used unnoticed, the more

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 26 ⁵ <https://www.scmagazine.com/apache-struts-vulnerability-likely-behind-equifax-breach-congress-launches-probes/article/687955/>.

27 ⁶ <https://www.equifax.com/personal/> (Identity Theft Tab).

28 ⁷ <https://blog.equifax.com/identity/my-identity-has-been-stolen-now-what/>

1 damage is done and the longer it may take to clean up.”⁸ The post ends by advising customers to
 2 “act quickly, take good notes, and stay organized. Make sure to take care of yourself emotionally,
 3 as identity theft has many [effects] on victims more far-reaching than the most widely known
 4 financial impact.”⁹

5 37. After the most recent Equifax data breach became public, Eric Chaffee, a law
 6 professor at University of Toledo and editor of the Securities Law Blog told CNN; “[t]he main
 7 problem here is the failure to disclose a catastrophic cyberattack that compromised the information
 8 that is at the heart of Equifax's business model.” He went on to say that “[t]his created a duty to
 9 disclose this attack in a timely fashion to investors, potential investors, and those whose data was
 10 compromised.” Further, Chaffee found that it was an issue that “[t]he stock price for the last five
 11 weeks did not accurately reflect the facts that we now know.”

12 38. Instead of acting quickly to alert the public of the massive breach, Executives
 13 executed over \$1.8 million in options 48 hours later on August 1, 2017. None of the
 14 accompanying regulatory filings lists the transactions as being part of 10b5-1 scheduled trading
 15 plans.

16 39. Regulatory filings show that on August 1, 2017, Chief Financial Officer John
 17 Gamble sold 13% of his shares in Equifax worth \$946,374 and Joseph Loughran, President of U.S.
 18 Information Solutions, exercised options to dispose of 9% of his holdings in Equifax worth
 19 \$584,099.

20 40. Regulatory filings also show that on August 2, 2017, Rodolfo Ploder, President of
 21 Workforce Solutions, sold \$250,458 of stock equivalent to 4% of his holdings in Equifax.

22 41. Subsequently, on September 8, 2017, the first trading day after the press release
 23 regarding the data breach, Equifax (Symbol: EFX) was down 13.66%, a loss of over \$2 billion in
 24 market cap.

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 27 ⁸ *Id.*

28 ⁹ *Id.*

1 **E. THE POST-BREACH MONITORING OFFERED BY EQUIFAX IS**
2 **INADEQUATE AND DECEIVING**

3 42. After the breach occurred, Equifax told its customers, including Plaintiffs, that it
4 had “established a dedicated website, www.equifaxsecurity2017.com, to help consumers
5 determine if their information has been potentially impacted” by the breach and to enable them “to
6 sign up for credit file monitoring and identity theft protection.”

7 43. The Equifax breach website says that, in addition to people impacted by the data
8 breach, Equifax is also offering one year of free TrustedID Premier services to anyone in the
9 United States, “[r]egardless of whether your information may have been impacted.”

10 44. By encouraging all consumers to sign up for TrustedID Premier, Equifax stands to
11 profit significantly from the breach of its own computer network.

12 45. Equifax also benefits when consumers sign up for TrustedID services by gaining
13 access to a wider trove of data.

14 46. Requiring six digits of your social security number to register for credit monitoring
15 is particularly problematic because a person’s entire Social Security Number can be ascertained
16 with just those six digits. To determine the customers’ entire Social Security Number an attacker
17 would only have to figure out the first three digits, which is not a difficult task. A Social Security
18 Number consists of nine digits made up of three parts. The first set of three digits is the Area
19 Number, the second set of two digits is the Group Number, and the final set of four digits is the
20 Serial Number.

21 47. Part one, the Area Number, indicates the geographical region in which the person
22 applied for a social security card. Prior to 1972, states had field offices that issued social security
23 cards and the Area Number assigned represented the state in which the card was issued. However
24 in 1972, the Social Security Administration began issuing cards from a central location in
25 Baltimore for everyone in the nation, so they stopped using the state based Area Numbers. Since
26 1972, the Area Number assigned is based on the zip code in the mailing address provided on the
27 original application for the Social Security card. Through a little digging or a credit report listing
28 all residences obtained from the Equifax data breach, an immoral actor could piece together the

1 full social security number and gain easy access to someone else’s life past and future. And one
2 cannot get a new Social Security Number.

3 48. John Ulzheimer—a consumer credit expert—noted in a New York Times article
4 that one year of the free protection service from Equifax does not completely protect consumers
5 because their information can still be sold for several years after the one year of protection is over.

6 49. Rich Mogull who operates a security research firm called Securosis went a step
7 further in an ABC News article, saying, “[i]f any of the data was exposed, you will be living with
8 that for the rest of your life.”

9 **F. PLAINTIFFS AND HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF OTHERS WERE**
10 **INJURED**

11 50. The FTC website suggests that people consider freezing their credit reports in light
12 of the Equifax incident, but this can be inconvenient in that it keeps consumers from opening new
13 accounts unless they unfreeze them days in advance.

14 51. Further, even if consumers freeze their credit reports with Equifax, they must also
15 freeze them for both Experian and TransUnion as well to give them the best protection.

16 52. To add cost to this inconvenience of freezing credit reports, in some states these
17 companies require consumers to pay a fee to freeze and unfreeze their credit reports.

18 53. Unfortunately, even if consumers freeze their credit reports, they are not protected
19 from fraudulent tax returns being filed with their information or people using their credit cards.

20 54. Security analyst at Gartner, Avivah Litan is quoted in a USA Today article as
21 saying that instead of checking credit card statements monthly, people need to now check them
22 weekly and be hyper-vigilant if their information has been jeopardized. This is a further
23 inconvenience that those affected by the Equifax data breach, including Plaintiffs, must endure.

24 55. In addition to common fears relating to identity theft like credit card use, people
25 opening accounts in another person’s name, and harm to a credit score, consequences like medical
26 identity theft (fake IDs used to pay for procedures and surgeries), tax fraud (filing false tax returns
27 to profit from refunds), and synthetic identity theft (combining information from multiple victims
28 to create a new identity) are also possible because of the depth of information stolen.

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1 56. On Friday, September 8, 2017, New York Attorney General Eric Schneiderman
2 issued a press release indicating that he has launched an investigation into the Equifax data breach
3 and sent a letter to Equifax seeking additional information about the breach. “The Equifax breach
4 has potentially exposed sensitive personal information of nearly everyone with a credit report, and
5 my office intends to get to the bottom of how and why this massive hack occurred,” said
6 Schneiderman.

7 57. Following the Equifax press release, the CFPB’s Senior Spokesperson Sam Gilford
8 said the Bureau is looking into the situation. Further, Gilford stated that: “The CFPB has authority
9 over the consumer reporting industry, including supervisory and enforcement authority,” and that
10 “[t]he CFPB is authorized to take enforcement action against institutions engaged in unfair,
11 deceptive, or abusive acts or practices, or that otherwise violate federal consumer financial
12 laws[.]”

13 58. The House Financial Services Committee is also launching an investigation into the
14 breach.

15 **V. CLASS ALLEGATIONS**

16 59. Plaintiffs bring this action both on behalf of themselves and all others similarly
17 situated (the “Classes”) pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 23(a), 23(b)(2) and (b)(3).
18 The Classes are defined as follows:

19 60. A “Nationwide Negligence Class” seeking damages, equitable and injunctive relief
20 defined as follows:

21 All persons and entities in the United States whose personal,
22 confidential information was compromised as a result of the data
23 breach first disclosed by Equifax on September 7, 2017. Excluded
24 from the Class are Defendant; Defendant’s affiliates, subsidiaries or
co-conspirators; employees of Defendant, including its officers and
directors; and the Court to which this case is assigned.

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1 61. The “California Class” seeking damages, equitable and injunctive relief defined as
2 follows:

3 All residents of the State of California whose personal, confidential
4 information was compromised as a result of the data breach first
5 disclosed by Equifax on September 7, 2017. Excluded from the
6 Class are Defendant; Defendant’s affiliates, subsidiaries or co-
conspirators; employees of Defendant, including its officers and
directors; and the Court to which this case is assigned.

7 62. Following further investigation as well as discovery in the case, definitions of the
8 Classes, including the Class Periods defined above, may be modified by amendment, and
9 Plaintiffs reserve the right to join additional class representatives.

10 63. *Numerosity.* The Classes are individually so numerous that joinder of all members
11 is impracticable. Even though the exact number of members of the Class is unknown at this time,
12 Equifax has represented that at least 143 million individuals are affected by the data breach and
13 that their identities can be readily ascertained from records in the possession of Defendant.

14 64. Class members are geographically dispersed throughout the United States and its
15 territories.

16 65. *Ascertainability.* All members of the purposed Classes are readily ascertainable.
17 Equifax has access to addresses and other contact information for millions of members of the
18 Classes, which can be used for providing notice to many Class members.

19 66. *Typicality.* Plaintiffs’ claims are typical of the claims of the other members of the
20 Classes because the same events and conduct that give rise to Plaintiffs’ claims are identical to
21 those that give rise to the claims of every other Class member. Plaintiffs and the Class members
22 were similarly affected by the Defendants’ uniform wrongful and unauthorized disclosure of
23 personal, confidential information to unauthorized third parties.

24 67. *Adequacy.* Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Classes
25 and have retained counsel competent and experienced in class action, antitrust and consumer
26 protection litigation. Plaintiffs’ interests are coincident with, and not antagonistic to, the interests
27 of the Classes.

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1 68. *Commonality.* Common questions of law and fact exist as to all members of the
2 Classes and predominate over any questions solely affecting individual Class members.

3 69. Plaintiffs and members of the Classes have all sustained damages during the Class
4 Period as a result of having their personal, confidential information disclosed to unauthorized third
5 parties by Defendant. Defendant’s conduct alleged herein, the impact of such conduct, and the
6 relief sought are all issues or questions that are common to Plaintiffs and the Classes.

7 70. The questions of law and fact common to the Classes include, but are not limited
8 to:

- 9 i. Whether Equifax engaged in the wrongful conduct alleged herein;
- 10 ii. Whether Equifax owed a duty to Plaintiffs and members of the Classes to
11 adequately protect their personal, confidential information and to provide
12 timely and accurate notice of the data breach to Plaintiffs and members of
13 the Classes;
- 14 iii. Whether Equifax breached its duty to protect the personal, confidential
15 information of Plaintiffs and members of the Classes by failing to provide
16 adequate data security;
- 17 iv. Whether Equifax breached its duty to provide timely and accurate notice to
18 Plaintiffs and members of the Classes of the data breach;
- 19 v. Whether Equifax knew or should have known that its systems were
20 vulnerable to attack;
- 21 vi. Whether Equifax’s conduct, including its failure to act, resulted in or was
22 the proximate cause of the breach of its systems, resulting in the loss of
23 millions of consumers’ personal, confidential data;
- 24 vii. Whether Equifax unlawfully failed to inform Plaintiffs and members of the
25 Classes that it did not maintain computers and security practices adequate to
26 reasonably safeguard customers’ personal, confidential data and whether
27 Equifax failed to inform Plaintiffs and members of the Classes of the data
28 breach in a timely and accurate manner;

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1 viii. Whether Plaintiffs and members of the Classes were injured by Defendant’s
2 conduct (or failure to act), and, if so, the appropriate class-wide measure of
3 damages for Class members;

4 ix. Whether Plaintiffs and members and Classes are entitled to recover
5 damages; and

6 x. Whether Plaintiffs and Class members are entitled to equitable relief,
7 including injunctive relief and/or other equitable relief.

8 71. *Superiority.* A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and
9 efficient adjudication of this controversy because joinder of all members of the Classes is
10 impracticable.

11 72. The prosecution of separate actions by individual members of the Classes would
12 impose heavy burdens upon the courts and the parties, and would create a risk of inconsistent or
13 varying adjudications of the questions of law and fact common to the Classes. A class action
14 would achieve substantial economies of time, effort, and expense, and would assure uniformity of
15 decision as to persons similarly situated without sacrificing procedural fairness. There will be no
16 material difficulty in the management of this action as a class action on behalf of the Class.
17 Although the laws of different states are implicated in this Complaint, these laws are substantially
18 similar to one another and can be grouped together in manageable categories.

19 73. Class certification, therefore, is appropriate under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a) and (b)(3).
20 The above common questions of law or fact predominate over any questions affecting individual
21 members of the Class, and a class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and
22 efficient adjudication of the controversy.

23 74. Certification of the Class is also appropriate pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(1),
24 (b)(2), and/or (c)(4).

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1 **VI. CLAIMS FOR RELIEF**

2 **FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
3 **Negligence**
4 **(Nationwide Negligence Class)**

5 75. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every
6 allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

7 76. Equifax owed a duty to Plaintiffs and the Class to exercise reasonable care in
8 obtaining, retaining, securing, safeguarding, deleting, and protecting their personal and financial
9 information in its possession from being compromised, lost stolen, accessed, and misused by
10 unauthorized persons. This duty included, among other things, designing, maintaining, and testing
11 Equifax's security system to ensure that Plaintiffs' and the Class's personal and financial
12 information in Equifax's possession was adequately secured and protected. Equifax further owed
13 a duty to Plaintiffs and the Class to implement processes that would detect a breach of its security
14 system in a timely manner and to timely act upon warnings and alerts, including those generated
15 by its own security systems.

16 77. Equifax owed a duty to Plaintiffs and the Class to provide security, including
17 consistent with industry standards and requirements, to ensure that its computer systems and
18 networks, and the personnel responsible for them, adequately protected the personal and financial
19 information of Plaintiffs and the Class whose personal and financial information was obtained by
20 Equifax.

21 78. Equifax owed a duty of care to Plaintiffs and the Class because they were
22 foreseeable and probable victims of any inadequate security practices. Equifax solicited, gathered,
23 and stored the personal and financial data of Plaintiffs and the Class to facilitate credit reports and
24 monitoring. Equifax knew it inadequately safeguarded such information on its computer systems
25 and that hackers routinely attempt to access this valuable data without authorization. Equifax had
26 prior notice that its systems were inadequate by virtue of the earlier breaches that preceded this
27 one, but continued to maintain those inadequate systems to the ultimate detriment of its customers
28 like Plaintiffs. Equifax knew or should have known that a breach of its systems would cause

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1 damages to Plaintiffs and the Class and Equifax had a duty to adequately protect such sensitive
2 personal and financial information.

3 79. Equifax owed a duty to timely and accurately disclose to Plaintiffs and the Class
4 that their personal and financial information had been or was reasonably believed to have been
5 compromised. Timely disclosure was required, appropriate, and necessary so that, among other
6 things, Plaintiffs and the Class could take appropriate measures to avoid unauthorized charges to
7 their credit or debit card accounts, cancel or change usernames and passwords on compromised
8 accounts, monitor their account information and credit reports for fraudulent activity, contact their
9 banks or other financial institutions that issue their credit or debit cards, obtain credit monitoring
10 services, and take other steps to mitigate or ameliorate the damages caused by Equifax's
11 misconduct.

12 80. Equifax knew, or should have known, the risks inherent in collecting and storing
13 the personal and financial information of Plaintiffs and the Class, and of the critical importance of
14 providing adequate security of that information.

15 81. Equifax's own conduct also create a foreseeable risk of harm to Plaintiffs and the
16 Class. Equifax's misconduct included, but was not limited to, its failure to take steps and
17 opportunities to prevent and stop the data breach as set forth herein.

18 82. Equifax breached the duties it owed to Plaintiffs and the Class by failing to exercise
19 reasonable care and implement adequate security systems, protocols, and practices sufficient to
20 protect the personal and financial information of Plaintiffs and the Class.

21 83. Equifax breached the duties it owed to Plaintiffs and the Class by failing to
22 properly implement technical systems or security practices that could have prevented the loss of
23 data at issue.

24 84. Equifax breached its duties to timely and accurately disclose that Plaintiffs' and the
25 Class's personal and financial information in Equifax's possession had been or was reasonably
26 believed to have been stolen or compromised.

27 85. Equifax's failure to comply with its legal obligations under California Civil Code
28 §§ 1798.80, *et seq.* by causing delay between the date of intrusion and the date Equifax disclosed

1 the data breach further evidence Equifax's negligence in failing to exercise reasonable care in
2 safeguarding and protecting Plaintiffs' and the Class's personal and financial information in
3 Equifax's possession.

4 86. But for Equifax's wrongful and negligent breach of its duties owed to Plaintiffs and
5 the Class, their personal and financial information would not have been compromised.

6 87. The injury and harm suffered by Plaintiffs and the Class, as set forth above was the
7 reasonably foreseeable result of Equifax's failure to exercise reasonable care in safeguarding and
8 protecting Plaintiffs' and the Class's personal and financial information within Equifax's
9 possession. Equifax knew or should have known that its systems and technologies for processing,
10 securing, safeguarding, and deleting Plaintiffs' and the Class's personal and financial information
11 were inadequate and vulnerable to being breached by hackers.

12 88. Plaintiffs and the Class suffered injuries and losses described herein as a direct and
13 proximate result of Equifax's conduct resulting in the data breach, including Equifax's lack of
14 adequate reasonable and industry-standard security measures. Had Equifax implemented such
15 adequate and reasonable security measures, Plaintiffs and the Class would not have suffered the
16 injuries alleged, as the Equifax data breach would likely have not occurred.

17 89. A special relationship exists between Plaintiffs and the Class and Equifax.

18 90. Equifax collects personal and financial data from Plaintiffs and the Class to create
19 credit scores and monitor credit activity, including during the period of the Equifax data breach.
20 Plaintiffs and the Class allowed this to happen with the mutual understanding that Equifax had
21 reasonable security measures in place to protect its customers' personal and financial information.

22 91. Equifax's conduct warrants moral blame, as Equifax continued to take possession
23 of Plaintiffs' and the Class's personal and financial information in connection with its Services
24 knowing, and without disclosing, that it had inadequate systems to reasonably protect such
25 information and even after the data breach had occurred and was ongoing, and Equifax failed to
26 provide timely and adequate notice to Plaintiffs and the Class as required by law.

27 92. Holding Equifax accountable for its negligence will further the policies underlying
28 negligence law and will require Equifax and encourage similar companies that obtain and retain

1 sensitive consumer personal and financial information to adopt, maintain and properly implement
 2 reasonable, adequate and industry-standard security measures to protect such customer
 3 information.

4 93. Equifax’s special relationship with Plaintiffs and the Class further arises from
 5 Equifax’s special and critically important obligations under California Civil Code §§ 1798.81.5
 6 and 1798.82. Section 1798.81.5 requires Equifax to “implement and maintain reasonable security
 7 procedures and practices appropriate to the nature of the information” and Section 1798.82
 8 requires Equifax to give notice to Plaintiffs and the Class in case of a breach “in the most
 9 expedient time possible and without unreasonable delay.” Equifax failed to fulfill its obligations
 10 to Plaintiffs and the Class arising under California Civil Code §§ 1798.81.5 and 1798.82 in that
 11 Equifax failed to maintain and properly implement reasonable, adequate and industry-standard
 12 security measures to protect personal and financial customer information and to give expedient
 13 notice to Plaintiffs and the Class of the breach.

14 94. As a direct and proximate result of Equifax’s negligent conduct, Plaintiffs and the
 15 Class have suffered injury and are entitled to damages in the amount to be proven at trial.

16 **SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
 17 **Violation of California Customer Records Act**
 18 **(Cal. Civil Code §§ 1798.80, *et seq.*)**
 19 **(California Class)**

20 95. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every
 21 allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

22 96. California Civil Code § 1798.81.5 clearly and expressly states the intent of the
 23 legislature: “It is the intent of the Legislature to ensure that personal information about California
 24 residents is protected. To that end, the purpose of this section is to encourage businesses that own,
 25 license, or maintain personal information about Californians to provide reasonable security for that
 26 information.”

27 97. Further, California Civil Code § 1798.81.5(b) requires any “business that owns,
 28 licenses, or maintains personal information about a California resident [to] implement and
 maintain reasonable security procedures and practices appropriate to the nature of the information,

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1 to protect the personal information from unauthorized access, destruction, use, modification, or
2 disclosure.”

3 98. Equifax owns, maintains, and licenses personal information, within the meaning of
4 § 1798.81.5, concerning Plaintiffs and the California Class.

5 99. Equifax violated Civil Code § 1798.81.5 by failing to implement reasonable
6 measures to protect the personal information of the members of the California Class.

7 100. The data breach described above occurred as a direct and proximate result of
8 Equifax’s violations of section 1798.81.5 of the California Civil Code.

9 101. California Civil Code § 1798.82(a) provides that “[a] person or business that
10 conducts business in California, and that owns or licenses computerized data that includes
11 personal information, shall disclose a breach of the security of the system following discovery or
12 notification of the breach in the security of the data to a resident of California whose unencrypted
13 personal information was, or is reasonably believed to have been, acquired by an unauthorized
14 person. The disclosure shall be made in the most expedient time possible and without
15 unreasonable delay... .”

16 102. California Civil Code § 1798.2(b) provides that “[a] person or business that
17 maintains computerized data that includes personal information that the person or business does
18 not own shall notify the owner or licensee of the information of the breach of the security of the
19 data immediately following discovery, if the personal information was, or is reasonably believed
20 to have been, acquired by an unauthorized person.”

21 103. Equifax is a business that owns or licenses computerized data that includes
22 personal information as defined by California Civil Code §§ 1798.80, *et seq.*

23 104. In the alternative, Equifax maintains computerized data that includes personal
24 information that it does not own as defined by California Civil Code §§ 1798.80, *et seq.*

25 105. The personal information (including but not limited to names, birth dates, and
26 Social Security numbers) of the members of the California Class includes personal information
27 covered by California Civil Code § 1798.81.5(d)(1).

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1 106. Because Equifax reasonably believed that the personal information of the members
 2 of the Class was acquired by unauthorized persons, it had an obligation to disclose the data breach
 3 described above in a timely and accurate fashion under California Civil Code § 1798.82(a), or in
 4 the alternative, under California Civil Code § 1798.82(b).

5 107. Thus, by failing to disclose the data breach in a timely and accurate manner,
 6 Equifax violated California Civil Code § 1798.82.

7 **THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
 8 **Violation of Unfair Competition Law**
 9 **(Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*)**
 10 **(California Class)**

11 108. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every
 12 allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

13 109. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition within the meaning of California
 14 Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.* (the “UCL”) because Defendant’s conduct is
 15 unfair and unlawful as herein alleged. Plaintiffs and members of the California Class were injured
 16 by Defendant’s conduct because Equifax failed to properly maintain Plaintiffs’ and the California
 17 Class’s personal and financial information and unreasonably delayed in informing the public,
 18 including Plaintiff and the California Class, about the breach of security of Plaintiffs’ and the
 19 California Class’s confidential and nonpublic personal information after Equifax knew or should
 20 have known that the data breach had occurred.

21 110. Defendant’s business practices, and each of them, are unfair because they offend
 22 established public policy and/or are immoral, unethical, oppressive, unscrupulous and/or
 23 substantially injurious to consumers in that Plaintiffs and the California Class suffered harm
 24 directly resulting from Equifax’s failure to properly maintain Plaintiffs’ and the California Class’s
 25 personal and financial information and failed to provide Plaintiffs and the California Class with
 26 timely and accurate notice. Plaintiffs and the California Class suffered the damages alleged above
 27 as a direct result of Equifax’s failure to properly maintain Plaintiffs’ and the California Class’s
 28 personal and financial information and delay in providing timely and accurate notice of the data
 breach. This failure constitutes a violation of the UCL.

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1 111. The Class is further injured when Defendant continued to operate without having
2 proper security protocols in place. Equifax failed to exercise reasonable care in implementing and
3 maintaining reasonable procedures and practices appropriate for maintaining the safety and
4 security of Plaintiffs' and the Class's personal and financial information in its possession, custody,
5 and/or control. This failure constitutes a violation of the UCL.

6 112. Defendant's business practices are unlawful and violates California Civil Code §§
7 1798.81.5 and 1798.82 as more fully set forth above.

8 113. Plaintiffs and the California Class are entitled to relief, to the greatest extent
9 permitted by law, which may not have been obtained by Defendant as a result of such business
10 acts or practices, and enjoining Defendant from engaging in the practices described herein in the
11 future.

12 114. Plaintiffs are entitled to an award of attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to, *inter*
13 *alia*, California Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5.

14 **VII. PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

15 WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully request that the Court:

16 A. Determine that the claims alleged herein may be maintained as a Class action under
17 Rule 23(a), (b)(2), and (b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and Order that reasonable
18 notice of this action be given to members of the Classes;

19 B. Appoint Plaintiffs as Class Representatives for the Classes, and Counsel of Record
20 as Lead Class counsel;

21 C. That the Court award Plaintiffs and the Classes appropriate relief to the maximum
22 extent allowed, and enter a joint and several judgment in favor of Plaintiffs and the members of
23 such classes against Defendant, including actual and statutory damages;

24 D. That the Court award Plaintiffs and the Classes equitable, injunctive and
25 declaratory relief as maybe appropriate under applicable state laws. Plaintiffs, on behalf of the
26 Classes, seek appropriate injunctive relief designed to ensure against the recurrence of a data
27 breach by adopting and implementing the best security data practices to safeguard customers'
28 financial and personal information and that would include, without limitation, an order and

1 judgment directing Equifax to (1) encrypt and protect all data and (2) directing Equifax to provide
2 to Plaintiffs and Class members extended credit monitoring services.

3 E. Award Plaintiffs and the members of the Classes pre- and post- judgment interest
4 as provided by law, and that such interest be awarded at the highest legal rate from and after the
5 date of service of this Complaint;

6 F. Award Plaintiffs and the members of the Classes their costs of suit, including
7 reasonable attorneys' fees, as provided by law; and,

8 G. Award Plaintiffs and members of the Classes such other and further relief as the
9 case may require and the Court may deem just and proper.

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VIII. DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiffs hereby demand a trial by jury, including pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 38(b), on all issues where a right to such trial exists.

DATED: September 12, 2017

PEARSON, SIMON & WARSHAW, LLP

**SCHNEIDER WALLACE COTTRELL
KONECKY WOTKYNS LLP**

By: /s/ Daniel L. Warshaw
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CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS-CAND 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 in its original form by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the Clerk of Court to initiate the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS
ALEJANDRO SALINAS and MICHAEL RIBONS, Individually and on Behalf of All Others Similarly Situated
(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff San Francisco
(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number) Daniel L. Warsaw (Bar No. 185365) Pearson, Simon & Warsaw, LLP

DEFENDANTS
Equifax, Inc.
County of Residence of First Listed Defendant
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
4 Diversity

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

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

Table with 5 columns: CONTRACT, REAL PROPERTY, TORTS, FORFEITURE/PENALTY, LABOR, IMMIGRATION, BANKRUPTCY, SOCIAL SECURITY, FEDERAL TAX SUITS, OTHER STATUTES. Includes categories like Personal Injury, Civil Rights, Habeas Corpus, etc.

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
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):
Brief description of cause:

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:
CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, Fed. R. Civ. P.
DEMAND \$
JURY DEMAND: X Yes No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S), IF ANY (See instructions):
JUDGE Please see Attachment A
DOCKET NUMBER

IX. DIVISIONAL ASSIGNMENT (Civil Local Rule 3-2)
SAN FRANCISCO/OAKLAND
SAN JOSE
EUREKA-MCKINLEYVILLE

DATE 09/12/2017
SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD /s/ Daniel L. Warsaw

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS-CAND 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet. The JS-CAND 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 in its original form by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the Clerk of Court to initiate 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 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(a), 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.
- (1) United States plaintiff. Jurisdiction based on 28 USC §§ 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here.
 - (2) United States defendant. When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an “X” in this box.
 - (3) Federal question. This refers to suits under 28 USC § 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.
 - (4) Diversity of citizenship. This refers to suits under 28 USC § 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-CAND 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.
- IV. Nature of Suit.** Place an “X” in the appropriate box. If the nature of suit cannot be determined, be sure the cause of action, in Section VI below, is sufficient to enable the deputy clerk or the statistical clerk(s) in the Administrative Office to determine the nature of suit. If the cause fits more than one nature of suit, select the most definitive.
- V. Origin.** Place an “X” in one of the six boxes.
- (1) Original Proceedings. Cases originating in the United States district courts.
 - (2) Removed from State Court. Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 USC § 1441. When the petition for removal is granted, check this box.
 - (3) Remanded from Appellate Court. Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.
 - (4) Reinstated or Reopened. Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.
 - (5) Transferred from Another District. For cases transferred under Title 28 USC § 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.
 - (6) Multidistrict Litigation Transfer. Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 USC § 1407. When this box is checked, do not check (5) above.
 - (8) Multidistrict Litigation Direct File. Check this box when a multidistrict litigation case is filed in the same district as the Master MDL docket. Please note that there is no 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 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23. 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-CAND 44 is used to identify related pending cases, if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.
- IX. Divisional Assignment.** If the Nature of Suit is under Property Rights or Prisoner Petitions or the matter is a Securities Class Action, leave this section blank. For all other cases, identify the divisional venue according to Civil Local Rule 3-2: “the county in which a substantial part of the events or omissions which give rise to the claim occurred or in which a substantial part of the property that is the subject of the action is situated.”
- Date and Attorney Signature.** Date and sign the civil cover sheet.

ATTACHMENT A

VIII – RELATED CASES

Judge: Vince Chhabria

Docket Number: 3:17-cv-05230-VC

Judge: Beth Labson Freeman

Docket Number: 5:17-cv-05228-BLF