

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA  
ALEXANDRIA DIVISION**

IN RE: CAPITAL ONE CONSUMER )  
DATA SECURITY BREACH LITIGATION ) MDL No. 1:19md2915 (AJT/JFA)  
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**This Document Relates to the Consumer Cases**

**PLAINTIFFS’ MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF MOTION  
FOR PRELIMINARY APPROVAL AND TO  
DIRECT NOTICE OF PROPOSED SETTLEMENT TO THE CLASS**

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Following more than two years of intense litigation, and correspondingly hard-fought settlement negotiations, the Parties<sup>1</sup> have reached a Settlement to resolve consumer claims arising from the Data Breach announced by Capital One in July 2019. The Settlement creates a non-reversionary common fund of \$190 million to pay benefits to Settlement Class Members, including cash compensation for Out-of-Pocket Losses fairly traceable to the Data Breach; cash compensation for Time Spent dealing with issues arising from the Data Breach; at least three years of Identity Defense Services designed to help detect and remediate potential identity theft and fraud; and at least three years of Restoration Services including access to fraud resolution specialists to assist with identity theft issues, for all Settlement Class Members, regardless of whether they make a claim. Further, as part of the Settlement, Capital One is committing to implement and maintain, for at least two years, significant Business Practice Changes designed to improve its cybersecurity, enforceable in this Court through agreed injunctive relief. Finally, the Settlement Fund will be used to pay additional necessary benefits, including a state-of-the-art notice and administration program, and, as approved by the Court, service awards to the Settlement Class Representatives and other plaintiffs who were deposed during discovery and attorneys' fees and expenses.

The Settlement is a tremendous result for the Settlement Class, securing valuable benefits tailored to the facts of the case developed during full discovery, through a Settlement fund that is one of the largest created in any MDL data breach litigation. The Settlement is fair, reasonable, and adequate and meets the requirements of Rule 23(e). Plaintiffs thus move for an order

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<sup>1</sup> The parties to the settlement are the consumer Settlement Class Representatives, on behalf of the proposed Settlement Class, and Defendants Capital One Financial Corporation, Capital One Bank (USA) N.A., and Capital One, N.A. (collectively, "Capital One"). Capitalized terms used in this memorandum have the same meaning as in the Settlement Agreement and the proposed Consumer Settlement Benefits Plan.

preliminarily approving the Settlement and directing class notice, and scheduling a Final Approval Hearing. In support of their motion, Plaintiffs submit the Settlement Agreement (Ex. 1 hereto); the proposed Consumer Settlement Benefits Plan (Ex. 2); a proposed Preliminary Approval Order (Ex. 3); the declaration of Class Counsel (Ex. 4); the declaration of Cameron R. Azari, Esq. on behalf of the proposed Notice Provider and Settlement Administrator (Epiq Class Action & Claims Solutions, Inc.), including the Notice Plan (Ex. 5); the proposed Notices (Ex. 6); the proposed Claim Form (Ex. 7); and the declaration of Gerald Thompson on behalf of the proposed provider of Identity Defense and Restoration Services (Pango) (Ex. 8).

### **FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

#### **A. Overview of the Litigation**

On July 29, 2019, Capital One announced that the sensitive personal information of approximately 98 million Americans who had applied for Capital One credit cards had been stolen by a malicious criminal hacker from Amazon's AWS cloud where Capital One stored this information (the "Data Breach"). Affected individuals across the country immediately began filing class action lawsuits against Capital One and Amazon. Ultimately, more than 60 such lawsuits were filed. In October 2019, the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation consolidated and transferred these lawsuits to this Court.

On December 2, 2019, after review of over 30 applications for plaintiffs' counsel leadership, the Court appointed the undersigned counsel as Plaintiffs' Lead Counsel and Local Counsel. Doc. 210, Pretrial Order #3. Plaintiffs' Lead Counsel immediately began preparation of a detailed proposed discovery plan, exchanged initial written discovery with Capital One, reached agreement on a proposed schedule for the litigation, negotiated an ESI protocol and crafted and negotiated search terms for ESI discovery, and negotiated a protective order. Docs. 270, 312, 329.

On March 2, 2020, after extensive factual investigation and legal research and the vetting and selection of appropriate, dedicated named plaintiffs (“Representative Plaintiffs”), plaintiffs filed a 91-page Representative Complaint, which the Court approved (Doc. 302) as the vehicle for litigating the plaintiffs’ claims (the “Representative Complaint”). The Representative Complaint named Representative Plaintiffs from the states of California, Florida, New York, Texas, Virginia, and Washington, asserting representative common law claims on behalf of a nationwide class against Capital One and Amazon for negligence, negligence *per se*, unjust enrichment, breach of express and implied contract, and declaratory judgment, and state statutory claims under state data breach notification and consumer protection statutes on behalf of state subclasses. Doc. 332, Doc. 354 (corrected).<sup>2</sup>

On April 10, 2020, Capital One and Amazon each filed motions to dismiss the Representative Complaint in its entirety. Docs. 386, 389. Defendants’ primary focus in these motions was arguing that Representative Plaintiffs had not alleged legally-cognizable harms arising out of the Data Breach or that Defendants were not the proximate cause of any such harms. Defendants further argued that Virginia law does not recognize a duty of care in tort to safeguard personal information. Docs. 387, 390. Plaintiffs filed extensive opposition briefs and the motions were fully briefed in just over one month. *See* Docs. 426, 427 (Plaintiffs’ Memoranda in Opposition); Docs. 463, 464 (Defendants’ Replies).

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<sup>2</sup> During the next few months, three of the Representative Plaintiffs voluntarily dismissed their claims, primarily due to exigent circumstances created by COVID-19, without prejudice to their ability to submit claims as absent class members (Docs. 399, 436, 852) and two new Representative Plaintiffs were substituted, ultimately resulting in the eight current Representative Plaintiffs who are the Settlement Class Representatives under the settlement. Doc. 971 (Second Amended Representative Complaint).



On May 27, 2020, the Court heard nearly five hours of oral argument on Defendants' motions to dismiss. *See* Doc. 494. On September 18, 2020, the Court issued an extensive ruling largely denying the motions. Doc. 879. However, extensive briefing related to Representative Plaintiffs' allegations continued for months thereafter. On October 2, 2020, Capital One asked the Court to reconsider one of its rulings—that the Representative Plaintiffs had sufficiently alleged Capital One assumed a duty of care to them in tort under Virginia law, and alternatively asked the Court to certify this question to the Virginia Supreme Court. Doc. 916. Plaintiffs submitted opposition briefing, and the Court denied the motion for reconsideration. Doc. 934 (Plaintiffs' Opposition); Doc. 951 (Joinder by Amazon); Doc. 965 (Capital One's Reply); Doc. 1059 (Order denying). Later, after concluding Virginia law applied as to all Representative Plaintiffs' common law claims (Doc. 1293; Doc. 879 at 9), the Court granted Capital One's request to certify the question of tort duty to the Virginia Supreme Court (Doc. 1291). The Virginia Supreme Court subsequently declined to accept the certified question. Doc. 1380. On October 16, 2020, Defendants each filed Answers. Docs. 953, 955. On October 30, 2020, Capital One moved for judgment on the pleadings on Representative Plaintiffs' unjust enrichment and implied contract claims (Doc. 996), which Plaintiffs opposed. Doc. 1032 (Plaintiffs' Opposition); Doc. 1060 (Capital One's Reply). After a hearing, the Court denied the motion. Doc. 1096 (12/09/2020 Hr'g Tr.); Doc. 1290 (Order denying).

Meanwhile, as motion practice related to Representative Plaintiffs' allegations was underway and the global COVID-19 pandemic forced the case to be litigated remotely, Plaintiffs were engaged in a massive, time-consuming discovery effort. Plaintiffs served several rounds of written discovery on Defendants and eighteen third-party subpoenas, including six subpoenas to former Capital One employees, and reviewed over 350,000 documents produced by Defendants

and nearly 7,500 documents produced by third parties. *See* Class Counsel Decl., Ex. 4, ¶ 20. Plaintiffs also took 33 depositions of Defendants’ fact witnesses, 13 depositions of Defendants’ Rule 30(b)(6) witnesses, and two third-party depositions. *Id.* In addition, Plaintiffs answered Defendants’ written discovery requests, which involved searches of Plaintiffs’ electronic documents in addition to the collection and review of physical documents. Plaintiffs ultimately produced nearly 1,750 documents totaling over 7,500 pages in 54 document productions after collecting and reviewing over 145,000 documents from 24 custodians. *Id.* ¶ 21. Furthermore, discovery involved the completion and collection of a verified “Fact Sheet,” including ten pages of questions and eight document requests, to MDL Plaintiffs. Ultimately, 101 MDL Plaintiffs submitted verified Fact Sheets and responsive documents, while 147 MDL Plaintiffs chose to dismiss their pending complaints.<sup>3</sup> *Id.* In May 2020, each of the Representative Plaintiffs sat for remote depositions. In addition, Defendants deposed ten additional MDL Plaintiffs. *Id.* ¶ 22.

Expert discovery was similarly intensive. Beginning in August 2019, Plaintiffs engaged numerous experts, including five disclosed testifying experts, to develop opinions for class certification and trial. Dr. Stuart E. Madnick, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, rendered opinions as to the mechanism and root causes of the Data Breach, how the Data Breach should have been prevented, and how the risk of further breaches can be mediated going forward. Kevin Mitnick, an expert in “black hat” and “white hat” hacking, explained how the types of personal information stolen in the Data Breach are misused to cause harm and the present risk of continuing harm to victims of the Data Breach. Gary Olsen, a CPA and appraisal expert, and Terry Long, an actuary, developed opinions relating to Representative Plaintiffs’ and class members’

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<sup>3</sup> Of the 101 MDL Plaintiffs who submitted verified Fact Sheets and documents, an additional 32 eventually chose to dismiss their pending complaints.

damages. Brian Kelley gave opinions concerning the relation between and among Capital One's contracts with applicants and cardholders, Capital One's cybersecurity policies and practices, and legal and regulatory requirements governing Capital One's protection of customer personal information. These experts were ultimately disclosed, with full reports, on March 21, 2021. Several of them also drafted supplemental or rebuttal reports, and all sat for at least one deposition. Both Defendants designated numerous experts as well, who also drafted expert reports and who were also deposed. *Id.* ¶ 23.

The case also involved significant motion practice before Judge Anderson related to discovery, some of which resulted in favorable rulings for Plaintiffs and the production of important documents for Plaintiffs' case. The discovery battles included several rounds of motions regarding Capital One's assertion of the bank examination privilege over thousands of documents, which involved contested briefing and argument from the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency. *Id.* ¶ 24.

After discovery closed in late 2020 and expert disclosures were completed in the spring of 2021, on April 28, 2021, Plaintiffs filed their Motion for Class Certification, seeking certification of a nationwide class of approximately 98 million Americans. Docs. 1259, 1261. This motion was fully briefed on June 18, 2021. *See* Doc. 1443 (Capital One's Opposition); Doc. 1435 (Amazon's Opposition); Doc. 1558 (Plaintiffs' Reply as to Capital One); Doc. 1571 (Plaintiffs' Reply as to Amazon). Defendants each filed several *Daubert* challenges related to Plaintiffs' class certification motion, which Plaintiffs opposed, and which were fully briefed by July 2, 2021. Docs. 1389, 1390, 1394, 1395, 1397, 1398, 1427, 1428, 1431, 1432 (Defendants' motions to exclude and memoranda in support); Docs. 1528, 1534, 1540, 1546, 1552 (Plaintiffs' Oppositions); Docs. 1607, 1609, 1611,

1633, 1647 (Defendants' Replies). Plaintiffs also moved to exclude one of Capital One's experts related to Plaintiffs' Motion for Class Certification. Docs. 1559-60.

During the briefing on class certification, Capital One challenged the Court's jurisdiction over the case, arguing no Representative Plaintiff could prove their harms were caused by Capital One. Capital One contended Representative Plaintiffs could not prove the known hacker, Paige Thompson, further disseminated the personal information stolen in the Data Breach before her arrest. Docs. 1385-86 (challenging the Court's jurisdiction to adjudicate Plaintiffs' tort and statutory claims). Capital One's jurisdictional challenge ultimately resulted in several rounds of briefing in which plaintiffs vigorously opposed the very premise of Capital One's contention that the Court's jurisdiction to adjudicate the case depended on the resolution of what were undisputedly merits issues. Doc. 1502 (Plaintiffs' Opposition); Doc. 1513 (Capital One's Reply); Doc. 1653 (Capital One's Supplemental Memorandum regarding *Transunion v. Ramirez*); Doc. 1721 (Plaintiffs' Response); Doc. 1727 (Amazon's Joinder); Doc. 1780 (Capital One's Supplemental Brief challenging the Court's jurisdiction to adjudicate Plaintiffs' contract and unjust enrichment claims); Doc. 1871 (Plaintiffs' Response); Doc. 1921 (Capital One's Reply); Docs. 2041, 2042, 2052, 2074, 2075, 2138, 2150, 2151 (filings related to supplemental authorities regarding jurisdictional challenge).

The Court held a two-day hearing on July 12 and 13, 2021 on Plaintiffs' Motion for Class Certification, the various related *Daubert* challenges, and Capital One's challenge to the Court's jurisdiction to adjudicate Representative Plaintiffs' tort and statutory claims. Docs. 1745, 1747; Docs. 1901-1902 (7/12-13/21 Hr'g Tr.). Soon thereafter, briefing on dispositive motions commenced. On June 3, 2021, Capital One filed its motion for summary judgment seeking judgment on each of Representative Plaintiffs' claims on several bases. Capital One's principal

argument was that Representative Plaintiffs could not prove they were harmed by Capital One because they could not prove the hacker, Paige Thompson, further disseminated the personal information stolen in the Data Breach before her arrest. Docs. 1460, 1463. Plaintiffs filed extensive opposition briefing, contending there was substantial evidence from which a jury could conclude Plaintiffs' personal information was further disseminated beyond Thompson and that they had suffered compensable damages resulting from Capital One's failure to protect their personal information. Doc. 1807. On July 2, 2021, Representative Plaintiffs moved for partial summary judgment on their claims for breach of express and implied contract against Capital One. Docs. 1646, 1649. On the same day, Amazon moved for summary judgment on each of Representative Plaintiffs' claims, arguing it owed no duty of care to them and that it could not be liable to them for unjust enrichment and under the asserted state statutes, to which plaintiffs submitted a detailed opposition. Docs. 1678, 1693, 1820.

The summary judgment motions were fully briefed on August 23, 2021. Capital One and Amazon also filed additional *Daubert* motions in connection with summary judgment, which plaintiffs opposed. Docs. 1658, 1675, 1828, 1840. Plaintiffs also filed a motion to exclude the testimony of one of Capital One's experts related to summary judgment. Docs. 1638, 1640. These *Daubert* motions were also fully briefed on August 23, 2021. On September 30, 2021, the Court held a full-day summary judgment hearing, including additional argument on Capital One's jurisdictional challenge. Doc. 2027; 9/30/21 Hr'g Tr. At the time of settlement, the motions for class certification, summary judgment, and to exclude expert testimony were submitted to the Court and under advisement.

## **B. Mediation and Settlement**

Parallel to their litigation of the Actions, the Parties engaged in arm's-length settlement

negotiations beginning in March 2020. The negotiations were first overseen by former United States District Court Judge Layn R. Phillips and later overseen by United States District Judge Leonie M. Brinkema. The Parties engaged in four mediation sessions, on March 21, 2020, November 18, 2020, April 16, 2021, and August 3, 2021, with Judge Brinkema presiding over the last three conferences. The Parties also engaged in private and joint communications with Judge Brinkema to advance and resolve particular issues that arose in these negotiations and on December 17, 2021, the Parties executed a binding term sheet, to be superseded by the Settlement Agreement. Ex. 4, ¶ 30. The Settlement Agreement provides that Class Counsel shall seek Court approval of a Consumer Settlement Benefits Plan (Exhibit 2 hereto) describing the benefits available to Settlement Class Members and the process and timing for claiming such benefits. Ex. 1, § 8.1.

While the negotiations were professional throughout, they were marked by significant factual and legal disputes impacting the value of the case. From Plaintiffs' perspective, the hard work through discovery and motion practice framed the key issues for both sides, positioned the case for settlement, and—with Judge Brinkema's assistance—the Parties were able to reach a resolution. At all times the negotiations were made at arm's length, and free of collusion of any kind. Attorneys' fees, expenses, and the subject of service awards were not discussed in any manner until the Parties had reached agreement on the material terms of the Settlement, including the payment of the Settlement Fund. Ex. 4, ¶ 31.

### **C. The Terms of the Proposed Settlement**

The following are the material terms of the Settlement:

#### **1. The Settlement Class**

The proposed Settlement Class is defined as follows:

The approximately 98 million U.S. residents identified by Capital One whose

information was compromised in the Data Breach that Capital One announced on July 29, 2019, as reflected in the Class List.

Excluded from the Settlement Class are (i) Capital One, any entity in which Capital One has a controlling interest, and Capital One's officers, directors, legal representatives, Successors, Subsidiaries, and assigns; (ii) any judge, justice, or judicial officer presiding over the Action and the members of their immediate families and judicial staff; and (iii) any individual who timely and validly opts out of the Settlement Class. Ex. 1, § 2.39.

## **2. The Settlement Fund**

Capital One will pay \$190 million into a Settlement Fund for class benefits, notice and administration costs, fees, expenses, and service awards to the Settlement Class Representatives. *Id.*, § 3. No proceeds will revert to Capital One. *Id.* The specific benefits available to Settlement Class Members are detailed in the proposed Consumer Settlement Benefits Plan (Ex. 2), and include:

- Reimbursement for up to \$25,000 in “Out-of-Pocket Losses”, which are verifiable unreimbursed costs or expenditures that a Settlement Class Member actually incurred and believes are fairly traceable to the Data Breach. Out-of-Pocket Losses may include, without limitation, the following:
  - unreimbursed costs, expenses, losses or charges incurred as a result of identity theft or identity fraud, falsified tax returns, or other alleged misuse of a Settlement Class Member's personal information;
  - costs incurred on or after March 22, 2019, associated with placing or removing a credit freeze on a Settlement Class Member's credit file with any credit reporting agency;
  - other miscellaneous expenses incurred on or after March 22, 2019, related to any Out-of-Pocket Loss such as notary, fax, postage, copying, mileage, and long-distance telephone charges;
  - costs of credit reports, credit monitoring, or other products related to detection or remediation of identity theft incurred on or after March 22, 2019, through the date of the Settlement Class Member's claim submission.

- Compensation for “Lost Time”, which is time spent remedying fraud, identity theft, or other misuse of a Settlement Class Member’s personal information that the Settlement Class Member believes is fairly traceable to the Data Breach and time spent taking preventative measures to avoid such losses. Lost Time will be paid at the “Reimbursement Rate”, which shall be the greater of \$25 per hour, or, if the Settlement Class Member took time off work at the Settlement Class Member’s documented hourly wage.
  - Lost Time related to a qualifying claim for Out-of-Pocket losses may be supported by a certification for up to 15 hours.
  - Lost Time not related to a qualifying claim for Out-of-Pocket losses but incurred as a result of fraud, identity theft or other misuse, or incurred taking preventative measures to avoid fraud, identity theft or other misuse may be supported by a certification for up to 5 hours.
- At least three years of Identity Defense Services provided by Pango. This service is designed to help detect and remediate potential identity theft and fraud, and includes:
  - Dark web monitoring for your Social Security number, date of birth, address, driver’s license number, passport number;
  - Identity monitoring with authentication alerts;
  - Lost wallet protection;
  - Security freeze capability in multiple categories: Credit – Experian, Equifax, TransUnion and Innovis; Specialty Finance – Sage Stream, Clarity DATA and CoreLogic; Closed Checking and Savings accounts – Chex Systems; and Utilities – NCTUE;
  - \$1 million in no-deductible insurance covering costs related to identity theft or fraud;
  - U.S.-based customer support specially trained in identity theft and fraud discovery and remediation; and
  - Insight and tips for members on a user dashboard.
- Additionally, for the approximately 200,000 Settlement Class Members whose Social Security number or linked bank account number was impacted in the Data Breach, the offered Identity Defense Services also include industry-leading credit monitoring, including three-bureau credit monitoring with instant alerts and a monthly credit score.
- Further, Pango will make available to all Settlement Class Members, even those who do not enroll in Identity Defense Services or do not submit a claim, access to



fraud resolution and identity restoration support (“Restoration Services”) for at least three years. This coverage is a separate benefit and permits all Settlement Class Members to have access to Pango’s U.S.-based fraud resolution specialists who can assist with important tasks such as placing fraud alerts with the credit bureaus, disputing inaccurate information on credit reports, scheduling calls with creditors and other service providers, and working with law enforcement and government agencies to dispute fraudulent information.

Ex. 2 and Thompson Decl., Ex. 8. The retail cost of buying the same Identity Defense Services would be \$180.00 per person for three years of the standard service and \$540.00 per person for three years of the service including three-bureau credit monitoring with instant alerts and a monthly credit score. *See* Ex. 8.

Settlement Class Members will have 90 days after the Notice Date to claim payment for Out-of-Pocket Losses and Lost Time. Settlement Class Members are also strongly encouraged to claim Identity Defense Services during the 90-day claims period. However, Settlement Class Members may later enroll in Identity Defense Services directly with Pango during the period of the service, even if they did not make a claim for the service during the Claims Period. No claim is necessary to access Restoration Services, which are available to all Settlement Class Members. *See* Ex. 8.

The Consumer Settlement Benefits Plan provides that if valid claims exceed the Net Settlement Fund, payments for Out-of-Pocket Losses and Lost Time will be reduced on a *pro rata* basis. Ex. 2, ¶ 7.a. If the Net Settlement Fund is not exhausted, the remainder will first be used to purchase up to two years of additional Identity Defense Services and Restoration Services (and to pay any attendant expenses to provide notice of such extended period for Identity Defense Services and Restoration Services) and second will be used to increase payments to Settlement Class Members submitting valid claims on a pro-rated basis. *Id.* ¶ 7.b.

### **3. Proposed Injunctive Relief—Business Practice Changes**

Capital One has also agreed to at least two years of Business Practice Changes and commitments to improve its cybersecurity through the implementation of a Cyber Event Action Plan. During the discovery phase of the case, a significant effort was targeted at developing an understanding of the root cause of the Data Breach and the vulnerabilities which were exploited by the hacker. Moreover, Plaintiffs' discovery efforts, assisted by consultation with experts, provided Class Counsel with a firm understanding of the improvements and remediation necessary to protect the information of Class Members from further exposure and loss to cyber criminals. With Class Counsel's experience in litigating numerous data breach cases and armed with the information gained during discovery, and with the assistance of cybersecurity experts, Class Counsel were able to negotiate valuable agreed Business Practice Changes, which are detailed in Ex. 2 to the Settlement Agreement (Ex. 1) and ¶ 39 of Class Counsel's declaration (Ex. 4).

### **4. Proposed Notice and Claims Program**

Class Counsel have retained, and request that the Court appoint, Epiq Class Action & Claims Solutions, Inc. and its affiliate Hilsoft Notifications (together "Epiq") as Settlement Administrator to provide notice to class members and to process claims. The Notice Plan designed by Epiq satisfies the "best notice practicable" standard pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure by drawing on the most up-to-date techniques used in commercial advertising to inform the class and stimulate participation. Ex. 5. The Notice Plan includes dissemination of individual notice by email or postcard wherever possible. The total potential Settlement Class size is approximately 98 million people, and contact information (to provide individual notice) is available for virtually all Settlement Class members. The individual notice effort alone is likely to reach at least 90% of the Settlement Class (and likely higher). In addition, internet sponsored search listings will provide additional notice exposures. In Class Counsel's experience, and

according to Epiq, the reach of the Notice Plan meets that of other court-approved notice programs, and has been designed to meet due process requirements, including the “desire to actually inform” requirement. The Notice Plan is thus the best notice practicable under the circumstance of this case. Ex. 5, ¶¶ 43-46; Ex. 4, ¶¶ 40-41.

The claims process similarly draws upon the most up-to-date techniques to facilitate participation, including a link to a Settlement website in all emails and digital advertising; the ability to file claims electronically or by mail; and a call-center via a toll-free number to assist class members in filing claims. Epiq, the proposed Settlement Administrator, is a widely-regarded expert with the experience and capability to handle a case of this magnitude. Ex. 5, ¶¶ 4-8, 10-18, 23-39; Ex. 4, ¶¶ 40-41.

#### **5. Attorneys’ Fees and Expenses and Service Awards**

Class Counsel may separately move for a fee of up to 35% of the Settlement Fund and reimbursement of litigation expenses. Class Counsel may also request service awards of up to \$5,000 each for the 8 Settlement Class Representatives and the 10 other MDL Plaintiffs who were deposed by Capital One. Capital One takes no position on these requests. Class Counsel will move for fees, expenses, and service awards at least 21 days before the Objection Deadline. Ex. 4, ¶ 43.

#### **6. Releases**

The Settlement Class will release Capital One and Amazon from claims that were or could have been asserted in this case. The releases are detailed in the Settlement Agreement. Ex. 1, § 14.

### **ARGUMENT**

#### **I. ARTICLE III STANDING**

As a preliminary consideration, the Court has an initial obligation to assure itself of the Plaintiffs’ “standing under Article III,” which “extends to court approval of proposed class action settlements.” *Frank v. Gaos*, 139 S. Ct. 1041, 1046 (2019) (per curiam). The Court does not have

the power “to approve a proposed class settlement if it lacks jurisdiction over the dispute, and federal courts lack jurisdiction if no named plaintiff has standing.” *Id.* “On the other hand, only one named plaintiff must have standing as to any particular claim in order for it to advance.” *In re Equifax Inc. Customer Data Sec. Breach Litig.*, 999 F.3d 1247, 1261 (11th Cir. 2021), *cert. denied sub nom. Huang v. Spector*, 142 S. Ct. 431 (2021), and *cert. denied sub nom. Watkins v. Spector*, No. 21-638, 2022 WL 89334 (U.S. Jan. 10, 2022). The Court need not determine whether absent settlement class members have standing to have jurisdiction to approve a settlement. *J.D. v. Azar*, 925 F.3d 1291, 1324 (D.C. Cir. 2019); *see also Hutton v. Nat’l Bd. of Exam’rs in Optometry, Inc.*, 892 F.3d 613, 620 (4th Cir. 2018) (In a class action, “we analyze standing based on the allegations of personal injury made by the named plaintiffs.”) (internal quotation marks omitted). Thus, to assure itself of its jurisdiction to approve the Settlement, the Court must find that at least one Settlement Class Representative has “(1) suffered an injury-in-fact, (2) that is fairly traceable to the challenged conduct of the defendant, and (3) that is likely to be redressed by a favorable judicial decision.” *Hutton*, 892 F.3d at 619 (citation omitted).

The Court should readily conclude that it has jurisdiction over the Settlement because the Settlement Class Representatives have established standing to sue. As just one example, Settlement Class Representative Gary Zielicke has presented evidence from which a reasonable factfinder could conclude that he suffered fraud using his personal information stolen in the Data Breach. Doc. 1807 at Appendix 1 (summarizing evidence for Mr. Zielicke and other Settlement Class Representatives). Fraud resulting from a data breach is an injury in fact that is traceable to the breached defendant and is redressable by a federal court. *See Hutton*, 892 F.3d at 622-24. Mr. Zielicke also incurred costs to mitigate the fraud and prevent additional fraud (*see* Doc. 1807 at Ex. BB), which also provides standing. *Hutton*, 892 F.3d at 622; *see also TransUnion LLC v.*

*Ramirez*, 141 S. Ct. 2190, 2204 (2021) (“If a defendant has caused . . . monetary injury to the plaintiff, the plaintiff has suffered a concrete injury in fact under Article III.”).

In addition, Capital One has stipulated that its Privacy Notice contains one or more express contractual provisions covering Capital One’s obligations with respect to safeguarding personal information. Doc. 1098. The Settlement Class Representatives have presented evidence from which a reasonable factfinder could conclude that Capital One breached one or more of these contractual obligations related to data security as to all Settlement Class Members, resulting in the theft of their and every Settlement Class Member’s personal information in the Data Breach. Doc. 1649. Further, Settlement Class Representatives have presented evidence supporting their alternative claim that Capital One breached an implied contract with Settlement Class Representatives and Settlement Class Members to provide reasonable data security. *Id.* Either is sufficient to provide standing to the Settlement Class Representatives and thus to invoke the Court’s subject matter jurisdiction to approve the Settlement.<sup>4</sup> *See L-3 Commc’ns Corp. v. Serco, Inc.*, 673 F. App’x 284, 289 (4th Cir. 2016) (“[B]y alleg[ing] the existence of a contract, express or implied, and a concomitant breach of that contract, [the plaintiff’s] complaint adequately show[ed] an injury to her rights for purposes of standing.”) (citation and quotations omitted); *see also id.* (“[W]hether a plaintiff ultimately recovers the damages he seeks is a question better left to the applicable substantive law rather than a standing inquiry under Article III.”) (citation and quotations omitted).

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<sup>4</sup> Because Article III standing exists for the contract and implied contract claims, the Court need not reach the standing question with respect to the other claims.

## II. THE COURT SHOULD DIRECT NOTICE TO THE SETTLEMENT CLASS

When binding absent class members—as contemplated by the Settlement here—the Court “must direct notice in a reasonable manner to all class members who would be bound by the proposal if giving notice is justified by the parties’ showing that the court will likely be able to (i) approve the proposal under Rule 23(e)(2)” by finding that the Settlement is “fair, reasonable, and adequate”; and (ii) “certify the class for purposes of judgment on the proposal.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(e)(1)-(2). In determining whether a settlement is fair, reasonable, and adequate, the Court must consider whether:

- (A) the class representatives and class counsel have adequately represented the class;
- (B) the proposal was negotiated at arm’s length;
- (C) the relief provided for the class is adequate, taking into account:
  - (i) the costs, risks, and delay of trial and appeal;
  - (ii) the effectiveness of any proposed method of distributing relief to the class, including the method of processing class-member claims;
  - (iii) the terms of any proposed award of attorney’s fees, including timing of payment; and
  - (iv) any agreement required to be identified under Rule 23(e)(3); and
- (D) the proposal treats class members equitably relative to each other.

Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(e)(2).

The Court’s Rule 23(e) obligations are addressed with a “two-level analysis.” *In re The Mills Corp. Sec. Litig.*, 265 F.R.D. 246, 254 (E.D. Va. 2009). To determine whether a settlement is fair, the Court considers the four factors set forth by the Fourth Circuit in *Jiffy Lube*: “(1) the posture of the case at the time settlement was proposed; (2) the extent of discovery that had been conducted; (3) the circumstances surrounding the negotiations; and (4) the experience of counsel.” *In re Jiffy Lube Securities Litigation*, 927 F.2d 155, 158-59 (4th Cir. 1991). To determine whether

a settlement is adequate, the courts also look to: “(1) the relative strength of the plaintiffs’ case on the merits, (2) the existence of any difficulties of proof or strong defenses the plaintiffs are likely to encounter if the case goes to trial, (3) the anticipated duration and expense of additional litigation, (4) the solvency of the defendants and the likelihood of recovery on a litigated judgment, and (5) the degree of opposition to the settlement.” *Id.*

Evaluation under these enumerated factors confirms that the proposed Settlement is fair, adequate, and reasonable; accordingly, the Court should issue notice of the Settlement to the Settlement Class.

**A. The Class Was Adequately Represented.**

“[T]he adequacy requirement is met when: (1) the named plaintiff does not have interests antagonistic to those of the class; and (2) plaintiff’s attorneys are qualified, experienced, and generally able to conduct the litigation.” *Brown v. Transurban USA, Inc.*, 318 F.R.D. 560, 567 (E.D. Va. 2016) (citation omitted). Here, the Settlement Class Representatives have the same interests as other class members as they are asserting the same claims and share the same injuries. Further, the Court has already recognized Class Counsel’s experience and qualifications in appointing them to lead this litigation and the record shows Class Counsel worked diligently to litigate and ultimately bring this case to resolution. Ex. 4, ¶¶ 3-31; *see also In re: Lumber Liquidators Chinese-Manufactured Flooring Prod. Mktg., Sales Practices & Prod. Liab. Litig.*, 952 F.3d 471, 485 (4th Cir. 2020) (finding counsel’s experience in complex civil litigation supported fairness of settlement).

**B. The Proposed Settlement Was Negotiated at Arm’s Length.**

The Court can safely conclude this Settlement was negotiated at arm’s length, without collusion, based on the terms of the Settlement itself; the Parties’ vigorous pursuit of fact and

expert discovery and briefing and argument of numerous legal issues; the length and difficulty of the negotiations; and the involvement of two experienced mediators, including Judge Brinkema. *See In re NeuStar, Inc. Sec. Litig.*, No. 1:14–CV–885(JCC/TRJ), 2015 WL 5674798, at \*10 (E.D. Va. Sept. 23, 2015) (adversarial encounters support a finding of arms’ length negotiations). This factor supports a finding that the Court will likely be able to finally approve the Settlement.

**C. The Relief is Fair, Reasonable, and Adequate.**

The relief offered to Class Members in the proposed Settlement is more than adequate under the factors outlined in Rule 23(e)(2)(C). Settlement Class Members are entitled to benefits that are tailored to the relief sought through the litigation: recovery of up to \$25,000 in Out-of-Pocket Losses; payment for Lost Time spent dealing with the Data Breach; at least three years of Identity Defense Services to help detect and remediate potential identity theft and fraud; and at least three years of Restoration Services including access to U.S.-based specialists in fraud resolution and identity restoration available to all Settlement Class Members without making a claim. Capital One’s agreed Business Practice Changes are likewise an important benefit flowing to Settlement Class Members, whose sensitive personal information may still reside at Capital One.

Class Counsel, a group with extraordinary experience in leading major data breach class actions, strongly believe that the relief is fair, reasonable, and adequate. Ex. 4, ¶¶ 3-10. The Court may rely upon such experienced counsel’s judgment. *See, e.g., Nelson v. Mead Johnson & Johnson Co.*, 484 F. App’x 429, 434 (11th Cir. 2012) (“Absent fraud, collusion, or the like, the district court should be hesitant to substitute its own judgment for that of counsel.”) (quotation omitted).

That the relief is fair, reasonable, and adequate is further confirmed by considering the four specific factors enumerated in Rule 23(e)(2).



**1. The costs, risk, and delay of trial and appeal.**

Plaintiffs faced significant risks and costs should they continue to litigate the case. First, there was a risk that Plaintiffs' claims would not have survived, or survived in full, on a class-wide basis after a ruling on the fully briefed and argued motion for class certification, motions for summary judgment, *Daubert* motions on damages methodologies and other issues, and challenges to the existence of a tort duty under Virginia law. Second, if Plaintiffs had prevailed on their pending motion for class certification and successfully defeated Defendants' pending motions thus proceeding to trial, Plaintiffs still would have faced significant risk, cost, and delay including likely interlocutory and post-judgment appeals.

In contrast to the risk, cost, and delay posed by the pending motions and possible appeals and trial, the proposed Settlement provides certain, substantial, and immediate relief to the proposed Settlement Class without delay. It ensures that Settlement Class Members with valid claims for Out-of-Pocket Losses or Lost Time will receive guaranteed compensation now, and provides Settlement Class Members with access to Identity Defense Services and Restoration Services, benefits that may not have been available at trial. It also requires injunctive relief that will help protect Class Member data from potential subsequent exposure.

The substantial costs, risk, and delay of a trial and appeal support a finding that the proposed Settlement is adequate.

**2. The method of distributing relief is effective.**

The proposed distribution process will be efficient and effective. The available relief is detailed clearly in the Notice, which will be provided to all Settlement Class Members and lays out the benefits to which they are entitled, including benefits provided regardless of whether a Settlement Class Member files a claim.

As an initial matter, noticing the Settlement Class of the available relief will be efficient and effective. The proposed Notice Plan includes dissemination of individual notice by email or postcard wherever possible. The total potential Settlement Class size is approximately 98 million people, and contact information (to provide individual notice) is available for virtually all Settlement Class members. The Settlement Administrator expects that the individual notice effort alone will reach at least 90% of the Settlement Class (and likely higher). Ex. 5, ¶ 20. In addition, supplemental internet sponsored search listings will provide additional notice exposures.

Therefore, Settlement Class Members will receive effective and efficient notice of the three categories of relief, which will be distributed as follows:

*First*, Settlement Class Members are entitled to make claims online via the Settlement website or by mail for reimbursement for Out-of-Pocket Losses, such as fraudulent expenses or charges, and compensation for a certain number of hours of “Lost Time” spent remedying fraud, identity theft, or other misuse of personal information. *See* Ex. 6, Long Form Notice. Settlement Class Members need only submit a claim form on the website or by mail accompanied by reasonable documentation showing the claimed expenses to establish Out-of-Pocket Losses, or a self-certification of their Lost Time. *See* Ex. 2. If a claim is rejected for any reason, there is also a consumer-friendly appeals process whereby claimants will have the opportunity to cure any deficiencies in their submission or request an automatic appeal if the Settlement Administrator determines a claim is deficient in whole or part. *Id.* at ¶ 9.

*Second*, Settlement Class Members will be entitled to at least three years of Identity Defense Services provided by Pango, to help detect and remediate potential identity theft and fraud. Settlement Class Members need only visit the Settlement website and sign-up via an online

form in order to claim this benefit. And even if a Settlement Class Member does not initially claim Identity Defense Services, they can later enroll directly with Pango during the period of the service.

*Third*, for at least three years all Settlement Class Members will be entitled to utilize Restoration Services offered through Pango, regardless of whether they submit a claim for losses or enroll in Identity Defense Services. *Id.* at ¶¶ 2, 5. This coverage is a separate benefit and permits all Settlement Class Members to have access to U.S.-based fraud resolution specialists who can assist with important tasks such as placing fraud alerts with the credit bureaus, disputing inaccurate information on credit reports, scheduling calls with creditors and other service providers, and working with law enforcement and government agencies to dispute fraudulent transactions or credit applications.

Because Settlement Class Members may make claims through a simple online form or by mail—and have the benefit of additional services for which they need take no action, including the Restoration Services detailed above as well as the business practices Capital One has agreed to—the method of distributing the relief is both efficient and effective, and the proposed Settlement is adequate under this factor.

**3. The terms relating to attorneys’ fees are reasonable.**

Class Counsel will request a fee expressed as a percentage of the value conferred by the Settlement on the Settlement Class, and for reimbursement of expenses incurred in prosecuting and settling this case. Ex. 1, § 19. Where, as here, a class settlement creates a non-reversionary common fund, fees are awarded on a “percentage of the fund” approach. *See, e.g., Transurban*, 318 F.R.D. at 575. Under the Settlement Agreement, Plaintiffs’ request for Attorneys’ Fees and Expenses must be filed with the Court at least 21 days before the Objection deadline. Ex. 1, § 19.1. In the settlement negotiations, attorneys’ fees were not discussed in any manner until the Parties had reached agreement on the material terms of the Settlement, including the amount of the

Settlement Fund. Ex. 4, ¶ 42. Capital One has agreed not to oppose any request for fees not in excess of 35 percent of the common fund, Ex. 1, § 19.2, but the ultimate fee award will be determined in the discretion of the Court based on an application to the Court based on Fourth Circuit law with the opportunity for comment from Settlement Class Members.

Importantly, the Settlement Agreement is not conditioned upon the Court's approval of the fee award. Ex. 1, § 19.3. Accordingly, at this stage, the Court can and should conclude that it is likely to approve the Settlement for purposes of sending notice to the Settlement Class, even if it has not yet concluded whether and in what amount it would award attorneys' fees and expenses.<sup>5</sup> The proposed Settlement is adequate under this factor.

**4. Any agreement required to be identified under Rule 23(e)(3).**

Rule 23(e) mandates that “[t]he parties seeking approval must file a statement identifying any agreement made in connection with the proposal,” and that the Court must then take into account any such agreements when determining whether the relief provided in the settlement is adequate. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(e)(2)-(3). As is common in consumer class settlements, the Parties have entered into a confidential supplemental agreement establishing the opt-out threshold above which Capital One may terminate the Settlement Agreement. The Parties will submit *in camera* or seek leave to file under seal with the Court this confidential supplemental agreement with access limited to the Parties' counsel.

This factor weighs in favor of finding that the Proposed Settlement is adequate.

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<sup>5</sup> Similarly, Class Counsel will request service awards of \$5,000 for each of the Settlement Class Representatives and other MDL Plaintiffs who were deposed in this case. Service awards of this size are reasonable. *See In re: Lumber Liquidators Chinese-Manufactured Flooring Durability Mktg.*, No.115MD2627AJTTRJ, 2020 WL 5757504, at \*3 (E.D. Va. Sept. 4, 2020) (granting service award of \$5,000). The Settlement Agreement is not conditioned on the Court's approval of this request. Ex. 1, § 18.3.

**D. The Proposed Settlement Treats Class Members Equitably.**

Finally, the proposed Settlement treats all class members equitably relative to each other. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(e)(2)(D). All Settlement Class Members will have the same opportunity to file a claim for Out-of-Pocket Losses and Lost Time; this means that monetary compensation will be apportioned in accordance with each claimant's injury. In the event claims exceed the available funds, all claims will be reduced *pro rata*, with no Settlement Class Member obtaining any greater relative benefit over another. This factor likewise supports a finding that the Court will be able to approve the proposed Settlement, and that class notice is appropriate.

**III. THE PROPOSED SETTLEMENT CLASS MEETS THE REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTIFICATION.**

To issue notice, the Court should decide it will “likely be able to . . . certify the class for purposes of judgment.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(e)(1)(B); *Amchem Prods. Inc. v. Windsor*, 521 U.S. 591, 620 (1997). Such a decision should not be difficult here. Settlement classes are routinely certified in similar consumer data breach cases. *See, e.g., Abubaker v. Dominion Dental USA, Inc.*, No. 1:19-cv-01050, 2021 WL 6750844 (E.D. Va. Nov. 19, 2021) (Brinkema, J.); *Hutton v. Nat’l Bd. of Examiners in Optometry, Inc.*, No. 1:16-c-03025, 2019 WL 3183651 (D. Md. July 15, 2019); *In re: Equifax Inc. Customer Data Security Breach Litig.*, No. 1:17-md-2800, 2020 WL 256132 (N.D. Ga. March 17, 2020), *aff’d in relevant part* 999 F.3d 1247 (11th Cir. 2021), *cert. denied sub nom. Huang v. Spector*, 142 S. Ct. 431 (2021), *and cert. denied sub nom. Watkins v. Spector*, No. 21-638, 2022 WL 89334 (U.S. Jan. 10, 2022); *In re Anthem, Inc. Data Breach Litig.*, 327 F.R.D. 299 (N.D. Cal. 2018). There is nothing different about this case, which is demonstrated by examining the requirements of Rule 23(a) and (b).<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> There exists a fulsome record supporting class certification. *See* Docs. 1259, 1261 (Plaintiffs’ motion for class certification and memorandum in support); Doc. 1557 (Plaintiffs’ reply in support of class certification).

**A. The Rule 23(a) Requirements Are Satisfied.**

**Numerosity:** The proposed Settlement Class consists of approximately 98 million U.S. residents, indisputably rendering individual joinder impracticable. *See Jeffreys v. Commc 'ns Workers of Am. AFL-CIO*, 212 F.R.D. 320, 322 (E.D. Va. 2003) (noting that “where the class numbers twenty-five or more, joinder is generally presumed to be impracticable”).

**Commonality:** “Commonality requires the plaintiff to demonstrate that the class members have suffered the same injury” such that all their claims “can productively be litigated at once.” *Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. v. Dukes*, 564 U.S. 338, 349-350 (2011) (internal citations omitted). This requires that the determination of the common question “will resolve an issue that is central to the validity of each one of the claims in one stroke.” *Id.* at 350 “Even a single common question will do.” *Id.* at 359 (internal quotations omitted). All Settlement Class Members suffered the same injury—theft of their personal data in the Data Breach—and are asserting the same legal claims. Accordingly, common questions of law and fact abound. *See, e.g., Dominion*, 2021 WL 6750844, at \*3; *Equifax*, 2020 WL 256132, at \*11-12; *Anthem*, 327 F.R.D. at 309.

**Typicality:** Typicality under Rule 23(a)(3) requires an inquiry into the “representative parties’ ability to represent a class . . . .” *Deiter v. Microsoft Corp.*, 436 F.3d 461, 466 (4th Cir. 2006). “The premise of the typicality requirement is simply stated: as goes the claim of the named plaintiff, so go the claims of the class.” *Broussard v. Meineke Disc. Muffler Shops, Inc.*, 155 F.3d 331, 340 (4th Cir. 1998) (citation and quotations omitted). In other words, the “plaintiff’s claim cannot be so different from the claims of absent class members that their claims will not be advanced by plaintiff’s proof of his own individual claim.” *Deiter*, 436 F.3d at 466-67. This requirement is readily satisfied in data breach cases. The Settlement Class Representatives’ claims are typical of other Settlement Class Members because they arise from the same Data Breach and

involve the same overarching legal theories, including the theories that Capital One breached its contracts with Settlement Class Representatives and class members and failed in its common-law duty to protect their personal information. *See, e.g., Dominion*, 2021 WL 6750844, at \*3; *Equifax*, 2020 WL 256132, at \*12.

***Adequacy of Representation:*** “The adequacy inquiry . . . serves to uncover conflicts of interest between named parties and the class they seek to represent.” *Amchem Prods., Inc. v. Windsor*, 521 U.S. 591, 625 (1997). Settlement Class Representatives do not have any interests antagonistic to other class members and have retained lawyers who are abundantly qualified and experienced, satisfying the adequacy requirement. Ex. 4, ¶¶ 3-9, 50.

#### **B. The Rule 23(b)(3) Requirements Are Satisfied**

Rule 23(b)(3) requires that “questions of law or fact common to class members predominate over any questions affecting only individual members,” and that class treatment is “superior to other available methods for fairly and efficiently adjudicating the controversy.” One part of the superiority analysis—manageability—is irrelevant for purposes of certifying a settlement class. *Transurban*, 318 F.R.D. at 569.

***Predominance:*** Rule 23(b)(3)’s predominance requirement tests whether a proposed class is “sufficiently cohesive to warrant adjudication by representation.” *Amchem Prods., Inc. v. Windsor*, 521 U.S. 591, 623 (1997). The predominance inquiry measures the relative weight of the common questions as against individual ones. *Amchem*, 521 U.S. at 624. “If the ‘qualitatively overarching issue’ in the litigation is common, a class may be certified notwithstanding the need to resolve individualized issues.” *Soutter v. Equifax Info. Servs., LLC*, 307 F.R.D 183, 214 (E.D. Va. 2015) (citing *Ealy v. Pinkerton Gov’t Servs.*, 514 F. App’x 299, 305 (4th Cir. 2013)). Common liability issues often predominate where class members “all assert injury from the same action.”

*Gray v. Hearst Commc'ns, Inc.*, 444 F. App'x 698, 701–02 (4th Cir. 2011); *see also Stillmock v. Weis Markets, Inc.*, 385 F. App'x 267, 273 (4th Cir. 2010) (finding common issues predominated where class members were exposed to “the identical risk of identity theft in the identical manner by the repeated identical conduct of the same defendant.”).

Here, as in other data breach cases, common questions predominate because all claims arise out of a common course of conduct by Capital One. *See, e.g., Dominion*, 2021 WL 6750844, at \*3; *Equifax*, 2020 WL 256132, at \*13; *Anthem*, 327 F.R.D. at 311-16. The focus on a defendant’s security measures in a data breach class action “is the precise type of predominant question that makes class-wide adjudication worthwhile.” *Anthem*, 327 F.R.D. at 312. Further, the Court previously found that Virginia law applies across all common law claims, e.g., Plaintiffs’ claims for breach of contract (Doc. 879 at 9) and Plaintiffs’ tort and quasi-contract claims (Doc. 1293), such that any “variations in state law will not predominate over the common questions.” *Equifax*, 2020 WL 256132, at \*13.

**Superiority:** “[T]he purpose of the superiority requirement is to assure that the class action is the most efficient and effective means of resolving the controversy . . . .” 7AA Charles Wright, Arthur Miller & Mary Kay Kane, *Federal Practice and Procedure* § 1779 (3d ed. 2005). Litigating the same claims of 98 million Americans through individual litigation would obviously be inefficient. The superiority requirement thus is satisfied. *See Equifax*, 2020 WL 256132, at \*14; *Anthem*, 327 F.R.D. at 315-16.

#### **IV. THE COURT SHOULD APPROVE THE CONSUMER SETTLEMENT BENEFITS PLAN.**

The Consumer Settlement Benefits Plan was designed by Class Counsel to equitably distribute cash and other relief to Settlement Class Members. The Plan is based in large part on Class Counsel’s experience in scores of privacy and data breach class actions, and reflects iterated



improvements from the settlements of the largest data breach MDLs to date. The Plan includes guidance for the Settlement Administrator in reviewing claims, specific mechanisms to address instances where the Settlement Fund is either depleted or has a remainder, and a simple and fair appeal process for disallowed claims. Plaintiffs request that the Court approve the Consumer Settlement Benefits Plan (Exhibit 2) and direct that Class Counsel and the Administrator implement the Plan according to its own terms and the Settlement Agreement.

**V. THE COURT SHOULD APPROVE THE NOTICE PLAN, NOTICES, AND CLAIM FORM, AND APPOINT THE SETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATOR.**

To satisfy the requirements of both Rule 23 and due process, Rule 23(c)(2)(B) provides that, “[f]or any class certified under Rule 23(b)(3), the court must direct to class members the best notice that is practicable under the circumstances, including individual notice to all members who can be identified through reasonable effort.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(2)(B); *Eisen v. Carlisle & Jacquelin*, 417 U.S. 156, 173 (1974). Rule 23(e)(1) similarly requires that notice be reasonably disseminated to those who would be bound by the court’s judgment. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(e)(1). The best practicable notice is that which is “reasonably calculated, under all the circumstances, to apprise interested parties of the pendency of the action and afford them an opportunity to present their objections.” *Mullane v. Cent. Hanover Bank & Trust Co.*, 339 U.S. 306, 314 (1950).

Plaintiffs request that the Court appoint Epiq as the Settlement Administrator and approve the Notice Plan submitted by Epiq. *See* Ex. 5. The Notice Plan is uncomplicated. Capital One will generate and provide to Epiq a Class List within 30 days of the Preliminary Approval Order. Ex. 1, § 10.2. Using the information in that list, Epiq will provide direct notice by email or, as necessary, mailed postcard. Combined with other supplemental notice methods, Epiq expects the notice to reach at least 90% of the identified Settlement Class Members, easily meeting the requirements of Rule 23 and due process. Ex. 5, ¶20; *see, e.g.*, Federal Judicial Center, “Judges’

Class Action Notice and Claims Process Checklist and Plain Language Guide” (2010) (recognizing the effectiveness of notice that reaches between 70 and 95 percent of the class). When implemented, the Notice Plan will provide the best notice practicable under the circumstances. Ex. 5, ¶¶ 19-47; Ex. 4, ¶¶ 40-41.

The Court should also approve the proposed forms of notice attached as Exhibit 6 (“Notices”), which satisfy all of the criteria of Rule 23. The Notices are clear, straightforward, and provide persons in the proposed Settlement Class with enough information to evaluate whether to participate in the Settlement. Ex. 5, ¶¶ 40-41. The Notices also advise the proposed Settlement Class how to exclude themselves from the Settlement, and how to object to the Settlement, including the requested attorney fees and costs. Thus, the Notices satisfy the requirements of Rule 23. *Phillips Petroleum Co. v. Shutts*, 472 U.S. 797, 812 (1985) (explaining a settlement notice must provide settlement class members with an opportunity to present their objections to the settlement).

Finally, the Court should approve the Claim Form attached as Exhibit 7. The Claim Form is written in plain language and can be submitted online or printed and mailed to the Settlement Administrator. Ex. 5, ¶¶ 37, 40-42.

**VI. THE COURT SHOULD APPOINT THE PROVIDER OF IDENTITY DEFENSE SERVICES AND RESTORATION SERVICES.**

Plaintiffs request that the Court appoint Intersections, LLC d/b/a Pango (“Pango”) as the provider of Identity Defense Services and Restoration Services under the Consumer Settlement Benefits Plan. Pango has broad experience in providing its services to individuals, large companies, and in servicing large and small data breach populations, including in class action settlements. Pango’s qualifications and services are detailed in the Declaration of Gerald Thompson, attached as Exhibit 8.

**VII. THE COURT SHOULD APPOINT CLASS COUNSEL.**

When certifying a class, Rule 23 requires a court to appoint class counsel that will fairly and adequately represent the class members. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(g)(1)(B). In making this determination, the Court considers counsel's work in identifying or investigating potential claims; experience in handling class actions or other complex litigation and the types of claims asserted in the case; knowledge of the applicable law; and resources committed to representing the class. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(g)(1)(A)(i-iv).

The Court previously appointed Norman E. Siegel, Karen Hanson Riebel, and John A. Yanchunis as Plaintiffs' Co-Lead Counsel. Doc. 210 (Pretrial Order #3 Appointing Plaintiffs' Lead Counsel); *see also* Doc. 136 (Siegel application and qualifications); Doc. 135 (Riebel); Doc. 140 (Yanchunis); Ex. 4, ¶¶ 3-9 (summary of qualifications and experience). Throughout this case, Lead Counsel have demonstrated the hard work, legal scholarship, experience, and resources they bring to bear, ultimately resulting in the Settlement now before the Court. The Court should thus appoint them as Class Counsel under Rule 23(g).

**CONCLUSION**

For the reasons set forth set forth above, Plaintiffs request the Court enter the order proposed by the Parties directing the Settlement Class be notified of the proposed Settlement in the manner set forth in the Notice Plan and schedule a Final Approval Hearing.

**APPENDIX A – TIMELINE OF SETTLEMENT EVENTS**

For convenience, proposed dates and deadlines leading to a Final Approval Hearing are provided below and in the proposed order separately submitted to the Court.

<b>ACTION</b>	<b>DATE</b>
Defendants Provide Class Member List	Within 30 days following entry of Order Directing Notice
Notice Date	105 days following entry of Order Directing Notice
Proof of Notice Submitted	At least 10 days prior to the Final Approval Hearing
Motion for Attorneys' Fees, Expenses, and Service Awards to the Plaintiffs	21 days prior to the Objection Deadline
Exclusion / Opt-Out Deadline	45 days after Notice Date
Objection Deadline	45 days after Notice Date
Final Approval Brief and Response to Objections Due	At least 10 days prior to the Final Approval Hearing
Final Approval Hearing	(To be scheduled no earlier than 175 days after entry of Preliminary Approval Order)
Deadline to Submit Claims	90 days after Notice Date

Dated: January 31, 2022

Respectfully Submitted,

*/s/ Steven T. Webster*

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*Plaintiffs' Lead Counsel*

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that on January 31, 2022, I electronically filed the foregoing document with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF system, which will send notice of electronic filing to all counsel of record.

/s/ Steven T. Webster  
Steven T. Webster (VSB No. 31975)  
WEBSTER BOOK LLP