

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

MARCO A. FERNANDEZ, individually  
and as a representative of the class,  
  
Plaintiff,  
  
v.  
  
CORELOGIC CREDCO, LLC.,  
  
Defendant.

Case No.: 3:20-cv-1262-JM-(AGS)

**ORDER ON MOTION TO DISMISS  
FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT  
AND MOTION TO STRIKE CLASS  
ALLEGATIONS**

This matter comes before the court on Defendant's Motion to Dismiss First Amended Complaint (Doc. No. 35) and Motion to Strike Class Allegations from Plaintiff's First Amended Complaint (Doc. No. 36.) The motions have been fully briefed and the court finds them suitable for determination on the papers in accordance with Civil Local Rule 7.1(d)(1). For the reasons set forth below, Defendant's motions are denied.

**I. PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND**

On June 2, 2020, Plaintiff Marco A. Fernandez filed a putative class action complaint against Defendant CoreLogic Credco, LLC ("Credco") in San Diego Superior Court alleging violation of the Fair Credit Reporting Act ("FCRA"), 15 U.S.C. section 1681, *et seq.*; willful violations of the California Credit Reporting Agencies Act ("CCRAA"), CAL. CIV. CODE section 1785.1, *et seq.*, and violations of the California Unfair Competition Law ("UCL"), CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE section 17200, *et seq.* (Doc. No. 1-3 at 12-32.) On

1 July 6, 2020, Defendant removed this action to federal court on the basis of federal question  
2 jurisdiction, 28 U.S.C. section 1331 and pursuant to the Class Action Fairness Act  
3 (“CAFA”), 28 U.S.C. section 1453. (Doc. No. 1.)

4 On September 28, 2020, Plaintiff filed the first amended putative class action  
5 complaint. (Doc. No. 14, “FAC”.) Initially, Defendant filed a Motion to Dismiss the FAC  
6 (Doc. No. 15), and then subsequently filed a Motion to Stay Proceedings Pending the  
7 Supreme Court’s Decision in *Transunion LLC v. Ramirez*, (Doc. No. 23).

8 On April 8, 2021, this court granted Defendant’s motion and ordered all proceedings  
9 in this action stayed pending the Supreme Court’s decision in *Ramirez*. (Doc. No. 27 at 8.)  
10 In light of the stay, and to assist in managing its own calendar, the court also denied without  
11 prejudice Defendant’s pending motion to dismiss first amended complaint as moot. (*Id.*)  
12 In doing so, the court provided that once the stay was lifted, any relevant motions attacking  
13 the complaint brought under Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 12 or 23 could be refiled.  
14 (*Id.*)

15 On June 25, 2021, the Supreme Court rendered its decision in *Ramirez*.  
16 Subsequently, on July 6, 2021, the parties provided this court with a joint status report  
17 (Doc. No. 31), and this court issued a scheduling order (Doc. No. 32).

18 In accordance with the scheduling order, on August 20, 2021, Defendant refiled its  
19 Motion to Dismiss Plaintiff’s First Amended Complaint Pursuant to Rules 12(b)(1) and  
20 12(b)(6) (Doc. No. 35) along with a separate Motion to Strike Class Allegations from  
21 Plaintiff’s First Amended Complaint. Plaintiff duly filed his responses in opposition, (Doc.  
22 Nos. 39, 40) and Defendant replied (Doc. Nos. 43, 44)<sup>1</sup>.

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26 <sup>1</sup> On August 25, 2021, the parties filed a Joint Motion to Amend Briefing Schedule and  
27 Continue Hearing Date, seeking two additional weeks for Plaintiff to file his oppositions  
28 and allowing Defendant an additional three weeks to file its replies. (Doc. No. 37.) The  
court denied-in-part and granted-in-part the parties’ request. (Doc. No. 38.)

## II. FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Plaintiff is a resident of Hanover, Maryland. (FAC ¶ 15.) He contends that in October 2019, he applied for a mortgage as part of the home-buying process. (FAC ¶¶ 3, 24.) Plaintiff alleges that in connection with his application, Pulte Mortgage, LLC requested a credit report from Defendant, and that the report Defendant supplied was inaccurate. (*Id.* ¶¶ 3, 26.) Specifically, the report furnished by Defendant inaccurately stated that Plaintiff was a person on the United States Department of the Treasury, Office of Foreign Assets Control’s list of Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons (“OFAC/SDN”). (*Id.* ¶¶ 4, 32.)

Further, the report supplied by Defendant included a record belonging to “Mario Alberto Fernandez Santana,” a resident of Mexico, born in May 1977. (*Id.* ¶¶ 4, 37.) Plaintiff complains that a “rudimentary review of the record” would reveal that his name, date of birth and address differ vastly from the Mario Alberto Fernandez Santana reported on the credit report furnished by Defendant. (*Id.* ¶¶ 5, 38-41.) Additionally, it is alleged that the OFAC/SDN Search Results section of the report generated by Defendant, falsely reported that Plaintiff “was a match to a suspected narcotics trafficker included on the OFAC -SDN & Blocked Persons List.” (*Id.* at ¶ 32.)

Plaintiff maintains that when he took steps to dispute the inaccurate report, including sending a letter via Certified U.S. Mail, Defendant did not respond. (*Id.* ¶¶ 6, 42, 43.) When Plaintiff later received his consumer file from Defendant, the “response did not include any information it reported to Pulte about Plaintiff being on the OFAC/SDN. Nor did the response indicate that any report had been provided to Pulte.” (*Id.* at ¶ 7; *see also* ¶¶ 44-47.)

Plaintiff claims that by issuing the inaccurate report, Defendant violated section 1681e(b) of the FCRA and section 1785.14(b) of the CCRAA because it failed to employ reasonable procedures to ensure the maximum possible accuracy of its reports. (*Id.* ¶¶ 8, 50, 52, 54, 55.) Plaintiff also alleges that by failing to respond to Plaintiff’s dispute, Defendant also violated the relevant provisions of the Acts. (*Id.* ¶¶ 9-11, 56.) As a result

1 of this inaccurate reporting and failure to fix the report or disclose that it had reported such  
2 inaccurate information, Plaintiff alleges he suffered “distress and embarrassment, damage  
3 to his reputation, and is concerned that the inaccurate reporting could recur.” (*Id.* at ¶ 12.)

4 Based on these facts Plaintiff seeks to represent seven classes consisting of:

5 **Inaccurate Reporting Class**

6 All individuals who were the subjects of consumer reports furnished by  
7 Defendant which contained public record information in the “OFAC/SDN”  
8 section of the reports where the name or date of birth or address of the subject  
9 of the report does not match the name or date of birth or address in the  
10 government database in the seven years predating the filing of the initial  
11 Complaint in this matter and continuing through the date the class list is  
12 prepared.

13 **Inaccurate Reporting FCRA Class**

14 All individuals who were the subjects of consumer reports furnished by  
15 Defendant which contained public record information in the “OFAC/SDN”  
16 section of the reports where the name or date of birth or address of the subject  
17 of the report does not match the name or date of birth or address in the  
18 government database in the five years predating the filing of the initial  
19 Complaint in this matter and continuing through the date the class list is  
20 prepared.

21 **Inaccurate Reporting UCL Subclass**

22 All individuals who were the subjects of consumer reports furnished by  
23 Defendant which contained public record information in the “OFAC/SDN”  
24 section of the reports where the name or date of birth or address of the subject  
25 of the report does not match the name or date of birth or address in the  
26 government database in the four years predating the filing of the initial  
27 Complaint in this matter and continuing through the date the class list is  
28 prepared.

**Failure to Disclose Class**

All individuals (1) who were the subjects of consumer reports furnished by  
Defendant which contained public record information in the “OFAC/SDN”  
section of the reports where the name or date of birth or address of the subject

1 of the report does not match the name or date of birth or address in the  
2 government database (2) who made a request to Defendant for their consumer  
3 file or report and (3) for whom Defendant did not disclose the OFAC/SDN  
4 information. The class period is all persons who made requests to Defendant  
5 in the five years predating the filing of the initial Complaint in this matter and  
6 continuing through the date the class list is prepared.

#### 7 **Failure to Identify Class**

8 All individuals (1) who were the subjects of consumer reports furnished by  
9 Defendant (2) who made a request to Defendant for their consumer file or  
10 report and (3) for whom Defendant did not identify the user that procured the  
11 consumer report within the one-year period on which the request was made.  
12 The class period is all persons who made requests to Defendant in the five  
13 years predating the filing of the initial Complaint in this matter and continuing  
14 through the date the class list is prepared.

#### 15 **Failure to Disclose UCL Subclass**

16 All individuals (1) who were the subject of consumer reports furnished by  
17 Defendant which contained public record information in the "OFAC/SDN"  
18 section of the reports where the name or date of birth or address of the subject  
19 of the report does not match the name or date of birth or address in the  
20 government database (2) who made a request to Defendant for their consumer  
21 file or report and (3) for whom Defendant did not disclose the OFAC/SDN  
22 information. The class period is all persons who made requests to Defendant  
23 in the four years predating the filing of the initial Complaint in this matter and  
24 continuing through the date the class list is prepared.

#### 25 **Failure to Identify UCL Subclass**

26 All individuals (1) who were the subject of consumer reports furnished by  
27 Defendant (2) who made a request to Defendant for their consumer file or  
28 report and (3) for whom Defendant did not identify the user that procured the  
consumer report within the one-year period on which the request was made.  
The class period is all persons who made requests to Defendant in the five  
years predating the filing of the initial Complaint in this matter and continuing  
through the date the class list is prepared.

1 FAC at 11-12<sup>2</sup>.

### 2 III. JUDICIAL NOTICE

3 As a preliminary matter, the court notes that Defendant has requested the court take  
4 judicial notice of the Class Action Complaint Plaintiff filed in United States District Court  
5 for the District of Maryland, *Fernandez v. RentGrow, Inc.*, Case No. 1:19-cv-01190-JKB  
6 (Doc. No. 35-3, Doc. No. 36-3) and Plaintiff's Memorandum in Opposition to Defendant's  
7 Motion to Stay Pending Supreme Court Decision, also filed in Case No. 1:19-cv-01190-  
8 JKB.

9 It appears that Defendant is asking the court to take judicial notice under Federal  
10 Rule of Evidence 201, claiming the authenticity of the documents are not subject to dispute.  
11 (Doc. No. 36-2). *See Reyn's Pasta Bella, LLC v. Visa USA, Inc.*, 442 F.3d 741, 746 n.6  
12 (9th Cir. 2006) ([Courts] may take judicial notice of court filings and other matters of public  
13 record."); *Johnson v. Altamirano*, 418 F. Supp. 3d 530, 546 (S.D. Cal. 2019) ("Court orders  
14 and filings are proper subjects of judicial notice.") (quoting *Vasserman v. Henry Mayo*  
15 *Newhall Mem'l Hosp.*, 65 F. Supp. 3d 932, 942-43 (C.D. Cal. 2014)). Plaintiff has not  
16 opposed the use of these documents or challenged their authenticity, and their accuracy  
17 cannot reasonably be questioned. However, since the court has only referenced Exhibit A,  
18 the court only takes judicial notice of Exhibit A, filed in support of Defendant's Motion to  
19 Dismiss. (Doc. No. 35-3 at 2-17; Doc. No 36-4 at 2-17.)

### 20 IV. MOTION TO DISMISS

21 Defendant moves to dismiss the FAC pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure  
22 12(b)(1) and 12(b)(6). (*See generally* Doc. No. 35-1).

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27 <sup>2</sup> Document numbers and page references are to those assigned by CM/ECF for the docket  
28 entry.

## 1                   A. Legal Standards

2           Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(1) allows a party to move to dismiss based on  
 3 the court’s lack of subject matter jurisdiction. Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(1). “[T]hose who seek  
 4 to invoke the jurisdiction of the federal courts must satisfy the threshold requirement  
 5 imposed by Article III of the Constitution by alleging an actual case or controversy.” *City*  
 6 *of L.A. v. Lyons*, 461 U.S. 95, 101 (1983). Article III requires that: “(1) at least one named  
 7 plaintiff suffered an injury in fact; (2) the injury is fairly traceable to the challenged  
 8 conduct; and (3) the injury is likely to be redressed by a favorable decision.” *Lujan v.*  
 9 *Defenders of Wildlife*, 504 U.S. 555, 560-61 (1992) (quotation marks and citation omitted).  
 10 Plaintiff has the burden of establishing that the court has subject matter jurisdiction over  
 11 an action. *Ass’n of Med. Colls. v. U.S.*, 217 F.3d 770, 778-79 (9th Cir. 2000). “For  
 12 purposes of ruling on a motion to dismiss for want of standing, both the trial judge and  
 13 reviewing courts must accept as true all material allegations of the complaint and must  
 14 construe the complaint in favor of the complaining party.” *Maya v. Centex Corp.*, 658 F.3d  
 15 1060, 1068 (9th Cir. 2011) (quoting *Warth v. Seldin*, 422 U.S. 490, 501 (1975)). “At the  
 16 pleadings stage, general factual allegations of injury resulting from the defendant’s conduct  
 17 may suffice, for on a motion to dismiss, we presume that general allegations embrace those  
 18 specific facts that are necessary to support the claim.” *Id.* (citation and internal quotation  
 19 marks omitted).

20           In contrast, under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6), a party may bring a  
 21 motion to dismiss based on the failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted.  
 22 A Rule 12(b)(6) motion challenges the sufficiency of a complaint as failing to allege  
 23 “enough facts to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.” *Bell Atl. Corp. v.*  
 24 *Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007). Ordinarily, for purposes of ruling on a Rule 12(b)(6)  
 25 motion, the court “accept[s] factual allegations in the complaint as true and construe[s] the  
 26 pleadings in the light most favorable to the non-moving party.” *Manzarek v. St. Paul Fire*  
 27 *& Marine Ins. Co.*, 519 F.3d 1025, 1031 (9th Cir. 2008). But, even under the liberal  
 28 pleading standard of Rule 8(a)(2), which requires only that a party make “a short and plain



statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief,” a “pleading that offers ‘labels and conclusions’ or ‘a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action will not do.’” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (quoting *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555). “Determining whether a complaint states a plausible claim for relief ... [is] a context-specific task that requires the reviewing court to draw on its judicial experience and common sense.” *Id.* at 679.

## **B. Discussion**

The court will begin its analysis by focusing on the Rule 12(b)(1) arguments, before turning to those surrounding Rule 12(b)(6).

### ***1. Motion to Dismiss Under Rule 12(b)(1)***

Defendant moves for dismissal under Rule 12(b)(1), asserting Plaintiff lacks Article III standing to bring his claims under the FCRA, the CCRAA, and the UCL (Claims I, II, III, and VII.) (Doc. No. 35-1 at 11-,12, 17-22.) Defendant argues that Plaintiff’s inaccurate reporting claims lack a cognizable injury-in-fact “because Plaintiff invited the publication of information which he knew, or had reason to know, was likely to be unfavorable to him” because a previous lawsuit filed against a Maryland credit reporting agency put him on notice that his name would trigger a possible OFAC/SDN notification/match. (Doc. No. 35-1 at 11-12.) Further, Defendant contends that Plaintiff has only alleged a bare procedural violation, and he was not deprived of a substantive right as Article III requires. (Doc. No. 35-1 at 12.)

There is no subject matter jurisdiction without standing, and the ‘irreducible constitutional minimum’ of standing consists of three elements.” *Romero v. Securus Techs., Inc.*, 216 F. Supp. 1078, 1085 (S. D. Cal. 2016) (citation omitted). A plaintiff must have “(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.” *Spokeo, Inc. v. Robbins*, 136 S. Ct. 1540, 1547 (2016). In a class action at least one of the named plaintiffs must meet the Article III standing requirements. *Bates v.*



1 *United Parcel Servs., Inc.*, 511 F.3d 974, 985 (9th Cir. 2007). Defendants’ arguments  
2 implicate the first element.

3 *i. Plaintiff has Standing to Bring the Inaccurate Reporting Claims*

4 Relying on *TransUnion LLC v. Ramirez*, 141 S. Ct. 2190 (2021), as a launching  
5 point, Defendant argues that Plaintiff lacks Article III standing to bring his inaccurate  
6 reporting claims because he invited the publication of the allegedly harming OFAC/SDN  
7 notification. (Doc. No. 35-1 at 17-21.)

8 In *Ramirez*, the Supreme Court shed light on what it considered a concrete harm for  
9 purposes of Article III, explaining that intangible harms such as reputational harm,  
10 disclosure of private information, and intrusion upon seclusion fall within this ambit.  
11 141 S. Ct. at 2204. Further, the Court elucidated that Congress’s creation of a statutory  
12 provision or cause of action does not relieve courts of its duty to decide if a plaintiff has  
13 suffered a concrete harm under Article III because “under Article III, an injury in law is  
14 not an injury in fact.” *Id.* at 2205.

15 In looking at the specific claims at issue, the *Ramirez* Court found that the 1,853  
16 class members, whose credit reports had been distributed to a third party bearing a  
17 misleading OFAC report, had suffered a concrete injury in fact under Article III. *Id.* at  
18 2208. The Court determined the “harm suffered” by distribution of the credit reports to  
19 third parties bore a “close relationship” “to the harm associated with the tort of  
20 defamation.” *Id.* at 2209<sup>3</sup>. Thus, the Supreme Court concluded:

21 The harm from being labeled a ‘potential terrorist’ bears a close relationship  
22 to the harm from being labeled a ‘terrorist.’ In other words, the harm from a  
23 misleading statement of this kind bears a sufficiently close relationship to the  
24 harm from a false and defamatory statement.

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26 <sup>3</sup> “Under longstanding American law, a person is injured when a defamatory statement ‘that  
27 would subject him to hatred, contempt, or ridicule’ is published by a third party.” *Ramirez*,  
28 141 S. Ct. at 2208.

1 *Id.* at 2209.

2 Here, Defendant points to Plaintiff's prior complaint in RentGrow, asserting that  
3 when he applied for a mortgage at Pulte, he knew, based on prior experience, that his  
4 application would prompt the production of credit reports and OFAC/SDN checks, and  
5 there was a high likelihood that an OFAC/SDN notification would be triggered. (Doc. No.  
6 35-1 at 19.) Defendant contends that "[s]ince Plaintiff invited Credco's publication of an  
7 OFAC notification that he knew was likely to be unfavorable he cannot now complain  
8 when his fears come true." (Doc. No. 35-1 at 19.) In this court's view, it makes no  
9 difference that an earlier report, published by a Maryland credit reporting agency,  
10 contained the same information<sup>4</sup>. This does not lessen the misleading statement made by  
11 Defendant nor does it excuse its actions. Indeed, if one followed Defendant's argument to  
12 its logical conclusion, moving forward, Plaintiff must take his chances whenever he applies  
13 for housing, credit, or even a job, because now that he knows he has been flagged as a  
14 terrorist in the OFAC/SDN section of two reports generated by consumer reporting  
15 agencies, he has now invited publication of this information in the future and there is  
16 nothing he can do about it. This is not so. Plaintiff did not invite Defendant to erroneously  
17 label him a terrorist, and the prior suit does not absolve it of the responsibility to check the  
18 accuracy of information contained in the reports it issued. *See e.g., Ramones v. Experian*  
19 *Info. Sols.*, Civil Action No. 19-62949-Civ-Scola, 2021 WL 4050874, at \*3 (S.D. Fla. Sept.  
20 4, 2021) (rejecting defendant's 'invited publication' argument finding it a red herring  
21 because the harm claimed, i.e., a credit reporting agency providing misleading information  
22 to third parties, was already recognized by the Supreme Court in *Ramirez* as sufficient to  
23 plead a concrete injury under the FCRA before concluding "[s]uch a rule would defeat the  
24 purpose of the FCRA and render a concrete harm—the provision of false or misleading  
25 credit information to third parties—no longer actionable.").

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28 <sup>4</sup> Plaintiff had successfully disputed RentGrow's erroneous report, had it corrected and  
sought a change in the company's procedures.

Plaintiff has alleged that he applied for a mortgage as part of the home-buying process. (FAC ¶¶ 3, 24.) As part of Plaintiff's application, Pulte Mortgage, LLC requested a credit report from Defendant, and the report Defendant supplied was inaccurate and stated Plaintiff was on the OFAC/SDN list. (*Id.* ¶¶ 3, 4 26, 32.) Defendant's report included information pertaining to "Mario Alberto Fernandez Santana," a resident of Mexico, born in May 1977, which differs vastly from his personal information and that the OFAC/SDN search results section reported Plaintiff as "a match to a suspected narcotics trafficker. (*Id.* ¶¶ 4, 5, 37-41.) In other words, Defendant published Plaintiff's credit report to a third party, in this case, Pulte Mortgage, LLC, that contained the OFAC/SDN alert that he was a "potential terrorist." Thus, the report allegedly contained a misleading statement about Plaintiff that was akin to the harm caused from a defamatory statement. These allegations sufficiently allege a concrete injury in fact for Article III standing purposes. Accordingly, the court **denies** Defendant's motion to dismiss Counts I, II, and VII under Rule 12(b)(1).

*ii. Plaintiff has Standing to Bring the Failure to Disclose and Failure to Identify Claims*

Next, Defendant argues that Plaintiff lacks standing to bring his failure to disclose and failure to identify claims under the FCRA and UCL. (Doc. No. 35-1 at 21-22.) Defendant again argues that Plaintiff invited the OFAC/SDN notification, and prior to requesting a copy of his consumer file from it, he had already been provided a copy of the OFAC/SDN Report by Pulte.

The court is not persuaded. Plaintiff requested a copy of his full credit report from Defendant, as was his right, in February 2020. (FAC ¶ 44.) At first, he did not receive a response. (*Id.* ¶¶ 45-46.) The consumer report that was ultimately provided to Plaintiff "did not include any information it reported to Pulte about Plaintiff being on the OFAC/SDN. Nor did the response indicate that any report had been provided to Pulte." (*Id.* at ¶ 7; *see also* ¶ 47.) The fact that Plaintiff was furnished a copy of his credit report by a third party does not excuse Defendant from performing its duties as set forth in the FCRA.

1 And, unlike in *Ramirez*, Plaintiff has not simply alleged that he received the  
 2 information in the wrong format. Rather, the information provided to Plaintiff did not  
 3 contain the required information i.e., the required responsive OFAC/SND information and  
 4 it did not provide Plaintiff with a complete list of recipients. These allegations sufficiently  
 5 allege a concrete injury in fact for Article III standing purposes. *See, e.g., Greenwood v.*  
 6 *Trans Union, LLC*, No. C19-3039-LTS, 2021 WL 3516666, at \*3 n.1 (N.D. Iowa, Aug. 10,  
 7 2021) (finding plaintiff had standing and noting “*Ramirez* distinguishes between plaintiffs  
 8 who allege they failed to receive required information and plaintiffs who allege only that  
 9 they received the information in the wrong format.”). Accordingly, the court **denies**  
 10 Defendant’s motion to dismiss Counts III, VII under Rule 12(b)(1).

## 11 ***2. Motion to Dismiss Under Rule 12(b)(6)***

12 Defendant moves for dismissal under Rule 12(b)(6), contending that Plaintiff has  
 13 failed to plead the necessary elements for each of his California state law claims under the  
 14 CCRAA or UCL, (Counts I, V, VIII). Specifically, it claims: (i) Maryland’s credit  
 15 reporting and consumer protection laws apply; (ii) Plaintiff lacks statutory standing to sue  
 16 under the CCRAA as he is not a resident of California and does not have a mailing address  
 17 as required by the statute; (iii) Plaintiff lacks statutory standing to sue under the CCRAA  
 18 or UCL because he has failed to plead a sufficient nexus to California, with the only  
 19 connection to California being Defendant has its principal place of business here  
 20 (iv) Plaintiff has failed to plead actual damages under the CCRAA; and (v) Plaintiff has  
 21 failed to plead loss of money or property as required by the UCL. (Doc. No. 35-1 at 12,  
 22 13, 22-34; Doc. No. 43 at 6, 7, 9, 10.)

### 23 *i. Do Maryland’s Consumer Protection Laws Apply to this Case?*

24 Defendant’s first rule 12(b)(6) argument, that California’s choice of law analysis  
 25 precludes Plaintiff from pursuing his claims under California law, appears to “conflate two  
 26 issues: the extraterritorial application of California consumer protection law (or the ability  
 27 of a nonresident plaintiff to assert a claim under California law), and choice of law  
 28

1 analysis.” *Opperman v. Path, Inc.* 87 F. Supp. 1018, 1040 (N.D. Cal. 2014) (quoting  
2 *Forcellati v. Hyland’s Inc.*, 876 F. Supp. 2d 1155, 1160 (C.D. Cal. 2012)).

3 The court first addresses the choice of law issue, as to which credit and consumer  
4 protection laws – California or Maryland – apply to this case. Based on the Ninth Circuit’s  
5 decision in *Mazza v. American Honda Company*, 666 F.3d 581 (9th Cir. 2012), Defendant  
6 contends that choice of law analysis requires Plaintiff to seek redress under Maryland’s  
7 consumer protection laws<sup>5</sup> because they contain a comprehensive scheme of entirely  
8 different procedures and remedies than California’s consumer protection laws. (Doc. No.  
9 35-1 at 22-27.) In sum, Defendant argues that “on their face,” the difference in Maryland’s  
10 consumer protection and credit reporting acts reflect “‘varying policy choices made by  
11 state legislatures’ on this paradigmatic subject of state concern, constitute a material  
12 conflict of law.” (*Id.* at 25.) This court is not persuaded.

13 Here, Defendant removed the instant action pursuant to federal question jurisdiction  
14 and CAFA. (Doc. No. 1 at 2-5). For these reasons, the court applies the choice-of-law  
15 rules of the forum state—here, California. *See Paulsen v. CNF Inc.*, 559 F.3d 1061, 1080  
16 (9th Cir. 2009) (“In a federal question action involving supplemental jurisdiction over state  
17 law claims, we apply the choice of law rules of the forum state.”); *Eiess v. USAA Fed. Sav.*  
18 *Bank*, 404 F. Supp. 3d 1240, 1249 (N.D. Cal. 2019) (“Where [as here] the underlying basis  
19 for CAFA jurisdiction is diversity, the forum state’s choice of law rules apply.”).

20 In California, courts have “adopted and consistently applied the so-called  
21 ‘governmental interest’ analysis as the appropriate general methodology for resolving  
22 choice-of-law questions.” *Rustico v. Intuitive Surgical, Inc.*, 993 F.3d 1085, 1091 (9th Cir.  
23 2021) (quoting *McCann v. Foster Wheeler LLC*, 48 Cal.4th 68 (Cal. 2010)); *see also*  
24 *Mazza*, 666 F.3d at 590.

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27 <sup>5</sup> Maryland Consumer Protection Act, “MCPA”, MD. CODE. ANN., COM. LAW §§ 13-101,  
28 *et seq.* and Maryland Consumer Credit Reporting Agencies Act, “MCCRAA”, MD. CODE.  
ANN., COM. LAW §§ 14-1201, *et seq.*

1 This approach generally involves three steps:

2 First, the court must determine whether the substantive law of California and  
 3 the foreign jurisdiction differ on the issue before it. Second, if the laws do  
 4 differ, then the court must determine what interest, if any, the competing  
 5 jurisdictions have in the application of their respective laws. If only one  
 6 jurisdiction has a legitimate interest in the application of its rule of decision,  
 7 there is a "false conflict" and the law of the interested jurisdiction is applied.  
 8 But if more than one jurisdiction has a legitimate interest, the court must move  
 9 to the third stage of the analysis, which focuses on the comparative  
 10 impairment of the interested jurisdictions. This third step requires the court to  
 11 identify and apply the law of the state whose interest would be the more  
 12 impaired if its law were not applied.

13 *McCann*, 48 Cal. 4th at 87-88.

14 *Mazza* demonstrates that a detailed and fact-intensive inquiry is necessary to  
 15 determine the substantive law applicable to Plaintiff's individual claims. Where "there is  
 16 no material difference, there is no choice of law problem and the court may proceed to  
 17 apply California law." *Frontier Oil Corp. v. RLI Ins. Co.*, 153 Cal.App.4th 1436 (2007).

18 *a. Material Differences Among States' Credit and Consumer*  
 19 *Protection laws*

20 In their papers, the parties dispute whether a material conflict of law exists. The  
 21 consumer protection statutes at issue do contain differences, i.e., California's provides for  
 22 injunctive relief while those in Maryland do not, and they set forth different enforcement  
 23 provisions, *compare* CAL. CIV. CODE § 1785.13(b) *with* MD. CODE. ANN., COM. LAW  
 24 §§ 14-1221, 14-1225, 14-1226; and *compare* CAL. BUS & PROF. CODE §§ 17000 and CAL.  
 25 CIV. CODE § 1785.1(b) *et seq. with* MD. CODE. ANN., COM. LAW §§ 13-1-1, *et seq.* and 14-  
 26 1201 *et seq.* Yet both the MCCRA and CCRAA allow for the recovery of actual damages,  
 27 punitive damages (in a range defined in California yet undefined in Maryland), court costs,  
 28 and reasonable attorney's fees. *See* CAL. CIV. CODE § 1785.31(a) *with* MD. CODE. ANN.,  
 COM. LAW §14-1221.

And while Defendant has made general references to the differences in the remedies  
 and enforcement provisions and cited to sections of both Maryland and California code as



well as numerous cases<sup>6</sup>, it has failed to provide the court with a robust analysis that demonstrates how the differences are material to *this* litigation. *See Corbett v. Pharmacare*, 544 F. Supp. 3d 996, 1013 (S.D. Cal. June 17, 2021) (denying defendant’s motion to dismiss and motion to strike on grounds that plaintiffs should be given opportunity to perform discovery and finding defendant had “failed to provide a sufficient choice of law analysis on California’s consumer fraud statutes and breaches of express and implied warranty claims.”); *Forcellati*, 876 F. Supp. 2d at 1161 (noting that because “choice-of-law analysis is a case-and fact-specific inquiry, Defendants cannot meet their burden merely by citing cases in which other defendants have met this burden in factually different circumstances.”)

At bottom, both the CCRAA and MCCRAA are based on the FCRA and provide that a consumer reporting agency shall follow reasonable procedures to assure maximum accuracy of the information concerning the individual about whom the report relates. *See, e.g., Ausherman v. Bank of Am., Corp.*, 352 F.3d 896, 899-900 (4th Cir. 2003) (“relief under the [MCCRAA] precisely parallels that under the FCRA,” with both statutes containing “virtually identical provisions.”); *Carvalho v. Equifax Info. Servs., LLC*, 629 F.3d 876 (9th Cir. 2010) (“the CCRAA is substantially based on the Federal Fair Credit Reporting Act”) (internal citations and quotation marks omitted). On the scant factual record before it, the court would be prematurely speculating about whether the differences

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<sup>6</sup> Specifically, it argues that the UCL and the MCPA have previously been held to materially conflict with each other because the UCL allows for private injunctive relief, whereas the MCPA provides an administrative system of enforcement in which a claimant indirectly seeks injunctive relief through state actors. (*Id.* at 23-24.) Additionally, Defendant claims a material difference between the CCRAA and the MCCRAA, in that the CCRAA makes injunctive relief available to any aggrieved consumer, whereas the MCCRAA, like the FCRA, provides no such remedy. (*Id.* at 24.) Further, Defendant generally points to the differing ranges of permissible punitive damages without providing any specificity and the elaborate administrative scheme provided by the MCCRAA to address violations that is not paralleled in either the CCRAA or federal law. (*Id.* at 24-25.)



1 identified between the two states' credit reporting and consumer protection laws are  
 2 material to this case. *See, e.g., Lessin v. Ford Motor Co.*, Case No.: 3:19-cv-01082-AJB-  
 3 AHG, 2021 WL 3810584, at \*16 (S.D. Cal. Aug. 25, 2021) (finding issue of "whether  
 4 Michigan law differs from the laws of other states in a way that is material to this litigation  
 5 is not a proper inquiry at the pleading stage.").

6 *b. Interests of Foreign Jurisdiction*

7 Even assuming Maryland law and California law materially differ, Defendant still  
 8 needs to demonstrate that a true conflict exists. "Every state has an interest in having its  
 9 laws applied to its resident claimants." *Mazza*, 666 F.3d at 591 (quoting *Zinser v. Accufix*  
 10 *Research Inst., Inc.*, 253 F.3d 1180, 1187, *amended* 273 F.3d 1266 (9th Cir. 2001)). Under  
 11 California law, "a jurisdiction ordinarily has the predominate interest in regulating conduct  
 12 that occurs within its borders." *Mazza*, 666 F.3d at 592. (internal quotation marks and  
 13 citation omitted); *see also Deirmenjian v. Deutsche Bank, A.G.*, No. CV 06-00774,  
 14 2010 WL 3034060, at \*13 (C.D. Cal. July 30, 2010) (internal citations omitted) (courts  
 15 continue to "recognize that a jurisdiction ordinarily has the predominate interest in  
 16 regulating conduct that occurs within its borders.").

17 Here, it is alleged that a Maryland resident received a credit report containing  
 18 incorrect information from Defendant, a company that has its principal place of business  
 19 headquartered in California. Clearly, California has an interest in "setting the appropriate  
 20 level of liability for companies conducting business within its territory." *Mazza*, 666 F.3d  
 21 at 592. Similarly, Maryland has an interest in affording its citizens legal protections from  
 22 false credit reports generated by out of state companies. Both states' interests are squarely  
 23 implicated in this case.

24 *c. Where the Wrongful Act Occurred*

25 In California, courts recognize that "with respect to regulating or affecting conduct  
 26 within its borders, the place of the wrong has the predominant interest." *See Hernandez v.*  
 27 *Burger*, 102 Cal.App.3d 795, 802 (1980) (cited with approval by *Abogados v. AT & T, Inc.*,  
 28 223 F.3d 932, 935 (9th Cir.2000)). Under California law, the "place of the wrong" is

1 determined by looking at the state where the last event necessary to make the actor liable  
2 occurred. *See, e.g., McCann*, 48 Cal.4th at 94 n. 12 (the geographic location of an omission  
3 is the place of the transaction where it should have been disclosed); *Zinn v. Ex-Cell-O*  
4 *Corp.*, 148 Cal.App.2d 56, 80 n. 6 (1957) (concluding in fraud case that the place of the  
5 wrong was the state where the misrepresentations were communicated to the plaintiffs, not  
6 the state where the intention to misrepresent was formed or where the misrepresented acts  
7 took place).

8 Here, the parties dispute where the wrong occurred, with Defendant originally  
9 contending that “the last place of the alleged wrong in this case is Maryland – where  
10 Plaintiff resides, applied for a mortgage, received the allegedly inaccurate disclosure about  
11 his credit report, and suffered purported harm.” (Doc. 35-1 at 27.) Plaintiff refutes this  
12 contention, claiming further discovery is necessary before the court can rule on this. The  
13 parties also make references to Virginia and Colorado in their papers (Doc. Nos. 39 at 21;  
14 Doc. No. 43 at 9); and disagree regarding California’s interest in the dispute. The court  
15 finds Plaintiff’s argument to be the most persuasive on this issue. At this stage of the  
16 proceedings, too little is known for the court to conclude with any amount of certainty as  
17 to where the final act occurred. For example, is unclear the location from where Plaintiff’s  
18 file should have been disclosed, where the reinvestigation into the inaccurate information  
19 took place, and where the purportedly required written notices are usually generated. The  
20 parties’ disagreements as to where the last wrongful act occurred provide additional  
21 support in favor of delaying the choice-of-law analysis until after more discovery has  
22 occurred.

23 Looking to the allegations of the FAC, Plaintiff asserts, and Defendant does not  
24 dispute, that Defendant’s principal place of business, along with management level  
25 employees, are located in San Diego, CA. (FAC ¶¶ 17, 18.) Further, Plaintiff has alleged  
26 that “Defendant’s information technology operations used to generate its reports, servers,  
27 and related personnel are based in San Diego”, as are the employees who maintain the  
28 servers and technical documents. (*Id.* ¶ 18.) Additionally, it is alleged that 214 of

1 Defendant's 322 employees are based in San Diego. (*Id.* ¶ 18.) Relatedly, Plaintiff has  
 2 alleged that the "policies and procedures at issue in this case were developed, designed,  
 3 and implemented in California." (*Id.* ¶ 19.) Moreover, the San Diego office is where  
 4 Plaintiff, and his attorney sent all communications challenging the consumer report at the  
 5 heart of this case and requested a complete copy of it once the false reporting was  
 6 discovered. (*Id.* at 17-19, 27, 43-46.).

7 These allegations involve a California defendant, creating a California generated (to  
 8 some degree) credit report about a non-resident containing false information, with that  
 9 same defendant failing to subsequently disclose or correct the credit report. The allegations  
 10 demonstrate wrongful conduct in California and are sufficient at the pleading stage to  
 11 buttress any concerns regarding: (1) any attenuation of California's connections to  
 12 Plaintiff's claims, and (2) the application of California law.

13 *d. Conclusion regarding Defendant's choice-of-law argument*

14 In sum, the court finds dismissal of Plaintiff's claim would be premature at this  
 15 juncture. Rather, Plaintiff should be given the opportunity through discovery to  
 16 demonstrate that his claim can be litigated under the laws of California rather than  
 17 Maryland. *See Thomas v. Dun & Bradstreet Credibility Corp.*, 100 F. Supp. 3d 937, 947  
 18 (denying defendant's motion to dismiss Plaintiff's UCL claim, "[b]ecause Defendant can  
 19 only meet [its] burden by engaging in an analytically rigorous discussion of each prong of  
 20 California's 'governmental interests' test based on the facts and circumstances of this case,  
 21 and this plaintiff's allegations, the Court finds Defendant's cursory reference to Oregon's  
 22 limitations period insufficient to show a compelling reason to justify displacing California  
 23 law.") (internal quotation marks omitted); *Corbett*, 544 F. Supp. 3d at 1013; *Johnson v.*  
 24 *Triple Leaf Inc.*, No. C-14-1570 MMC, 2014 WL 4744558, at \*7 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 23, 2014)  
 25 ("Where 'the laws of multiple states could conceivably apply to the same claim,' *see Cotter*  
 26 *v. Lyft, Inc.*, 2014 WL 3884416, at \*1 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 7, 2014), the determination as to the  
 27 choice of state law applicable to such claims is dependent on the facts of the particular case  
 28 and thus typically is addressed in the context of a motion for class certification, *see*,

1 *e.g., J.P. Morgan & Co. v. Super. Ct.*, 113 Cal. App. 4th 195, 221–22 (2004)"); *Forcellati*,  
 2 876 F. Supp. 2d at 1161 (denying defendant's motion to dismiss plaintiff's claims under  
 3 California law). Accordingly, Defendant's motion to dismiss on these grounds is **denied**  
 4 **without prejudice**.

5  
 6 *ii. Should Plaintiff's CCRAA Claims be Dismissed for Lack of*  
 7 *Statutory Standing?*

8 In Defendant's second Rule 12(b)(6) argument, it contends Plaintiff lacks statutory  
 9 standing to sue under the CCRAA, professing it only applies to California residents.

10 California's CCRAA prohibits the furnishing of incomplete or inaccurate  
 11 information to a Credit Reporting Agency ("CRA") stating "a person shall not furnish  
 12 information on a specific transaction or experience to any consumer credit reporting agency  
 13 if the person knows or should know the information is incomplete or inaccurate." CAL.  
 14 CIV. CODE § 1785.25(a). The CCRAA defines "consumer" as "a natural individual" and  
 15 the term "file" as "all of the information on that consumer recorded and retained by a  
 16 consumer credit reporting agency, regardless of how the information is stored." CAL. CIV.  
 17 CODE § 1785.3(b) and (g). Section 1785.10(a) of the CCRAA states that "[e]very consumer  
 18 credit reporting agency shall, upon request and proper identification of any consumer,  
 19 allow the consumer to visually inspect all files maintained regarding that consumer at the  
 20 time of the request." *See also* CAL. CIV. CODE § 1785.15(a) ("A consumer credit reporting  
 21 agency shall supply files and information required under Section 1785.10 during business  
 22 hours and upon reasonable notice."). Section 1785.15 similarly states, "the consumer has  
 23 the right to request and receive ... all information in the file at the time of the request...."  
 24 CAL. CIV. CODE § 1785.15 (a) & (a)(1).

25 Furthermore, procedures are provided in the statute for consumers who wish to  
 26 challenge the accuracy of information contained in a report, with CAL. CIV. CODE  
 27 § 1785.16(a) providing that the credit reporting agency; "shall notify any person who  
 28 provided information in dispute at the address and in the manner specified by the person."

1 Moreover, as provided in subdivision (b)(2) of section 1785.15, when the request is made  
2 by the consumer in writing for disclosure by mail, the consumer may ask that the files and  
3 information be sent to any “specified” address, and that may be the address for the  
4 consumer's attorney or other representative.

5 Here, Defendant claims that the CCRAA only applies to California residents. It  
6 relies on section 1785.6 of the CCRAA which provides:

7 The notices and disclosures to consumers provided for in this title shall be  
8 required to be made only to those consumers who have a mailing address in  
9 California.

10 The court is not persuaded.

11 The court reads this provision to mean that users of an investigative consumer credit  
12 report, such as a creditor or potential employer, must make the mandatory “notices” and  
13 “disclosures” provided for in the CCRAA to those consumers who have a mailing address  
14 in California. *See* California Civil Practice Business Litigation. §56.21. For example, if  
15 consumer credit or insurance for personal, family, or household purposes is denied or the  
16 charge for consumer credit is increased in anyway because of the adverse credit  
17 information obtained from a person other than a consumer credit reporting agency, the user  
18 of the information owes certain obligations to the consumer. CAL. CIV. CODE §§ 1786.16,  
19 1786.40. Similarly, if the screening process of a prospective employer includes an  
20 applicant’s credit history, the employer must give certain notices and disclosures to a job  
21 applicant if the employer intends to use the applicant’s consumer credit report to decide  
22 whether to hire the applicant. *See* CAL. CIV. CODE §§ 1786.16, 1786.28; 1786.40. Indeed,  
23 section 1786.16 specifically references “disclosures” and discusses notifying the consumer  
24 that an investigative consumer report has been requested.

25 Support for this interpretation is also garnered from looking at other provisions of  
26 the CCRAA. None of the provisions limit the CCRAA to consumers with California  
27 mailing addresses, choosing instead to refer to “any consumer.” Subdivision (b)(2) of  
28 section 1785.15, provides that when a written request is made by the consumer for  
disclosure by mail, the consumer may ask that the files and information be sent to any

1 “specified” address, and that may be the address for the consumer's attorney or other  
2 representative. Nothing limits the “specified address” to one in California.

3 Moreover, if the California legislature had intended liability under the CCRAA to  
4 be available to only those with mailing addresses within the state, it could easily have said  
5 so. The parsing of the notices and disclosures requirement to consumers who have a  
6 mailing address in California into its own discrete section necessitates the court’s  
7 presumption that this act was intentional. *See Barnhart v. Sigmon Coal Co., Inc.*, 534 U.S.  
8 438, 452 (2002) (When particular language is included in one section of a statute but  
9 omitted in another section of the same statute, it is generally presumed that the legislature  
10 acts intentionally and purposely in the disparate inclusion or exclusion). Finally, the court  
11 notes that it can find no case law in support of Defendant’s novel proposition that the  
12 CCRAA only affords protection to consumers with a California mailing address when the  
13 consumer is attempting to access and correct the false information contained in his/her file  
14 which is within the control of a credit reporting agency. Absent such case law, this court  
15 is reluctant to hold a California mailing address is a prerequisite for filing a CCRAA claim  
16 against a credit reporting agency for alleged failure to (1) assure maximum possible  
17 accuracy in a consumer report, or (2) reinvestigate a disputed item.

18 Accordingly, Defendant’s motion to dismiss on this ground is **denied**.

19 *iii. Should Plaintiff’s CCRAA and UCL Claims be Dismissed for*  
20 *Failure to Plead a Sufficient Nexus?*

21 Defendant’s third Rule 12(b)(6) argument is that the CCRAA and UCL claims fail  
22 because Plaintiff has failed to plead a sufficient nexus to California, with the only  
23 connection to California being that Defendant has its principal place of business here.

24 The California Supreme Court has stated that California’s laws do not purport to  
25 govern occurrences outside the state, “unless such intention is clearly expressed or  
26 reasonably to be inferred from the language of the act or from its purpose, subject matter  
27 or history.” *Sullivan v. Oracle Corp.*, 51 Cal.4th 1191, 1207 (2011) (citation omitted); *see*  
28 *also Churchill Vill., L.L.C. v. Gen. Elec. Co.*, 169 F. Supp. 2d 1119, 1126 (N.D. Cal. 2000),



1 aff'd, 361 F.3d 566 (9th Cir.2004) (“California law embodies a presumption against the  
 2 extraterritorial application of its statutes.”) Generally, non-California residents are  
 3 foreclosed from bringing claims under California’s consumer protection laws, such as the  
 4 UCL, “where none of the alleged misconduct or injuries occurred in California.” *Churchill*  
 5 *Village*, 169 F. Supp. 2d at 1126 (citing *Norwest Mortg. Inc. v. Super Ct.*, 72 Cal.App.4th  
 6 214, 222 (1999)); *see also Tidenberg v. Bidz.com, Inc.*, No. 08–cv–5553, 2009 WL  
 7 605249, \*4 (C.D. Cal. Mar. 4, 2009) (“The critical issues here are whether the injury  
 8 occurred in California and whether the conduct of the Defendants occurred in California.  
 9 If neither of these questions can be answered in the affirmative, then Plaintiff will be unable  
 10 to avail herself of [the UCL and FAL].”). To determine whether application of California’s  
 11 consumer protection laws would be appropriate courts consider “where the defendant is  
 12 located, where the [plaintiff] is located, and where decisions about the behavior in  
 13 questions were made.” *Wilson v. Frito–Lay N. Am., Inc.*, 961 F. Supp. 2d 1134, 1148 (N.D.  
 14 Cal. 2013); *Cannon v. Wells Fargo Bank N.A.*, 917 F. Supp. 2d 1025 (N. D. Cal. 2013) (“In  
 15 determining whether the UCL ... appl[ies] to non-California residents, courts consider  
 16 where the defendant does business, whether the defendant’s principal offices are located in  
 17 California, where class members are located, and the location from which [the relevant]  
 18 decisions were made.”); *see also Collazo v. Wen by Chaz Dean*, Case No. 2:15-CV-01974-  
 19 ODW-AGR, 2015 WL 4398559, at \*3 (C.D. Cal. July 17, 2015).

20 As discussed above, here, Plaintiff alleges, and Defendant does not dispute, that  
 21 Defendant’s principal place of business, along with management level employees and two  
 22 thirds of the workforce, are located in San Diego, CA. (FAC ¶¶ 17, 18.) Further, Plaintiff  
 23 has alleged that “Defendant’s information technology operations used to generate its  
 24 reports, servers, and related personnel are based in San Diego,” as are the employees who  
 25 maintain the servers and technical documents. (*Id.* ¶ 18.) Relatedly, Plaintiff has alleged  
 26 that the “policies and procedures at issue in this case were developed, designed, and  
 27 implemented in California.” (*Id.* ¶ 19.) Moreover, the San Diego office is where Plaintiff  
 28 and his attorney sent all communications challenging the consumer report at the heart of



1 this case and requested a complete copy of it once the false reporting was discovered. (*Id.*  
2 at 17-19, 27, 43-46.).

3 The allegations outlined above are enough at the pleadings stage to create a plausible  
4 inference that the unlawful conduct emanated from California. *See Short v. Hyundai Motor*  
5 *Co.*, No. C19-0318JLR, 2020 WL 6132214, at \*5 (W.D. Wash. Oct. 19, 2020) (plaintiff’s  
6 allegations that defendants were headquartered in California and distributed, marketed,  
7 leased, warranted, and oversaw regulatory compliance and warranty servicing of vehicles  
8 from its California headquarters were “sufficient to plausibly allege that the actionable  
9 conduct occurred in California.”); *Ehret v. Uber Techs., Inc.*, 68 F. Supp. 3d 1121, 1132  
10 (N.D. Cal. 2014) (finding plaintiff had alleged a “sufficient nexus” between California and  
11 the misrepresentations which formed the basis of plaintiff’s claims under the UCL and  
12 CLRA where plaintiff alleged misrepresentations were developed in California, contained  
13 on a website and application maintained in California, and that billing went through servers  
14 located in California). In sum, Plaintiff has sufficiently alleged why a non-California  
15 plaintiff could sue a California credit reporting agency for a consumer report containing  
16 false information that was generated in California.

17 For purposes of this motion to dismiss, the court, accepting the allegations in the  
18 FAC as true, therefore, concludes extraterritorial application of the UCL and CCRAA is  
19 appropriate at this time. Accordingly, Defendant’s motion to dismiss on this ground is  
20 **denied.**

21 *iv. Should Plaintiff’s Claims Be Dismissed for Failure to Plead*  
22 *Actual Damages Under the CCRAA?*

23 Defendant’s fourth Rule 12(b)(6) argument is that Plaintiff’s CCRAA claims fail to  
24 adequately allege actual damages under the CCRAA. (Doc. No. 39 at 32-33.)

25 California Civil Code section 1785.31(a) provides for “actual damages including  
26 court costs, loss of wages, attorney’s fees, and when applicable, pain and suffering” in the  
27 case of negligent violation of the CCRAA. CAL. CIV. CODE § 1785.31(a); *Guimond v.*  
28 *Trans Union Credit Info. Co.*, 45 F.3d 1329, 1333 (9th Cir. 1995) (holding that emotional

distress constitutes actual damages); *Sanchez v. Servis One*, Case No: 18cv586 JM(JMA), 2019 WL 2373565, at \*6-7 (S.D. Cal. June 4, 2019) (holding allegations of emotional distress, invasion of privacy, humiliation, embarrassment, anxiety, loss of sleep, pain and suffering, damage to creditworthiness, hours spent reviewing reports and disputing incorrect information on credit reports, along with incurred attorneys' fees and other expenses were sufficient to plead actual damages under the plain language of the CCRAA); *Montgomery v. Wells Fargo Bank*, No. C12-3895 THE, 2012 WL 5497950, at \*6 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 12, 2012) (finding allegations of difficulties in accessing credit and necessary products and services were sufficient to state a claim for actual damages).

Notwithstanding Defendant's assertion to the contrary, Plaintiff has pled damages beyond the inaccurate reporting and its inevitable consequences. Plaintiff alleges that as a result of Defendant's inaccurate reporting, he was alarmed, distressed, embarrassed, frustrated, and suffered harm to his reputation. (FAC at ¶¶ 12, 42.) Plaintiff also claims he "spent time and effort" disputing the inaccurate report, requesting his file (*id.* at ¶¶ 43-47) and additionally incurred attorneys' fees and other expenses (*id.* at 22). Therefore, Plaintiff has pled the actual damages as required by the plain language of the CCRAA. Accordingly, Defendant's motion to dismiss the CCRAA claims on this ground is **denied**.

v. *Should Plaintiff's Claim Be Dismissed for Failure to Plead Actual Damages Under the UCL?*

Defendant's final Rule 12(b)(6) argument is that Plaintiff's UCL claim fails to adequately allege actual damages under the CCRAA. (Doc. No. 39 at 34.)

Ordinarily, a plaintiff who seeks monetary relief under the UCL must allege actual injury i.e., injury sustained in fact or lost money or property. *Trujillo v. First Am. Registry, Inc.*, 157 Cal. 4th 628, 639 (2007) (disapproved on other grounds in *Connor v. First Student, Inc.* 5 Cal. 5th 1026 (2018)). In instances where only injunctive relief is sought under the UCL, a plaintiff need not allege the defendant directly took money in order to confer standing to sue for a UCL violation. *See White v. Trans Union, LLC*, 462 F. Supp. 2d 1079, 1083 (C.D. Cal. 2006) (The perpetration of Credit Reports containing inaccurate

1 or erroneous information regarding "due and owing" debts is a sufficient injury to grant  
 2 Plaintiffs standing); *Bontrager v. Showmark Media LLC*, Case No. CV 14-01144 MMM  
 3 (Ex), 2014 WL 12600201, at \*8 (C.D. Cal. June 20, 2014) (concluding "fact that the first  
 4 amended complaint does not allege that Showmark directly took money from Bontrager,  
 5 such that he is entitled to restitution if he prevails on his claims, does not preclude the  
 6 possibility that Bontrager has standing to sue under the UCL and FAL."); *Finelite, Inc. v.*  
 7 *Ledalite Architectural Prods.*, No. C-10-1276 MMC, 2010 WL 3385027, at \*2 (Aug.26,  
 8 2010) ("As the California Supreme Court has more recently explained [ ] 'the right to seek  
 9 injunctive relief under section 17200 is not dependent on the right to seek restitution; the  
 10 two are wholly independent remedies.'").

11 Here, it is alleged Defendant published Plaintiff's credit report to a third party, in  
 12 this case, Pulte Mortgage, LLC, and it contained the OFAC/SDN alert that Plaintiff was a  
 13 "potential terrorist." As *Ramirez* demonstrates, the publication of an inaccurate credit  
 14 report to a third party gave Plaintiff standing to sue. *See also White*, 462 F. Supp. 2d at  
 15 1083 (holding that although plaintiffs "would be required to show that [defendant] took  
 16 money directly from them in order to obtain [restitution], no such burden exists [ ] where  
 17 [p]laintiffs seek only injunctive relief" under § 17200). Allegedly, Plaintiff then spent time  
 18 and undisclosed resources investigating and challenging the inaccuracies in his credit  
 19 report. (FAC ¶¶ 12, 43-47.) Plaintiff's sole requested remedy of injunctive relief serves  
 20 as a sufficient basis for his UCL claim to proceed. Accordingly, Defendant's motion to  
 21 dismiss the UCL claim on the ground Plaintiff has failed to allege a loss of money or  
 22 property (or seek restitution) is **denied**.

### 23 C. Conclusion Regarding Motion to Dismiss

24 For the reasons stated above, Defendant's Motion to Dismiss brought under Federal  
 25 Rules of Civil Procedure 12(b)(1) and (b)(6) is **DENIED**. (Doc. No. 35.)

26 ///

27 ///

28 ///

## V. MOTION TO STRIKE

In a separately filed motion, Defendant moves to strike class allegations filed pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 12(f), 23(c)(1)(A) and 23(d)(1)(D). (*See generally* Doc. No. 36-1.)

### A. Legal Standard

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure Rule 12(f) provides that the court “may strike from a pleading an insufficient defense or any redundant, immaterial, impertinent, or scandalous matter.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(f). “The function of a 12(f) motion to strike is to avoid the expenditure of time and money that must arise from litigating spurious issues by dispersing with those prior to trial ...” *Whittlestone, Inc. v. Handi-Craft Co.*, 618 F.3d 970, 973 (9th Cir. 2010) (quoting *Fantasy, Inc. v. Fogerty*, 984 F.2d 1524, 1527 (9th Cir. 1993), *rev’d on other grounds* 510 U.S. 517 (1994)). However, striking the pleadings is considered “an extreme measure,” and Rule 12(f) motions are, therefore, generally “viewed with disfavor and infrequently granted.” *Stanbury Law Firm v. IRS*, 221 F.3d 1059, 1063 (8th Cir. 2000) (quoting *Lunsford v. United States*, 570 F.2d 221, 229 (8th Cir. 1977)); *see also* 5C CHARLES ALAN WRIGHT & ARTHUR R. MILLER, FEDERAL PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE § 1380 (3d ed. 2010) (“Both because striking a portion of a pleading is a drastic remedy and because it is often sought by the movant simply as a dilatory or harassing tactic, numerous judicial decisions make it clear that motions under Rule 12(f) are viewed with disfavor by the federal courts and are infrequently granted.” (footnotes omitted)). A motion to strike “should not be granted unless the matter to be stricken clearly could have no possible bearing on the subject of the litigation. If there is any doubt whether the portion to be stricken might bear on an issue in litigation, the court should deny the motion.” *Platte Anchor Bolt, Inc. v. IHI, Inc.*, 352 F. Supp. 2d 1048, 1057 (N.D. Cal. 2004). The court is to “view the pleadings in the light most favorable to the non-moving party.” *Neilson v. Union Bank of Cal.*, 290 F. Supp. 2d 1101, 1152 (C. D. Cal. 2003).

## 1                    **B. Discussion**

2            Defendant makes three main arguments in support of its motion to strike. First, it  
 3 contends that Plaintiff's failure to disclose and failure to identify class claims (counts III,  
 4 VII) under the FCRA, 15 U.S.C. § 1681g(a) and the UCL, CAL. BUS. CODE §§ 17200, *et*  
 5 *seq.* are overbroad, lack typicality and cannot satisfy Rule 23(b)'s requirements on their  
 6 face and should, therefore be stricken. Second it maintains that Plaintiff's nationwide  
 7 FCRA class claims, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1681e(b) & 1681g(a) (Counts II, III) should be stricken  
 8 because, Plaintiff "is an atypical and inadequate representative for California consumers  
 9 given the CCRAA's statutory scheme which precludes Californians from bringing claims  
 10 where an FCRA action is already pending." (Doc. No. 36 at 2.) Third, it moves to strike  
 11 Plaintiff's Inaccurate Reporting Class," "Inaccurate Reporting FCRA Subclass," "Failure  
 12 to Disclose Class," and "Failure to Identify Class" to the extent the definitions exceed the  
 13 applicable statutes of limitations and repose. (*See generally*, Doc. No. 36-1.) Plaintiff  
 14 opposes. (Doc. No. 40.)

15            Dismissal of a class at the pleading stage is rare because "the class determination  
 16 generally involves considerations that are enmeshed in the factual and legal issues  
 17 comprising the plaintiff's cause of action.'" *Mirkarimi v. Nevada Prop.1, LLC*, No.  
 18 12cv2160-BTM-DHB, 2013 WL 3761530, at \*4 (S.D. Cal. July 15, 2013) (quoting *Gen.*  
 19 *Tel. Co. of the Sw. v. Falcon*, 457 U.S. 147, 160 (1982)). *See also Thorpe v. Abbott Labs.,*  
 20 *Inc.*, 534 F. Supp. 2d 1120, 1125 (N.D.Cal.2008) (at the pleadings stage, class allegations  
 21 are generally not tested, rather they are usually tested after one party has filed a motion for  
 22 class certification); *In re Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. Wage & Hour Litig.*, 505 F. Supp. 2d 609,  
 23 615 (N.D.Cal.2007). However, as the Supreme Court has explained, "[s]ometimes the  
 24 issues are plain enough from the pleadings to determine whether the interests of the absent  
 25 parties are fairly encompassed within the named plaintiff's claim." *Gen. Tel. Co. of Sw. v.*  
 26 *Falcon*, 457 U.S. 147, 160 (1982). Accordingly, a court may grant a motion to strike class  
 27 allegations if it is clear from the complaint that the class claims cannot be maintained. *See*  
 28 *e.g., Sanders v. Apple, Inc.*, 672 F. Supp. 2d 978, 990–91 (N.D.Cal.2009). Generally,

1 “[a]lthough it is not *per se* improper for a defendant to move to strike class allegations  
 2 before the motion for class certification, most courts decline to grant such motions because  
 3 the shape and form of a class action evolves only through the process of discovery.”  
 4 *Simpson v. Best W. Int’l, Inc.*, No. 3:12-cv-4672-JCS, 2012 WL 5499928, at \*9 (N.D. Cal.  
 5 Nov. 13, 2012) (internal citation and quotations omitted).

6 Here, Defendant does not argue that Plaintiff’s failure to disclose and failure to  
 7 identify class claims are “redundant, immaterial, impertinent, or scandalous.” Rather, it  
 8 makes the conclusory assertion that “on the face of the Complaint, Plaintiff’s proposed  
 9 failure to disclose and failure to identify classes (Counts III, VII) are overbroad, lack  
 10 typicality, and cannot satisfy the requirements of Rule 23(b).” (Doc. No. 36-1 at 14-17.)  
 11 In support, Defendant relies on the holding regarding the disclosure class in *Ramirez*, (Doc.  
 12 No. 36-1 at 15), while ignoring the differences in the posture of the two cases. Unlike here.  
 13 the *Ramirez* plaintiffs had: (1) been given the opportunity, yet failed to demonstrate that  
 14 receiving the requested information (albeit not in the format required by the statute but via  
 15 two mailings) caused a harm traditionally recognized as providing the basis for a lawsuit;  
 16 (2) put forth no evidence, that had they been sent the information in the proper format, they  
 17 would have tried to correct their credit file; and (3) not demonstrated that the “alleged  
 18 information deficit hindered their ability to correct information because it was later sent to  
 19 third parties.” *Ramirez*, 141 S. Ct at 2213-14.

20 Defendant also asks the court to, in essence, perform a classwide standing analysis  
 21 and declare on the limited information before it, that (1) not a single class member has  
 22 suffered a cognizable injury under the FCRA and CCRAA, (2) the proposed definition is  
 23 facially overbroad, and (3) Plaintiff is atypical of these classes under Federal Rule of Civil  
 24 Procedure 23(a)(3). (*Id.* at 15-17.) The court declines to do so. Rather, it agrees with  
 25 Plaintiff that Defendant’s motion is premature and that a motion for class certification is  
 26 the more appropriate vehicle for these types of arguments. *See Jessop v. Giggle, Inc.*, Case  
 27 No.: 3:14-CV-2659-CAB-RBB, 2015 WL 1162242, at \*2 (S.D. Cal. Feb. 2, 2015) (finding  
 28 defendant’s arguments in support of a motion to strike class allegations “more appropriate



1 for a motion for class certification after some discovery.”); *Clark v. LG Elecs. U.S.A., Inc.*,  
 2 No. 13-cv-485 JM (JMA), 2013 WL 5816410, at \*16 (S.D. Cal. Oct. 29, 2013) (“Class  
 3 allegations are generally not tested at the pleadings stage and instead are usually tested  
 4 after one party has filed a motion for class certification.”); *see also Mirkarimi*, 2013 WL  
 5 3761530, at \*4 (denying motion to strike class allegations, stating “this matter is proper  
 6 after appropriate time for briefing and discovery has occurred.”).

7 Similarly, Defendant’s second argument to strike the nationwide FCRA class (Doc.  
 8 No. Doc. No. 36-1 at 17-20) is equally unpersuasive. Defendant maintains that Plaintiff  
 9 lacks standing to bring his CCRAA claim, lacks standing to assert any claims under the  
 10 CCRAA for himself or for the putative class of California citizens, and therefore:

11 if Plaintiff is allowed to proceed with his FCRA nationwide class claims on  
 12 behalf of California class members, the CCRAA preclusion bar will prevent  
 13 each and every class member in California from pursuing a CCRAA claim in  
 14 the future based on the same acts or omissions. Plaintiff, will in effect, select  
 15 those Californians’ remedies and limit their recovery, if any, to that provided  
 16 under the FCRA only.

17 (Doc. No. 36-1 at 19.) Because Defendant's Rule 12(f) motion is based on the  
 18 appropriateness of maintaining a class action, the court declines to dismiss Plaintiff's class  
 19 allegations at the precertification stage. *See Rosales v. FitFlop USA, LLC*, 882 F. Supp. 2d  
 20 1168, 1179 (S.D. Cal. 2012) (denying a Rule 12(f) motion to strike class allegations  
 21 because “class suitability issues are best resolved during a motion for class certification”);  
 22 *Valdez v. Harte-Hankes Direct Mktg./Fullerton, Inc.*, Case No. SA CV 17-0525-DOC  
 23 (KESx), 2017 WL 10592135, at \*4 (C.D. Cal. Dec. 21, 2017). (“Even where plaintiffs’  
 24 class definitions are suspicious and may in fact be improper, plaintiffs should at least be  
 25 given the opportunity to make the case for certification based on appropriate discovery.”).

26 Additionally, Defendant’s argument overlooks the proposition that there is nothing  
 27 untoward with a plaintiff bringing a FCRA claim and a CCRAA claim in the same action.  
 28 *See Cisneros v. U.D. Registry, Inc.*, 39 Cal.App.4th 548, 581 (1995) (Section 1785.34 “is  
 intended to ... apply to a circumstance where there is a prior action pending under the



1 federal law, and someone brings a later action under the state law...”); *Ramirez v. Trans*  
 2 *Union LLC*, 899 F. Supp. 2d 941, 944-45 (N.D. Cal. 2012) (denying motion to dismiss  
 3 simultaneous CCRAA and FCRA claims in the same complaint). Defendant’s position  
 4 also ignores the fact that no member of the public is prevented from filing their own lawsuit  
 5 until the proposed putative class is certified, at which point the availability of the opt-out  
 6 determines “whether alleged conflicts are real or speculative. It avoids [testing] class  
 7 certification [] for conflicts that are merely conjectural and, if conflicts do exist, resolv[ing]  
 8 them by allowing dissident class members to exclude them from the action.” *Braintree*  
 9 *Lab.s, Inc. v. McKesson Corp.*, No. 11-80233 MISC JSW (JSC), 2011 WL 5025096, at \*2  
 10 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 20, 2011) (quoting *Natchitoches Parish Hosp. Serv. Dist. v. Tyco Intern.,*  
 11 *Ltd.*, 247 F.R.D. 253, 268 (quoting 1 Herbert B. Newbery & Alba Conte, *Newberg on Class*  
 12 *Actions* § 3.30 (4th Ed. 2002)).

13 Defendant’s final argument to strike Plaintiff’s class claims to the extent they  
 14 exceed the relevant statutes of limitations and repose, (Doc. No. 36-1 at 20-23), is to assert  
 15 the alleged class periods are overbroad and are not susceptible to classwide determination  
 16 on their face. This contention fares no better than Defendant’s other requests to strike and,  
 17 once again, provides no argument to support the Rule 12(f) standard that the claims are  
 18 “redundant, immaterial, impertinent, or scandalous.” The FCRA statute of limitations is  
 19 “the earlier of -- (1) 2 years after the date of discovery by the plaintiff of the violation that  
 20 is the basis for such liability; or (2) 5 years after the date on which the violation that is the  
 21 basis for such liability occurs.” 15 U.S.C. § 1681p. The CCRAA allows for actions to be  
 22 brought “within two years from the date the plaintiff knew of, or should have known of,  
 23 the violation of this title, but not more than seven years from the earliest date on which  
 24 liability could have arisen...” CAL. CIV. CODE. § 1785.33. At this stage of the proceedings,  
 25 the court cannot resolve questions regarding when putative class members would have (or  
 26 should have) discovered the inaccurate reportings. The determination of what the actual  
 27 class period should be, if this case proceeds, would best be decided after a period of  
 28 reasonable discovery, and ruling on that now would be premature. See *Rattler v. MH Sub*

1 *I, LL*, Case No. 20-cv-02444-EMC, 2020 WL 3128899, at \* 3 (N.D. Cal. June 12, 2020)  
 2 (denying motion to strike Plaintiff’s FCRA class claims beyond the shorter two-year statute  
 3 of limitations period “without prejudice to opposing class certification or seeking to limit  
 4 the scope thereof at the appropriate juncture.”); *See also Bebault v. DMG Mori USA, Inc.*,  
 5 No. 18-CV-02373-JD, 2020 WL 2065646, at \*3 (N.D. Cal. Apr. 29, 2020) (modifying a  
 6 FCRA class to comply with the two-year statute of limitations at the class certification  
 7 stage).

### 8 **C. Conclusion Regarding Motion to Strike**

9 For the reasons stated, the court construes the FAC in the light most favorable to the  
 10 Plaintiff, as it must on a Rule 12(f) motion, and concludes Plaintiff’s class allegations are  
 11 sufficient. Accordingly, the court orders as following:

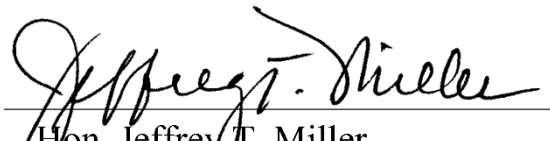
- 12 1. Defendant’s request to strike the failure to disclose and failure to identify class  
 13 claims is **denied**;
- 14 2. Defendant’s request to strike the nationwide FCRA class is **denied**; and
- 15 3. Defendant’s request to strike the class allegations on statute of limitation  
 16 grounds is **denied without prejudice**.

## 17 **VI. CONCLUSION**

18 In accordance with the foregoing, Defendant’s Motion to Dismiss (Doc No. 35) and  
 19 Motion to Strike (Doc. No. 36) are **DENIED**. Defendant has up to and including April 8,  
 20 2022, to file an answer to the FAC.

21 IT IS SO ORDERED.

22 Dated: March 25, 2022

23   
 24 Hon. Jeffrey T. Miller  
 25 United States District Judge  
 26  
 27  
 28