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6 **IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
7 **FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**
8

9 Sheila Deschaaf,
10 Plaintiff,

No. CV-16-03464-PHX-GMS

ORDER

11 v.

12 American Valet & Limousine Incorporated,
13 et al.,

14 Defendants.

15 Pending before the Court is the Motion to Dismiss of Defendants American Valet
16 & Limousine, Incorporated, and American Valet Charters, LLC. (Doc. 13.) For the
17 following reasons, the Court denies the motion.

18 **BACKGROUND**

19 According to Plaintiff Sheila Deschaaf's Complaint, Defendants "own, manage,
20 maintain and or operate parking facilities throughout Arizona."¹ (Doc. 1 at 5.) Deschaaf
21 alleges that at some point on or after October 11, 2014,² she received one or more
22 receipts from Defendants, on which were "printed the expiration date of her credit card or
23 debit card and the last four digits of her card number." (*Id.* at 9.)

24 _____
25 ¹ The Court takes as true the allegations in Plaintiff's Complaint at this stage of the
26 litigation. *See Smith v. Jackson*, 84 F.3d 1213, 1217 (9th Cir. 1996).

27 ² More precisely, Deschaaf alleges that the occurrence or occurrences at issue took place
28 "[a]fter December 3, 2006, and within two years from the date of filing this action."
(Doc. 1 at 9.) The first date places the alleged violation(s) after the effective date of the
statute at issue; the second, within the statute of limitations for bringing the action. *See*
15 U.S.C. §§ 1681c(g)(3)(A), 1681p(1).

1 Deschaaf alleges that this was a violation of the Fair and Accurate Credit
2 Transactions Act (“FACTA”), 15 U.S.C. §§ 1681 *et seq.* Relevant here, FACTA
3 provides that “no person that accepts credit cards or debit cards for the transaction of
4 business shall print . . . the expiration date upon any receipt provided to the cardholder at
5 the point of the sale or transaction.” 15 U.S.C. § 1681c(g)(1). That requirement became
6 effective on December 4, 2004 for any device installed on or after January 1, 2005; and
7 effective on December 4, 2006 for any device in use prior to January 1, 2005. 15 U.S.C.
8 § 1681c(g)(3). Deschaaf seeks relief on behalf of herself and a class of similarly situated
9 individuals to be certified.

10 Defendants move to dismiss Deschaaf’s Complaint under Federal Rules of Civil
11 Procedure 12(b)(1) and 12(b)(6). They contend that Deschaaf lacks standing to bring the
12 suit because she has not suffered a concrete injury in fact; alternatively, they contend that
13 she has not plausibly alleged that any violation was willful, as required by FACTA. For
14 the following reasons, Defendants’ motion is denied.

15 DISCUSSION

16 I. Legal Standard

17 “The party asserting jurisdiction has the burden of proving all jurisdictional facts.”
18 *Indus. Tectonics, Inc. v. Aero Alloy*, 912 F.2d 1090, 1092 (9th Cir.1990) (citing *McNutt v.*
19 *Gen. Motors Acceptance Corp.*, 298 U.S. 178, 189 (1936)). In effect, the court presumes
20 lack of jurisdiction until the plaintiff proves otherwise. *See Kokkonen v. Guardian Life*
21 *Ins. Co. of Am.*, 511 U.S. 375, 377 (1994). The defense of lack of subject matter
22 jurisdiction may be raised at any time by the parties or the court. *See Fed. R. Civ. P.*
23 *12(h)(3).*

24 The Constitution grants the federal courts the power to hear only “Cases” and
25 “Controversies.” U.S. Const. art. III, § 2. To have standing under Article III, plaintiffs
26 must satisfy three elements. First, “the plaintiff must have suffered an injury in fact” that
27 is not “conjectural or hypothetical.” *Lujan v. Defs. of Wildlife*, 504 U.S. 555, 560 (1992)
28 (internal quotations omitted). This injury must be both “concrete *and* particularized.”

1 *Spokeo, Inc. v. Robins*, 136 S. Ct. 1540, 1548 (2016). Next, the injury must be “fairly
2 traceable to the challenged action of the defendant.” *Lujan*, 504 U.S. at 560 (internal
3 quotations omitted). Finally, “it must be likely . . . that the injury will be redressed by a
4 favorable decision.” *Id.* (internal quotations omitted).

5 “A Rule 12(b)(6) motion tests the legal sufficiency of a claim.” *Navarro v. Block*,
6 250 F.3d 729, 732 (9th Cir. 2001). “In deciding such a motion, all material allegations of
7 the complaint are accepted as true, as well as all reasonable inferences to be drawn from
8 them.” *Id.* However, “the tenet that a court must accept as true all of the allegations
9 contained in a complaint is inapplicable to legal conclusions.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556
10 U.S. 662, 678 (2009).

11 To survive dismissal for failure to state a claim pursuant to Rule 12(b)(6), a
12 complaint must contain more than “labels and conclusions” or a “formulaic recitation of
13 the elements of a cause of action”; it must contain factual allegations sufficient to “raise a
14 right to relief above the speculative level.” *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555
15 (2007). A plaintiff must allege sufficient facts to state a claim to relief that is plausible
16 on its face. *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678. “A claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff
17 pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the
18 defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.” *Id.* “The plausibility standard is not akin
19 to a ‘probability requirement,’ but it asks for more than a sheer possibility that a
20 defendant has acted unlawfully.” *Id.*

21 **II. Analysis**

22 **a. Standing**

23 This case is not the first to raise issues of standing under FACTA or its close
24 statutory relative, the Fair Credit Reporting Act (“FCRA”).³ Last year, the Supreme
25 Court decided *Spokeo, Inc. v. Robins*, 136 S. Ct. 1540 (2016), which vacated and
26 remanded a Ninth Circuit opinion finding that a plaintiff suing under FCRA had standing.
27 *Spokeo* did not necessarily break new ground, but it did reaffirm two important principles

28 ³ Both statutes are codified together at 15 U.S.C. §§ 1681 *et seq.*

1 that courts must apply when deciding questions of standing. First, an injury must be both
2 concrete *and* particularized to suffice as an injury in fact. 136 S. Ct. at 1548.
3 Concreteness and particularization are not synonymous; a court must analyze each
4 individually. Second, a “bare procedural violation” of a statute, “divorced from any
5 concrete harm,” is not a concrete injury. *Id.* at 1549.

6 *Spokeo* did not purport to draw the line between a “bare procedural violation”
7 lacking concrete harm and a concrete injury in fact. *See id.* at 1550 (“We take no
8 position as to whether the Ninth Circuit’s ultimate conclusion—that Robins adequately
9 alleged an injury in fact—was correct.”). But the Supreme Court did restate certain
10 guiding principles. An injury is concrete if it is “de facto,” that is, “it must actually
11 exist.” *Id.* at 1548 (citing Black’s Law Dictionary 479 (9th ed. 2009)). Congress may,
12 however, “elevat[e] to the status of legally cognizable injuries concrete, *de facto* injuries
13 that were previously inadequate in law”; thus, in certain circumstances, alleged intangible
14 injuries like the “risk of real harm” may establish concrete injury. *Id.* at 1548–49
15 (citations omitted). Nevertheless, “Congress’ role in identifying and elevating intangible
16 harms does not mean that a plaintiff automatically satisfies the injury-in-fact requirement
17 whenever a statute grants a person a statutory right and purports to authorize that person
18 to sue to vindicate that right.” *Id.* at 1549.⁴

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21 ⁴ Of course, Congress can create obligations and remedies that provide appropriate
22 persons standing to sue in federal court. In this case, Congress not only authorized
23 persons to sue to vindicate their rights under FACTA, it further specified a measure of
24 damages for individuals who did not receive the benefit of the obligations that FACTA
25 imposed on service providers even when the individual could not yet sufficiently
26 demonstrate individualized damage. *See* 15 U.S.C. § 1681n(a) (“Any person who
27 willfully fails to comply with any requirement imposed under this subchapter with
28 respect to any consumer is liable to that consumer”); *Bateman v. Am. Multi-Cinema, Inc.*, 623 F.3d 708, 719 (9th Cir. 2010) (“Congress expressly created a statutory damages scheme that intended to compensate individuals for actual or potential damages resulting from FACTA violations, without requiring individuals to prove actual harm. Thus, irrespective of whether [the plaintiffs] can demonstrate actual harm resulting from a willful violation, they are entitled to statutory damages.”). Providing to consumers for whom the service provider does not fulfill its statutory responsibility a statutory right to a specified damage seems to create a sufficient *de facto* and concrete right in the consumer to confer standing. Even if it does not, however, for the reasons stated below, the Plaintiff here has established standing.

1 Courts around the country have grappled with the application of *Spokeo* to cases
2 under FCRA and FACTA. As the numerous citations provided by Plaintiff and by
3 Defendants indicate, thoughtful jurists have come to different conclusions in similar
4 cases. Compare, e.g., *Meyers v. Nicolet Rest. Of De Pere, LLC*, 843 F.3d 724, 726 (7th
5 Cir. 2016), with *Wood v. J Choo USA, Inc.*, No. 15-cv-81487-BLOOM/Valle, 2016 WL
6 4249953 (S.D. Fla. Aug. 11, 2016). This Court recently applied *Spokeo* to an action
7 under FCRA. See *Mix v. Asurion Ins. Servs. Inc.*, No. CV-14-02357-PHX-GMS, 2016
8 WL 7229140, at *4–7 (D. Ariz. Dec. 14, 2016). Following the reasoning of several other
9 district courts, this Court found that violations of the FCRA provisions at issue deprived
10 the plaintiff of her substantive right to information, and created a risk of harm to her
11 substantive right of privacy, thus causing concrete harm and satisfying the threshold for
12 standing. See *id.* at *5–7.

13 More recently, and more bindingly, the Ninth Circuit found that violations of
14 FCRA’s requirements of disclosure and authorization deprived a plaintiff of, respectively,
15 his rights to information and privacy, thus giving the plaintiff standing to bring suit. See
16 *Syed v. M-I, LLC*, No. 14-17186, 2017 WL 242559, at *4 (9th Cir. Jan. 20, 2017). While
17 there is no such binding authority on the FACTA violations at issue here, *Syed* confirms
18 that this Court must approach the standing question here by analyzing whether the
19 alleged violations deprive, or cause a real risk of depriving, consumers of substantive
20 rights created by FACTA.

21 Congress enacted FACTA “[i]n an effort to combat identity theft.” *Bateman v.*
22 *Am. Multi-Cinema, Inc.*, 623 F.3d 708, 717 (9th Cir. 2010). The provision of FACTA at
23 issue here declares that “no person that accepts credit cards or debit cards for the
24 transaction of business shall print more than the last 5 digits of the card number or the
25 expiration date upon any receipt provided to the cardholder at the point of the sale or
26 transaction.” 15 U.S.C. § 1681c(g)(1). The Seventh Circuit has explained what this
27 provision—specifically, the truncation of expiration dates—does to combat identity theft:

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1 The present cases concern the expiration date. The idea behind requiring its
2 deletion is that, should the cardholder happen to lose the receipt of a
3 transaction, the less information the receipt contains the less likely is an
4 identity thief who happens to come upon the receipt to be able to figure out
5 the cardholder's full account information and thus be able to make
6 purchases that the seller will think were made by the legitimate cardholder.

7 A typical credit card has 16 digits and an expiration date that is the last day
8 of a designated month and year. Even if the identity thief has all 16 digits,
9 without the expiration date he may be unable to use the card. He can of
10 course guess at the expiration date—the date is unlikely to be more than a
11 few years in the future and there are only 12 months in a year; so if he
12 guesses 60 times he's very likely to hit the jackpot. But if he guesses
13 wrong the first few times that he places an order, the card issuer may well
14 get suspicious and refuse to authorize his next order. . . . It's common in
15 telephone and internet transactions for the consumer to be asked for an
16 expiration date, and most systems will not allow the would-be customer to
17 keep guessing at the date, as the guessing suggests that he may be an
18 identity thief.

19 Additional reasons for requiring deletion of the expiration date include that
20 "expiration dates combined with the last four or five digits of an account
21 number can be used to bolster the credibility of a criminal who is making
22 pretext calls to a card holder in order to learn other personal confidential
23 financial information. Expiration dates are solicited by criminals in many
24 e-mail phishing scams . . . , are one of the personal confidential financial
25 information items trafficked in by criminals . . . , are described by Visa as a
26 special security feature . . . , [and] are one of the items contained in the
27 magnetic stripe of a credit card, so it is useful to a criminal when creating a
28 phony duplicate card." Don Coker, "Credit Card Expiration Dates and
FACTA," HGExperts.com, www.hgexperts.com/article.asp?id=6665.

17 *Redman v. RadioShack Corp.*, 768 F.3d 622, 626–27 (7th Cir. 2014); *see also Bateman*,
18 623 F.3d at 718 ("In fashioning FACTA, Congress aimed to 'restrict the amount of
19 information available to identity thieves.'" (quoting 149 Cong. Rec. 16,891 (2003)
20 (statement of Sen. Shelby))).⁵

21 FACTA's subsequent amendment in 2008 further emphasizes Congress's intent to
22 ensure that consumers did not receive receipts with printed expiration dates. When
23 FACTA went into effect, "a significant number of merchants had erroneously concluded
24 that merely truncating the account number down to the last five digits while leaving the
25 expiration date would satisfy FACTA's requirements." *Bateman*, 623 F.3d at 717.
26 Recognizing that this interpretation was not wholly unreasonable, Congress amended
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28 ⁵ Deschaaf requests that the Court take judicial notice of an exhibit attached to her
response, discussing the purposes of FACTA. (Doc. 29-1.) The Court declines to do so.

1 FACTA to “insulate from liability any person who printed an expiration date on a receipt
2 between December 4, 2004, and June 3, 2008, so long as they otherwise complied with
3 FACTA’s requirements.” *Id.* Notably, Congress did *not* eliminate the truncation
4 requirement as to expiration dates,⁶ and after the temporary safe harbor period ended,
5 merchants who printed expiration dates were not in compliance with FACTA.

6 A person or entity who prints an expiration date on a receipt, therefore, does not
7 simply violate a procedural provision of FACTA but creates a real risk of identity theft—
8 the very harm that FACTA was enacted to combat. There is a real risk that the
9 customer’s right to the privacy of their credit or debit card information is violated. Nor is
10 this harm made harmless when, as here, the risk fails to materialize because no potential
11 identity thief actually sees the receipt. Even in this situation, the consumer must take
12 additional steps to ensure the safety of her identity; she may not simply crumple the
13 receipt and throw it into a nearby trash can, but must review it to assess what was printed,
14 hold on to it, and perhaps shred it or cut it up later. The inconvenience may be minor⁷;
15 but the additional inconvenience that a consumer must undertake in order to secure their
16 own rights, when a statute places that burden on others,⁸ is surely a concrete harm.

17 The injury that Deschaaf alleges is therefore a concrete injury in fact. She has
18 standing to bring this action. Defendants’ motion to dismiss pursuant to Federal Rule of
19 Civil Procedure 12(b)(1) is therefore denied.

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21 ⁶ As Defendants note, the “Findings” section of the 2008 amendment to FACTA states
22 that “[e]xperts in the field agree that proper truncation of the card number, . . . regardless
23 of the inclusion of the expiration date, prevents a potential fraudster from perpetrating
24 identity theft or credit card fraud.” *See* Credit and Debit Card Receipt Clarification Act
25 of 2007, Pub. L. No. 110-241, § 2(a)(6), 122 Stat. 1565 (2008). Nevertheless, the statute
26 continued to require that the expiration date be omitted.

27 ⁷ As the Seventh Circuit observed, this is why statutory damages exist. Some harms—“a
28 modest concern about privacy, a slight chance that information would leak out and lead
to identity theft”—are not easy to quantify, at least in any appreciable dollar amount. *See*
Murray v. GMAC Mortg. Corp., 434 F.3d 948, 953 (7th Cir. 2006). But even if they give
rise to no actual *damages*, they are still actual *harms*.

⁸ *See Bateman*, 623 F.3d at 718 (“Allowing consumers to recover statutory damages
furthers [the congressional purpose of keeping information out of the hands of identity
thieves] by deterring *businesses* from willfully making consumer financial data available,
even where no actual harm results.” (emphasis added)).

1 **b. Sufficiency of Pleading as to Willfulness**

2 Deschaaf does not allege any actual damages. Rather, she seeks statutory and
3 punitive damages. As her complaint acknowledges, she must therefore prove that
4 Defendants violated FACTA willfully. *See* 15 U.S.C. § 1681n. “At the pleading stage, a
5 plaintiff need not allege willfulness with specificity.” *Rivera v. Peri & Sons Farms, Inc.*,
6 735 F.3d 892 (9th Cir. 2013); *see* Fed. R. Civ. P. 9(b) (“Malice, intent, knowledge, and
7 other conditions of a person’s mind may be alleged generally.”).

8 As before, there is no paucity of authority discussing the sufficiency of pleadings
9 of willful violations of FACTA; the parties have provided numerous well-reasoned
10 opinions coming to opposing conclusions. The parties cite to no binding authority on this
11 specific issue, but the Ninth Circuit has, in addressing a class certification question,
12 spelled out the likely bounds of a willful FACTA violation in a FCRA case:

13 A willful violation under the FCRA includes not only knowing violations
14 of a standard, but reckless ones as well. A defendant acts in reckless
15 disregard if the defendant’s action is not only a violation under a reasonable
16 reading of the statute’s terms, but shows that the company ran a risk of
17 violating the law substantially greater than the risk associated with a
 reading that was merely careless. That is, the defendant must have taken
 action involving an unjustifiably high risk of harm that is either known or
 so obvious that it should be known.

18 *Bateman*, 623 F.3d at 711 n.1 (internal quotation marks and citations omitted).

19 At this stage, under the general pleading requirements of Rule 9(b), Deschaaf has
20 sufficiently alleged that Defendants’ violation of FACTA was either knowing or reckless.
21 She alleges that certain companies involved in the processing of card transactions
22 informed Defendants of FACTA’s requirements, (Doc. 1 at 9–10); that Defendants’ bank
23 informed Defendants of FACTA’s requirements, (*id.* at 10); that credit card companies
24 publicly announced steps they were taking (and requiring merchants to take) to comply
25 with FACTA, (*id.*); and that the FTC notified businesses (including Defendants) of
26 FACTA’s requirements three times in 2007, (*id.*). These allegations, taken as true,
27 plausibly suggest that Defendants knowingly violated FACTA by printing the expiration
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1 date on Deschaaf's receipt.⁹ It is perhaps odd, as Defendants note, that Defendants would
2 knowingly comply with one provision of FACTA and knowingly not comply with
3 another provision, but this oddity does not invalidate the plausible allegations Deschaaf
4 makes as to Defendants' knowledge.

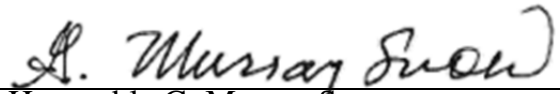
5 Deschaaf has adequately pled that Defendants willfully violated FACTA.
6 Defendants' motion to dismiss on 12(b)(6) grounds is therefore denied.

7 **CONCLUSION**

8 Deschaaf has standing to bring this action and has stated a claim for relief.
9 Defendants' motion to dismiss is denied in its entirety.

10 **IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED** that Defendants' Motion to Dismiss, (Doc. 13),
11 is **DENIED**.

12 Dated this 15th day of February, 2017.

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Honorable G. Murray Snow
15 United States District Judge

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⁹ That these allegations are repeated nearly verbatim in another complaint filed by Deschaaf is irrelevant to this analysis; it is perfectly plausible that facts alleging behavior by national corporations and federal agencies would be repeated in similar actions.