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28UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

WILL DAVIS,
Plaintiff,
v.
NATIONSTAR MORTGAGE, LLC,
Defendant.

Case No. [15-cv-02920-RS](#)**ORDER DENYING MOTION FOR
CLASS CERTIFICATION**

I. INTRODUCTION

Plaintiff Will Davis applied to defendant Nationstar Mortgage, LLC, for a modification of his home loan. Davis was approved for a so-called Trial Period Plan (“TPP”) under which he was required to make monthly payments at a reduced level for a number of months prior to permanent modification of the terms of his loan. Although Davis fully complied with the TPP and eventually received a permanent modification, Nationstar advised various credit reporting agencies that the loan was “delinquent” during the period the TPP was in effect.

Contending it was wrongful to report his loan as delinquent when he was making the payments required by the TPP, Davis now seeks class certification to bring claims against Nationstar for violation of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (“FCRA”), 15 U.S.C. §§ 1681 et. seq., and the California Consumer Credit Reporting Agencies Act (“CCRA”), Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1785 et. seq. Because Davis has not shown the claims are suitable for class treatment, the motion must be denied.

1 II. BACKGROUND

2 In October 2013, Nationstar approved Davis for a TPP as a precondition for obtaining a
3 permanent loan modification. At the time, the loan was current. Under the TPP, Davis was
4 required to make three monthly payments of \$1,820.72—slightly less than the \$1,986.82 monthly
5 payment then required under the loan terms.

6 The TPP disclosed how Nationstar would report the account to the credit reporting
7 agencies during the course of the TPP:

8 [Nationstar] will continue to report to credit reporting agencies the
9 status of your loan as well as your entry into a Trial Period Plan, in
10 accordance with the requirements of the Fair Credit Reporting Act
11 and the Consumer Data Industry Association. In addition, your loan
12 will be reported as paying under a partial or modified payment plan
13 during the trial period. Credit reporting agencies generally consider
14 entering into a plan with reduced payments as an increased credit
15 risk. As a result, entering into a Trial Period Plan may adversely
16 affect your credit score, particularly if you are current on your
17 mortgage or otherwise have a good credit score.

18 Davis accepted the TPP and made the three reduced payments required by the plan. As
19 provided for in the TPP, Nationstar reported Davis as paying under a modified payment plan and
20 as delinquent during November and December 2013 because the modified payments were less
21 than the full amount of the contractual payment. In December 2013, Nationstar approved Davis
22 for a permanent modification.

23 In January of 2015, Davis was denied approval for a credit card at Target. He then
24 disputed the Nationstar delinquency report through credit reporting agencies. Nationstar
25 investigated upon receiving notice of the dispute, and determined Davis should have been reported
26 current in December 2013 because the permanent modification went into effect at the end of that
27 month. Nationstar therefore instructed the credit reporting agencies to delete the December
28 delinquency. Nationstar confirmed, however, that the November delinquency was accurate. In
doing so, Nationstar contends it was applying “industry standards,” as set out in the reporting
policies of the Consumer Data Industry Association (“CDIA”).

Davis has not argued that Nationstar failed to follow CDIA standards. He contends,

1 however, case law has established that TPPs represent binding contracts themselves, even prior to
2 permanent loan modification. See, e.g., *Wigod v. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.*, 673 F.3d 547 (7th Cir.
3 2012); *Corvello v. Wells Fargo Bank, NA*, 728 F.3d 878 (9th Cir. 2013). Davis reasons, therefore,
4 that his compliance with the TPP rendered it improper to report his loan as delinquent. Davis also
5 points out that Nationstar did not report loans as delinquent during TPPs where it had offered loan
6 modifications under the Home Affordable Modification Program (“HAMP”). Davis, however,
7 acknowledges that his modification was not under HAMP, and that the action does not extend to
8 any borrowers who received HAMP modifications.

9 Davis disputed the November 2013 delinquency report on several more occasions between
10 February and May of 2015. He contends Nationstar never agreed to delete it until he had retained
11 counsel and decided to file this action. Nationstar asserts it deleted the delinquency in
12 conformance with a new policy it was then adopting to treat reporting under non-HAMP TPPs the
13 same as under HAMP TPPs.

14 Davis proposes the following class definitions:

15 FCRA Class:

16 All persons in the United States, who entered into a TPP pursuant to
17 a non-HAMP mortgage modification with Nationstar, who were
18 current on their mortgage payments, as demonstrated by
19 Nationstar’s records, prior to the time they initiated efforts to enter
20 into a mortgage modification with Nationstar, whose consumer
21 credit report from any of the major credit reporting
22 agencies(Transunion, Equifax, Experian and Innovis) reflected an
23 inaccurate consumer credit report inquiry, from two years prior to
24 the filing of the complaint, to present.

25 FCRA Dispute Subclass:

26 All FCRA Class members who thereafter disputed the inquiry to one
27 or more of the major credit reporting agencies.

28 CCRA Class

All persons in California, who entered into a TPP pursuant to a
nonHAMP mortgage modification with Nationstar, who were
current on their mortgage payments, as demonstrated by
Nationstar’s records, prior to the time they initiated efforts to enter

1 into a mortgage modification with Nationstar, and whose consumer
2 credit report from any of the major credit reporting agencies
(Transunion, Equifax, Experian and Innovis) reflected an inaccurate
3 consumer credit report inquiry, from two years prior to the filing of
the complaint, to present.

4 5 III. LEGAL STANDARDS

6 Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure governs class actions. To obtain class
7 certification, plaintiffs bear the burden of demonstrating that they have satisfied Rule 23(a)'s
8 requirements. *Zinser v. Accufix Research Inst., Inc.*, 253 F.3d 1180, 1186, amended by 273 F.3d
9 1266 (9th Cir. 2001). Rule 23(a) provides that a district court may certify a class only if: “(1) the
10 class is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable; (2) there are questions of law or
11 fact common to the class; (3) the claims or defenses of the representative parties are typical of the
12 claims or defenses of the class; and (4) the representative parties will fairly and adequately protect
13 the interests of the class.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a).

14 A “court’s class-certification analysis must be rigorous and may entail some overlap with
15 the merits of the plaintiff’s underlying claim.” *Amgen Inc. v. Conn. Ret. Plans and Trust Funds*,
16 133 S. Ct. 1184, 1194 (2013) (internal quotation marks omitted). Nevertheless, “Rule 23 grants
17 courts no license to engage in free-ranging merits inquiries at the certification stage.” *Id.* at 1194–
18 95. “Merits questions may be considered to the extent—but only to the extent—that they are
19 relevant to determining whether the Rule 23 prerequisites for class certification are satisfied.” *Id.*
20 at 1195.

21 If all four prerequisites of Rule 23(a) are satisfied, a court must also find that plaintiffs
22 “satisfy through evidentiary proof” at least one of the three subsections of Rule 23(b). *Comcast*
23 *Corp. v. Behrend*, 133 S. Ct. 1426, 1432 (2013). Here, plaintiff seeks certification under
24 subsection (2) and subsection (3). Certification under subsection (2) is permissible where, “the
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27 ¹ Davis’s complaint also asserts a claim under the Fair Debt Collections Practices Act, which he is
not proposing for class treatment.

1 party opposing the class has acted or refused to act on grounds that apply generally to the class, so
2 that final injunctive relief or corresponding declaratory relief is appropriate respecting the class as
3 a whole.”

4 A court may certify a class under subsection (3) if the court finds that “questions of law or
5 fact common to class members predominate over any questions affecting only individual
6 members, and that a class action is superior to other available methods for fairly and efficiently
7 adjudicating the controversy.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(3). The Rule “requires a showing that
8 questions common to the class predominate, not that those questions will be answered, on the
9 merits, in favor of the class.” *Amgen*, 133 S. Ct. at 1191 (emphasis in original).

12 IV. DISCUSSION

13 A. FCRA Claim

14 Davis insists this action—where a relatively large number of consumers have suffered
15 alleged injuries that may be too small to pursue individually—is exactly the type of case for which
16 class treatment is both appropriate and crucial. The fatal flaw in Davis’s position, however, is
17 that the FCRA—which once permitted no private right of action—only provides for a private right
18 of action in limited circumstances, and those circumstances include elements not suited for class-
19 wide treatment.

20 In the FCRA, section 1681s–2 sets out the “Responsibilities of furnishers of information to
21 consumer reporting agencies.” Specifically, the gravamen of Davis’s quarrel with Nationstar is
22 that it was reporting delinquencies that he contends had not occurred, as a matter of law. Davis’s
23 allegations, if factually proven and legally sound, implicate subsection (a) of §1681s–2, which is
24 entitled, “Duty of furnishers of information to provide accurate information.” Subsection
25 (a)(1)(A) expressly provides, “[a] person shall not furnish any information relating to a consumer
26 to any consumer reporting agency if the person knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the
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1 information is inaccurate.” Were Davis entitled to proceed under this provision, he might very
2 well be able to show a class action to be feasible.

3 There is, however, no private right of action under subsection (a). See 15 U.S.C. § 1681s-2
4 (d). Davis, therefore, is bringing his claims under subsection (b), which is entitled “Duties of
5 furnishers of information upon notice of dispute,” and which is subject to private enforcement. A
6 claim under subdivision (b), however, does arise directly from the provision of inaccurate
7 information to a consumer reporting agency. Rather, subsection (b) focuses on the duties an entity
8 like Nationstar has to investigate and correct information if and when it receives notice from a
9 consumer reporting agency that a consumer is disputing an item on the consumer’s credit report.²

10 Despite acknowledging his claims arise under subsection (b), Davis’s motion for
11 certification barely touches on the elements plaintiffs must establish under that subsection, as

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14 ² Subdivision (b)(1) provides:

15 After receiving notice pursuant to section 1681i (a)(2) of this title of a dispute with regard to the
16 completeness or accuracy of any information provided by a person to a consumer reporting
17 agency, the person shall—

- 18 (A) conduct an investigation with respect to the disputed information;
- 19 (B) review all relevant information provided by the consumer reporting agency pursuant to
20 section 1681i (a)(2) of this title;
- 21 (C) report the results of the investigation to the consumer reporting agency;
- 22 (D) if the investigation finds that the information is incomplete or inaccurate, report those
23 results to all other consumer reporting agencies to which the person furnished the
24 information and that compile and maintain files on consumers on a nationwide
25 basis; and
- 26 (E) if an item of information disputed by a consumer is found to be inaccurate or
27 incomplete or cannot be verified after any reinvestigation under paragraph (1), for
28 purposes of reporting to a consumer reporting agency only, as appropriate, based
on the results of the reinvestigation promptly—
- (i) modify that item of information;
 - (ii) delete that item of information; or
 - (iii) permanently block the reporting of that item of information.

1 opposed to subsection (a). For example, Davis argues that class membership “may readily be
2 determined by objective criteria,” which he lists as, “whether (1) a consumer was reported as
3 delinquent by Defendant (2) during the course of their entering into a loan modification program
4 with Defendant, (3) who made timely payments pursuant to the terms of those modifications, (4)
5 in the USA (or California).” Davis asserts “[s]uch objective information can be readily
6 determined using Defendant’s records,” and goes on to describe specific computer records he
7 understands Nationstar maintains and the steps that would be necessary to compile a list of class
8 members.

9 The “objective criteria” Davis lists, however, focus only on identifying those persons who
10 were wrongfully reported as delinquent (under his legal theory). Thus, at most that would only
11 establish the class of persons entitled to bring claims under subdivision (a), were there a private
12 right of action thereunder. The only persons entitled to bring claims under subdivision (b) are
13 those who not only satisfy all of the “objective criteria” identified above, but who also then (1)
14 disputed the delinquency reports through a consumer reporting agency, and (2) did not receive
15 appropriate handling and remedies from Nationstar of those disputes.

16 Davis appears to be suggesting it is appropriate to presume that Nationstar treated all such
17 disputes the way it treated his, given its contention that it was merely following its policy and
18 industry standards, and that it was legally permissible for it to do so. Even assuming such a
19 presumption may be applied, it does nothing to help identify those persons who properly presented
20 disputes in the first instance. Nationstar has shown, and Davis has not rebutted it, that the process
21 of determining who and how many people complained to consumer reporting agencies regarding
22 delinquencies reported by Nationstar during non-HAMP TPPs on loans that were otherwise
23 current requires an individual-by-individual review.

24 Even the very class definitions Davis proposes reflect the problem. The primary FCRA
25 definition refers exclusively to persons about whom allegedly inaccurate delinquencies were
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1 reported.³ While the FCRA “subclass” adds the element of a subsection (b) claim that class
2 members must have disputed the report, it still does not focus on the matters that give rise to a
3 defendant’s liability.

4 Notably, cases Davis relies on do not involve certification of FCRA §1681s–2, subsection
5 (b) claims against information furnishers such as Nationstar. See, e.g., *Ramirez v. Trans Union*,
6 301 F.R.D. 408, 242-26 (N.D. Cal. 2014) (claim against consumer reporting agency under various
7 subsections of FCRA §1681g); *Hawkins v. S2Verify*, 2016 WL 3999458, at *1 (N.D. Cal. July 26,
8 2016) (claims against consumer reporting agency under FCRA §§ 1681c, 1681e, 1681k, and
9 1681n). Davis’s failure to recognize appropriately the nature of a §1681s–2, subsection (b) claim
10 causes his motion for certification to fail on multiple fronts. He has not shown that individual
11 issues of whether Nationstar conducted a reasonable investigation do not predominate. He has not
12 shown the identity of class members is feasibly identifiable. He has not even shown the class to
13 be sufficiently numerous.⁴ As to his claim for injunctive relief, there is no dispute that Nationstar
14 has changed its policy, and Davis has not shown a sufficient basis to conclude the conduct will be
15 resumed if not enjoined. For all these reasons, Davis has not shown class treatment of the FCRA
16 claim to be superior or even appropriate, and the motion must be denied.⁵

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18 ³ Nationstar also complains the class-definition is impermissibly “fail-safe,” because it only
19 includes persons who had “inaccurate” entries on their credit reports, thereby making class
20 membership dependent on a merits determination. See *Randleman v. Fid. Nat. Title Ins. Co.*, 646
21 F.3d 347, 352 (6th Cir. 2011) (“This is an improper fail-safe class that shields the putative class
22 members from receiving an adverse judgment. Either the class members win or, by virtue of
23 losing, they are not in the class and, therefore, not bound by the judgment.”). While that might be
24 an issue if liability in a private action were permissible under subsection (a), the problem here is
25 more fundamental.

26 ⁴ Davis asserts Nationstar stipulated as to numerosity of a California class for the CCRA claim,
27 and that it is therefore reasonable to assume the nationwide FCRA claim is even larger. There is
28 no indication Nationstar, however, ever stipulated as to numerosity with respect to anything other
than the number of people who were reported as delinquent while in compliance with a non-
HAMP TPP. As the discussion above reflects, that might be an appropriate class for a subsection
(a) claim, but not for a subsection (b) claim.

⁵ There is also at least a question as to whether Davis can show all or nearly all class members
suffered injury. See *Spokeo, Inc. v. Robins*, 136 S. Ct. 1540, 1547 (2016). The mere availability of
statutory damages under the FCRA is not dispositive.

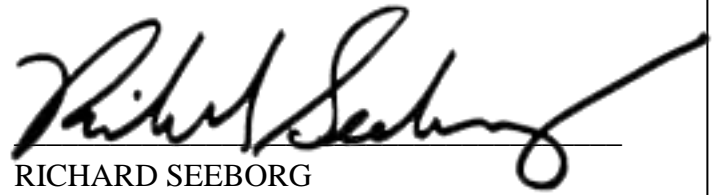
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B. CCRA claim

Davis’s claim under the CCRA at first blush might seem to present an easier road to recovery because it does provide a private right of action for providing inaccurate information to a consumer reporting agency. The CCRA, however, requires a showing of actual damages. While a need for individualized damages inquiries is not an automatic bar to class certification, it raises a serious predominance issue here. See Ramirez, supra, 301 F.R.D. 408, 425 (N.D. Cal. 2014) (declining to certify CCRA damages class). More fundamentally, however, in the absence of a viable basis to pursue a class action under federal law, this not an appropriate forum to pursue a class action under California law involving solely a California class.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: November 18, 2016



RICHARD SEEBORG
United States District Judge