

1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
3 OAKLAND DIVISION
4

5 DAINA RECKELHOFF,

6 Plaintiff,

7 vs.

8 EXPERIAN INFORMATION SOLUTIONS,
9 INC, et al.,

10 Defendants.

Case No: C 16-6378 SBA

**ORDER GRANTING
DEFENDANTS'
MOTIONS TO DISMISS**

Dkt. 19, 27, 29, 40

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12 Plaintiff brings the instant action against Experian Information Solutions, Inc.
13 (“Experian”), Equifax, Inc. (“Equifax”), Chase Bank USA, N.A. (“Chase”)¹ and Capital
14 One claiming that they improperly reported debts or delinquencies on her credit report,
15 without taking into account that the debts were modified under the terms of a confirmed
16 Chapter 13 reorganization plan. The Complaint alleges a claim under the Fair Credit
17 Reporting Act (“FCRA”), 15 U.S.C. § 1681s-2(b), against all Defendants; and a claim
18 under the California Consumer Credit Reporting Agencies Act (“CCRAA”), Cal. Civ. Code
19 section 1785.1, et seq., against Chase and Capital One. Plaintiff previously dismissed
20 Capital One from the action.

21 The parties are presently before the Court on Experian, Equifax, and Chase’s
22 respective motions to dismiss, pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6). Dkt.
23 27, 29, 40. Having read and considered the papers filed in connection with this matter and
24 being fully informed, the Court hereby GRANTS the motions for the reasons set forth
25 below.²

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27 ¹ Chase was erroneously sued as JPMorgan Chase Bank.

28 ² The Court, in its discretion, finds this matter suitable for resolution without oral
argument. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 78(b); N.D. Cal. Civ. L.R. 7-1(b).

1 **I. BACKGROUND**

2 **A. FACTUAL SUMMARY**

3 On April 30, 2015, Plaintiff filed for Chapter 13 bankruptcy protection. Dkt. 1
4 (“Compl.”) ¶ 87. “Chapter 13 of the Bankruptcy Code affords individuals receiving regular
5 income an opportunity to obtain some relief from their debts while retaining their property.
6 To proceed under Chapter 13, a debtor must propose a plan to use future income to repay a
7 portion (or in the rare case all) of his debts over the next three to five years.” Bullard v.
8 Blue Hills Bank, 135 S. Ct. 1686, 1690 (2015). “If the bankruptcy court confirms the plan
9 and the debtor successfully carries it out, he receives a discharge of his debts according to
10 the plan.” Id. at 1690. The Chapter 13 bankruptcy plan was confirmed on June 2, 2015.
11 Compl. ¶ 93. Plaintiff does not allege that she has completed the plan or that any of her
12 debts have been discharged.

13 On March 18, 2016, Plaintiff ordered a three-bureau credit report from Experian. Id.
14 ¶ 105. In the report, she “noticed 7 different tradelines ... all reporting inaccurate,
15 misleading, or incomplete information that did not comport with credit reporting industry
16 standards.” Id. ¶ 106. These trade lines allegedly reported the accounts “with past due
17 balances, inaccurate balances, and/or with late payments.” Id. Plaintiff also claims that
18 “[s]ome accounts even failed to register that Plaintiff was making payments on the account
19 through Plaintiff’s Chapter 13 plan.” Id. On August 5, 2016, she responded to the report
20 by notifying Experian, Equifax and Trans Union LLC that they were “not reporting the
21 bankruptcy accurately or worse not at all.” Id. ¶ 107-108.

22 On September 1, 2016, Plaintiff ordered another three bureau credit report from
23 three aforementioned credit reporting agencies to ensure that her accounts had been
24 updated. Id. ¶ 110. However, she found that the Chase and Capital One accounts did not
25 reflect the terms of her Chapter 13 plan. Id. ¶¶ 111-112.

1 **B. PROCEDURAL HISTORY**

2 On November 1, 2016, Plaintiff filed a Complaint in this Court.³ The first claim is
3 for “Failure to Reinvestigate” under the FCRA, and is brought against all Defendants. As
4 to Chase and WFB, the Complaint alleges that they violated 15 U.S.C. § 1681s-2(b) by
5 furnishing information to a credit reporting agency without conducting “a reasonable
6 investigation and re-reporting misleading and inaccurate account information.” *Id.* ¶¶ 117-
7 18. Credit reporting agencies Experian and Equifax are alleged to have violated 15 U.S.C.
8 § 1681i(a) by “fail[ing] to conduct a reasonable investigation and fail[ing] to correct the
9 misleading and or inaccurate statements on the account within the statutory time frame or at
10 all.” *Id.* ¶¶ 128. The second claim, which alleges a violation of the CCRAA, is brought
11 only against Chase and Capital One—the latter of which has since been dismissed from the
12 action. Dkt. 44.

13 Experian, Equifax, and Chase have filed separate motions to dismiss, pursuant to
14 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6), which have been opposed by Plaintiff. The
15 motions are fully briefed and are ripe for adjudication.

16 **II. LEGAL STANDARD**

17 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6) “tests the legal sufficiency of a claim.”
18 *Navarro v. Block*, 250 F.3d 729, 732 (9th Cir. 2001). “Dismissal under Rule 12(b)(6) is
19 proper when the complaint either (1) lacks a cognizable legal theory or (2) fails to allege
20 sufficient facts to support a cognizable legal theory.” *Somers v. Apple, Inc.*, 729 F.3d 953,
21 959 (9th Cir. 2013). “To survive a motion to dismiss, a complaint must contain sufficient
22 factual matter, accepted as true, to ‘state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.’”
23 *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (quoting *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S.
24 544, 570 (2007)). The court is to “accept all factual allegations in the complaint as true and
25 construe the pleadings in the light most favorable to the nonmoving party.” *Outdoor Media*

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27 ³ The instant action is one of over 200 cookie-cutter actions filed by Sagaria Law
28 P.C. against various credit reporting agencies and data furnishers that currently are pending
before various judges of this Court. The pleadings in those actions are largely identical,
with the exception of information pertinent to the individual plaintiff.

1 Group, Inc. v. City of Beaumont, 506 F.3d 895, 899-900 (9th Cir. 2007). Where a
2 complaint or claim is dismissed, leave to amend generally is granted, unless further
3 amendment would be futile. Cervantes v. Countrywide Home Loans, Inc., 656 F.3d 1034,
4 1041 (9th Cir. 2011).

5 **III. DISCUSSION**

6 **A. FCRA**

7 **1. Overview**

8 The purpose of the FCRA is to ensure fair and accurate credit reporting, protect
9 consumer privacy, and promote efficiency in the banking system. Safeco Ins. Co. of Am.
10 v. Burr, 551 U.S. 47, 52 (2007); 15 U.S.C. § 1681. The FCRA imposes duties on both
11 consumer reporting agencies (commonly referred to as “credit reporting agencies”) as well
12 as “furnishers” that provide credit information to credit reporting agencies. Gorman v.
13 Wolpoff & Abramson, LLP, 584 F.3d 1147, 1153 (9th Cir. 2009).

14 The obligations imposed upon consumer reporting agencies are set forth in 15
15 U.S.C. § 1681i. Under that section of the FCRA, consumer reporting agencies must, within
16 a specified time frame, conduct a reasonable “reinvestigation” of reported credit
17 information if a consumer disputes the contents of the report. 15 U.S.C. § 1681i(a). A
18 consumer reporting agency also is required to “provide notification of the dispute to any
19 person who provided any item of information in dispute,” so that the furnisher may conduct
20 its own investigation as required by § 1681s-2(b). Id. § 1681i(a)(2)(A).

21 The obligations of furnishers are set forth in 15 U.S.C. § 1681s-2b. Under that
22 section, a furnisher, upon receiving notice of a dispute, must: (1) conduct an investigation
23 with respect to the disputed information; (2) review all relevant information provided by
24 the consumer reporting agency; (3) report the results of the investigation to the consumer
25 reporting agency; (4) if the investigation finds that the information is incomplete or
26 inaccurate, report those results to all other consumer reporting agencies to which the person
27 furnished the information; and (5) if an item of information disputed by a consumer is
28 found to be inaccurate or incomplete or cannot be verified after any reinvestigation,

1 modify, delete or permanently block the reporting of that item of information. 15 U.S.C.
2 § 1681s-2(b)(1).

3 The FCRA creates a private right of action for willful or negligent noncompliance
4 with either § 1681i or 1681s-2(b). Gorman, 584 F.3d at 1154. Upon a showing of
5 negligence, a plaintiff may recover “any actual damages sustained by the consumer as a
6 result of the failure.” 15 U.S.C. § 1681o(a)(1). If a failure to comply with either § 1681i or
7 § 1681s-2(b) is willful, a consumer may recover actual damages or statutory damages
8 between \$100 and \$1000, as well as any appropriate punitive damages. 15 U.S.C.
9 § 1681n(a).

10 2. Contentions

11 Movants contend that Plaintiff’s FCRA claim is flawed because the pleadings fail to
12 identify any inaccurate or misleading statements in the credit report. A prerequisite for
13 bringing a claim against a credit reporting agency under § 1681i or § 1681s-2(b) is the
14 existence of an actual inaccuracy in the credit report. Carvalho v. Equifax Info. Servs.,
15 LLC, 629 F.3d 876, 890 (9th Cir. 2010) (“Although the FCRA’s reinvestigation provision,
16 15 U.S.C. § 1681i, does not on its face require that an actual inaccuracy exist for a plaintiff
17 to state a claim, many courts, including our own, have imposed such a requirement.”);
18 Chiang v. Verizon New Eng. Inc., 595 F.3d 26, 37 (1st Cir. 2010) (holding that, like an
19 FCRA claim against a credit reporting agency, a claim against a furnisher under § 1681s-
20 2(b) requires the showing of an “actual inaccuracy”). A report is “inaccurate” if it contains
21 information that is either “patently incorrect” or “materially misleading.” Gorman, 584
22 F.3d at 1163 (quotation marks omitted). “[A]t the very least, information that is inaccurate
23 ‘on its face,’ is ‘patently incorrect.’” Drew v. Equifax Info. Servs., LLC, 690 F.3d 1100,
24 1108 (9th Cir. 2012).

25 According to Plaintiff, a confirmation order is a final judgment as to the amount of
26 debt owed, and that once a chapter 13 plan is confirmed a creditor is bound by the terms of
27 the plan and its claim must conform to the treatment that it is subject to under the chapter
28 13 plan. The problem for Plaintiff, however, is that her theory of liability is untenable

1 under Ninth Circuit authority. A debt is not discharged until all payments under a
2 confirmed plan have been completed. In re Blendheim, 803 F.3d 477, 486 (9th Cir. 2015)
3 (citing 11 U.S.C. § 1328(a)).⁴ Until then, the mere confirmation of a payment plan is
4 insufficient to alter the legal status of a debt; this is so because if a debtor fails to comply
5 with the Chapter 13 plan, the debtor’s bankruptcy petition can be dismissed—in which case
6 the debt will be owed as if no petition for bankruptcy was filed. Id. at 487.

7 Because the legal status of a debt does not change unless and until the debtor’s debts
8 have been discharged, courts have consistently ruled that it is neither misleading nor
9 inaccurate to report delinquent debts that have not been discharged. See, e.g., Mamisay v.
10 Experian Info. Sols., Inc., No. 16-CV-05684-YGR, 2017 WL 1065170, at *4 (N.D. Cal.
11 Mar. 21, 2017) (“With respect to this precise issue, judges in this District have now
12 repeatedly and unanimously rejected plaintiffs’ legal arguments to the contrary.”) (citing
13 cases); Blakeney v. Experian Info. Sols., Inc., No. 15-CV-05544-LHK, 2016 WL 4270244,
14 *5 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 15, 2016) (finding that although reporting delinquent payments may be
15 misleading if the debts have been discharged in bankruptcy, “it is not misleading or
16 inaccurate to report delinquent debts that have not been discharged”) (citing cases);
17 Mortimer v. JP Morgan Chase Bank, Nat. Ass’n, No. C 12-1936 CW, 2012 WL 3155563,
18 *3 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 2, 2012) (“While it might be good policy in light of the goals of
19 bankruptcy protection to bar reporting of late payments while a bankruptcy petition is
20 pending, neither the bankruptcy code nor the FCRA does so.”).⁵

23 ⁴ Section 1328(a) provides: “[A]s soon as practicable after completion by the debtor
24 of all payments under the plan, ... the court shall grant the debtor a discharge of all debts
provided for by the plan or disallowed under section 502 of this title....”

25 ⁵ Plaintiff cites In re Luedtke, No. 02-35082-SVK, 2008 WL 2952530 (Bankr. E.D.
26 Wis. July 31, 2008) for the proposition that it is inaccurate to report the original amount of
27 a loan, rather than the amount due under a confirmed bankruptcy plan. That case is
28 inapposite because it addressed a creditor’s obligations under the Bankruptcy Code, not
whether it reported inaccurate information within the meaning of the FCRA. See Mamisay,
2017 WL1065170, at *5 n.5 (finding In re Luedtke was not germane to analyzing an FCRA
claim, and that, in any event, the decision was an “outlier” that has been rejected by at least
one other court).

1 Plaintiff faults the case law rejecting her theory of liability under the FCRA on the
2 ground that it does not consider the purported “res judicata” effect of 11 U.S.C.
3 §§ 1322(b)(2) and 1327. This contention lacks merit. Section 1322 specifies the
4 requirements of a Chapter 13 plan, and subsection (b)(2), in particular, allows debtors to
5 seek to modify the rights of creditors. See In re Boukatch, 533 B.R. 292, 296 (B.A.P. 9th
6 Cir. 2015); see also 11 U.S.C. § 1325 (authority to confirm a plan). Although § 1327(a)
7 makes the confirmation plan binding on both the debtor and creditor and limits a creditor’s
8 ability to collect on a debt outside of the plan, the confirmation of a plan, standing alone,
9 does not legally alter the debt or the fact that payments are in arrears. See Biggs v.
10 Experian Info. Sols., Inc., No. 5:16-CV-01507-EJD, 2016 WL 5235043, at *3 (N.D. Cal.
11 Sept. 22, 2016) (noting that “while § 1327(a) imparts a restraint on creditors’ ability to
12 collect outside of the plan’s terms, it does not ‘absolve’ or erase either the debt or the fact
13 that payments are past due.”). The debtor’s liability on the debt is not eliminated unless or
14 until the debt is discharged upon successful completion of the plan. See In re Blendheim,
15 803 F.3d at 487; see also Menk v. Lapaglia (In re Menk), 241 B.R. 896, 908 (9th Cir. BAP
16 1999) (noting that under 11 U.S.C. § 524(a), “the debtor receives a discharge, eliminating
17 personal liability and operating as a permanent injunction to enforce that elimination of
18 liability”).⁶

19 Finally, Plaintiff argues that the aforementioned district court decisions ignore the
20 distinction between a “claim” and a “debt.” However, no such distinction exists. The
21 Supreme Court has held that there is no difference between the definitions of “claim” and

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23 ⁶ Plaintiff string cites a number of cases for the notion that the confirmation of a
24 Chapter 13 bankruptcy plan is a final judgment that requires a credit agency to report the
25 debts subject to the plan as modified. However, those cases merely reiterate that a
26 confirmation order is binding vis-à-vis the debtor and the creditor, and may have a res
27 judicata effect on other issues that could have been decided during the confirmation
28 process. See, e.g., In re Layo, 460 F.3d 289, 295-96 (2d Cir. 2006) (confirmation order was
res judicata with respect to a post-confirmation attempt by a mortgagee to assert a lien on
property included in the plan); In re Talbot, 124 F.3d 1201, 1209 (10th Cir. 1997) (order
confirming Chapter 13 plan is binding on “rights and liabilities of the parties as ordained
by the plan”). None of the cases cited by Plaintiff involves credit reporting agencies,
credit reporting, disputes over the accuracy of credit reports, or any other issue relevant to
the purported claims in this action.

1 “debt” in the Bankruptcy Code. Penn. Dep’t of Pub. Welfare v. Davenport, 495 U.S. 552,
2 558 (1990) (finding that by defining “‘debt’ as a ‘liability on a claim,’” Congress intended
3 “that the meanings of ‘debt’ and ‘claim’ be coextensive”) (quoting in part 11 U.S.C. § 101);
4 accord In re Davis, 778 F.3d 809, 812 (9th Cir. 2015) (“[T]he meaning of ‘debt’ is
5 coextensive with the meaning of ‘claim’”); In re Energy Co-op. Inc., 832 F.2d 997, 1001
6 (7th Cir. 1987) (“By defining a debt as a ‘liability on a claim,’ Congress gave debt the same
7 broad meaning it gave claim.”).⁷

8 In sum, the confirmation of a Chapter 13 bankruptcy plan does not discharge a
9 debtor’s debts. Such debts are not discharged unless and until the debtor has successfully
10 completed the requirements of his or her bankruptcy plan. In this case, Plaintiff has neither
11 alleged in the pleadings nor argued in opposition to the motions to dismiss that she
12 successfully completed her plan or that her debts have been discharged. As such, she
13 cannot complain that her credit report contains inaccurate or misleading information
14 regarding those debts. The Court therefore dismisses Plaintiff’s FCRA claim because it
15 was neither misleading nor inaccurate for Defendants to not report the terms of Plaintiff’s
16 confirmation plan in her credit report. Although the Court typically grants leave to amend
17 following the dismissal of a claim, Plaintiff has not identified any additional facts that
18 would cure the deficiencies discussed above. See Bonin v. Calderon, 59 F.3d 815, 845 (9th
19 Cir. 1995) (holding that a court may properly deny leave to amend “where the movant
20 presents no new facts but only new theories and provides no satisfactory explanation for his
21 failure to fully develop his contentions originally”). Accordingly, said claim is
22 DISMISSED without leave to amend. Cervantes, 656 F.3d at 1041.

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26 ⁷ In passing, Plaintiff alleges that Defendant’s practices “did not comport with credit
27 reporting industry standards.” Compl. ¶ 138. However, vague allegations that Defendant’s
28 reporting practices did not comport with industry standards are insufficient to state a claim
under the FCRA. Mamisay, 2017 WL 1065170, at *6; Devincenzi v. Experian Info. Sols.,
Inc., No. 16-CV-04628-LHK, 2017 WL 86131, at *7 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 10, 2017).

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B. CCRAA

Plaintiff’s second claim alleges a violation of the CCRAA as to Chase. See Cal. Civil Code § 1785.25(a).⁸ “The CCRAA ‘mirrors’ the provisions of the FCRA.” Guimond v. Trans Union Credit Info. Co., 45 F.3d 1329, 1335 (9th Cir. 1995). “[B]ecause the CCRAA ‘is substantially based on the Federal Fair Credit Reporting Act, judicial interpretation of the federal provisions is persuasive authority and entitled to substantial weight when interpreting the California provisions.’” Carvalho, 629 F.3d at 889 (citing Olson v. Six Rivers Nat’l Bank, 111 Cal. App. 4th 1, 3 (2003)). For the same reasons set forth with respect to the FCRA claim, the Court finds no violation of the CCRAA.

IV. CONCLUSION

For the reason stated above,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT Defendants’ respective motions to dismiss are GRANTED. The Clerk shall close the file and terminate all pending matters.⁹

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: 3/31/17


SAUNDRA BROWN ARMSTRONG
Senior United States District Judge

⁸ California Civil Code § 1785.25(a) provides that “[a] person shall not furnish information on a specific transaction or experience to any consumer credit reporting agency if the person knows or should know the information is incomplete or inaccurate.” Cal. Civ. Code. § 1785.25(a). This provision is subject to private enforcement. Id. §§ 1785.25(g), 1785.31(a).

⁹ Defendants’ pending motion to consolidate, Dkt. 19, is denied as moot.