

HONORABLE RONALD B. LEIGHTON

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT TACOMA

SHELLEY DENTON, and all others similarly
situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

DEPARTMENT STORES NATIONAL
BANK,

Defendant.

No. 10-CV-5830 RBL

ORDER

[Dkt. #37]

This suit arises out of a “Payment Protection” service sold by Department Stores National Bank (“DSNB”) to its credit-card customers. Payment Protection, according to Plaintiff, is “a service that suspends or cancels the required minimum monthly payments due on the subscriber’s credit card account and excuses the subscriber from paying the monthly interest charge . . . for a limited period of time” in circumstances of financial difficulty. (First Am. Compl. ¶ 18.) Plaintiff alleges (on behalf of a putative class) that terms buried in fine print exclude whole classes of individuals, including the self-employed, like Plaintiff. *Id.* ¶¶ 23, 27. Despite these exclusions, the Complaint alleges, Defendants continue to sell Payment Protection to those groups. Plaintiff alleges that she purchased Payment Protection and paid years of fees, yet only after claiming benefits did she learn that she is ineligible (and always has been) because she is self-employed. *Id.* ¶¶ 37–47. On that basis, Plaintiff asserts claims for breach of contract, breach of good faith and fair dealing, unjust enrichment, and declaratory judgment. *See generally id.*

1 Defendant has moved to dismiss, arguing that the exclusions limit Plaintiff's coverage
2 but do not entirely exclude Plaintiff from benefits, that certain claims are preempted or have
3 expired under the statute of limitations, or that Plaintiff's claims simply lack the factual basis to
4 proceed. (*See* Def.'s Reply at 7.) For the reasons stated below, the Court grants in part and
5 denies in part the motion to dismiss.

6 I. BACKGROUND

7 On August 1, 2011, this Court dismissed Plaintiff's previous Complaint, but granted leave
8 to amend. Plaintiff's effort to cure the original complaint's deficiencies is under review here.

9 A. Allegations Regarding "Payment Protection"

10 Department Stores National Bank, a subsidiary of Citibank, issues branded credit cards
11 for various department stores, including Macy's and Bloomingdale's. (First Am. Compl. ¶ 16.)
12 Subscribers to those cards can purchase what Plaintiff terms "Payment Protection," a service in
13 which DSNB allows a subscriber to essentially freeze their account, requiring no payments and
14 accruing no interest, under certain circumstances. *See id.* ¶ 18. Plaintiff alleges that the terms
15 are "varied, complicated and always changing," but that all variations provide for "some form of
16 payment suspension" when a subscriber is involuntarily unemployed, under an employer-
17 approved leave of absence, disabled, hospitalized, critically injured, or certain other triggering
18 events. *Id.* ¶ 20. Plaintiff contends that DSNB markets and sells Payment Protection to
19 customers knowing that they are either completely or almost-completely ineligible to receive any
20 benefit. Specifically, Plaintiff alleges that the standardized terms, presented in "small print and
21 in complete, indecipherable, misleading and obfuscatory language," restricts "most or all of the
22 benefits" for the self-employed, unemployed, part-time employees, seasonal employees, retirees,
23 and the disabled. *Id.* ¶¶ 23, 27. For the service, DSNB charges 1.89% of the subscriber's card
24 balance at month's end. *Id.* at ¶ 28.

25 B. Allegations Regarding Plaintiff

26 Plaintiff alleges that in 1995 she was issued a card from "The Bon" department store,
27 which was later purchased by Macy's. *Id.* ¶ 38. She has had the same credit card since
28 approximately 1995. *Id.* In 1998, Plaintiff purchased a variation of Payment Protection for her

1 Macy’s card, now issued by DSNB. *Id.* ¶ 39. Plaintiff asserts that she “is ineligible and has
2 always been ineligible for Payment Protection benefits” because she is self-employed. *Id.* ¶ 40.

3 In April 2009, Plaintiff’s business “experienced financial hardship,” leading Plaintiff to
4 file a claim for Payment Protection benefits. *Id.* ¶ 42. A DSNB-representative denied coverage
5 because Plaintiff is self-employed. *Id.* ¶ 42.

6 According to Plaintiff, DSNB then cancelled Payment Protection without notice by
7 simply omitting the service from her credit-card statement. *Id.* ¶ 44. Plaintiff then spoke with a
8 DSNB-representative “who assured her that she was eligible for Payment Protection and that it
9 could be placed back on her credit card after a one month waiting period.” *Id.* DSNB then re-
10 enrolled Plaintiff in Payment Protection. *Id.* ¶ 45.

11 The primary difference, and indeed an important difference, between the original
12 Complaint and the Amended Complaint is that Plaintiff now alleges that she applied for and was
13 denied benefits under the Payment Protection service. *Compare* Compl. ¶¶ 50–53 (Dkt. #1) *with*
14 *First Am. Compl.* ¶¶ 37–47 (Dkt. #32).

15 **C. Plaintiff’s Claims**

16 Based on the facts above, Plaintiff has asserted claims for breach of contract, breach of
17 the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, unjust enrichment, and declaratory judgment. *See id.*
18 ¶¶ 61–93. Plaintiff requests rescission, restitution, and damages. *Id.* ¶¶ 81–95.

19 **D. Defendant’s Motion to Dismiss**

20 Department Stores National Bank contends, first and foremost, that the Complaint fails to
21 identify any contract term breached. (Def.’s Mot. to Dismiss at 5.) Thus, Plaintiff’s claim for
22 breach of contract and good faith and fair dealing fail as a matter of law.

23 Plaintiff’s unjust enrichment claims fails, says Defendant, because the Complaint lacks
24 an actionable promise or breach and because the statute of limitations has expired. *Id.* at 8.

25 To the extent that Plaintiff asserts rescission and restitution as causes of action,
26 Defendant requests dismissal because they are merely remedies that must rest on proper claims.
27 *Id.* at 10.

1 To sustain a claim for breach of contract, a party must allege a duty imposed by contract,
2 a breach, and damages proximately caused. *Nw. Indep. Forest Mfrs. V. Dep't of Labor & Indus.*,
3 78 Wash. App. 707, 712 (1995).

4 Plaintiff does not allege that Defendant breached a specific contract term; rather, Plaintiff
5 argues that the self-employment exclusion undermines the very purpose of the contract.
6 Essentially, Plaintiff claims that Defendant uses a categorical exclusion to cheat its subscribers of
7 all, or nearly all, of the benefits provided by Payment Protection, a service for which Plaintiff
8 pays an astronomical—indeed, barely comprehensible—22.68% yearly fee (compounding at
9 1.89% *monthly*).

10 Plaintiff's claim amounts to an attack on the viability of the exclusions. To succeed on
11 her breach of contract claim, Plaintiff must show that the exclusions she complains of are
12 unenforceable, and thus, Defendant's denial of benefits under the contract amounts to breach.

13 Given Washington's "fundamental public policy" of "[p]rotecting parties in a position of
14 weaker bargaining power from exploitation" in contracts of adhesion, *McKee v. AT&T Corp.*,
15 164 Wash. 2d 372, 385 (2008), there is a question of whether the self-employment exclusion is
16 unconscionable. *See* First Am. Compl. ¶ 67 (alleging provisions are unconscionable).
17 Unconscionability "is a question of law for the courts." *McKee*, 164 Wash. 2d. at 397.
18 Substantive unconscionability "involves those cases where a clause or term in the contract is
19 one-sided or overly harsh." *Id.* At this juncture, with Plaintiff alleging that the exclusions at
20 issue deprive subscribers, including Plaintiff herself, of all value under the contract, it is not clear
21 that the term is enforceable. While the claim is tenuous, it should be addressed more thoroughly
22 at summary judgment. The Court therefore denies the motion to dismiss Plaintiff's claim for
23 breach of contract.

24 **B. Breach of the Covenant of Good Faith and Fair Dealing**

25 Inherent in every contract is an implied duty of good faith and fair dealing. *Badgett v.*
26 *Sec. State Bank*, 116 Wash. 2d 563, 569 (1991). The duty "obligates the parties to cooperate
27 with each other so that each may obtain the full benefit of performance," but requires them to
28 perform only those duties arising "in connection with the terms agreed to by the parties." *Id.*

1 (citation omitted). In other words, “there cannot be a breach of the duty of good faith when a
2 party simply stands on its rights to require performance of a contract according to its terms.” *Id.*
3 at 570 (citations omitted).

4 Plaintiff correctly argues that the duty of good faith and fair dealing can give rise to a
5 duty to disclose during contract formation. Pl.’s Resp. at 6; *see also Liebergsell v. Evans*, 93
6 Wash. 2d 881, 892 (1980) (“the duty to disclose relevant information to a contractual party can
7 arise as a result of the transaction itself within the parties’ general obligation to deal in good
8 faith”). Disclosure, however, is governed by the National Bank Act, 12 U.S.C. § 1 *et seq.* (debt
9 cancellation and suspension contracts are governed by “applicable Federal law and regulation,
10 and not . . . by state law,” *see* 12 C.F.R. §37.1(c)). The Act preempts Plaintiff’s claim for breach
11 of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing.

12 **C. Unjust Enrichment**

13 As the Court stated in its previous order, “[a] party to a valid express contract is bound by
14 the provisions of that contract, and may not disregard the same and bring an action on an implied
15 contract relating to the same matter, in contravention of the express contract.” *Chandler v.*
16 *Wash. Toll Bridge Auth.*, 17 Wash. 2d 591, 604 (1943). The Court declined to dismiss on the
17 grounds that an express contract controlled because Plaintiff alleged that the contract was
18 illusory or failed of consideration, in that it provided her no benefit. (Order at 10 (Dkt. #31).)
19 The claim was dismissed, however, because Plaintiff “[did] not contend that she ever filed a
20 claim or needed the benefits of the service.” *Id.* Plaintiff has corrected that deficiency. (First
21 Am. Compl. ¶ 42.) If the contract was indeed illusory or failed of consideration, then the unjust
22 enrichment claim may stand.

23 **D. Statute of Limitations**

24 Defendant argues that all Plaintiff’s causes of action are barred because Plaintiff asserts
25 that breach occurred at the time she was “induced” into the Payment Protection contract. (Def.’s
26 Mot. at 9–10.) The Complaint, while seeking damages for all fees paid over a more than 10-year
27 period, is not clear as to when the alleged breach occurred. The Court must assume that the
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1 alleged breach occurred at the time Plaintiff was denied benefits. Thus, the statute of limitations
2 does not bar Plaintiff's breach of contract and unjust enrichment claims.

3 **E. Restitution and Rescission**

4 As the Court stated in its earlier order, Plaintiff's restitution and rescission "claims" are
5 remedies. *See, e.g., Veritas Operating Corp. v. Microsoft Corp.*, No. 06-cv-703, 2008 WL
6 7404617, at *4 (W.D. Wash. Feb. 26, 2008) ("Restitution is an alternative remedy to damages
7 for breach of contract. The purpose of restitution is to prevent unjust enrichment of the defendant
8 by restoring to the plaintiff any benefit conferred on the defendant.") (citing 25 David K.
9 DeWolf & Keller W. Allen *et al.*, *Wash. Prac., Contract Law and Practice* § 14:6 (2011)).

10 Moreover, the cases cited by Plaintiff do not stand for the proposition that restitution and
11 rescission are independent causes of action. In *DeCoria v. Red's Trailer Mart, Inc.*, 5 Wash.
12 App. 892 (1971), the appellate court explicitly noted that the cause of action was breach of
13 contract and subsequently reviewed the trial court's grant of rescission as a remedy. *Id.* at 242
14 ("The court found the above defects constituted a substantial breach of the contract and granted
15 rescission."). In *Minnick v. Clearwire US, LLC*, 683 F. Supp. 2d 1179 (W.D. Wash. 2010), the
16 only mention of "restitution" arises when the court states that there is no basis to find "that the
17 doctrine of unconscionability is a basis for restitutionary relief." *Id.* at 1185.

18 **F. Declaratory Judgment**

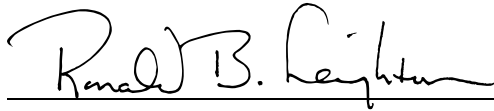
19 Plaintiff's claim for declaratory judgment rises and falls with her other claims. Because
20 the Court finds that the breach of contract and unjust enrichment claims survive, Plaintiff has
21 asserted a proper claim for declaratory judgment. To the extent that Plaintiff seeks a declaratory
22 judgment with respect to the Washington Consumer Protection Act, *see* First. Am. Compl. ¶ 93,
23 the Court notes that Plaintiff's CPA claim has been dismissed as preempted and remains
24 dismissed for the reasons stated in the previous order.

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III. CONCLUSION

For the reasons stated above, the Court **GRANTS** the motion and dismisses Plaintiff's claim for breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing and **DENIES** the motion as to Plaintiff's breach of contract, unjust enrichment, and declaratory judgment claims.

Dated this 11th day of April 2012.



RONALD B. LEIGHTON
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE