UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI

CYNTHIA WALKER, individually, and on behalf of all other similarly situated consumers,) Case No.: 3:19-cv-5-CWR-LRA
Plaintiff,)) CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT)
VS.	
EQUIFAX INFORMATION SERVICES, LLC,)))
Defendants.	

Plaintiff, Cynthia Walker (hereinafter "Plaintiff") alleges:

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

This is an action for damages arising from violations of the Fair Credit Reporting Act, 15
 U.S.C. §1681 et seq. (hereinafter "FCRA").

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 2. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1331 and 28 U.S.C. §1367.
- 3. Venue is proper in this district under 28 U.S.C §1391(b).

PARTIES

- 4. Plaintiff is a natural person who at all relevant times has resided in Byram, Mississippi.
- 5. Defendant, Equifax Information Services, LLC ("Equifax"), is a business entity that regularly conducts business in Mississippi with its principal place of business located at 1550

Peachtree Street NW, Atlanta, Georgia 30309. Equifax is a "consumer reporting agency," as defined in 15 U.S.C. § 1681a(F) and engaged in the business of assembling, evaluating, and disbursing information concerning consumers for the purpose of furnishing consumer reports, as defined in 15 U.S.C. §1681 a(d), to third parties.

FACTUAL STATEMENT

- 6. On a date better known by Mississippi Power & Light, Plaintiff allegedly went delinquent on a \$52 debt. The debt was incurred through a personal utility bill.
- 7. On a date better known by Wells Fargo, Plaintiff allegedly went delinquent on a \$3,497 debt. The debt was incurred through the use of a personal credit card.
- 8. In order to collect on the debt, and punish Plaintiff for the alleged non-payment, on a date better known by Mississippi Power & Light and Wells Fargo, Mississippi Power & Light and Wells Fargo each began reporting their respective alleged debts to the credit reporting agencies in two separate trade lines totaling four negative trade lines.
- 9. Sometime thereafter, Plaintiff recognized that the Mississippi Power & Light and Wells Fargo Furniture accounts were each being reported as owed twice over on her Equifax credit report.
- 10. On or around June 2018 Plaintiff sent a dispute letter to Equifax stating that both accounts were being reported with duplicate active balances on the same debt.
- 11. After receiving Plaintiff's dispute concerning the repeat trade lines, Equifax transmitted the dispute to Mississippi Power and Light and Wells Fargo and subsequently verified the information as accurate and continued reporting the duplicate accounts.

- 12. Equifax failed to conduct a reasonable investigation into Plaintiff's dispute and failed to maintain reasonable procedures to prevent duplicate accounts from repeatedly hurting the credit scores of consumers.
- 13. At present, Plaintiff's credit report has four negative trade lines on her Equifax credit report when there should only be two. There are currently two negative trade lines from Mississippi Power & Light for the same exact account and two negative trade lines from Wells Fargo for the same exact account. This is hurting Plaintiff's credit score and credit worthiness two times as much as it should.
- 14. Plaintiff's credit report looks as though Plaintiff is delinquent on four separate debts, making her look like a dead beat debtor for failing to pay two bills. This inaccuracy severely impacts Plaintiff's debt-to-income ratio and misleads potential creditors. A high debt-to-income ratio is a significant factor that future creditors evaluate. *See* Consumer Finance Protection Bureau website at https://www.consumerfinance.gov/ask-cfpb/what-is-a-debt-to-income-ratio-important-en-1791/.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

The Class

- 15. Plaintiff brings this as a class action pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23.
- 16. Plaintiff seeks certification of the following classes, initially defined as follows:

Mississippi Power & Light §1681e(b) Class: All consumers with a Mississippi address that allegedly incurred a debt from Mississippi Power & Light, for whom Mississippi Power & Light reported the debt to Equifax, and said debt was reported in more than one trade line within the consumers' Equifax credit report within five years prior to the filing of this complaint.

Wells Fargo §1681e(b) Class: All consumers with a Mississippi address that allegedly incurred a debt from WF/FMG, for whom WF/FMG reported the debt to Equifax, and

said debt was reported in more than one trade line within the consumers' Equifax credit report within five years prior to the filing of this complaint.

Numerosity

- 17. Upon information and belief, Equifax has been reporting duplicate trade lines for the same debts on hundreds, if not thousands, of credit reports for consumers in Mississippi, each of which violates the FCRA. The members of the Class, therefore, are believed to be so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable.
- 18. The exact number and identities of the Class members are unknown at this time and can only be ascertained through discovery. Identification of the Class members is a matter capable of ministerial determination from Equifax's records.

Common Questions of Law and Fact

19. There are questions of law and fact common to the class that predominates over any questions affecting only individual Class members. These common questions of law and fact include, without limitation: (i) whether Equifax violated various provisions of the FCRA; (ii) whether the Plaintiff and the Classes have been injured by the conduct of Equifax; (iii) whether the Plaintiff and the Classes have sustained damages and are entitled to restitution as a result of Equifax's wrongdoing and, if so, what is the proper measure and appropriate statutory formula to be applied in determining such damages and restitution; and (iv) whether the Plaintiff and the Classes are entitled to declaratory and/or injunctive relief.

Typicality

20. The Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the class members. Plaintiff and all members of the Plaintiff's Classes defined in this complaint have claims arising out of the

Equifax's common uniform course of conduct complained of herein. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the Classes, and Plaintiff has no interests adverse or antagonistic to the interests of other members of the Classes.

Protecting the Interests of the Class Members

- 21. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent the Class members' interests, in that the Plaintiff's counsel is experienced and, further, anticipates no impediments in the pursuit and maintenance of the class action as sought herein.
- 22. Neither the Plaintiff nor his counsel have any interests, which might cause them not to vigorously pursue the instant class action lawsuit.

Proceeding Via Class Action is Superior and Advisable

- 23. A class action is superior to other methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the claims herein asserted.
- 24. The members of the Classes are generally unsophisticated individuals, whose rights will not be vindicated in the absence of a class action.
- 25. Prosecution of separate actions by individual members of the Classes would create the risk of inconsistent or varying adjudications resulting in the establishment of inconsistent or varying standards for the parties.
- 26. Certification of a class under Rule 23(b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure is also appropriate in that the questions of law and fact common to members of the Plaintiff's Classes predominate over any questions affecting an individual member, and a class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy.

- 27. Depending on the outcome of further investigation and discovery, Plaintiff may, at the time of class certification motion, seek to certify one or more classes only as to particular issues pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(4).
- 28. A class action will permit a large number of similarly situated persons to prosecute their common claims in a single forum simultaneously, efficiently, and without the duplication of effort and expense that numerous individual actions would engender. Class treatment also will permit the adjudication of relatively small claims by many Class members who could not otherwise afford to seek legal redress for the wrongs complained of herein.
- 29. Absent a class action, the members of the Classes will continue to suffer losses borne from Equifax's breaches of Class members' statutorily protected rights as well as monetary damages, thus allowing and enabling Equifax's conduct to proceed and harm consumers.
- 30. Equifax has acted, and will act, on grounds generally applicable to the Classes, thereby making appropriate a final injunctive relief or corresponding declaratory relief with respect to the Classes as a whole.

COUNT I VIOLATION OF THE FAIR CREDIT REPORTING ACT AS TO EQUIFAX

- 31. Plaintiff repeats, realleges, and reasserts the allegations contained in the paragraphs above and incorporates them as if specifically set forth at length herein.
- 32. Defendant Equifax prepared, compiled, issued, assembled, transferred, published and otherwise reproduced consumer reports regarding Plaintiff as that term is used and defined under 15 U.S.C. § 1681a.

- 33. Equifax negligently and willfully failed to maintain and/or follow reasonable procedures to assure maximum possible accuracy of the information it reported to one or more third parties pertaining to Plaintiff, in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1681e(b).
- 34. Specifically, by allowing the same creditor to report multiple trade lines for the same debt, Equifax has failed to maintain reasonable procedures.
- 35. Equifax's conduct, action and inaction was willful, rendering each liable for actual and statutory damages, and punitive damages in an amount to be determined by the Court pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n. In the alternative, Equifax was negligent entitling the Plaintiff to recover actual damages under 15 U.S.C. § 1681o.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, Cynthia Walker, respectfully requests that this Court do the following for the benefit of Plaintiff:

- A. Enter an Order declaring Defendant's actions, as described above, in violation of the FCRA;
- B. Enter an Order for injunctive relief prohibiting such conduct in the future;
- C. Appoint Plaintiff as the Representative for the Classes, and appoint Plaintiff's Counsel as Lead Counsel for the Classes;
- D. Enter judgment against the Defendant for statutory, actual, and punitive damages;
- E. Award costs and reasonable attorneys' fees; and,
- F. Grant such other and further relief as may be just and proper.

JURY TRIAL DEMAND

Plaintiff demands a jury trial on all issues so triable.

Dated this 2nd of January, 2019.

Respectfully Submitted,

/S/ Curtis R. Hussey, Esq.
Curtis R. Hussey (MSB 9495)
Hussey Law Firm, LLC
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Fairhope, AL
36532-1896
(P) (251) 928-1423
gulfcoastadr@gmail.com
Attorney for Plaintiff

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

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I. (a) PLAINTIFFS				DEFENDAN	NTS						
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JS 44 Reverse (Rev. 06/17)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney filing a case should complete the form as follows:

- I.(a) Plaintiffs-Defendants. Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.
 - (b) County of Residence. For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)
- (c) Attorneys. Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)".
- II. Jurisdiction. The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Rule 8(a), F.R.Cv.P., which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.

 United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here. United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box.

 Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.

 Diversity of citizenship. (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; NOTE: federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.)
- III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties. This section of the JS 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.
- IV. Nature of Suit. Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If there are multiple nature of suit codes associated with the case, pick the nature of suit code that is most applicable. Click here for: Nature of Suit Code Descriptions.
- V. Origin. Place an "X" in one of the seven boxes.
 - Original Proceedings. (1) Cases which originate in the United States district courts.

Removed from State Court. (2) Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 U.S.C., Section 1441. When the petition for removal is granted, check this box.

Remanded from Appellate Court. (3) Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.

Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date. Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.

Multidistrict Litigation – Transfer. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407.

Multidistrict Litigation – Direct File. (8) Check this box when a multidistrict case is filed in the same district as the Master MDL docket.

PLEASE NOTE THAT THERE IS NOT AN ORIGIN CODE 7. Origin Code 7 was used for historical records and is no longer relevant due to changes in statue.

- VI. Cause of Action. Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity. Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC 553 Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service
- VII. Requested in Complaint. Class Action. Place an "X" in this box if you are filing a class action under Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P.

 Demand. In this space enter the actual dollar amount being demanded or indicate other demand, such as a preliminary injunction.

 Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.
- VIII. Related Cases. This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related pending cases, if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.

Date and Attorney Signature. Date and sign the civil cover sheet.

ClassAction.org

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable class action lawsuit database and can be found in this post: <u>Equifax Information Services Failed to Investigate Alleged Duplicate Balances on Credit Report, Class Action Says</u>