

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA
ATLANTA DIVISION**

**NYDIA JENKINS, individually and
on behalf of all others similarly
situated,**

Plaintiff,

v.

EQUIFAX, INC.,

Defendant

No.:

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Plaintiff, Nydia Jenkins, individually and on behalf of the class defined below, brings this Class Action Complaint (“Complaint”) against Equifax, Inc. (collectively, “Equifax” or “Defendant”), and allege as follows:

NATURE OF THE CASE

1. On August 2, 2022, Equifax confirmed that due to a “glitch” in its technology systems, the company provided inaccurate credit scores to lenders about potentially millions of individuals who applied for credit from mid-March through early April (hereinafter “the Glitch”). (See “*Equifax Sent Lenders Inaccurate Credit Scores on Millions of Customers*” article dated August 2, 2022, attached hereto as **Exhibit 1**).¹

2. Equifax is a consumer reporting agency, as defined by the Fair Credit Reporting Act, 16 U.S.C. § 1681, *et seq.* (“FCRA”).

¹ Andrew Ackerman and AnnaMaria Andriotis, *Equifax Sent Lenders Inaccurate Credit Scores on Millions of Consumers*, WALLST.J (Aug. 2, 2022, 3:11PM), available at https://www.wsj.com/articles/equifax-sent-lenders-inaccurate-credit-scores-on-millions-of-consumers-11659467483?st=113znb3fsy0ik1n&reflink=desktopwebshare_permalink (hereinafter Exhibit 1).

3. Consumer reporting agencies assemble and evaluate credit, public record, and other consumer information into consumer reports or “credit reports.”²

4. The FCRA was enacted “to protect consumers from the transmission of inaccurate information about them and to establish credit reporting practices that utilize accurate, relevant, and current information in a confidential and responsible manner.”³

5. Among other things, the FCRA “require[s] that consumer reporting agencies adopt reasonable procedures for meeting the needs of commerce for consumer credit, personnel, insurance, and other information in a manner which is fair and equitable to the consumer, with regard to the confidentiality, **accuracy**, relevancy, and proper utilization of such information.” 15 U.S.C.A. § 1681(b).⁴

6. The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (“CFPB”) has recently affirmed that, “[i]n preparing consumer reports, it is not a reasonable procedure to assure maximum possible accuracy” if a consumer reporting agency uses “insufficient identifiers to match information to the consumer who is the subject of the report.”⁵

7. Equifax is allowed to perform credit reporting services, involving such sensitive consumer credit information, only if it adheres to the requirements of laws meant to protect the privacy and accuracy of such information, such as the FCRA. Equifax’s maintenance, use, and furnishing of consumer reports is and was intended to affect Plaintiff and other Class Members, and the harm caused by the inaccuracies on consumer reports resulting from the Glitch was entirely foreseeable to Equifax.

8. The damages that Plaintiff and Class Members bear as a result of the Glitch cannot be rectified by merely updating the affected credit reports. In addition, while credit reporting agencies offer consumers one free credit report per year, consumers who request more than one credit report per year from the same credit reporting agency (such as

² See 15 U.S.C. § 1681a(d) (defining “consumer report”); see also 15 § U.S.C. 1681 (recognizing “a need to insure that consumer reporting agencies exercise their grave responsibilities with fairness, impartiality, and a respect for the consumer’s right to privacy”).

³ 6 Guimond v. Trans Union Credit Info., 45 F.3d 1329, 1333 (9th Cir.1995) (citations omitted).

⁴ *Id.* (emphasis added).

⁵ *Id.*

Equifax) must pay a fee for the additional report. Such fees constitute out-of-pocket costs to Plaintiff and Class Members.

9. Defendant's actions or inactions that allowed for the Glitch also violate its duties and obligations as a credit reporting agency under the FCRA, as described in detail herein. Each instance in which Equifax has failed to comply with Section 607 of the FCRA constitutes a separate violation of the FCRA for the purpose of assessing monetary damages.

10. Further, though the Glitch was caused by an employee or agent of Equifax's "coding issue," Equifax continued to provide inaccurate credit scores and consumer reports when it knew or should have known that Plaintiff and Class Member's consumer reports and credit scores were inaccurate. Thus, Equifax's acts described herein constitute a pattern or practice of knowing violations, as set forth in Section 621(a)(2)(A) of the FCRA, 15 U.S.C. § 1681s(a)(2)(A).

11. This action seeks to hold Defendant accountable for its conduct and seeks vindication and recompense on behalf of the individual consumers who were harmed by Equifax's negligent and/or willful violations of the FCRA.

12. Plaintiff seeks to recover FCRA statutory damages to the fullest extent allowable by law. In addition Plaintiff also seeks injunctive relief requiring Defendant to, inter alia, (i) conduct a full-system audit to properly identify which consumers' credit scores and consumer reports were affected by the Glitch; (ii) identify and notify each U.S. citizen who was affected by the Glitch; (iii) provide a sum of money sufficient to provide quality credit repair services to each such person for each of their respective lifetimes; (iv) establish a fund (in an amount to be determined) to which such persons may apply for reimbursement of the time and out-of-pocket expenses they incurred as a result of the Glitch; (v) disgorge its gross revenue from transactions, including but not limited to the revenue derived from selling inaccurate consumer reports and credit scores to business clients and the earnings on such gross revenue; and (vi) discontinue its above-described

wrongful actions, inaction, omissions, want of ordinary care, nondisclosures, and the causes of the Glitch.

13. Plaintiff and Class Members have standing to sue as a result of Equifax's violations of federal and state statutes, including the FCRA, as detailed herein. Further, because of Equifax's acts and/or omissions, willful disregard and conduct, and want of ordinary care, and the resulting harm from the Glitch. Plaintiff and Class Members have suffered actual injury have suffered (and will continue to suffer) economic damages and other injury and actual harm as described herein.

PARTIES

A. Plaintiff

14. Plaintiff Nydia Jenkins is and was a Florida citizen during the relevant class period and is a resident of Jacksonville, Florida. Plaintiff Jenkins applied for an auto-loan and was preapproved in January 2022. Though she had been pre-approved, Plaintiff Jenkins was denied by Arlington Toyota for her auto-loan in early April of 2022. In the letter she received regarding her denial, Plaintiff Jenkin's saw that her credit score, reportedly furnished by Equifax, was inaccurate by 130 points. In order to secure financing for a vehicle, Plaintiff was forced to apply for another loan from a "buy now" dealership and received a loan with much less favorable rates. When Plaintiff was pre-approved for her loan in January of 2022, Plaintiff was to pay an estimated \$350 per month. Under the terms of her current loan, Plaintiff pays \$252 bi-weekly.

B. Defendant

15. Defendant Equifax, Inc. is incorporated in Georgia with its headquarters and principal place of business located at 1550 Peachtree Street, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30309. It is a citizen of Georgia.

16. Equifax is one of the major credit reporting agencies in the United States. As a credit reporting agency, Equifax maintains information related to the credit history of consumers and provides the information to credit grantors who are considering a borrower's application for credit or who have extended credit to the borrower. As a

credit reporting agency, Equifax is engaged in a number of credit-related services, and supplied over 2.1 billion credit card files to lenders in 2021.⁶

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

17. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action under the Class Action Fairness Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d), because this is a class action involving more than 100 Class Members, the amount in controversy exceeds \$5 million exclusive of interest and costs, and many Class Members are citizens of states different from Defendant.

18. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because it maintains its principal place of business in Georgia, regularly conducts business in Georgia, and has sufficient minimum contacts in Georgia. Defendant intentionally avail themselves of this jurisdiction by conducting their corporate operations in Georgia.

19. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because Equifax is headquartered in this District, it regularly transacts business in this District, and a substantial part of the events, acts and omissions giving rise to Plaintiff's claims occurred in this District.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

A. The Glitch Affected Millions of Consumers

20. On May 27, 2022, reporting first emerged that Equifax, one of the country's three largest consumer credit reporting agencies, had provided inaccurate credit scores on millions of U.S. consumers seeking loans during a three-week period in 2022. (*See Equifax Telling Lenders of Potential Errors in Credit Scores*, article dated May 27, 2022, attached as **Exhibit 2**).⁷

⁶ See *Equifax Company Profile*, Equifax, <http://www.equifax.com/about-equifax/company-profile> (last visited August 3, 2022).

⁷ Steve Goode, *Equifax Telling Lenders of Potential Errors in Credit Scores*, NationalMortgageProfessional.com (May 27, 2022), available at <https://nationalmortgageprofessional.com/news/equifax-telling-lenders-potential-errors-credit-scores> (hereinafter Exhibit 2).

21. According to public reporting in May of 2022, the Glitch occurred when Equifax experienced a “coding issue introduced during a technology change to its legacy online model platform may have resulted in the miscalculation of certain credit attributes for about 12% of credit scores.”⁸

22. According to reports from consumers and public reporting, Equifax sent the erroneous scores on people applying for auto loans, mortgages and credit cards to banks and nonbank lenders related to individuals applying for lines of credit.⁹

23. The scores were sometimes off by 20 points or more in either direction, according to public reporting, “enough to alter the interest rates consumers were offered or to result in their applications being rejected altogether.”¹⁰

24. However, upon information and belief, some scores were inaccurate by as much as 130 points.

25. According to public reporting, “[t]he inaccurate scores were sent from mid-March through early April.” Despite the importance of accuracy in consumer credit reporting, Equifax only began disclosing the errors to lenders in May.¹¹

26. In a statement on May 27, 2022, Equifax officials acknowledged “there had been a coding issue within a program slated for replacement, and that it may have resulted in a potential miscalculation of certain attributes used in model calculations.”

27. Further, Equifax allegedly acknowledged in May 2022, to resellers and lenders that for some transactions, certain attribute values — such as “number of inquiries within one month” or “age of oldest tradeline” — were potentially incorrect.¹²

28. Despite that alleged private acknowledgment, Equifax publicly stated that “credit reports” were not affected. However, as discussed below, items included on credit reports, including the credit score itself, are vital aspects of a consumer report.

⁸ Ex. 2.

⁹ Ex. 2.

¹⁰ Ex. 1.

¹¹ Ex. 1.

¹² Ex, 2.

29. In May of 2022, Defendant Equifax said data quality and accuracy are at the heart of everything Equifax does and they “take this technology issue very seriously.”¹³

30. Mark Begor, Equifax’s chief executive, publicly acknowledged the Glitch at a June investor conference, calling it a coding issue that affected “legacy applications that resulted in some scores going out that had incorrect data.”¹⁴ He then said the company had fixed the problem and takes issues with its data quality seriously.¹⁵

31. Despite the fact that millions of consumers had inaccurate information provided to lenders, “[t]he impact is going to be quite small,” Mr. Begor said, “not something that’s meaningful to Equifax.”¹⁶

B. Equifax is Obligated to Ensure Maximum Possible Accuracy in Consumer Reports

32. Equifax is one of the major credit reporting agencies in the United States as defined in the FCRA. 15 U.S.C. § 1681a(f).

33. As a credit reporting agency, Equifax generates and sells consumer reports or “credit reports” containing consumer information and details of a consumer’s credit history to businesses and its recurring clients.

34. Consumer reports are used by parties to determine whether and on what terms a consumer will be offered credit, including credit cards, student, car, and small business loans, mortgages, rental housing, and insurance.

35. The FCRA defines consumer reports as “any written, oral, or other communication of any information by a consumer reporting agency bearing on a consumer’s credit worthiness, credit standing, credit capacity, character, general reputation, personal characteristics, or mode of living which is used or expected to be

¹³ Ex. 2.

¹⁴ Ex. 1.

¹⁵ Ex. 1.

¹⁶ Ex. 2.

used or collected in whole or in part for the purpose of serving as a factor in establishing the consumer’s eligibility” in lending decisions.¹⁷

36. As described by Equifax, “[b]usinesses rely on us for consumer and business credit intelligence, credit portfolio management, fraud detection, decisioning technology, marketing tools, and human resources-related services. We also offer products that enable individual consumers to manage their financial affairs and protect their identity.”¹⁸

37. Prior to the Glitch, Equifax promised its customers and everyone about whom it collects consumer data that it would deliver accurate information about consumers. Equifax’s privacy policy stated, in relevant part: “We have built our reputation on our commitment to deliver *reliable information to our customers (both businesses and consumers)* and to protect the privacy and confidentiality of personal information about consumers.”¹⁹

38. Because of the importance of consumer report accuracy to businesses and consumers, the structure of the FCRA creates interrelated legal standards and requirements to support the policy goal of accurate credit reporting.²⁰

39. Among these is the requirement that, when preparing a consumer report, consumer reporting agencies “shall follow reasonable procedures to assure maximum possible accuracy of the information concerning the individual about whom the report relates.”²¹

40. Further, the FCRA places strict obligations on credit reporting agencies, such as Equifax, when it comes to maintaining the accuracy of consumer credit reports. According to the CFPB, “[a]ccuracy in consumer reports is of vital importance to the

¹⁷ 15 U.S.C. § 1681a, *et seq.*

¹⁸ *Id.* at 12.

¹⁹ <http://www.equifax.com/privacy/> (last accessed Aug. 3, 2022).

²⁰ Bureau of Consumer Fin. Prot., *Fair Credit Reporting: Name-Only Matching Procedures*, 86 FR 62468 (Nov. 10, 2021), available at https://files.consumerfinance.gov/f/documents/cfpb_fair-credit-reporting_advisory-opinion_2022-07.pdf.

²¹ 15 U.S.C. 1681e(b).

consumer reporting system, particularly as consumer reports play an increasingly important role in the lives of American consumers.²²”

41. Section 607(b) of the FCRA, 15 U.S.C. § 1681e(b), requires that “[w]henver a consumer reporting agency prepares a consumer report it shall follow reasonable procedures to assure maximum possible accuracy of the information concerning the individual about whom the report relates.”

42. This includes maximum possible accuracy with respect to the information that is included on an individual’s consumer report – including, but not limited to credit score itself.²³

43. The Bureau has recently affirmed that, “[i]n preparing consumer reports, it is not a reasonable procedure to assure maximum possible accuracy” if a consumer reporting agency uses “insufficient identifiers to match information to the consumer who is the subject of the report.”²⁴

44. Equifax is allowed to perform credit reporting services, involving such sensitive consumer credit information, only if it adheres to the requirements of laws meant to protect the privacy and accuracy of such information, such as the FCRA. Equifax’s maintenance, use, and furnishing of consumer reports is and was intended to affect Plaintiff and other Class Members, and the harm caused by the inaccuracies on consumer reports resulting from the Glitch was entirely foreseeable to Equifax.

C. Impact of the Glitch

45. Equifax acknowledges that, as a consumer reporting agency, it “impact[s] some of life’s most pivotal moments.”²⁵ Accordingly, the requirement of maximum

²² Bureau of Consumer Fin. Prot., Fair Credit Reporting; Name-Only Matching Procedures, 86 FR 62468, 62468 (Nov. 10, 2021).

²³ Consumer Fin. Prot. Bur., *Fair Credit Reporting: Permissible Purposes for Furnishing and Using and Obtaining Consumer Reports*, 87 FR 41243 (Jul. 7, 2022), available at <https://www.federalregister.gov/d/2022-14823/p-41>.

²⁴ *Id.*

²⁵ <https://www.equifax.com/about-equifax/who-we-are/>

possible accuracy in consumer reports “remains as important today as it was when the statute was enacted in 1970.”²⁶

46. Indeed, according to the CFPB, “inaccurate information in consumer reports can have significant adverse impacts on consumers. These impacts are particularly concerning for prospective renters and job seekers struggling to recover from the impacts of the COVID–19 pandemic.”

47. The CFPB recently raised concerns that “[c]onsumers with inaccurate information in their consumer reports may, for example, be denied credit or housing they would have otherwise received, or may be offered less attractive terms than they would have been offered if their information had been accurate.”²⁷

48. These concerns were realized for the millions of individuals, including Plaintiff and Class Members, who were denied credit or housing that they would have otherwise received, or were offered less attractive terms than Plaintiff and Class Members would have received had their information been accurate.

49. Initially, it appeared as if the Glitch was limited to individuals who applied for mortgages, and the “company said that less than 9% experienced a change of 10 points or less; less than 3% experienced a change of 11 to 20 points; and less than 1% experienced a change of more than 20 points.”²⁸

50. However, further reporting in August revealed that the issue was not limited to individuals who applied for mortgages, and that the inaccurate consumer reports provided by Equifax “affected many lenders across multiple consumer loan products, not just mortgages, according to people familiar with the matter.”²⁹

51. As reported by the Wall Street Journal in August of 2022,

²⁶ Bureau of Consumer Fin. Prot., *Fair Credit Reporting: Name-Only Matching Procedures*, 86 FR 62468, 62469 (Nov. 10, 2021), available at https://files.consumerfinance.gov/f/documents/cfpb_fair-credit-reporting_advisory-opinion_2022-07.pdf.

²⁷ Bureau of Consumer Fin. Prot., *Fair Credit Reporting: Name-Only Matching Procedures*, 86 FR 62468 (Nov. 10, 2021), available at https://files.consumerfinance.gov/f/documents/cfpb_fair-credit-reporting_advisory-opinion_2022-07.pdf.

²⁸ Ex. 2.

²⁹ Ex. 1.

The percentage of incorrect scores provided to lenders varied, [people familiar with the matter] said. At one big bank, for example, 18% of applicants during the three-week period had incorrect scores, with an average swing of 8 points.

[. . .]

Equifax told one large auto lender that about 10% of applicants during the three-week period had inaccurate scores, according to a person familiar with the matter. Of those, several thousand saw a change of 25 points or more on their credit score, the person said. In a small number of cases, applicants went from having no credit score at all to a score in the 700s—or vice versa, the person said. The most widely used credit scores range between 300 to 850; the higher the credit score, the more likely an applicant will get approved and at a lower interest rate.³⁰

52. Nearly 25 million credit reports were requested from the three major credit reporting agencies during the Glitch and thus it is likely that hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of consumers were harmed by Equifax's actions and inactions.

53. As a result of the inaccurate reporting of their consumer credit information, Plaintiff and Class Members have experienced, without limitation, the following injuries:

- loss of use of and access to financial accounts and/or credit;
- money and time expended to avail themselves of assets and/or credit frozen or flagged due to inaccuracies;
- impairment of their credit scores, ability to borrow, and/or ability to obtain credit;
- lowered credit scores resulting from credit inquiries following inaccurate reports being provided to lenders;
- money, including fees charged in some states, and time spent placing fraud alerts and security freezes on their credit records;

³⁰ Ex. 1.

- costs and lost time obtaining credit reports in order to monitor their credit records to attempt to understand the reasoning behind the denials due to the Glitch;
- lost opportunity costs and loss of productivity from efforts to mitigate and address the adverse effects of the Glitch, including but not limited to efforts to research how to prevent, detect, contest, and recover from the Glitch;
- loss of the opportunity to control how their personal information is used; and
- continuing risks to their financial health, which remains subject to further harmful inaccurate reporting as long as Equifax fails to undertake appropriate, legally required steps to protect and ensure the maximum possible accuracy when creating consumer reports using the personal information in its possession.

54. The damages that Plaintiff and Class Members bear as a result of the Glitch cannot be rectified by merely updating the affected credit reports. In addition, while credit reporting agencies offer consumers one free credit report per year, consumers who request more than one credit report per year from the same credit reporting agency (such as Equifax) must pay a fee for the additional report. Such fees constitute out-of-pocket costs to Plaintiff and Class Members.

55. Defendant's actions or inactions that allowed for the Glitch also violate its duties and obligations as a credit reporting agency under the FCRA, as described in detail herein. Each instance in which Equifax has failed to comply with Sections 607 of the FCRA constitutes a separate violation of the FCRA for the purpose of assessing monetary damages.

56. Further, though the Glitch was caused by an employee or agent of Equifax's "coding issue," Equifax continued to provide inaccurate credit scores and consumer reports when it knew or should have known that Plaintiff and Class Member's consumer reports and credit scores were inaccurate. Thus, Equifax's acts described herein constitute

a pattern or practice of knowing violations, as set forth in Section 621(a)(2)(A) of the FCRA, 15 U.S.C. § 1681s(a)(2)(A).

57. This action seeks to hold Defendant accountable for its conduct and seeks vindication and recompense on behalf of the individual consumers who were harmed by Equifax's negligent and/or willful violations of the FCRA.

58. Plaintiff seeks to recover FCRA statutory damages to the fullest extent allowable by law. In addition Plaintiff also seeks injunctive relief requiring Defendant to, inter alia, (i) conduct a full-system audit to properly identify which consumers' credit scores and consumer reports were affected by the Glitch; (ii) identify and notify each U.S. citizen who was affected by the Glitch; (iii) provide a sum of money sufficient to provide quality credit repair services to each such person for each of their respective lifetimes; (iv) establish a fund (in an amount to be determined) to which such persons may apply for reimbursement of the time and out-of-pocket expenses they incurred as a result of the Glitch; (v) disgorge its gross revenue from transactions, including but not limited to the revenue derived from selling inaccurate consumer reports and credit scores to business clients and the earnings on such gross revenue; and (vi) discontinue its above-described wrongful actions, inaction, omissions, want of ordinary care, nondisclosures, and the causes of the Glitch.

59. Plaintiff and Class Members have standing to sue as a result of Equifax's violations of federal and state statutes, including the FCRA, as detailed herein. Further, because of Equifax's acts and/or omissions, willful disregard and conduct, and want of ordinary care, and the resulting harm from the Glitch. Plaintiff and Class Members have suffered actual injury have suffered (and will continue to suffer) economic damages and other injury and actual harm as described above.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

60. Plaintiff seeks relief on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated, brings all claims as class claims under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(b)(1), (b)(2),

(b)(3), and (c)(4). Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. Rule 23(a), (b)(2), (b)(3) and (c)(4), Plaintiff seeks certification of a nationwide class defined as follows:

All individuals and entities in the United States whose credit score or consumer report was inaccurately reported or inaccurately provided to potential lenders as a result of “the Glitch” reported by Equifax to have occurred place between at least March 6, 2022 through April 6, 2022 (“the Nationwide Class”).

61. Except where otherwise noted, “Class Members” shall refer to members of the Nationwide Class.

62. Excluded from the Class are the following individuals and/or entities: Defendant and Defendant’s parents, subsidiaries, affiliates, officers and directors, and any entity in which Defendant has a controlling interest; all individuals who make a timely election to be excluded from this proceeding using the correct protocol for opting out; any and all federal, state or local governments, including but not limited to their departments, agencies, divisions, bureaus, boards, sections, groups, counsels and/or subdivisions; and all judges assigned to hear any aspect of this litigation, as well as their immediate family members and staff.

63. Plaintiff reserves the right to modify or amend the definition of the proposed Class before the Court determines whether certification is appropriate.

64. The proposed Class meets the criteria for certification under Rule 23(a), (b)(2), (b)(3) and (c)(4).

65. Ascertainability: Membership of the Class is defined based on objective criteria and individual members will be identifiable from Equifax’s records, including from Equifax’s massive data storage, consumer accounts, and enterprise services. Based on information readily accessible to it, Equifax can identify members of the Class who were victims of Equifax’s Glitch and FCRA violations as alleged herein.

66. Numerosity: Each of the Class consists of thousands of individuals whose accounts were compromised as a result of the Glitch and millions of individuals whose accounts were insecurely maintained as a result of Equifax’s FCRA violations.

Additionally, millions of individuals experienced actual harm from Equifax's willful violation of FCRA in its refusal to remedy the Glitch. Accordingly, members of the Class are so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable. Class Members may be identified from Defendant's records, including from Equifax's consumer accounts and enterprise services.

67. **Predominant Common Questions:** Common questions of law and fact exist as to all members of the Class and predominate over any questions affecting solely individual members of the Classes. Common questions for the Class include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a. Whether, during the class period, Equifax disclosed, or adequately disclosed, the Glitch to lenders or consumers;
- b. Whether Equifax used reasonable procedures to ensure that the information included on consumer credit reports was accurate;
- c. Whether Equifax's measures to ensure accurate consumer reports, violate the FTC Act or the FCRA;
- d. Whether Equifax's conduct violates the FCRA;
- e. Whether Equifax acted willfully or negligently when allowing the Glitch to continue without remedy;
- f. Whether Equifax has been unjustly enriched by its conduct;
- g. Whether Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to injunctive relief to enjoin the unlawful conduct alleged herein; and
- h. Whether Plaintiff and Class Members have sustained damages as a result of Equifax's conduct and if so, what is the appropriate measure of damages or restitution.

68. **Typicality:** Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of other Class members, as all members of the Class were uniformly affected by Equifax's wrongful conduct in violation of law as complained of herein.

69. Adequacy of Representation: Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the members of the Class and have retained counsel that is competent and experienced in class action litigation, including nationwide class actions and privacy violations. Plaintiff and their counsel have no interest that is in conflict with, or otherwise antagonistic to the interests of the other Class members. Plaintiff and their counsel are committed to vigorously prosecuting this action on behalf of the members of the Classes, and they have the resources to do so.

70. Superiority: A class action is superior to all other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy since joinder of all members is impracticable. This proposed class action presents fewer management difficulties than individual litigation and provides the benefits of a single adjudication, economies of scale and comprehensive supervision by a single, able court. Furthermore, as the damages individual Class members have suffered may be relatively small, the expense and burden of individual litigation make it impossible for members of the Class to individually redress the wrongs done to them. There will be no difficulty in management of this action as a class action.

CAUSES OF ACTION

COUNT I

WILLFUL VIOLATIONS OF THE FAIR CREDIT REPORTING ACT

15 U.S.C. § 1681, *et seq*

(On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Nationwide Class)

71. Plaintiff hereby incorporates Paragraphs 1 through 69 as if fully stated herein.

72. In enacting the FCRA, Congress made several findings, including that consumer reporting agencies have assumed a vital role in assembling and evaluating consumer credit information and other consumer information. 15 U.S.C. § 1681(a)(4)

73. At all relevant times, Equifax was a consumer reporting agency as defined by the FCRA. Under 15 U.S.C. §1681a(f), a “consumer reporting agency” includes any person which, for monetary fees or on a cooperative nonprofit basis, regularly engages,

in whole or in part, in the practice of assembling or evaluating consumer credit information or other consumer information for the purpose of furnishing “consumer reports” to third parties, and which uses any means or facility of interstate commerce for the purpose of preparing or furnishing consumer reports.

74. At all relevant times, Equifax had compiled and maintained a “consumer report” on Plaintiff and Class Members as defined by the FCRA. 15 U.S.C. § 1681a(d)(1). As defined in 15 U.S.C. § 1681a(d)(1), a “consumer report” is any written, oral, or other communication of any information by a consumer reporting agency bearing on a consumer’s credit worthiness, credit standing, credit capacity, character, general reputation, personal characteristics, or mode of living, which is used, expected to be used, or collected, in whole or in part, for the purpose of serving as a factor in establishing the consumer’s eligibility for (i) credit or insurance to be used primarily for personal, family, or household purposes, (ii) employment purposes, or (iii) any other purpose authorized by 15 U.S.C. § 1681b.

75. As individuals, Plaintiff and Class Members are consumers entitled to the protections of the FCRA. 15 U.S.C. § 1681a(c).

76. As a consumer reporting agency, Defendant was (and continues to be) required to identify, implement, maintain and monitor the proper data security measures, policies, procedures, protocols, and software and hardware systems to safeguard, protect and ensure the accuracy of the consumer credit information in its possession, custody and control, including Plaintiff’s and Class Members’ credit reports and credit scores. *See* 15 U.S.C. 1681(b).

77. As a consumer reporting agency, Defendant’s actions or inactions that allowed for the Glitch violate its duties and obligations as a credit reporting agency under the FCRA.

78. Defendant’s actions or inactions that allowed for inaccurate credit entries and or credit scores to be included on consumer reports also violate its duties and

obligations as a credit reporting agency under the FCRA.

79. As alleged herein, Defendant has engaged in a number of practices that, taken together, failed to use reasonable measures to provide for the maximum possible accuracy on consumer credit reports. Among other things, Defendant failed to:

- a. Develop and disseminate comprehensive information integrity policies, including those related to information verification related to the consumer reports and credit scores of Plaintiff and Class Members;
- b. assess the risks of using code that could and would lead to inaccurate credit scores and/or consumer reports being sent to lenders;
- c. take appropriate action to correct existing vulnerabilities or threats to personal information in light of known risks, especially those that lead to the Glitch.

80. The lack of such reasonable data integrity and security measures directly caused damages to Plaintiff and Class Members, as detailed herein.

81. By its above-described wrongful actions, inaction and omissions, want of ordinary care, and the resulting harm to Plaintiff and Class Members, Defendant willfully and recklessly violated the FCRA, 15 U.S.C. § 1681, *et seq.* by failing to identify, implement, maintain and monitor the proper data security measures, policies, procedures, protocols, and software and hardware systems to safeguard and protect Plaintiff's and Class Members' Equifax consumer accounts that contained their Consumer Data and PII.

82. Defendant has violated 15 U.S.C.A. § 1681e(b) because, due to the Glitch, Defendant failed to "follow reasonable procedures to assure maximum possible accuracy of the information concerning the individual about whom the report relates."

83. Defendant repeatedly created inaccurate consumer reports as a result of the Glitch, Plaintiff and Class Members would not have suffered the harm as detailed herein.

84. Despite lacking sufficient testing procedures regarding the accuracy of the consumer reports and credit scores that would have prevented the Glitch, Defendant

relied on its these procedures, which were unreasonable, and thus Defendant had no reason to believe that all of the information it included its consumer report accurately pertained to the consumer who is the subject of the user's request.

85. As a direct and proximate result of Equifax's actions and failures to act described herein, Equifax offered, provided, and furnished Plaintiff's and Class Members' inaccurate consumer reports. In each instance, Equifax was in violation of, Section 1681e of the FCRA.

86. Equifax's willful failure to use reasonable information verification procedures resulted in a yet unknown number of inaccuracies on Equifax consumer account holder's credit reports, in violation of § 1681e(b).

87. Under Section 1681 of the FCRA, Equifax is liable to Plaintiff and Class members for failing to comply with the requirements that a consumer reporting agency not disclose consumer reports and take measures designed to avoid the unauthorized disclosure of consumer reports. Equifax therefore is liable to Plaintiff and Class Members for their actual damages as a result of Equifax's failure to comply with the FCRA, as well as costs and reasonable attorneys' fees, in amounts to be proven at trial.

88. In addition, Defendant's failure to comply with the foregoing requirements was willful because Defendant knew or should have known, but recklessly disregarded, that its information verification measures were inadequate and unreasonable and additional steps were necessary to protect Plaintiff and Class Members from the Glitch.

89. Equifax's acts described herein constitute a pattern or practice of knowing violations, as set forth in Section 621(a)(2)(A) of the FCRA, 15 U.S.C. § 1681s(a)(2)(A). Each instance in which Equifax has failed to comply with Section 607 of the FCRA constitutes a separate violation of the FCRA for the purpose of assessing monetary damages.

90. Plaintiff and Class Members also are entitled to recover punitive damages, under 15 U.S.C. § 1681n(a)(2), and their attorneys' fees, litigation expenses, and costs,

under 15 U.S.C. § 1681n(a)(3).

COUNT II
NEGLIGENT VIOLATIONS OF THE FAIR CREDIT REPORTING ACT
15 U.S.C. § 1681, *et seq*
(On behalf of Plaintiff and the Nationwide Class)

91. Plaintiff incorporates paragraphs 1-69 as if fully set forth herein, but alleges Count II in the alternative.

92. By its above-described wrongful actions, inaction and omissions, want of ordinary care, and the resulting harm to Plaintiff and Class Members, Defendant willfully and recklessly violated the FCRA, 15 U.S.C. § 1681, *et seq.* by failing to identify, implement, maintain and monitor the proper data security measures, policies, procedures, protocols, and software and hardware systems to safeguard and protect Plaintiff's and Class Members' Equifax consumer accounts that contained their Consumer Data and PII.

93. Defendant has violated 15 U.S.C.A. § 1681e(b) because, due to the Glitch, Defendant failed to "follow reasonable procedures to assure maximum possible accuracy of the information concerning the individual about whom the report relates."

94. Defendant repeatedly created inaccurate consumer reports as a result of the Glitch, Plaintiff and Class Members would not have suffered the harm as detailed herein.

95. Despite lacking sufficient testing procedures regarding the accuracy of the consumer reports and credit scores that would have prevented the Glitch, Defendant relied on its these procedures, which were unreasonable, and thus Defendant had no reason to believe that all of the information it included its consumer report accurately pertained to the consumer who is the subject of the user's request.

96. As a direct and proximate result of Equifax's actions and failures to act described herein, Equifax offered, provided, and furnished Plaintiff's and Class Members' inaccurate consumer reports. In each instance, Equifax was in violation of, Section 1681e of the FCRA.

97. Equifax's failure to use reasonable information verification procedures

resulted in a yet unknown number of inaccuracies on Equifax consumer account holder's credit reports, in violation of § 1681e(b).

98. Under Section 1681 of the FCRA, Equifax is liable to Plaintiff and Class members for failing to comply with the requirements that a consumer reporting agency not disclose consumer reports and take measures designed to avoid the unauthorized disclosure of consumer reports. Equifax therefore is liable to Plaintiff and Class Members for their actual damages as a result of Equifax's failure to comply with the FCRA, as well as costs and reasonable attorneys' fees, in amounts to be proven at trial.

99. Each instance in which Equifax has failed to comply with Section 607 of the FCRA constitutes a separate violation of the FCRA for the purpose of assessing monetary damages.

100. Plaintiff and Class Members also are entitled to recover damages and their attorneys' fees, litigation expenses, and costs, under 15 U.S.C. § 1681n(a)(3).

RELIEF REQUESTED

101. WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated, respectfully requests that this Court:

- a. Certify this action is a class action pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure;
- b. Appoint Plaintiff to represent the Class;
- c. Appoint undersigned counsel to represent the Class;
- d. Award statutory damages, compensatory damages, and punitive damages where available, to Plaintiff and the Class Members against Defendant for all damages sustained as a result of Defendant's wrongdoing, in an amount to be proven at trial, including interest thereon;
- e. Award nominal damages to Plaintiff and the Class Members against Defendant;

- f. Non-restitutionary disgorgement of all of Defendant's profits that were derived, in whole or in part, from Equifax's furnishment of inaccurate consumer reports;
- g. Ordering Defendant to disgorge revenues and profits wrongfully obtained;
- h. Award Plaintiff and the Class Members their reasonable costs and expenses incurred in this action, including attorneys' fees and expert fees; and
- i. Grant Plaintiff and the Class Members such further relief as the Court deems appropriate.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff demands a trial by jury of all issues in this action so triable of right.

Dated: August 3, 2022

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Greg Bosseler _____

GREGORY J. BOSSELER

Georgia Bar No.: 742496

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JEAN SUTTON MARTIN
(Pro Hac Vice application forthcoming)
PATRICK BARTHLE
(Pro Hac Vice application forthcoming)
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VI. NATURE OF SUIT (PLACE AN "X" IN ONE BOX ONLY)

CONTRACT - "0" MONTHS DISCOVERY TRACK

- 150 RECOVERY OF OVERPAYMENT & ENFORCEMENT OF JUDGMENT
- 152 RECOVERY OF DEFAULTED STUDENT LOANS (Excl. Veterans)
- 153 RECOVERY OF OVERPAYMENT OF VETERAN'S BENEFITS

CIVIL RIGHTS - "4" MONTHS DISCOVERY TRACK

- 440 OTHER CIVIL RIGHTS
- 441 VOTING
- 442 EMPLOYMENT
- 443 HOUSING/ ACCOMMODATIONS
- 445 AMERICANS with DISABILITIES - Employment
- 446 AMERICANS with DISABILITIES - Other
- 448 EDUCATION

SOCIAL SECURITY - "0" MONTHS DISCOVERY TRACK

- 861 HIA (1395f)
- 862 BLACK LUNG (923)
- 863 DIWC (405(g))
- 863 DIWW (405(g))
- 864 SSID TITLE XVI
- 865 RSI (405(g))

CONTRACT - "4" MONTHS DISCOVERY TRACK

- 110 INSURANCE
- 120 MARINE
- 130 MILLER ACT
- 140 NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENT
- 151 MEDICARE ACT
- 160 STOCKHOLDERS' SUITS
- 190 OTHER CONTRACT
- 195 CONTRACT PRODUCT LIABILITY
- 196 FRANCHISE

IMMIGRATION - "0" MONTHS DISCOVERY TRACK

- 462 NATURALIZATION APPLICATION
- 465 OTHER IMMIGRATION ACTIONS

FEDERAL TAX SUITS - "4" MONTHS DISCOVERY TRACK

- 870 TAXES (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant)
- 871 IRS - THIRD PARTY 26 USC 7609

REAL PROPERTY - "4" MONTHS DISCOVERY TRACK

- 210 LAND CONDEMNATION
- 220 FORECLOSURE
- 230 RENT LEASE & EJECTMENT
- 240 TORTS TO LAND
- 245 TORT PRODUCT LIABILITY
- 290 ALL OTHER REAL PROPERTY

PRISONER PETITIONS - "0" MONTHS DISCOVERY TRACK

- 463 HABEAS CORPUS- Alien Detainee
- 510 MOTIONS TO VACATE SENTENCE
- 530 HABEAS CORPUS
- 535 HABEAS CORPUS DEATH PENALTY
- 540 MANDAMUS & OTHER
- 550 CIVIL RIGHTS - Filed Pro se
- 555 PRISON CONDITION(S) - Filed Pro se
- 560 CIVIL DETAINEE: CONDITIONS OF CONFINEMENT

OTHER STATUTES - "4" MONTHS DISCOVERY TRACK

- 375 FALSE CLAIMS ACT
- 376 Qui Tam 31 USC 3729(a)
- 400 STATE REAPPORTIONMENT
- 430 BANKS AND BANKING
- 450 COMMERCE/ICC RATES/ETC.
- 460 DEPORTATION
- 470 RACKETEER INFLUENCED AND CORRUPT ORGANIZATIONS
- 480 CONSUMER CREDIT
- 485 TELEPHONE CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT
- 490 CABLE/SATELLITE TV
- 890 OTHER STATUTORY ACTIONS
- 891 AGRICULTURAL ACTS
- 893 ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS
- 895 FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT 899
- 899 ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES ACT / REVIEW OR APPEAL OF AGENCY DECISION
- 950 CONSTITUTIONALITY OF STATE STATUTES

TORTS - PERSONAL INJURY - "4" MONTHS DISCOVERY TRACK

- 310 AIRPLANE
- 315 AIRPLANE PRODUCT LIABILITY
- 320 ASSAULT, LIBEL & SLANDER
- 330 FEDERAL EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY
- 340 MARINE
- 345 MARINE PRODUCT LIABILITY
- 350 MOTOR VEHICLE
- 355 MOTOR VEHICLE PRODUCT LIABILITY
- 360 OTHER PERSONAL INJURY
- 362 PERSONAL INJURY - MEDICAL MALPRACTICE
- 365 PERSONAL INJURY - PRODUCT LIABILITY
- 367 PERSONAL INJURY - HEALTH CARE/ PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCT LIABILITY
- 368 ASBESTOS PERSONAL INJURY PRODUCT LIABILITY

PRISONER PETITIONS - "4" MONTHS DISCOVERY TRACK

- 550 CIVIL RIGHTS - Filed by Counsel
- 555 PRISON CONDITION(S) - Filed by Counsel

FORFEITURE/PENALTY - "4" MONTHS DISCOVERY TRACK

- 625 DRUG RELATED SEIZURE OF PROPERTY 21 USC 881
- 690 OTHER

OTHER STATUTES - "8" MONTHS DISCOVERY TRACK

- 410 ANTITRUST
- 850 SECURITIES / COMMODITIES / EXCHANGE

TORTS - PERSONAL PROPERTY - "4" MONTHS DISCOVERY TRACK

- 370 OTHER FRAUD
- 371 TRUTH IN LENDING
- 380 OTHER PERSONAL PROPERTY DAMAGE
- 385 PROPERTY DAMAGE PRODUCT LIABILITY

LABOR - "4" MONTHS DISCOVERY TRACK

- 710 FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT
- 720 LABOR/MGMT. RELATIONS
- 740 RAILWAY LABOR ACT
- 751 FAMILY and MEDICAL LEAVE ACT
- 790 OTHER LABOR LITIGATION
- 791 EMPL. RET. INC. SECURITY ACT

OTHER STATUTES - "0" MONTHS DISCOVERY TRACK

- 896 ARBITRATION (Confirm / Vacate / Order / Modify)

BANKRUPTCY - "0" MONTHS DISCOVERY TRACK

- 422 APPEAL 28 USC 158
- 423 WITHDRAWAL 28 USC 157

PROPERTY RIGHTS - "4" MONTHS DISCOVERY TRACK

- 820 COPYRIGHTS
- 840 TRADEMARK
- 880 DEFEND TRADE SECRETS ACT OF 2016 (DTSA)

PROPERTY RIGHTS - "8" MONTHS DISCOVERY TRACK

- 830 PATENT
- 835 PATENT-ABBREVIATED NEW DRUG APPLICATIONS (ANDA) - a/k/a Hatch-Waxman cases

*** PLEASE NOTE DISCOVERY TRACK FOR EACH CASE TYPE. SEE LOCAL RULE 26.3**

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

CHECK IF CLASS ACTION UNDER F.R.Civ.P. 23 DEMAND \$ _____

JURY DEMAND YES NO (CHECK YES ONLY IF DEMANDED IN COMPLAINT)

VIII. RELATED/REFILED CASE(S) IF ANY

JUDGE _____ DOCKET NO. _____

CIVIL CASES ARE DEEMED RELATED IF THE PENDING CASE INVOLVES: (CHECK APPROPRIATE BOX)

1. PROPERTY INCLUDED IN AN EARLIER NUMBERED PENDING SUIT.
2. SAME ISSUE OF FACT OR ARISES OUT OF THE SAME EVENT OR TRANSACTION INCLUDED IN AN EARLIER NUMBERED PENDING SUIT.
3. VALIDITY OR INFRINGEMENT OF THE SAME PATENT, COPYRIGHT OR TRADEMARK INCLUDED IN AN EARLIER NUMBERED PENDING SUIT.
4. APPEALS ARISING OUT OF THE SAME BANKRUPTCY CASE AND ANY CASE RELATED THERETO WHICH HAVE BEEN DECIDED BY THE SAME BANKRUPTCY JUDGE.
5. REPETITIVE CASES FILED BY PRO SE LITIGANTS.
6. COMPANION OR RELATED CASE TO CASE(S) BEING SIMULTANEOUSLY FILED (INCLUDE ABBREVIATED STYLE OF OTHER CASE(S)):

7. EITHER SAME OR ALL OF THE PARTIES AND ISSUES IN THIS CASE WERE PREVIOUSLY INVOLVED IN CASE NO. _____, WHICH WAS DISMISSED. This case IS IS NOT (check one box) SUBSTANTIALLY THE SAME CASE.

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

DATE

Civil Action No. _____

PROOF OF SERVICE

(This section should not be filed with the court unless required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 4 (l))

This summons for *(name of individual and title, if any)* _____
was received by me on *(date)* _____.

I personally served the summons on the individual at *(place)* _____
_____ on *(date)* _____; or

I left the summons at the individual's residence or usual place of abode with *(name)* _____
_____, a person of suitable age and discretion who resides there,
on *(date)* _____, and mailed a copy to the individual's last known address; or

I served the summons on *(name of individual)* _____, who is
designated by law to accept service of process on behalf of *(name of organization)* _____
_____ on *(date)* _____; or

I returned the summons unexecuted because _____; or

Other *(specify)*: _____.

My fees are \$ _____ for travel and \$ _____ for services, for a total of \$ _____.

I declare under penalty of perjury that this information is true.

Date: _____

Server's signature

Printed name and title

Server's address

Additional information regarding attempted service, etc:

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<https://www.wsj.com/articles/equifax-sent-lenders-inaccurate-credit-scores-on-millions-of-consumers-11659467483>

◆ **WSJ NEWS EXCLUSIVE** FINANCE

Equifax Sent Lenders Inaccurate Credit Scores on Millions of Consumers

During a three-week period this year, Equifax sent faulty scores to lenders, resulting in higher interest rates and denied applications



By *Andrew Ackerman* and *AnnaMaria Andriotis*

Aug. 2, 2022 3:11 pm ET

Equifax Inc. **EFX 2.13%** ▲ provided inaccurate credit scores on millions of U.S. consumers seeking loans during a three-week period earlier this year, according to bank executives and others familiar with the errors.

Equifax sent the erroneous scores on people applying for auto loans, mortgages and credit cards to banks and nonbank lenders big and small—including JPMorgan Chase & Co., Wells Fargo & Co. and Ally Financial Inc., the people said. The scores were sometimes off by 20 points or more in either direction, the people said, enough to alter the interest rates consumers were offered or to result in their applications being rejected altogether.

The inaccurate scores were sent from mid March through early April, the people said. The company began disclosing the errors to lenders in May, they said.

Equifax said it has since fixed the error, which the company described as a “technology coding issue.” The glitch didn’t alter the information in consumers’ credit reports, the company said.

“We have determined that there was no shift in the vast majority of scores during the three-week timeframe of the issue,” Sid Singh, president of Equifax’s U.S. Information Solutions, said in a statement. “For those consumers that did experience a score shift, initial analysis indicates that only a small number of them may have received a different credit decision.”

Equifax maintains credit reports on more than 200 million U.S. consumers and sells them to lenders. The information in these files—including whether consumers are applying for debt, the types of accounts they have and whether they have a history of paying on time—determines consumers’ credit scores. Credit scores are among a number of factors lenders consider when making loan decisions.

The glitch is another setback for Equifax, which fell victim to a hack in 2017 that exposed the sensitive personal information of nearly 150 million Americans.

Trade publication National Mortgage Professional reported on the glitch in late May, saying Equifax had notified lenders of erroneous scores during the period in question.

Mark Begor, Equifax’s chief executive, publicly acknowledged the flub at a June investor conference, calling it a coding issue that affected “legacy applications that resulted in some scores going out that had incorrect data.” He said the company had fixed the problem and takes issues with its data quality seriously.

“The impact is going to be quite small,” Mr. Begor said, “not something that’s meaningful to Equifax.”



The glitch, however, affected many lenders across multiple consumer loan products, not just mortgages, according to people familiar with the matter.

The percentage of incorrect scores provided to lenders varied, the people said. At one big bank, for example, 18% of applicants during the three-week period had incorrect scores, with an average swing of 8 points, one of the people said.

Equifax told one large auto lender that about 10% of applicants during the three-week period had inaccurate scores, according to a person familiar with the matter. Of those, several thousand saw a change of 25 points or more on their credit score, the person said. In a small number of cases, applicants went from having no credit score at all to a score in the 700s—or vice versa, the person said. The most widely used credit scores range between 300 to 850; the higher the credit score, the more likely an applicant will get approved and at a lower interest rate.

Lenders are asking Equifax for more information and are trying to figure out what to do for applicants who were denied credit or offered a higher interest rate than they deserved, the people said. They are considering repricing loans and giving rejected applicants an opportunity to reapply, the people said, a task complicated by recent interest-rate increases.

Equifax has been working closely with lenders and providing them with updated scores, Mr. Singh said in the statement. “We do not take this issue lightly,” he said.

The glitch could land the Atlanta-based Equifax in more hot water with its regulator, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. Under its director, Rohit Chopra, the agency is investigating how the three main credit-reporting companies—Equifax, Experian PLC and TransUnion—handle consumer disputes, The Wall Street Journal previously reported.

Mortgage lenders sought about 2.5 million credit scores in the period in question, according to one industry estimate. But because they typically view credit scores from each of the three credit-reporting companies, the glitch’s effects on mortgages may have been blunted, some industry officials said.

Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, which guarantee about half of the U.S. mortgage market, likely purchased only a relatively small number of loans at inaccurate prices due to erroneous credit scores, one of the people said. Mortgage lenders may owe the government-controlled companies additional money if borrowers received higher credit scores than they should have

and their loans are deemed riskier than initially thought, according to industry officials. In some cases, Fannie and Freddie could owe lenders refunds if the scores were unduly low.

A spokesman said the Federal Housing Finance Agency, which oversees Fannie and Freddie, is still working with the mortgage giants to assess the scope of the loans affected by the glitch.

Write to Andrew Ackerman at andrew.ackerman@wsj.com and AnnaMaria Andriotis at annamaria.andriotis@wsj.com

Appeared in the August 3, 2022, print edition as 'Equifax Sent Lenders Wrong Credit Scores'.

Equifax Telling Lenders Of Potential Errors In Credit Scores

Steve Goode MAY 27, 2022



About 12% of customers may have been affected, according to a source.

Updated at 3:30 p.m. on 5/27/22

Equifax, one of the country's three largest consumer credit reporting agencies, is telling lenders that a coding issue introduced during a technology change to its legacy online model platform may have resulted in the miscalculation of certain credit attributes for about 12% of credit scores.

In a statement emailed to NMP this afternoon, Equifax officials acknowledged there had been a coding issue within a program slated for replacement, and that it may

have resulted in a potential miscalculation of certain attributes used in model calculations.

Officials said data quality and accuracy are at the heart of everything Equifax does and they "take this technology issue very seriously."

Equifax added that the company has notified customers and resellers, and that they are working with individual organizations on analysis. The problem has been corrected, they said, adding that the new system will provide additional controls and monitoring that will help detect and prevent similar issues in the future.

Company officials said credit reports were not affected.

NMP was first alerted about the issue by a source who works in the credit resale industry but requested anonymity. The source shared information that was provided by Equifax to resellers; Equifax has not yet confirmed the details and did not address specifics in its comments to NMP.

According to the industry source, Equifax acknowledged to resellers and lenders that for some transactions, certain attribute values – such as “number of inquiries within one month” or “age of oldest tradeline” – were potentially incorrect.

According to the source, Equifax claims that no underlying credit data was affected, but will acknowledge that the error affected all mortgage clients who received consumer scores utilizing the OMS from March 16 to April 6, 2022. Lenders were initially notified about the issue a week ago and provided more detailed information earlier this week, the source said, citing information Equifax provided to the credit resale company.

Both government-sponsored enterprises, Fannie Mae & Freddie Mac, said they have recently been made aware of the issue.

Fred Solomon, director of financial communications for Freddie Mac, said Friday his company is "working with the Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA) to identify any impacts."

Pete Bakel, director of public relations for Fannie Mae, said his agency was doing the same.

Equifax, according to the source, has told resellers that approximately 88% of the credit scores for mortgages using the OMS during the affected timeframe were not affected by the coding error. The company said that less than 9% experienced a change of 10 points or less; less than 3% experienced a change of 11 to 20 points; and less than 1% experienced a change of more than 20 points.

Equifax said the issue was corrected by April 8, the source said, but the credit firm did not provide an assessment of the impact on the industry or relevant customer-specific details, according to the source.

The company has not notified lenders of any remediation it will agree to provide for the erroneous reports it provided, but is expected to work with them to support the actions they deem necessary to address customer concerns, the source said.

Equifax, according to the source, is not notifying consumers affected by the issue at this time, but will agree that any lenders who have closed on a loan and still owns it may request a new credit report.

Equifax, according to the source, is claiming that the issue isolated to the OMS platform and contained by controls already in place; that it has accelerated its

migration from the affected platform to the Equifax Cloud; and that it should be completed during the second quarter of the year.