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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY
TRENTON VICINAGE**

CONSUMER DATA INDUSTRY
ASSOCIATION,

Plaintiff,

v.

ANDREW J. BRUCK, in his official
capacity as Acting Attorney General of
New Jersey,

Defendant.

Hon. Zahid N. Quraishi, U.S.D.J.

Hon. Tonianne J. Bongiovanni, U.S.M.J.

Docket No. 3:19-cv-19054-BRM-TJB

CIVIL ACTION

**STATEMENT OF MATERIAL
FACTS NOT IN DISPUTE**

In conjunction with the motion for summary judgment of Defendant Andrew J. Bruck, Acting Attorney General of New Jersey, and in compliance with L. Civ. R. 56.1(a), Defendant submits that there is no genuine issue as to the following material

facts enumerated below. On January 19, 2021, the parties filed their “Stipulated Facts for Purpose of Summary Judgment Motions” with this court. *See* Dkt 22. The stipulated facts are repeated here in their entirety, as required by L. Civ. R. 56.1(a):

1. CDIA is an international trade association that represents the three nationwide credit reporting agencies (“NCRAs”) - Experian, Equifax and Trans Union - and other consumer reporting agencies that furnish information concerning New Jersey consumers.

2. Defendant Andrew J. Bruck¹ is the Acting Attorney General of the State of New Jersey and, in this position, is charged with enforcing the laws of the State, including the Consumer Fraud Act, which is codified at N.J.S.A. 56:8-1 et. seq.

3. This action is brought against Attorney General Bruck in his official capacity.

4. Plaintiff filed a lawsuit challenging the constitutionality of an amendment to New Jersey’s Fair Credit Reporting Act (“NJ FCRA”), codified at N.J.S.A. 56:11-28 et. seq., which was signed into law in July 2019. With respect to the NJ FCRA, Defendant or his designees have authority to investigate suspected

¹ Pursuant to Rule 25(d) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Andrew J. Bruck, the current Acting Attorney General of New Jersey, was substituted as the Defendant in this matter for Gurbir S. Grewal, former Attorney General of New Jersey, via Letter Order filed on November 23, 2021.

non-compliance, file a civil action to seek enforcement, and request civil penalties for noncompliance.

5. CDIA alleges that the law is preempted by the Federal Fair Credit Reporting Act (“FCRA”), 15 U.S.C. § 1681 et. seq., and that the law violates its free speech rights guaranteed by the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. CDIA seeks declaratory and injunctive relief.

BACKGROUND AND THE APPLICABLE PROVISIONS OF THE FCRA

6. The purpose of the federal FCRA is to promote the accuracy, fairness and privacy of information in the files of CRAs. The U.S. Congress, in passing the FCRA in 1970, provided in its statement of purpose that:

- (1) The banking system is dependent upon fair and accurate credit reporting. Inaccurate credit reports directly impair the efficiency of the banking system, and unfair credit reporting methods undermine the public confidence which is essential to the continued functioning of the banking system.
- (2) An elaborate mechanism has been developed for investigating and evaluating the credit worthiness credit standing, credit capacity, character, and general reputation of consumers.
- (3) Consumer reporting agencies have assumed a vital role in assembling and evaluating consumer credit and other information on consumers.
- (4) There is 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.

15 U.S.C. § 1681(a).

7. Congress also concluded that
 - (b) It is the purpose of this title [15 USCS §§ 1681 et seq.] to require 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 in accordance with the requirements of this title [15 USCS §§ 1681 et seq.].

15 U.S.C. § 1681(b).

8. In the United States, the NCRAs do not record credit report information in any other language other than English.

NEW JERSEY'S AMENDMENT TO N.J.S.A. 56:11-34

9. New Jersey's Fair Credit Reporting Act ("NJ FCRA") is codified at N.J.S.A. 56:11-28 et. seq.

10. The NJ FCRA was amended, by Public Law 2019, chapter 183, in July 201. This bill, which modified N.J.S.A.56:11-34 entitled "Disclosure to consumer," requires that:

[A] reporting agency that compiles and maintains files on nationwide basis[the NCRAs] shall make the information subject to disclosure pursuant to this section available to a consumer upon the consumer's request in Spanish or any other language that the Director of the Division of Consumer Affairs determines is the first language of a significant number of consumers in the State.

11. The determination of the additional languages is left to the discretion of the Director. The amendment also provides that the Director “shall require that the information is made available in at least the 10 languages other than English and Spanish that are most frequently spoken as a first language by consumer in [New Jersey].” Additionally, the amendment also requires the NCRAS to provide notice, in any language as determined by the Director, on their Internet website in a clear and conspicuous location, of the availability of consumer reporting information in languages other than English. [N.J.S.A. 56:11-34].

12. Amended N.J.S.A. 56:11-34 became effective in October 2019.

13. Revised 56:11-34 requires Plaintiff’s members to provide file disclosures in a language other than English.

14. To date, the Director has not proposed or adopted any regulations or rules to implement N.J.S.A. 56:11-34.

15. To date, the Director has not determined which languages are the first languages of a significant number of consumers in the State, as required by N.J.S.A. 56:11-34.

16. Neither, to date, has the Director demanded or required any NCRA to provide file disclosure information to New Jersey consumers in languages other than

English, nor has the Director required any NCRAS to provide notice on their Internet websites of the availability of information subject to disclosure, pursuant to N.J.S.A. 56:11-34, in languages other than English.

Respectfully Submitted,

ANDREW J. BRUCK
ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL OF
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By: /s/ Olga E. Bradford
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