

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

Jeremy Black v. Portfolio Recovery Associates LLC, et al.

Black v. Portfolio Recovery Associates LLC · Decided March 31, 2026

SUMMARY

The United States District Court for the District of Arizona consolidated three actions brought by Jeremy Black against Portfolio Recovery Associates LLC concerning alleged violations of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act. The court denied the plaintiff’s motions to remand, finding the removals proper and timely, and granted the defendant’s motions to dismiss. The court held that the claims were barred by res judicata because they arose from the same account and conduct as earlier state-court actions resolved by accepted offers of judgment and dismissals with prejudice.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	United States District Court for the District of Arizona
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Raner C. Collins
JURISDICTION	United States District Court for the District of Arizona
DECIDED	March 31, 2026
DISPOSITION	dismissed
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	Plaintiff brought three Fair Debt Collection Practices Act actions in Arizona state small claims court. Defendant removed each action to federal district court, moved to consolidate the cases, and moved to dismiss under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6). Plaintiff moved to remand, arguing that removal was procedurally defective and untimely.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	The court assessed subject-matter jurisdiction and removal procedure de novo as matters of federal jurisdiction and applied the Rule 12(b)(6) standard to the motions to dismiss. The court applied the elements of claim preclusion to determine whether the complaints stated claims barred by res judicata.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	unpublished district court order
PARTIES	Jeremy Black v. Portfolio Recovery Associates LLC, et al.

TOPICS

- res judicata
- motions to dismiss
- subject matter jurisdiction
- fair debt collection
- civil procedure

PRACTICE AREAS

civil procedure

consumer protection

fair debt collection

remedies

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether the federal court had original subject-matter jurisdiction over the removed FDCPA actions.
2. Whether PRA's inclusion of multiple complaints in the first removal filing created a remand-requiring procedural defect.
3. Whether PRA's notices of removal were untimely because PRA received the complaints by Federal Express.
4. Whether consolidation was appropriate because the three actions involved substantially the same parties, facts, and legal questions.
5. Whether Black's 2025 FDCPA claims were barred by res judicata based on the 2024 actions.
6. Whether the court needed to reach PRA's alternative statute-of-limitations argument.

HOLDINGS

1. The court had original federal-question jurisdiction over all three actions because Black's FDCPA claims arose under federal law.
2. The initial removal filing did not itself remove all three unconsolidated actions, but PRA remedied the deficiency by separately removing the other two actions and identifying the same jurisdictional basis.
3. The removal notices were timely because service by Federal Express did not constitute service by certified or registered mail under the applicable Arizona small-claims service provisions, so the 30-day removal period was not triggered.
4. Consolidation of the three actions was appropriate.
5. The 2025 FDCPA claims were barred by res judicata and had to be dismissed with prejudice.

KEY QUOTATIONS

“Plaintiff’s FDCPA claims arise under federal law.” (at 2)

“Service by Federal Express does not constitute service by certified or registered mail.” (at 5)

“where claims arise from the same factual circumstances, a plaintiff must bring all related claims together or forfeit the opportunity to bring any omitted claim in a subsequent proceeding.” (at 8)

“Because all elements of res judicata are satisfied, Plaintiffs claims are barred and must be dismissed.” (at 9)

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Black filed three 2025 FDCPA complaints concerning PRA's alleged failure to verify and validate the same debt and its continued reporting of that debt to credit-reporting agencies. The complaints were materially identical except that they identified different agencies to which PRA allegedly furnished credit reports. Black had previously filed three 2024 state-court actions concerning the same account, disputes, and course of conduct;

those actions were consolidated, resolved through Black's acceptance of a \$3,000 Rule 68 offer of judgment, and dismissed with prejudice.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Black filed three 2025 actions against Portfolio Recovery Associates in the small claims division of the Pima County Consolidated Justice Court. PRA removed the actions separately to the District of Arizona and sought consolidation. Black moved to remand, while PRA moved to dismiss on res judicata and statute-of-limitations grounds. The court consolidated the cases, denied remand, granted dismissal with prejudice, and ordered the case files closed.

DISPOSITION

dismissed

CASES CITED

- *Marcilis v. Township of Redford*, 693 F.3d 589, 596 (6th Cir. 2012)
- *Lanman v. Hinson*, 529 F.3d 673, 684 (6th Cir. 2008)
- *Robbins v. Oklahoma*, 519 F.3d 1242, 1250 (10th Cir. 2008)
- *Woodbeck v. United States*, No. 07-1235-PHX-RCB, 2008 WL 312104, at *3 (D. Ariz. Jan. 31, 2008)
- *Dugay v. JPMorgan Chase*, No. CIV 06-1663-PHX-RCB, 2006 WL 3792043, at *5 (D. Ariz. Dec. 20, 2006)
- *Ethridge v. Harbor House Restaurant*, 861 F.2d 1389, 1393 (9th Cir. 1988)
- *Gaus v. Miles, Inc.*, 980 F.2d 564, 566 (9th Cir. 1992)
- *Libhart v. Santa Monica Dairy Co.*, 592 F.2d 1062, 1064 (9th Cir. 1979)
- *Industrial Tectonics, Inc. v. Aero Alloy*, 912 F.2d 1090, 1092 (9th Cir. 1990)
- *Schoppenhorst v. Schultz*, No. 3:24-cv-00209-SLG, 2025 WL 1652147, at *6 (D. Ala. June 10, 2025)
- *Oregon Egg Producers v. Andrew*, 458 F.2d 382, 383 (9th Cir. 1972)
- *ARCO Environmental Remediation, L.L.C. v. Department of Health and Environmental Quality of Montana*, 213 F.3d 1108, 1113, 1117 (9th Cir. 2000)
- *O'Halloran v. University of Washington*, 856 F.2d 1375, 1381 (9th Cir. 1988)
- *DeFiore v. SOC LLC*, 85 F.4th 546, 559 (9th Cir. 2023)
- *Kinetic Systems, Inc. v. Federal Financial Bank*, 895 F. Supp. 2d 983, 994 (N.D. Cal. 2012)
- *Lee v. City of Beaumont*, 12 F.3d 933, 937 (9th Cir. 1993)
- *Cachet Residential Builders, Inc. v. Gemini Insurance Co.*, 547 F. Supp. 2d 1028, 1030-31 (D. Ariz. 2007)
- *Brown v. China Integrated Energy*, No. CV 11-2559 MMM (PLAx), 2012 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 196471, at *10 (C.D. Cal. July 12, 2012)
- *Cooke v. Masterpharm, Inc.*, No. CV-10-845-PHX-GMS, 2010 WL 2490536, at *1 (D. Ariz. June 16, 2010)
- *Murphy Brothers, Inc. v. Michetti Pipe Stringing, Inc.*, 526 U.S. 344, 350 (1999)
- *GP Vincent II v. Estate of Beard*, 68 F.4th 508, 514-15 (9th Cir. 2023)
- *Owens v. Kaiser Foundation Health Plan, Inc.*, 244 F.3d 708, 713 (9th Cir. 2001)

- *Dodd v. Hood River County*, 136 F.3d 1219, 1224-25 (9th Cir. 1998)
- *Stewart v. U.S. Bancorp*, 297 F.3d 953, 956 (9th Cir. 2002)
- *Mpoyo v. Litton Electro-Optical Systems*, 430 F.3d 985, 987-88 (9th Cir. 2005)
- *ProShipLine Inc. v. Aspen Infrastructures Ltd.*, 609 F.3d 960, 968 (9th Cir. 2010)
- *Turtle Island Restoration Network v. U.S. Department of State*, 673 F.3d 914, 918 (9th Cir. 2012)
- *Tahoe-Sierra Preservation Council, Inc. v. Tahoe Regional Planning Agency*, 322 F.3d 1064, 1078, 1081 (9th Cir. 2003)
- *McClain v. Apodaca*, 793 F.2d 1031, 1034 (9th Cir. 1986)
- *Costantini v. Trans World Airlines*, 681 F.2d 1199, 1201 (9th Cir. 1982)
- *Sawyer v. First City Financial Corp.*, 124 Cal. App. 3d 390, 400 (Cal. Ct. App. 1981)
- *United States ex rel. Barajas v. Northrop Corp.*, 147 F.3d 905, 909 (9th Cir. 1998)
- *Hells Canyon Preservation Council v. U.S. Forest Service*, 403 F.3d 683, 686 (9th Cir. 2005)

OPINION

Jeremy Black v. Portfolio Recovery Associates LLC, et al.

PER CURIAM.

1 WO 2 3 4 5

6 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

7 FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

8 9 Jeremy Black, No. CV-25-00655-RCC-EJM 10 Plaintiff, No. CV-25-00670-JAS-BGM 11 v.
 No. CV-25-00671-JGZ 12 Portfolio Recovery Associates LLC, et al., ORDER 13 Defendants. 14
 15 In 2025, Plaintiff Jeremy Black filed three cases against Defendant Portfolio
 16 Recovery Associates, LLC (“PRA”)1 in the small claims division of the Pima County 17
 Consolidated Justice Court. Each complaint alleges violations of the Fair Debt Collection 18 19 1
 Plaintiff’s complaints name unknown John Does I–X, Jane Does I–X, ABC Corporations I–X; and
 XYZ Limited Partnerships I–X. There are no allegations as to any 20 specific act of these
 Defendants giving rise to liability. See *Marcilis v. Township of 21 Redford*, 693 F.3d 589, 596 (6th
 Cir. 2012) (upholding dismissal where plaintiff failed to “allege, with particularity, facts that
 demonstrate what each defendant did” (quoting 22 *Lanman v. Hinson*, 529 F.3d 673, 684
 (6th Cir. 2008))); see also *Robbins v. Oklahoma*, 23 519 F.3d 1242, 1250 (10th Cir. 2008) (“Given
 the complaint’s use of either the collective term ‘Defendants’ or a list of the defendants named
 individually but with no distinction as 24 to what acts are attributable to whom, it is impossible for
 any of these individuals to 25 ascertain what particular unconstitutional acts they are alleged to
 have committed.”). Additionally, there has been no service on these parties, which is unsurprising
 as it is 26 “virtually impossible” to serve a Doe Defendant. See *Woodbeck v. United States*, No. 27
 07-1235-PHX-RCB, 2008 WL 312104, at *3 (D. Ariz. Jan. 31, 2008) (quoting *Dugay v. JPMorgan*
Chase, No. CIV 06-1663-PHX-RCB, 2006 WL 3792043, at *5 (D. Ariz. Dec. 28 20, 2006)). Thus,
 the Court dismisses the fictitious Defendants. 1 Practices Act (“FDCPA”) and includes the same

underlying factual allegations “stemming 2 from PRA’s failure to verify and validate the debt and continued inaccurate reporting.” 3 (Doc. 37 at 5 in CV-25-00655-TUC-RCC-EJM) (“Lead Case”).) The only difference 4 between complaints is to whom PRA furnished credit reports (Experian, Equifax, or 5 TransUnion). PRA removed the three cases and now asks the Court to consolidate them. 6 Plaintiff acknowledges that consolidation is appropriate. (Doc. 32 at 1 in Lead Case.) 7 However, he argues this Court has no jurisdiction over the cases because (1) PRA 8 improperly consolidated the cases upon removal, and (2) removal was untimely. PRA filed 9 Motions to Dismiss for Failure to State a Claim in each case, arguing Plaintiff’s claims are 10 barred by the doctrine of res judicata and are untimely. 11 For the reasons stated herein, the Court grants PRA’s Motion to Consolidate (Doc. 12 32 in Lead Case), denies Plaintiff’s Motions to Remand (Doc. 23 in Lead Case; Doc. 19 in 13 CV-25-00670-JAS-BGM; Doc. 17 in CV-25-00671-JGZ), and grants PRA’s Motions to 14 Dismiss (Doc. 26 in Lead Case; Doc. 20 in CV-25-00670-JAS-BGM; Doc. 18 in CV-25- 15 00671-JGZ).

16 I. MOTIONS TO REMAND

17 a. Original Jurisdiction 18 “[A]ny civil action brought in a State court of which the district courts of the United 19 States have original jurisdiction, may be removed by the defendant or the defendants, to 20 the district court of the United States . . . [i]f a civil action includes . . . a claim arising 21 under the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States” 28 U.S.C. § 1441(a). 22 Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1447(c), a plaintiff may move to remand a case back to state court 23 on the ground that the district court lacks subject matter jurisdiction. 28 U.S.C. § 1447(c). 24 “[T]he removal statute is strictly construed against removal jurisdiction.” *Ethridge v. 25 Harbor House Rest.*, 861 F.2d 1389, 1393 (9th Cir. 1988). In other words, there is a “strong 26 presumption” against removal, and “[f]ederal jurisdiction must be rejected if there is any 27 doubt as to the right of removal in the first instance.” *Gaus v. Miles, Inc.*, 980 F.2d 564, 28 566 (9th Cir. 1992) (citing *Libhart v. Santa Monica Dairy Co.*, 592 F.2d 1062, 1064 (9th

1 Cir. 1979)). Thus, “[t]he party asserting jurisdiction has the burden of proving all 2 jurisdictional facts.” *Indus. Tectonics, Inc. v. Aero Alloy*, 912 F.2d 1090, 1092 (9th Cir. 3 1990). 4 Plaintiff’s FDCPA claims arise under federal law. 15 U.S.C. § 1692 et seq. In 5 addition, Plaintiff has conceded that the cases were removable. Therefore, the Court has 6 original jurisdiction over all three cases. See 28 U.S.C. § 1331. 7 b. Procedural Deficiency 8 Plaintiff alleges the Court cannot exercise jurisdiction over the cases because the 9 notice of removal in the Lead Case was procedurally deficient. Plaintiff claims PRA 10 erroneously included all three complaints in its removal documents in the Lead Case. 11 Plaintiff asserts that instead, PRA should have filed the motion for consolidation prior to 12 removal from state court. Plaintiff argues that PRA’s subsequent removal of the two other 13 cases confirms that the initial removal was defective. 14 Plaintiff admits that he served all three complaints in the same FedEx package. He 15 also concedes that PRA subsequently removed the two other cases separately and—apart 16 from timeliness—Plaintiff makes no argument these cases could not be independently 17 removed.

Instead, Plaintiff argues that PRA's subsequent removals did not remedy PRA's 18 initial removal error. 19 While under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 42(a), a federal court cannot 20 consolidate actions before another tribunal, see *Schoppenhorst v. Schultz*, No. 3:24-cv- 21 00209-SLG, 2025 WL 1652147, at *6 (D. Ala. June 10, 2025) (slip copy) (citing *Or. Egg 22 Producers v. Andrew*, 458 F.2d 382, 383 (9th Cir. 1972)), Plaintiff has not demonstrated 23 that consolidation of separate actions must occur in state court prior to removal. 24 That said, "[i]f a case is improperly removed, the federal court must remand the 25 action because it has no subject-matter jurisdiction to decide the case." *ARCO Env'tl. 26 Remediation, L.L.C. v. Dep't. of Health and Env'tl. Quality of Mont.*, 213 F.3d 1108, 1113 27 (9th Cir. 2000). Therefore, "the defendant must state the basis for removal jurisdiction in 28 the petition for removal. Furthermore, the petition must be filed within thirty days of 1 receiving the complaint." *O'Halloran v. Univ. of Wash.*, 856 F.2d 1375, 1381 (9th Cir. 2 1988). "[A] defendant may amend the Notice of Removal after the thirty day window has 3 closed to correct a 'defective allegation of jurisdiction,'" but an amended Notice of 4 Removal is not permitted "to add a new basis for removal jurisdiction." *ARCO Env't'l. 5 Remediation*, 213 F.3d at 1117. Meaning, the amended notice must "clarif[y] the factual 6 underpinnings of the previously asserted basis' for removal." *DeFiore v. SOC LLC*, 85 7 F.4th 546, 559 (9th Cir. 2023) (quoting *Kinetic Sys., Inc. v. Fed. Fin. Bank*, 895 F. Supp. 8 2d 983, 994 (N.D. Cal. 2012)). 9 Plaintiff is correct that since the cases were not consolidated, PRA's notice of 10 removal in CV-25-00655 only properly removed the Lead Case, not all three. However, all 11 cases were removable because this Court has original jurisdiction over Plaintiff's FDCPA 12 claims. Furthermore, PRA remedied any deficiency in removal by filing the subsequent 13 notice of removal in the two other actions, reiterating that the basis for jurisdiction was the 14 same, but clarifying that the cases were separate. Because any procedural defect has been 15 remedied, any alleged improper removal does not prevent the Court from consolidating 16 these cases. 17 c. Timeliness 18 Plaintiff next claims that removal was untimely because Plaintiff served PRA's 19 registered agent by Federal Express on October 28, 2025, and the removal was beyond the 20 statutory time limit. A notice of removal must be filed within 30 days from service of the 21 complaint. 18 U.S.C. § 1446(b)(1). PRA removed the Lead Case on November 26, 2025, 22 and Case Nos. CV-25-00670 and CV-25-671 on December 4, 2025. Therefore, regardless 23 of whether service was proper, PRA's notice of removal in the Lead Case was within the 24 30-day window. 25 State law governs service of process prior to removal. *Lee v. City of Beaumont*, 12 26 F.3d 933, 937 (9th Cir. 1993). Plaintiff filed his cases in the small claims division of the 27 Pima County Consolidated Justice Court; therefore, Plaintiff's service requirements are 28 governed by Arizona Rules of Small Claims Procedure and the Arizona Revised Statutes. 1 17B A.R.S. Rules Small Claims Proc., Rule 1, AZ ST SM CL Rule 1(b)(2). As applicable 2 here, "the plaintiff may serve the defendant [with the summons and complaint] by 3 registered or certified mail, with a 'return receipt requested.'" AZ ST SM CL Rule 5(b)(1). 4 Likewise, under the Arizona Revised Statutes, "[i]n addition to any other available methods 5 of service, the plaintiff may serve the summons and complaint by

registered or certified 6 mail.” A.R.S. § 22-513(A). Certified and registered mail are distinct U.S. Postal Service 7 delivery methods, and delivery through a private carrier is not sufficient. Cachet 8 Residential Builders, Inc. v. Gemini Ins. Co., 547 F. Supp. 2d 1028, 1030–31 (D. Ariz. 9 2007); Brown v. China Integrated Energy, No. CV 11-2559 MMM (PLAx), 2012 U.S. 10 Dist. LEXIS 196471, at *10 (C.D. Cal. July 12, 2012). Moreover, a defendant’s actual 11 notice of a suit does not trigger the 30-day deadline for removal. Cachet, 547 F. Supp. 2d 12 at 1030–31; Cooke v. Masterpharm, Inc., No. Cv-10-845-PHX-GMS, 2010 WL 2490536, 13 at *1 (D. Ariz. June 16, 2010); see cf. Murphy Bros. Inc. v. Michetti Pipe Stringing, Inc., 14 526 U.S. 344, 350 (1999) (“[O]ne becomes a party officially, and is required to take action 15 in that capacity, only upon service of a summons or other authority-asserting measure 16 stating the time within which the party served must appear and defend.”). 17 Service by Federal Express does not constitute service by certified or registered 18 mail. Therefore, PRA was not properly served on October 28, 2025. In turn, the 30-day 19 time limit to file a notice of removal under 28 U.S.C. § 1446(b)(1) was not triggered. 20 Consequently, PRA’s notices of removal in Case Nos. CV-25-00670 and CV-25-00671 are 21 not untimely. As such, the Court does not address PRA’s second argument that Plaintiff 22 waived his challenge to jurisdiction by litigating his claims in federal court.

23 II. MOTION TO CONSOLIDATE

24 Under Local Rule 42.1(a), two cases may be consolidated into a single case when 25 the cases “(1) arise from substantially the same transaction or event; (2) involve 26 substantially the same parties or property; . . . (4) call for determination of substantially the 27 same questions of law; or (5) for any other reason would entail substantial duplication of 28 labor if heard by different judges.” LRCiv 42.1(a). 1 These cases involve the same parties, arise from PRA’s reporting of the same 2 account, and raise the same questions of law. Furthermore, litigating these cases before 3 three separate judges would cause substantial duplication of labor. The Court finds that 4 consolidation is appropriate.

5 III. MOTIONS TO DISMISS

6 a. Res Judicata 7 First, PRA argues Plaintiff’s claims are barred by res judicata and the statute of 8 limitations. Plaintiff previously filed three Arizona state court cases against PRA in 2024, 9 which—like here—included allegations of violations of the FDCPA for PRA’s failure to 10 verify debt. All of the 2024 cases were in reference to the same account as the 2025 cases.

11 The 2024 cases include the same parties, same legal theory, and factually identical 12 allegations, except that Plaintiff’s first amended complaints in the 2025 cases added claims 13 under 1692e and 1692f of the FDCPA. The 2024 cases were consolidated in state court, 14 and PRA resolved the suits when Plaintiff accepted a \$3,000.00 offer of judgment. PRA 15 claims Plaintiff should and could have brought the additional statutory bases for relief in 16 his 2024 cases, and he is now precluded from raising them piecemeal here. 17 “Res judicata, also known as claim preclusion, bars litigation in a subsequent action 18 of any claims that were raised or could have been raised in the prior action.” GP Vincent 19 II v. Estate of Beard, 68 F.4th 508, 514 (9th

Cir. 2023) (quoting *Owens v. Kaiser Found. 20 Health Plan, Inc.*, 244 F.3d 708, 713 (9th Cir. 2001)). The doctrine “serves to promote 21 judicial efficiency by preventing multiple lawsuits and to enable the parties to rely on the 22 finality of adjudications.” *Dodd v. Hood River Cnty.*, 136 F.3d 1219, 1224–25 (9th Cir. 23 1998). “Res judicata applies when there is: ‘(1) an identity of claims; (2) a final judgment 24 on the merits; and (3) identity or privity between parties.’” *Stewart v. U.S. Bancorp*, 297 25 F.3d 953, 956 (9th Cir. 2002). 26 i. Identity of Claims 27 Identity of claims requires a court to evaluate “(1) whether the rights or interests 28 established by the prior judgment would be destroyed or impaired by prosecution of the 1 second action, (2) whether substantially the same evidence is presented in the two actions, 2 (3) whether the two suits involve infringement of the same right, and (4) whether the two 3 suits arise out of the same transactional nucleus of facts.” *GP Vincent II*, 68 F.4th at 515 4 (citing *Mpoyo v. Litton Electro-Optical Sys.*, 430 F.3d 985, 987 (9th Cir. 2005)). The Court 5 addresses these factors in reverse. 6 “Whether two suits arise out of the same transactional nucleus depends upon 7 whether they are related to the same set of facts and whether they could conveniently be 8 tried together.” *ProShipLine Inc. v. Aspen Infrastructures Ltd.*, 609 F.3d 960, 968 (9th Cir. 9 2010) (cleaned up). Thus, “where claims arise from the same factual circumstances, a 10 plaintiff must bring all related claims together or forfeit the opportunity to bring any 11 omitted claim in a subsequent proceeding.” *Turtle Island Restoration Network v. U.S. 12 Dep’t of State*, 673 F.3d 914, 918 (9th Cir. 2012). 13 Here, Plaintiff’s claims in the 2025 actions arise out of the same nucleus of operative 14 facts as those asserted in the 2024 actions. A comparison of the 2024 and 2025 complaints 15 confirms that both matters concern the same account, the same disputes, and the same 16 course of conduct. In both actions, Plaintiff challenges PRA’s alleged failure to validate a 17 disputed debt associated with Plaintiff’s account ending in 7194 and its continued reporting 18 of that debt to credit reporting agencies. The complaints rely on the same core facts and 19 overlapping time periods and differ only in the statutory labels applied to those facts. 20 Plaintiff’s reliance on different FDCPA provisions does not alter the analysis. 21 “[N]ewly articulated claims based on the same nucleus of facts may still be subject to a res 22 judicata finding if the claims could have been brought in the earlier action.” *Tahoe-Sierra 23 Preservation Council, Inc. v. Tahoe Regional Planning Agency*, 322 F.3d 1064, 1078 (9th 24 Cir. 2003). A plaintiff “cannot avoid the bar of res judicata merely by alleging conduct by 25 the defendant not alleged in his prior action or by pleading a new legal theory.” *McClain 26 v. Apodaca*, 793 F.2d 1031, 1034 (9th Cir. 1986) (citing *Costantini v. Trans World Airlines*, 27 681 F.2d 1199, 1201 (9th Cir.), cert. denied, 459 U.S. 1087 (1982)). Nor does seeking a 28 different remedy for violation of the same primary right create a new cause of action. *Id.* 1 (citing *Sawyer v. First City Financial Corp.*, 124 Cal.App.3d 390, 400 (1981)). 2 Plaintiff’s attempt to characterize this action as involving new conduct is 3 unpersuasive. The 2024 actions encompassed the same course of conduct, including PRA’s 4 alleged reporting of the debt following Plaintiff’s disputes. The 2025 complaints rely on 5 that same course of conduct rather than discrete, subsequent acts.

Because these claims arise from the same series of transactions, they could have been brought in the 2024 actions. 7 See *United States ex rel. Barajas v. Northrop Corp.*, 147 F.3d 905, 909 (9th Cir. 1998). 8 The remaining factors confirm this conclusion. The two actions also rely on 9 substantially the same evidence—Plaintiff’s dispute communications, credit reports, and 10 PRA’s reporting activity—and involve the same alleged injury. Allowing Plaintiff to 11 proceed in this action would impair the rights established by the prior judgment, which 12 resolved claims arising from PRA’s handling of the same account through an offer of 13 judgment and dismissal with prejudice. Accordingly, this element is satisfied. 14 ii. Final Judgment on the Merits 15 The second element requires that the prior action “reached a final judgment on the 16 merits.” *Mpoyo*, 430 F.3d at 987 (citation omitted). 17 Plaintiff’s 2024 actions were resolved through a Rule 68 offer of judgment, which 18 Plaintiff accepted, and the cases were subsequently dismissed with prejudice. A dismissal 19 with prejudice is considered a decision on the merits for *res judicata* purposes. *Id.* at 988 20 (citing *Hells Canyon Pres. Council v. U.S. Forest Serv.*, 403 F.3d 683, 686 (9th Cir. 2005)). 21 Accordingly, this element is satisfied. 22 iii. Identity of Parties 23 The final element requires that the parties in the two actions be identical or in privity. 24 *Mpoyo*, 430 F.3d at 988. 25 Here, there is no dispute that the parties are the same. Plaintiff litigated as plaintiff 26 in both the 2024 and 2025 cases, and PRA was a defendant in each of those actions. 27 Because the same parties are involved in both proceedings, this element is satisfied. See 28 *Tahoe-Sierra Pres. Council, Inc. v. Tahoe Reg’l Planning Agency*, 322 F.3d 1064, 1081 || (9th Cir. 2003) (“[S]everal parties in both actions are identical, and therefore quite 2|| obviously in privity.”). 3 Because all elements of *res judicata* are satisfied, Plaintiffs claims are barred and must be dismissed. 5 iv. Statute of Limitations 6 Because the Court finds Plaintiff’s claims are barred under *res judicata*, it need not reach PRA’s second argument that Plaintiffs claims are barred by the one-year statute of 8 || limitations. 9 IT IS ORDERED: 10 1. PRA’s Motion to Consolidate is GRANTED. (Doc. 32 in CV-25-00655-TUC-RCC- 11 EJM.) The Clerk of Court shall reassign CV-25-00670-JAS-BGM and CV-25- 12 00671-JGZ to the undersigned. 13 2. Plaintiff’s Motions to Remand for Untimely Removal are DENIED. (Doc. 23 in 14 CV-25-00655-RCC-EJM; Doc. 19 in CV-25-00670-JAS-BGM;; Doc. 17 in CV-25- 15 00671-JGZ). 16 3. PRA’s Rule 12(b)(6) Motions to Dismiss for Failure to State a Claim Upon Which 17 Relief Can be Granted are GRANTED and these cases are DISMISSED WITH 18 PREJUDICE. (Doc. 26 in CV-25-00655-TUC-RCC-EJM; Doc. 20 in CV-25- 19 00670-JAS-BGM; Doc. 18 in CV-25-00671-JGZ.) The Clerk of Court shall docket 20 accordingly and close the case files in these matters. 21 Dated this 31st day of March, 2026. 22 23 , 4] 24 fy pL N- 25 Honorable Raner ©. Collins 26 senior United States District Judge 27 28 -9-