

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

STANISLAV ALENKIN, on behalf of  
himself and all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

-against-

SUNRISE CREDIT SERVICES, INC.

Defendant.

**CIVIL ACTION**

**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT  
AND  
DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

Plaintiff STANISLAV ALENKIN (hereinafter, “Plaintiff”), a New York resident, brings this action complaint by and through his attorney, Cohen & Mizrahi LLP, against Defendant SUNRISE CREDIT SERVICES, INC. (hereinafter “Defendant”), individually and on behalf of a class of all others similarly situated, pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, based upon information and belief of Plaintiff’s counsel, except for allegations specifically pertaining to Plaintiff, which are based upon Plaintiff’s personal knowledge.

**INTRODUCTION/PRELIMINARY STATEMENT**

1. Congress enacted the FDCPA in 1977 in response to the “abundant evidence of the use of abusive, deceptive, and unfair debt collection practices by many debt collectors.” 15 U.S.C. § 1692(a). At that time, Congress was concerned that “abusive debt collection practices contribute to the number of personal bankruptcies, to material instability, to the loss of jobs, and to invasions of individual privacy.” *Id.* Congress concluded that “existing laws . . . [we]re inadequate to protect consumers,” and that “the effective collection of debts” does not require “misrepresentation or other abusive debt collection practices.” 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692(b) & (c).

2. Congress explained that the purpose of the Act was not only to eliminate abusive debt collection practices, but also to “insure that those debt collectors who refrain from using

abusive debt collection practices are not competitively disadvantaged.” *Id.*; § 1692(e). After determining that the existing consumer protection laws were inadequate, Congress gave consumers a private cause of action against debt collectors who fail to comply with the Act. *Id.*; § 1692k.

### **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

3. The Court has jurisdiction over this class action under 28 U.S.C. § 1331, 15 U.S.C. § 1692 *et seq.* and 28 U.S.C. § 2201. If applicable, the Court also has pendent jurisdiction over the state law claims in this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a).

4. Venue is proper in this judicial district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2).

### **NATURE OF THE ACTION**

5. Plaintiff brings this class action on behalf of a class of New York consumers seeking redress for Defendant’s illegal practices, in connection with the collection of a debt allegedly owed by Plaintiff in violation of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1692, *et seq.* (“FDCPA”).

6. Defendant's actions violated § 1692 *et seq.* of the FDCPA, which prohibits debt collectors from engaging in abusive, deceptive and unfair practices.

7. Plaintiff is seeking damages, and declaratory and injunctive relief.

### **PARTIES**

8. Plaintiff is a natural person and a resident of the State of New York and is a “Consumer” as defined by 15 U.S.C. §1692(a)(3).

9. Defendant is a New York corporation with an address at 260 Airport Plaza, Farmingdale, New York, 11735, operating as a collection agency.

10. Defendant uses the mail, telephone, and facsimile and regularly engages in business the principal purpose of which is to attempt to collect debts alleged to be due another.

11. Defendant is a “debt collector,” as defined under the FDCPA under 15 U.S.C. §

1692a(6).

**CLASS ALLEGATIONS**

12. Plaintiff brings claims, pursuant to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure (hereinafter “FRCP”) Rule 23, individually and on behalf of the following nationwide consumer class (the “Class”):

- All New York consumers from whom Defendant improperly threatened to not communicate a disputed debt as disputed in violation of 15 U.S.C. §1692 *et seq.*
- The Class period begins one year to the filing of this Action.

13. The Class satisfies all the requirements of Rule 23 of the FRCP for maintaining a class action:

- Upon information and belief, the Class is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable because there are hundreds and/or thousands of persons whom Defendant has improperly denied the right to dispute a debt, in violation of specific provisions of the FDCPA.
- There are questions of law and fact which are common to the Class and which predominate over questions affecting any individual Class member. These common questions of law and fact include, without limitation:
  - a. Whether Defendant violated various provisions of the FDCPA;
  - b. Whether Plaintiff and the Class have been injured by Defendant’s conduct;
  - c. Whether Plaintiff and the Class have sustained damages and are entitled to restitution as a result of Defendant’s wrongdoing and if so, what is the proper measure and appropriate statutory formula to

be applied in determining such damages and restitution; and

d. Whether Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to declaratory and/or injunctive relief.

- Plaintiff's claims are typical of the Class, which all arise from the same operative facts and are based on the same legal theories.
- Plaintiff has no interest adverse or antagonistic to the interest of the other members of the Class.
- Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interest of the Class and has retained experienced and competent attorneys to represent the Class.
- A Class action is superior to other methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the claims herein asserted. Plaintiff anticipates that no unusual difficulties are likely to be encountered in the management of this class action.
- A Class action will permit large numbers of similarly situated persons to prosecute their common claims in a single forum simultaneously and without the duplication of effort and expense that numerous individual actions would engender. Class treatment will also permit the adjudication of relatively small claims by many Class members who could not otherwise afford to seek legal redress for the wrongs complained of herein. Absent a Class action, class members will continue to suffer losses of statutory protected rights as well as monetary damages. If Defendant's conduct is allowed proceed to without remedy they will continue to reap and retain the proceeds of their ill-gotten gains.

- Defendant has acted on grounds generally applicable to the entire Class, thereby making appropriate final injunctive relief or corresponding declaratory relief with respect to the Class as a whole.

**ALLEGATIONS PARTICULAR TO STANISLAV ALENKIN**

14. Plaintiff repeats and realleges the allegations contained in paragraphs numbered “1” through “13” herein with the same force and effect as if the same were set forth at length herein.

15. Upon information and belief, Defendant, on behalf of a third-party, began efforts to collect an alleged consumer debt from Plaintiff.

16. Defendant was attempting to collect on Plaintiff’s purportedly overdue account with AT&T Mobility alleged to be in the amount of \$3,785.55 (the “Debt”).

17. In an effort to begin collecting on the Debt, Defendant sent Plaintiff a debt collection letter, dated March 23, 2018.

18. On or about May 18, 2018, Plaintiff called Defendant to inquire about and dispute the alleged Debt.

19. A representative of Defendant answered the phone and did not identify herself.

20. After finding the account, Defendant’s representative confirmed that she had an account for Plaintiff, which showed the alleged Debt to AT&T Mobility.

21. Plaintiff thereafter stated that he wanted to dispute the debt.

22. However, instead of simply accepting the dispute, Defendant’s representative stated that she could not dispute the Debt because he owes the Debt.

23. Plaintiff explained that he wanted to dispute the Debt and disagreed with the balance.

24. Defendant’s representative explained that it would be futile to dispute the Debt by

stating: “You owe this amount... You could dispute the debt, but it’s just going to come back that you owe [the debt.]”

25. Plaintiff continued to state that he wanted to dispute the Debt and the Defendant’s representative put Plaintiff on hold for approximately five minutes.

26. After being on hold, a manager for Defendant named “Franca [last name inaudible]” (the “Manager”) answered the phone and asked how she could help Plaintiff.

27. The Manager asked Plaintiff to verify his account again and instead of accepting his previous request to dispute the Debt, the Manager explained to the Plaintiff that he owed the Debt.

28. Plaintiff again stated that he wanted to dispute the Debt.

29. The Manager claimed that the Defendant can only offer a settlement and cannot dispute the Debt.

30. The Manager stated: “The only thing we can offer you here is a settlement on that balance, a savings on the balance, but that’s the best I can do for you here.”

31. Defendant failed/refused to accept and investigate Plaintiff’s dispute.

32. After Defendant refused to accept Plaintiff’s dispute, Plaintiff ended the telephone call.

33. Based on the foregoing, Defendant violated various provisions of the FDCPA.

**First Count**  
**15 U.S.C. §1692e**  
**False and Misleading Representations**

34. Plaintiff repeats and realleges the allegations contained in paragraphs numbered “1” through “33” herein with the same force and effect as if the same were set forth at length herein.

35. Defendant's debt collection efforts attempted and/or directed towards Plaintiff violated § 1692e of the FDCPA by using false, deceptive, and misleading representations in connection with the collection of a debt.

36. The FDCPA allows the consumer to orally dispute a debt. See, *Brady v. The Credit Recovery Company, Inc.*, 160 F.3d 64 (1st Cir. 1998)(The FDCPA does not limit the time period for disputing a debt. A consumer can always dispute a debt with a debt collector, regardless of the passage of time); *Register v. Reiner, Reiner & Bendett, P.C.*, 488 F.Supp.2d 143 (D.Conn. 2007); *Vega v. Credit Bureau Enters.*, No. CIVA02CV1550, 2005 WL 711657 (E.D.N.Y. Mar. 29, 2005); *Nasca v. GC Servs. Ltd. P'ship*, No 01CIV10127, 2002 WL 31040647 (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 12, 2002); *In re Risk Mgmt. Alternatives, Inc.*, Fair Debt Collection Practices Act Litig., 208 F.R.D. 493 (S.D.N.Y. June 14, 2002); *Castro v. ARS Nat'l Servs., Inc.*, No. 99 CIV. 4596, 2000 WL 264310 (S.D.N.Y. Mar. 8, 2000); *Ong v. Am. Collections Enter.*, No. 98-CV-5117, 1999 WL 51816 (E.D.N.Y. Jan. 15, 1999).

37. Defendant is required to accept Plaintiff's oral dispute over the telephone. *Hooks v. Forman, Holt, Eliades & Ravin, L.L.C.*, 717 F.3d 282 (2d Cir. 2013); *Abramov v. I.C. Sys., Inc.*, 54 F. Supp. 3d 270 (E.D.N.Y. 2014).

38. The FDCPA does not require the consumer to provide any reason at all in order to dispute a debt. See, *Castro v. ARS National Servs., Inc.*, 2000 WL 264310 (S.D.N.Y. Mar. 8, 2000); *DeSantis v. Computer Credit, Inc.*, 269 f.3d 159 (2nd Cir. 2001).

39. Defendant failed to accept Plaintiff's oral dispute.

40. After Plaintiff disputed the Debt, Defendant continued to assume that Plaintiff's Debt was still valid.

41. Plaintiff's oral dispute overcomes Defendant's assumption of the validity of the

Debt.

42. Defendant unilaterally denied Plaintiff's oral dispute and only offered a settlement.

43. Defendant violated § 1692e by not accepting Plaintiff's dispute over the telephone.

44. Defendant further violated § 1692e by requiring a reason for the dispute.

45. Upon information and belief, Defendant and its employees, as a matter of procedural practice and pattern never intended to follow through with the validation rights they purportedly provide in the initial communication.

46. Upon information and belief, Defendant and its employees, intentionally denied Plaintiff his dispute rights afforded to him under the FDCPA.

47. Upon information and belief, Defendant and its employees wrongfully failed to accept Plaintiff's oral dispute.

48. Upon information and belief, Defendant and its employees, wrongfully implied to Plaintiff that a dispute needs to be deemed valid in order for it to be considered a dispute.

49. Upon information and belief, Defendant and its employee, by intentionally denying Plaintiff and any other debtor to dispute the debt orally and without a valid reason unfairly intimidate and force debtors in to paying disputed debts.

50. Defendant's employees who spoke with Plaintiff intended to speak said words to Plaintiff.

51. The acts and omissions of Defendant and its employees done in connection with efforts to collect a debt from Plaintiff were done intentionally and willfully.

52. Upon information and belief, Defendant and its employees intentionally and willfully violated the FDCPA and do so as a matter of pattern and practice by not letting any of the class members orally dispute the debt and by maintaining that the debtors have a valid reason



to dispute any debt contrary to the FDCPA and the rights given by Defendant purportedly in the validation notice.

53. As an actual and proximate result of the acts and omissions of Defendant and its employees, Plaintiff has suffered actual damages and injury, including but not limited to, fear, stress, mental anguish, emotional stress, acute embarrassment and suffering for which she should be compensated in an amount to be established by a jury at trial.

**Second Count**  
**15 U.S.C. § 1692e(8)**  
**Failure to Communicate that a Disputed Debt is Disputed**

54. Plaintiff repeats and realleges the allegations contained in paragraphs numbered “1” through “53” herein with the same force and effect as if the same were set forth at length herein.

55. Defendant failed to accept Plaintiff’s oral dispute.

56. Upon information and belief, by failing to accept Plaintiff’s dispute, Defendant also failed to report that the Debt was disputed to third parties, such as the current creditor and any Credit Reporting Agency.

57. Such failure is a violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(8).

58. Defendant’s failures were intentional and willful.

59. Plaintiff suffered actual damages and injury, including but not limited to, fear, stress, mental anguish, emotional stress, acute embarrassment and suffering for which she should be compensated in an amount to be established by a jury at trial.

**PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

**WHEREFORE**, Plaintiff demands judgment against Defendant as follows:

- (a) Declaring that this action is properly maintainable as a Class Action and certifying Plaintiff as Class representative, and Cohen & Mizrahi LLP, as Class Counsel;

- (b) Awarding Plaintiff and the Class statutory damages;
- (c) Awarding Plaintiff and the Class actual damages;
- (d) Awarding Plaintiff costs of this Action, including reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses;
- (e) Awarding pre-judgment interest and post-judgment interest; and
- (f) Awarding Plaintiff and the Class such other and further relief as this Court may deem just and proper.

Respectfully submitted,

By: /s/ Daniel A. Louro  
Daniel A. Louro, Esq.  
Cohen & Mizrahi LLP  
300 Cadman Plaza W, 12th Floor  
Brooklyn, New York 11201  
Phone: (929) 575-4175  
Fax: (929) 575-4195  
Email: dlouro@cml.legal  
*Attorney for Plaintiff*

**DEMAND FOR TRIAL BY JURY**

Pursuant to Rule 38 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiff hereby requests a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

/s/ Daniel A. Louro  
Daniel A. Louro, Esq.

Dated: Brooklyn, New York  
June 5, 2018

AO 440 (Rev. 06/12) Summons in a Civil Action

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

Eastern District of New York

STANISLAV ALENKIN, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated

Plaintiff(s)

v.

SUNRISE CREDIT SERVICES, INC.

Defendant(s)

Civil Action No.

SUMMONS IN A CIVIL ACTION

To: (Defendant's name and address)

SUNRISE CREDIT SERVICES, INC
260 AIRPORT PLAZA
FARMINGDALE, NEW YORK, 11735

A lawsuit has been filed against you.

Within 21 days after service of this summons on you (not counting the day you received it) — or 60 days if you are the United States or a United States agency, or an officer or employee of the United States described in Fed. R. Civ. P. 12 (a)(2) or (3) — you must serve on the plaintiff an answer to the attached complaint or a motion under Rule 12 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The answer or motion must be served on the plaintiff or plaintiff's attorney, whose name and address are:

COHEN & MIZRAHI LLP
300 CADMAN PLAZA WEST, 12 FLOOR
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK 11201

If you fail to respond, judgment by default will be entered against you for the relief demanded in the complaint. You also must file your answer or motion with the court.

DOUGLAS C. PALMER
CLERK OF COURT

Date:

Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk

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 \$ \_\_\_\_\_ 0.00 \_\_\_\_\_ .

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:

CIVIL COVER SHEET

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

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

STANISLAV ALENKIN, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated,

(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff Kings (EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)

COHEN & MIZRAHI LLP, 300 Cadman Plaza West, 12th Fl, Brooklyn NY 11201 (929) 575-4175

DEFENDANTS

SUNRISE CREDIT SERVICES, INC.,

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant (IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.

Attorneys (If Known)

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff, 2 U.S. Government Defendant, 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party), 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)

Table with columns for Plaintiff (PTF) and Defendant (DEF) citizenship and business location (Citizen of This State, Citizen of Another State, Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country, Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State, Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State, Foreign Nation).

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

Large table with categories: CONTRACT, REAL PROPERTY, CIVIL RIGHTS, TORTS, PRISONER PETITIONS, FORFEITURE/PENALTY, LABOR, IMMIGRATION, BANKRUPTCY, SOCIAL SECURITY, FEDERAL TAX SUITS, OTHER STATUTES.

V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- 1 Original Proceeding, 2 Removed from State Court, 3 Remanded from Appellate Court, 4 Reinstated or Reopened, 5 Transferred from Another District (specify), 6 Multidistrict Litigation - Transfer, 8 Multidistrict Litigation - Direct File

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity): 15 USC 1692

Brief description of cause: Defendant violated the FDCPA

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P. DEMAND \$ CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: JURY DEMAND: Yes No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

(See instructions): JUDGE DOCKET NUMBER

DATE 6/6/18 SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD /s/ Daniel Louro

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT # AMOUNT APPLYING IFP JUDGE MAG. JUDGE

**CERTIFICATION OF ARBITRATION ELIGIBILITY**

Local Arbitration Rule 83.10 provides that with certain exceptions, actions seeking money damages only in an amount not in excess of \$150,000, exclusive of interest and costs, are eligible for compulsory arbitration. The amount of damages is presumed to be below the threshold amount unless a certification to the contrary is filed.

I, Daniel Louro, counsel for PLAINTIFF, do hereby certify that the above captioned civil action is ineligible for compulsory arbitration for the following reason(s):

- monetary damages sought are in excess of \$150,000, exclusive of interest and costs,
- the complaint seeks injunctive relief,
- the matter is otherwise ineligible for the following reason  Question of law rather than questions of fact predominates

**DISCLOSURE STATEMENT - FEDERAL RULES CIVIL PROCEDURE 7.1**

Identify any parent corporation and any publicly held corporation that owns 10% or more of its stocks:

NONE

**RELATED CASE STATEMENT (Section VIII on the Front of this Form)**

Please list all cases that are arguably related pursuant to Division of Business Rule 50.3.1 in Section VIII on the front of this form. Rule 50.3.1 (a) provides that "A civil case is "related" to another civil case for purposes of this guideline when, because of the similarity of facts and legal issues or because the cases arise from the same transactions or events, a substantial saving of judicial resources is likely to result from assigning both cases to the same judge and magistrate judge." Rule 50.3.1 (b) provides that " A civil case shall not be deemed "related" to another civil case merely because the civil case: (A) involves identical legal issues, or (B) involves the same parties." Rule 50.3.1 (c) further provides that "Presumptively, and subject to the power of a judge to determine otherwise pursuant to paragraph (d), civil cases shall not be deemed to be "related" unless both cases are still pending before the court."

**NY-E DIVISION OF BUSINESS RULE 50.1(d)(2)**

- 1.) Is the civil action being filed in the Eastern District removed from a New York State Court located in Nassau or Suffolk County?  Yes  No
- 2.) If you answered "no" above:
  - a) Did the events or omissions giving rise to the claim or claims, or a substantial part thereof, occur in Nassau or Suffolk County?  Yes  No
  - b) Did the events or omissions giving rise to the claim or claims, or a substantial part thereof, occur in the Eastern District?  Yes  No
  - c) If this is a Fair Debt Collection Practice Act case, specify the County in which the offending communication was received: **KINGS COUNTY** .

If your answer to question 2 (b) is "No," does the defendant (or a majority of the defendants, if there is more than one) reside in Nassau or Suffolk County, or, in an interpleader action, does the claimant (or a majority of the claimants, if there is more than one) reside in Nassau or Suffolk County?  Yes  No

(Note: A corporation shall be considered a resident of the County in which it has the most significant contacts).

**BAR ADMISSION**

I am currently admitted in the Eastern District of New York and currently a member in good standing of the bar of this court.

Yes  No

Are you currently the subject of any disciplinary action (s) in this or any other state or federal court?

Yes (If yes, please explain)  No

I certify the accuracy of all information provided above.

Signature: /s/ Daniel Louro

# ClassAction.org

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable class action lawsuit database and can be found in this post: [Lawsuit: Sunrise Credit Services 'Refused' to Accept Consumer's Debt Dispute](#)

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