

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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DENISE NEKILE BAKER on behalf of herself  
and all other similarly situated consumers

Plaintiff,

Case No.

-against-

PENNCREDIT CORPORATION

Defendant.

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**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT**

**INTRODUCTION**

1. Denise Nekile Baker bring this action against PennCredit Corporation for violations of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1692, *et seq.* (“FDCPA”). The FDCPA prohibits debt collectors from engaging in abusive, deceptive and unfair collection practices while attempting to collect on debts.

**PARTIES**

2. Plaintiff is a citizens of the State of New York who reside within this District.
3. Plaintiff is a consumer as that term is defined by Section 1692(a)(3) of the FDCPA, in that the alleged debt that Defendant sought to collect from Plaintiff is a consumer debt.
4. Upon information and belief, Defendant's principal place of business is located in Harrisburg, PA.
5. Defendant is regularly engaged, for profit, in the collection of debts allegedly owed by consumers.
6. Defendant is a “debt collector” as that term is defined by the FDCPA, 15 U.S.C. § 1692(a)(6).

### **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

7. This Court has federal question jurisdiction under 15 U.S.C. § 1692k(d) and 28 U.S.C. § 1331.
8. Venue is proper in this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b), as the acts and transactions that give rise to this action occurred, in substantial part, in this district.

### **ALLEGATIONS PARTICULAR TO LATASHA LYNCH**

9. Upon information and belief, on a date better known by Defendant, Defendant began to attempt to collect an alleged consumer debt from the Plaintiff.
10. In its efforts to collect the debt, Defendant contacted Plaintiff Baker by letter dated July 11<sup>th</sup>, 2016.
11. The said letter stated a “Total Balance Due” of \$692.20.
12. Upon affirmation and belief, the said letter to Plaintiff Baker was the initial communication received from the Defendant.
13. The said letter was sent in an effort to collect on a defaulted consumer debt.
14. The letter is a “communication” as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(2).
15. 15 U.S.C. § 1692g provides that within five days after the initial communication with a consumer in connection with the collection of any debt, a debt collector shall, unless the information is contained in the initial communication or the consumer has paid the debt, send the consumer a written notice containing certain enumerated information.
16. One such requirement is that the debt collector provide “the amount of the debt.” 15 U.S.C. § 1692g(a)(1).
17. A debt collector has the obligation not just to convey the amount of the debt, but to convey such clearly.
18. 15 U.S.C. § 1692g requires debt collectors to inform debtors of their account balance and to disclose whether the balance may increase due to interest and fees. Avila v.

Riexinger Associates, LLC, 817 F.3d 72, 76 (2d Cir. 2016).

19. Defendant's collection letter violated 15 U.S.C. § 1692g by failing to include the safe harbor language set out in Avila v. Riexinger Associates, LLC, 817 F.3d 72, 76 (2d Cir. 2016).
20. An unsophisticated consumer would be left uncertain by the said letter as to whether the said account was accruing interest or not.
21. Pursuant to section 5001 of New York Civil Practice Law and Rules, a creditor shall recover prejudgment interest "upon a sum awarded because of a breach of performance of a contract." N.Y. C.P.L.R. § 5001(a); see also *Rhodes v. Davis*, 628 Fed. Appx. 787, 794 (2d Cir. 2015). (Under New York Law, "[i]nterest is generally mandatory "upon a sum awarded because of a breach of performance of a contract . . . ." (citing *Id.* §5001(a))).
22. Section 5004 sets the rate of prejudgment interest at nine percent. N.Y. C.P.L.R. § 5004. When calculating the interest due, it "shall be computed from the earliest ascertainable date the cause of action existed." *Id.* § 5001(b).
23. "In New York, a breach of contract cause of action accrues at the time of the breach." *Ely-Cruikshank Co. v. Bank of Montreal*, 81 N.Y.2d 399, 402, 615 N.E.2d 985, 599 N.Y.S.2d 501 (1993) (citations omitted).
24. "New York law provides that "[i]nterest shall be recovered upon a sum awarded because of a breach of performance of a contract," N.Y. C.P.L.R. § 5001(a), and that interest is to be computed "from the earliest date the cause of action existed," N.Y. C.P.L.R. § 5001(b), at the rate of nine percent per annum, N.Y. C.P.L.R. § 5004. Accordingly, Plaintiff are entitled to prejudgment interest on the installments that were not timely paid." *Kasperek v. City Wire Works, Inc.*, No. 03 CV 3986 (RML), 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 19803, at \*8 (E.D.N.Y. Mar. 12, 2009).

25. 15 U.S.C. § 1692e provides:

A debt collector may not use any false, deceptive, or misleading representation or means in connection with the collection of any debt. Without limiting the general application of the foregoing, the following conduct is a violation of this section:

(2) The false representation of –

the character, amount, or legal status of any debt; or

(10) the use of any false representation or deceptive means to collect or attempt to collect any debt or to obtain information concerning a consumer.

26. The “Total Balance Due” in this case was for an amount that included original principal and contractual interest. Collection notices that state only the “Total Balance Due” but do not disclose that the balance might increase due to interest “misleading” within the meaning of Section 1692e.

27. Although the letter did indicate that interest and non-interest charges have not accrued since the charge-off, the letter failed to indicate whether any interest will accrue in the future.

28. The Plaintiff was left unsure whether the “Total Balance Due” would accrue any type of interest as there was no disclosure that indicated otherwise.

29. To the extent that the Creditor or Defendant intended to waive the automatically accrued and accruing interest, it was required to disclose that in the most conspicuous of terms.

30. Defendant was required to include a disclosure that automatically accrued interest was accruing, or in the alternative, the creditor has made an intentional decision to waive the automatically accruing interest, yet it did not make any of those disclosures in violation of 1692e.

31. Failure to disclose such a waiver of the automatically accrued interest is in of itself deceptive and “misleading” within the meaning of Section 1692e.

32. Defendant knew that the balance would increase due to interest.
33. “Applying these principles, we hold that Plaintiffs have stated a claim that the collection notices at issue here are misleading within the meaning of Section 1692e... a consumer who pays the "current balance" stated on the notice will not know whether the debt has been paid in full.” *Avila v. Riexinger & Assocs., LLC*, Nos. 15-1584(L), 15-1597(Con), 2016 U.S. App. LEXIS 5327, at \*10-11 (2d Cir. Mar. 22, 2016)
34. The Plaintiff and the unsophisticated consumer would be led to believe that the “Total Balance Due” would remain as is and that paying the amount due would satisfy the debt irrespective of when payment was remitted.
35. Absent a disclosure by the holder of the debt that the automatic interest is waived, the Defendant and or the creditor **could** still seek the automatic interest . . . , or sell the consumer’s debt to a third party, which itself could seek the interest and from the consumer. *Avila*, at \*10-11.
36. A debt-collector must disclose that interest is accruing, or in the alternative, it disclose any such waiver.
37. Waiver of interest even when made explicitly, has not prevented debt-collectors from continuing to illegally charge the waived interest, at the bare minimum a debt collector must make clear to the least sophisticated consumer that it intends to waive the interest.
38. A consumer who pays the “Total Balance Due” stated on the collection letter will be left unsure whether the debt has been paid in full, as the Defendant could still collect on any interest accumulated after the letters were sent but before the balance was paid.
39. Defendant violated 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692e, 1692e(2) and 1692e(10) for misrepresenting the amount of the debt owed by the Plaintiff.
40. Defendant's letter is in violation of 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692e, 1692e(2) and 1692e(10) of the FDCPA for the use of any false representation or deceptive means to collect or attempt

to collect any debt and for misrepresenting the amount of the debt owed by the Plaintiff.

41. Section 1692g(a) provides as follows:

(a) Notice of Debt; contents

Within five days after the initial communication with a consumer in connection with the collection of any debt, a debt collector shall, unless the following information is contained in the initial communication or the consumer has paid the debt, send the consumer a written notice containing—

- 1) a statement that unless the consumer, within thirty days after receipt of the notice, disputes the validity of the debt, or any portion thereof, the debt will be assumed to be valid by the debt collector;
- 2) a statement that if the consumer notifies the debt collector in writing within the thirty-day period that the debt, or any portion thereof, is disputed, the debt collector will obtain verification of the debt or a copy of the judgment against the consumer and a copy of such verification or judgment will be mailed to the consumer by the debt collector; and
- 3) a statement that, upon the consumer's written request within the thirty-day period, the debt collector will provide the consumer with the name and address of the original creditor, if different from the current creditor.

42. In the Ninth Circuit, “the impact of language alleged to violate section 1692g is judged under the ‘least sophisticated debtor’ standard. *Swanson*, 869 F. 2d at 1225. If a court finds “that the least sophisticated debtor would likely be misled by the notice which [the debtor] received from the [debt collector], [a court] must hold that the credit service has violated the Act.” *Id.*

43. Defendant failed to send Plaintiff a written notice containing any of the statements required by Section 1692g(a)(3)-(5) within five day of initial communication.

44. Defendant's acts as described above were done intentionally with the purpose of coercing Plaintiff to pay the alleged debt.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> See *Foresberg v. Fidelity Nat'l Credit Servs., Ltd.*, 2004 WL 3510771 (S.D. Cal. Feb. 26, 2004). (The collector's omission from the validation notice of the consumer's right to dispute any portion of the debt violated the Act.); *Bailey v. TRW Receivables Mgmt. Servs., Inc.*, 1990 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 19638 (D. Haw. Aug. 16, 1990). (The § 1692g notice did not notify the consumer that any portion of the debt could be disputed and verified. The failure to notify the consumer that any portion of the debt could be disputed and verified violated 1692g.); *McCabe v. Crawford & Co.*, 210 F.R.D. 631 (N.D. Ill. 2002). (A claim was stated where the collector's letter failed to inform the consumer that he may dispute “any portion” of the debt.); *Beasley v. Sessoms & Rogers, P.A.*,

45. Defendant violated 15 U.S.C. 1692g.
46. Because the letter is susceptible to an inaccurate reading by the least sophisticated consumer, it is deceptive under 15 U.S.C. § 1692e.
47. Because the letter can reasonably be read by the least sophisticated consumer to have two or more meanings, one of which is inaccurate, as described, it is deceptive under 15 U.S.C. § 1692e.

**VIOLATIONS OF THE FAIR DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES ACT**

48. The said letter is a standardized form letter.
49. Upon information and belief, the Defendant's collection letters, such as the letters received by Plaintiff Baker, number in at least the hundreds.
50. Plaintiff suffered injury in fact by being subjected to unfair and abusive practices of the Defendant.
51. Plaintiff suffered actual harm by being the target of the Defendant's misleading debt collection communications.
52. Defendant violated the Plaintiff's right not to be the target of misleading debt collection communications.
53. Defendant violated the Plaintiff's right to a truthful and fair debt collection process.
54. Defendant used materially false, deceptive, misleading representations and means in its attempted collection of Plaintiff's alleged debt.
55. Defendant's communications were designed to cause the debtors to suffer a harmful disadvantage in charting a course of action in response to the Defendant's collection efforts.
56. The FDCPA ensures that consumers are fully and truthfully apprised of the facts and of

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2010 WL 1980083 (E.D.N.C. Mar. 1, 2010). (The court found that the validation notice violated § 1692g(a)(4) by omitting the "in writing" requirement that she could dispute any portion of the debt.)

their rights, the act enables them to understand, make informed decisions about, and participate fully and meaningfully in the debt collection process. The purpose of the FDCPA is to provide information that helps consumers to choose intelligently. The Defendant's false representations misled the Plaintiff in a manner that deprived her of the right to enjoy these benefits, these materially misleading statements trigger liability under section 1692e of the Act.

57. Plaintiff seeks to end these violations of the FDCPA. Plaintiff has suffered damages including but not limited to, fear, stress, mental anguish, emotional stress and acute embarrassment. Plaintiff and putative class members are entitled to preliminary and permanent injunctive relief, including, declaratory relief, and damages.

#### **CLASS ALLEGATIONS**

58. This action is brought as a class action. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of herself and on behalf of all other persons similarly situated pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.
59. The identities of all class members are readily ascertainable from the records of PennCredit Corporation and those business and governmental entities on whose behalf it attempts to collect debts.
60. Excluded from the Plaintiff's Class is the Defendant and all officers, members, partners, managers, directors, and employees of PennCredit Corporation and all of their respective immediate families, and legal counsel for all parties to this action and all members of their immediate families.
61. There are questions of law and fact common to the Plaintiff's Class, which common issues predominate over any issues involving only individual class members. The principal issues are whether the Defendant's communications with the Plaintiff, such as the above stated claims, violate provisions of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act.

62. The Plaintiff's claims are typical of the class members, as all are based upon the same facts and legal theories.
63. The Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Plaintiff's Class defined in this complaint. The Plaintiff has retained counsel with experience in handling consumer lawsuits, complex legal issues, and class actions, and neither the Plaintiff nor her attorney have any interests, which might cause them not to vigorously pursue this action.
64. This action has been brought, and may properly be maintained, as a class action pursuant to the provisions of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure because there is a well-defined community interest in the litigation:
- (a) **Numerosity:** The Plaintiff informs and believes, and on that basis alleges, that the Plaintiff's Class defined above is so numerous that joinder of all members would be impractical.
  - (b) **Common Questions Predominate:** Common questions of law and fact exist as to all members of the Plaintiff's Class and those questions predominate over any questions or issues involving only individual class members. The principal issues are whether the Defendant's communications with the Plaintiff, such as the above stated claims, violate provisions of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act.
  - (c) **Typicality:** The Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the class members. Plaintiff and all members of the Plaintiff's Class defined in this complaint have claims arising out of the Defendant's common uniform course of conduct complained of herein.
  - (d) **Adequacy:** The Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the class members insofar as Plaintiff has no interests that is adverse to

the absent class members. The Plaintiff are committed to vigorously litigating this matter. Plaintiff has also retained counsel experienced in handling consumer lawsuits, complex legal issues, and class actions. Neither the Plaintiff nor her counsel have any interests, which might cause them not to vigorously pursue the instant class action lawsuit.

- (e) **Superiority:** A class action is superior to the other available means for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy because individual joinder of all members would be impracticable. Class action treatment will permit a large number of similarly situated persons to prosecute their common claims in a single forum efficiently and without unnecessary duplication of effort and expense that individual actions would engender. Certification of a class under Rule 23(b)(1)(A) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure is appropriate because adjudications with respect to individual members create a risk of inconsistent or varying adjudications which could establish incompatible standards of conduct for Defendant who, on information and belief, collects debts throughout the United States of America.

65. Certification of a class under Rule 23(b)(2) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure is also appropriate in that a determination that the above stated claims, violate provisions of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, and is tantamount to declaratory relief and any monetary relief under the FDCPA would be merely incidental to that determination.
66. Certification of a class under Rule 23(b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure is also appropriate in that the questions of law and fact common to members of the Plaintiff's Class predominate over any questions affecting an individual member, and a

class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy.

67. Further, Defendant has acted, or failed to act, on grounds generally applicable to the Rule (b)(1)(A) and (b)(2) Class, thereby making appropriate final injunctive relief with respect to the Class as a whole.
68. Depending on the outcome of further investigation and discovery, Plaintiff may, at the time of class certification motion, seek to certify one or more classes only as to particular issues pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(4).

**FIRST COUNT**  
**Violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692g**  
**Failure to Adequately Convey the Amount of the Debt**

69. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates, and incorporates the allegations contained in paragraphs numbered one (1) through sixty eight (68) herein with the same force and effect as if the same were set forth at length herein.
70. This cause of action is brought on behalf of Plaintiff and the members of a class. The class involves all individuals whom Defendant's records reflect resided in the State of New York and who were sent a collection letter in substantially the same form letter as the letter sent to the Plaintiff on or about July 11<sup>th</sup>, 2016; and (a) the collection letter was sent to a consumer seeking payment of a personal debt; and (b) the collection letter was not returned by the postal service as undelivered; and (c) the Plaintiff asserts that the letter contained violations of 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692g of the FDCPA as it failed to clearly, explicitly and unambiguously convey the amount of the debt.

**SECOND COUNT**  
**Violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692e**  
**False or Misleading Representations**

71. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates, and incorporates the allegations contained in paragraphs numbered one (1) through seventy (70) herein with the same force and effect as if the same were set forth at length herein.
72. This cause of action is brought on behalf of Plaintiff and the members of a class.
73. The class involves all individuals whom Defendant's records reflect resided in the State of New York and who were sent a collection letter in substantially the same form letter as the letter sent to the Plaintiff on or about July 11<sup>th</sup>, 2016; and (a) the collection letter was sent to a consumer seeking payment of a personal debt; and (b) the collection letter was not returned by the postal service as undelivered; and (c) the Plaintiff asserts that the letter contained violations of 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692e, 1692e(2) and 1692e(10) of the FDCPA by using a false, deceptive and misleading representation in its attempt to collect a debt.

**THIRD COUNT**  
**Violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692g and 1692e**  
**Failure to Provide the Dispute and Validation Notice**

74. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates, and incorporates the allegations contained in paragraphs numbered one (1) through seventy three (73) herein with the same force and effect as if the same were set forth at length herein.
75. This cause of action is brought on behalf of Plaintiff and the members of a class.
76. The class involves all individuals whom Defendant's records reflect resided in the State of New York and who were sent a collection letter in substantially the same form letter as the letter sent to the Plaintiff on or about July 11<sup>th</sup>, 2016; and (a) the collection letter was sent to a consumer seeking payment of a personal debt; and (b) the collection letter was not returned by the postal service as undelivered; and (c) the Plaintiff asserts that the letter contained violations of 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692g(a)(3)-(5) and 1692e of the FDCPA for failing to provide dispute and validation notice in its attempt to collect a debt.

**PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

77. The Defendant's actions as set forth above in the within complaint violates the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act.
78. Because the Defendant violated the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, the Plaintiff and the members of the class are entitled to damages in accordance with the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, respectfully requests preliminary and permanent injunctive relief, and that this Court enter judgment in Plaintiff's favor and against the Defendant and award damages as follows:

- (a) Statutory damages provided under the FDCPA, 15 U.S.C. § 1692(k);
- (b) Attorney fees, litigation expenses and costs incurred in bringing this action; and
- (c) Any other relief that this Court deems appropriate and just under the circumstances.

Dated: Brooklyn, New York  
March 6<sup>th</sup>, 2017

/s/ Igor Litvak  
Igor Litvak, Esq.  
Attorneys for the Plaintiff  
The Litvak Law Firm, PLLC  
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Plaintiff requests trial by jury on all issues so triable.

/s/ Igor Litvak  
Igor Litvak, Esq.



Corporation

07/11/16

Hours: Mon-Thur 8am-10pm EST  
Fri 8am-8pm, Sat 8am-12pm EST  
Phone: 800-900-1380

CLIENT: QVC  
ID NUMBER: [REDACTED]  
TOTAL BALANCE DUE: \$692.20

The Pennsylvania State  
Office of Consumer Protection  
Harrisburg, PA 17103

### REQUEST FOR PAYMENT

Failure to contact our office leads us to believe that you do not have intentions of resolving your just debt.

If you are unable to pay in full, settlements and/or payment arrangements may be available. We will do our best to work with you.

Please contact our office today, or go online to [account.penncredit.com](http://account.penncredit.com). or send payment in full in the enclosed envelope.

This letter is from a debt collection agency. This is an attempt to collect a debt. Any information obtained will be used for that purpose.

SERVICE RENDERED	SERVICE DATE	ACCOUNT NUMBER	BALANCE
ORDERED MERCHANDISE	2015/07/02	[REDACTED]	\$692.20

New York Residents:  
Penn Credit Corporation's New York City Department of Consumer Affairs license number is 1039314.

**Please see reverse side for important information concerning your rights.**



DETACH AND RETURN WITH PAYMENT TO EXPEDITE CREDIT TO YOUR ACCOUNT

P.O. Box 1259, Department 91047  
Oaks, PA 19456  
CHANGE SERVICE REQUESTED



IF PAYING BY VISA, MASTERCARD OR DISCOVER, FILL OUT BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> VISA	<input type="checkbox"/> MASTERCARD	<input type="checkbox"/> DISCOVER	<input type="checkbox"/> AMERICAN EXPRESS
CARD NUMBER		EXP. DATE	
SIGNATURE		AMOUNT	

Visit <http://account.penncredit.com> to pay your bill online.

Payments received by check will be electronically deposited, unless you pay by non-consumer type check. You may opt out of this program by paying with a money order or a travelers check. In the unlikely event your check (payment) is returned unpaid, we may elect to electronically (or by paper draft) re-present your check (payment) up to two more times. You also understand and agree that we may collect a return processing charge by the same means, in an amount not to exceed that as permitted by state law.

ID NUMBER: [REDACTED] 07/11/16



91203 - 1815



NEKILE BAKER  
1760 STORY AVE APT 5D  
BRONX NY 10473-5003

PENN CREDIT  
916 S 14th ST  
PO BOX 988  
HARRISBURG PA 17108-0988



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NOTICE PURSUANT TO SECTION 1.2 (a) OF THE REGULATIONS OF THE NEW YORK  
STATE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCIAL SERVICES

Please be advised that in accordance with the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, 15 U.S.C. Section 1692 et seq., debt collectors are prohibited from engaging in abusive, deceptive, and misleading debt collection efforts, including but not limited to: (i) the use or threat of violence; (ii) the use of obscene or profane language; and (iii) repeated phone calls made with the intent to annoy, abuse or harass.

A creditor may sue you to collect this debt. Even if the creditor sues you and wins, state and federal laws may prevent the following types of income from being taken to pay the debt:

1. Supplemental social security income, (SSI);
2. Social Security;
3. Public Assistance (welfare);
4. Spousal support, maintenance (alimony) or child support;
5. Unemployment benefits;
6. Disability benefits;
7. Workers' Compensation benefits;
8. Public or private pensions;
9. Veterans' benefits;
10. Federal student loans, federal student loans, federal student grants, and federal work study funds; and
11. Ninety percent of your wages or salary earned in the last sixty days.

NOTICE PURSUANT TO SECTION 1.2 (b) OF THE REGULATIONS OF THE NEW  
YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCIAL SERVICES

Please be further advised of the following:

(i) The name of the original creditor of the debt and the amount of the debt as of the charge-off are referenced on the reverse of this document; (ii) No interest has accrued on the debt since the charge-off; (iii) There are no additional non-interest charges or fees which have accrued since the charge-off; and (iv) There have been no payments on the account since the charge-off.

# ClassAction.org

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable class action lawsuit database and can be found in this post: [Consumer Sues PennCredit Corporation Over FDCPA Abuses](#)

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