

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

JESSICA COOK, on behalf of herself and
all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

-against-

AMERICAN EXPRESS,

Defendant.

Civil Action No.

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

Plaintiff Jessica Cook, on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated, files this Class Action Complaint against American Express (hereinafter “Amex” or “Defendant”). Plaintiff alleges, based on personal knowledge as to Defendant’s actions and upon information and belief as to all other matters, as follows:

I. NATURE OF THE CASE

1. Plaintiff brings this action against Defendant Amex for violations of the federal Fair Credit Reporting Act (“FCRA”), 15 U.S.C. §§ 1681a–1681x.
2. Defendant Amex routinely procures consumers’ credit reports for the purpose of reviewing credit obligations and collection of consumer debt.
3. Plaintiff brings nationwide class claims against Amex for (a) knowingly and intentionally procuring credit reports of consumers whose debts had been discharged in bankruptcy and for which there was therefore no permissible purpose for accessing such reports, and (b) attempting to collect debts that have been discharged in bankruptcy.

II. PARTIES

4. Plaintiff Jessica Cook is a “consumer” as protected and governed by the FCRA, and resides in Charlotte, North Carolina.
5. Defendant American Express is a credit card company with its principal office located at World Financial Center, 200 Vesey Street, New York, NY 10285

III. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

6. The Court has federal question jurisdiction under the FCRA, 15 U.S.C. § 1681p, and 28 U.S.C. § 1331.
7. Venue is proper in this Court because Defendant regularly does business in this district.

IV. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

8. On April 15, 2020, Plaintiff filed for relief under Chapter 7 of the United States Bankruptcy Code.
9. Plaintiff’s bankruptcy petition contained a list of her debts. In particular, Schedule F of the petition listed Amex as one of Plaintiff’s creditors.
10. The Bankruptcy Noticing Center sends electronic notice of the bankruptcy and automatic stay to those entities listed on a bankruptcy petition who have signed up for that service. The Defendant is one such entity.
11. On April 17, 2020, the Bankruptcy Noticing Center sent a Notice of Chapter 7 Bankruptcy Case, Meeting of Creditors and Deadlines, electronically to the Defendant. *See* Notice attached hereto as Exhibit A.
12. The Notice advised that the Plaintiff had filed a bankruptcy case and that all collection activities were to be stayed pursuant to the Bankruptcy Code. *Id.*

13. On July 24, 2020, the Plaintiff received an order granting her discharge of her debts, including the Amex account. *See* Exhibit B annexed hereto.
14. The Bankruptcy Noticing Center sent the Order of Discharge of Debtor electronically to the Defendant on July 24, 2020. *Id.*
15. The Defendant received multiple notifications from the U.S. Bankruptcy Court that Plaintiff's debt was subject to the bankruptcy case. Thus, the Defendant knew that the Plaintiff had completed a chapter 7 bankruptcy case and had received a discharge of her debts, including the Amex account.
16. Notwithstanding, on June 15, 2021, the Defendant procured the Plaintiff's TransUnion credit report.
17. Similarly, on June 16, 2021, the Defendant procured the Plaintiff's Experian credit report.
18. Permissible purposes for accessing a credit report include, but are not limited to, a person seeking a credit report in connection with a possible credit transaction, employment purposes, servicing of an existing credit obligation, or an otherwise legitimate business need. 15 U.S.C. § 1681b(a)(3)(A), (B), (E) and (F).
19. The Defendant had no permissible purpose for procuring the Plaintiff's credit report or for viewing the Plaintiff's private, personal and confidential information.
20. As the result of its violations of the FCRA, Amex is liable to Plaintiff for statutory and punitive damages, as well as attorneys' fees and costs. 15 U.S.C. § 1681n.
21. Defendant's conduct and actions were willful. The language of section 1681b(a) is pellucidly clear and there is no reasonable reading of the statute that could support Defendant's actions.

22. Defendant received multiple notices that the alleged debt had been discharged and was no longer collectible. Nonetheless, Defendant willfully, deliberately and intentionally procured Plaintiff's credit report over a year after receiving notice of the entry of the discharge order.
23. Defendant routinely obtains and uses consumer reports under false pretenses and/or impermissible purposes regarding consumers with whom Defendant has no account or credit relationship.
24. This practice violates the fundamental privacy protection afforded consumers under the FCRA and runs counter to longstanding regulatory guidance. The Federal Trade Commission ("FTC") has long held that under section 604(a)(3) of the FCRA (15 U.S.C. § 1681b(a)(3)), "'review' of an account refers to an existing (*i.e.*, open or current) account. *See* FTC letter dated April 29, 1999 to Don Gowen. Because there no longer exists any account to "review" and the consumer is not applying for credit, the FCRA provides no permissible purpose for the creditor to receive a consumer report from a CRA. *See* FTC Advisory Opinion letter dated April 30, 1999 to Kenneth J. Benner.
25. Case law existing prior to and at the time of Defendant's actions described herein served to put Defendant on notice that its actions in accessing a consumer's credit report when the alleged debt was no longer collectible was in violation of the FCRA.¹

¹ *See, e.g., Barton v. Ocwen Loan Serv. L.L.C.*, 2012 WL 4449860 (D. Minn. Sept. 26, 2012) (plaintiff stated claim for willful noncompliance where defendant accessed consumer report even after plaintiff repeatedly informed it that her obligation had been discharged in bankruptcy); *Haberman v. PNC Mortg. Co.*, 2012 WL 2921357 (E.D. Tex. July 17, 2012) (denying summary judgment where defendant allegedly obtained consumer report after debt had been discharged in bankruptcy); *Huertas v. Galaxy Asset Mgmt.*, 2010 WL 936450 (D.N.J. Mar. 9, 2010) (granting leave to amend complaint to allege that account had been discharged in bankruptcy eliminating permissible purpose), *aff'd on other grounds*, 641 F.3d 28 (3d Cir. 2011); *Godby v. Wells Fargo Bank*, 599 F. Supp. 2d 934 (S.D. Ohio 2008) (account review was. Not permissible purpose when

26. By reasons of the clear statutory language, the FTC opinions, the above cases and others construing section 1681b(a)(3) of the FCRA, Defendant had substantial notice that its conduct violated the FCRA. Further, because the FCRA was enacted in 1970, Defendant has had years to become compliant but has failed to do so.
27. As a result of Defendant's conduct, the consumer class members such as Plaintiff have suffered concrete injuries. In addition to having their privacy invaded, consumer class members have had their personal identifying and account-related information unnecessarily disseminated to the Defendant, and, upon information and belief, to its related information sharing affiliates. Defendant has subjected consumer class members to an increased risk of identity theft and/or a data breach, resulting in consequential anxiety and emotional distress.
28. These injuries are particularized and concrete, but difficult to quantify, rendering the recovery of class statutory damages ideal and appropriate.
29. Defendant, at all times relevant hereto, was acting by and through its agents, servants and/or employees who were acting within the course and scope of their agency or employment, and under the direct supervision and control of Defendant.

V. CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

30. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23, Plaintiff brings this action for herself and on behalf of the following Classes:

Class A: All natural persons: (a) whose consumer report was obtained by Defendant after the date beginning five years prior to the filing of this Complaint; (b) for an account review purpose; and, (c) where Defendant's records note that the

account discharged in bankruptcy); *Thomas v. U.S. Bank*, 2007 WL 764312 (D. Or. Mar. 8, 2007) (denying summary judgment for bank because of fact issue whether bank knew account was discharged). *See also Orr v. Allied Interstate, Inc.*, 2012 WL 4033721 (N.D.N.Y. Sept. 12, 2012) (FCRA claim was not precluded by the Bankruptcy Code).

account relationship had terminated because (i) the debt on the account had been discharged in bankruptcy; (ii) the account was closed with a zero balance; or, (iii) the account had been sold or transferred to a third party.

Class B: All natural persons: (a) whose consumer report was obtained by Defendant after the date beginning one year prior to the filing of this Complaint, (b) with regards to a debt that the Defendant had been notified had been discharged in bankruptcy.

Plaintiff reserves the right to amend the definition of the Class based on discovery or legal developments.

31. Specifically excluded from the Class are: (a) all federal court judges who preside over this case and their spouses; (b) all persons who elect to exclude themselves from the Class; (c) all persons who have previously executed and delivered to Amex releases of all their claims; and (d) Defendant's employees, officers, directors, agents, and representatives and their family members.
32. **Numerosity.** The Class is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable. At this time, Plaintiff does not know the exact size of the Class. Based on information and belief, the Class is comprised of at least thousands of members who are geographically dispersed throughout the country so as to render joinder of all Class members impracticable. The names and addresses of the Class members are identifiable through documents maintained by Defendant, and the Class members may be notified of the pendency of this action by published and/or mailed notice.
33. **Commonality.** Common questions of law and fact exist as to all members of the Class and predominate over the questions affecting only individual members. The primary common legal and factual question is whether Defendant's procuring the consumer report of a consumer whose debts had been discharged by bankruptcy court order (a) violated section

1681b(a) of the FCRA by procuring such reports without a permissible purpose, and (b) constituted an unfair attempt to collect a debt.

34. **Typicality.** Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of each Class member. Plaintiff has the same claims for statutory and punitive damages that she seeks for absent class members.

35. **Adequacy.** Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Class. Plaintiff's interests coincide with, and are not antagonistic to, other Class members' interests. Additionally, Plaintiff has retained counsel experienced and competent in complex, commercial, multi-party, consumer, and class-action litigation. Plaintiff's counsel has prosecuted complex consumer class actions across the country.

36. **Predominance and Superiority.** Questions of law and fact common to the Class members predominate over questions affecting only individual members, and a class action is superior to other available methods for fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy. The statutory and punitive damages sought by each member are such that individual prosecution would prove burdensome and expensive given the complex and extensive litigation necessitated by Defendant's conduct. It would be virtually impossible for the Class members individually to redress effectively the wrongs done to them. Even if the Class members themselves could afford such individual litigation, it would be an unnecessary burden on the courts. Furthermore, individualized litigation presents a potential for inconsistent or contradictory judgments and increases the delay and expense to all parties and to the court system presented by the complex legal and factual issues raised by Defendant's conduct. By contrast, the class action device will result in substantial benefits to the litigants and the Court by allowing the Court to resolve numerous individual claims based upon a single set of proof in a unified proceeding.

37. Furthermore, individualized litigation presents a potential for inconsistent or contradictory judgments and increases the delay and expense to all parties and to the court system presented by the complex legal and factual issues raised by Defendant's conduct. By contrast, the class action device will result in substantial benefits to the litigants and the Court by allowing the Court to resolve numerous individual claims based upon a single set of proof in just one case.

VI. CAUSES OF ACTION

COUNT I

15 U.S.C. § 1681b(a)

38. Plaintiff incorporates by reference those paragraphs set out above as though fully set forth herein.

39. Defendant Amex is a "person" as defined by sections 1681a(b) of the FCRA.

40. Plaintiff is a "consumer" as defined by section 1681a(c) of the FCRA.

41. The above-mentioned report is a "consumer report" as defined by section 1681a(d) of the FCRA.

42. Section 1681b(f) of the FCRA provides as follows:

A person shall not use or obtain a consumer report for any purpose unless—

(1) the consumer report is obtained for a purpose for which the consumer report is authorized to be furnished under this section; and

(2) the purpose is certified in accordance with section with section 1681e of this title by a prospective user of the report through a general or specific certification.

43. Section 1681b(a)(3) of the FCRA provides a list of permissible purposes:

(a) In general. Subject to subsection (c) of this section, any consumer reporting agency may furnish a consumer report under the following circumstances and no other:

...

- (3) To a person which it has reason to believe—
 - (A) intends to use the information in connection with a credit transaction involving the consumer on whom the information is to be furnished and involving the extension of credit to, or review or collection of an account of, the consumer;
 - ...
 - (F) otherwise has a legitimate business need for the information—
 - (i) in connection with a business transaction that is initiated by the consumer; or
 - (ii) to review an account to determine whether the consumer continues to meet the terms of the account.

44. Pursuant to section 1681n and 1681o of the FCRA, Defendant Amex is liable for willfully and negligently violating section 1681b(f) by obtaining consumer reports without a permissible purpose.

VII. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff and the Class pray for relief as follows:

- A. That an order be entered certifying the proposed Classes under Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and appointing Plaintiff and her counsel to represent the Classes;
- B. That judgment be entered in favor of the Class against Defendant Amex for statutory damages and punitive damages for violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1681b(a), pursuant to 15U.S.C. § 1681n;
- C. That the Court award costs and reasonable attorneys' fees, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §§ 1681n and 1681o; and,
- D. That the Court grant such other and further relief as may be just and proper, including but not limited to any equitable relief that may be permitted.

VIII. TRIAL BY JURY

Plaintiff hereby requests a trial by jury on those causes of action where a trial by jury is allowed by law.

Dated: November 1, 2021

/s/ Yitzchak Zelman, Esq.

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ClassAction.org

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable class action lawsuit database and can be found in this post: [Class Action Alleges American Express Procures Credit Reports Without 'Permissible Purpose' to Do So](#)
