

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

JOSEPH GANCIO, on behalf of himself and all
others similarly situated,

Plaintiff(s),

-against-

SUNRISE CREDIT SERVICES, INC.; and
JOHN DOES 1-25.

Defendant(s).

Civil Case No.: _____

CIVIL ACTION

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

Plaintiff, JOSEPH GANCIO, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated (hereinafter "Plaintiff") by and through his undersigned attorney, alleges against the above-named Defendants, SUNRISE CREDIT SERVICES, INC. (hereinafter "SUNRISE CREDIT"); and John Does 1-25, collectively ("Defendants") their employees, agents, and successors the following:

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

1. Plaintiff brings this action for damages and declaratory relief arising from the Defendant's violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692 *et seq.*, the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (hereinafter "FDCPA"), which prohibits debt collectors from engaging in abusive, deceptive and unfair practices.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

2. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1331. This is an action for violations of 15 U.S.C. § 1692 *et seq.*

3. Venue is proper in this district under 28 U.S.C. §1391(b)(2) because the acts and transactions that give rise to this action occurred, in substantial part, in this district.

DEFINITIONS

4. As used in reference to the FDCPA, the terms “creditor,” “communication” “consumer,” “debt,” and “debt collector” are defined in § 803 of the FDCPA and 15 U.S.C. § 1692a.

PARTIES

5. The FDCPA, 15 U.S.C. § 1692 *et seq.*, which prohibits certain debt collection practices provides for the initiation of court proceedings to enjoin violations of the FDCPA and to secure such equitable relief as may be appropriate in each case.

6. Plaintiff is a natural person, a resident of Middlesex County, New Jersey and is a “Consumer” as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(3).

7. SUNRISE CREDIT has a business location at 260 Airport Plaza Boulevard, Farmingdale, New York 11735.

8. Upon information and belief, Defendant SUNRISE CREDIT is a business that 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.

9. SUNRISE CREDIT is a “debt collector” as that term is defined by 15 U.S.C. §1692(a)(6).

10. John Does 1-25, are fictitious names of individuals and businesses alleged for the purpose of substituting names of defendants whose identities will be disclosed in discovery and should be made parties to this action.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

11. Plaintiff brings this action as a class action, pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure (hereinafter “FRCP”), on behalf of himself and all consumers and their successors in interest (the “Class”), who were sent debt collection letters and/or notices from the Defendant which are in violation of the FDCPA, as described in this Complaint.

12. This Action is properly maintained as a class action. The Class is initially defined as:

All New Jersey consumers who were sent letters and/or notices from SUNRISE CREDIT, concerning a debt owed to AT&T MOBILITY and which contained at least one of the alleged violations of 15 U.S.C. § 1692 *et seq.* herein. The Class period begins one year to the filing of this Action.

The class definition may be subsequently modified or refined.

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 who were sent debt collection letters and/or notices from the Defendant that violate specific provisions of the FDCPA. Plaintiff is complaining of a standard form letter and/or notice that was sent to hundreds of persons (*See Exhibit A*, except that the undersigned attorney has, in accordance with Fed. R. Civ. P. 5.2 redacted the financial account numbers and/or personal identifiers in an effort to protect Plaintiff’s privacy);

- 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 Defendants' conduct;
 - c. Whether Plaintiff and the Class have sustained damages and are entitled to restitution as a result of Defendants' 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 to proceed 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.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

14. Plaintiff is at all times to this lawsuit, a "consumer" as that term is defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(3).

15. SUNRISE CREDIT collects and attempts to collect debts incurred or alleged to have been incurred for personal, family or household purposes on behalf of creditors using the United States Postal Services, telephone and Internet.

16. SUNRISE CREDIT is a "debt collector" as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(6).

17. Sometime prior to June 10, 2016, Plaintiff allegedly incurred a financial obligation to AT&T MOBILITY ("AT&T").

18. AT&T is a "creditor" as defined by 15. U.S.C. § 1692a(4).

19. The alleged AT&T obligation arose out of a transaction in which money, property, insurance or services, which are the subject of the transaction, were primarily for personal, family or household purposes.

20. On or before June 10, 2016, AT&T referred the AT&T obligation to SUNRISE CREDIT for the purpose of collections.

21. At the time the AT&T obligation was assigned, placed, or transferred to SUNRISE CREDIT, such obligation was in default.

22. SUNRISE CREDIT, caused to be delivered to Plaintiff a letter dated June 10, 2016 concerning the alleged AT&T obligation, which sought a balance of \$652.06. A copy of said letter is annexed hereto as **Exhibit A** except that the undersigned attorney has, in accordance with Fed. R. Civ. P. 5.2 partially redacted the financial account numbers and/or personal identifiers in an effort to protect Plaintiff's privacy.

23. The June 10, 2016 letter was sent or caused to be sent by persons employed by SUNRISE CREDIT as a "debt collector" as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(6).

24. The June 10, 2016 letter is a "communication" as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(2).

25. The June 10, 2016 letter stated in part:

- We want to work with you during this difficult time so we obtained approval from our client to settle your account for only \$404.28, with your payment due on or before June 24, 2016. You save \$247.78, that's a 38% savings!

30. The June 10, 2016 letter also stated that:

- As a result of this settlement, if the amount cancelled on this debt equals or exceeds \$600, the IRS may require the creditor to report the amount cancelled on a form 1099-C. You will receive this form for the year in which the settlement is completed. If you want advice about the potential tax

consequences that may result from this settlement, the creditor recommends that you consult a tax professional of your choosing. The creditor does not make any representations about the tax consequences that this settlement may have for you or any reporting requirements that may be imposed on the creditor.

31. The reporting requirements concerning the cancellation of debt are contained at 26 C.F.R. §1.6050P-1 et seq.

32. There are seven exceptions to the reporting requirements contained at 26 C.F.R. §1.6050P-1 et seq.:

(1) Certain bankruptcy discharges -

(2) Interest. The discharge of an amount of indebtedness that is interest is not required to be reported under this section.

(3) Non-principal amounts in lending transactions. In the case of a lending transaction, the discharge of an amount other than stated principal is into required to be reported under this section. For this purpose, a lending transaction is any transaction in which the lender loans money to, or makes advances on behalf of, a borrower (including revolving credits and lines of credit).

(4) Indebtedness of foreign debtors held by foreign branches of U.S. financial institutions –

(5) Acquisition of indebtedness by related party.

(6) Releases. The release of a co-obligor is not required to be reported under this section if the remaining debtors remain liable for the full amount of any unpaid indebtedness.

(7) Guarantors and sureties.

See 26 C.F.R. §1.6050P-1(d).

33. The June 10, 2016 letter fails to communicate that there are other exceptions beyond the \$600 threshold amount that affect whether cancellation of debt is reportable.

34. The June 10, 2016 letter's use of the word "may" fails to communicate that there are other exceptions beyond the \$600 threshold amount that affect whether cancellation of debt is reportable.

35. It is wholly conceivable to forgive \$600 or more of the debt and yet not report balances forgiven on a Form 1099-C.

36. In addition, it is highly improbable for one who is in debt to have income as a result of settling a debt, as that person is more likely to be insolvent; so such a discharge would not be considered as income.

37. A collection notice is deceptive when it reasonably can be read to have two or more different meanings, one of which is inaccurate.

38. The language contained in the June 10, 2016 letter could reasonably be understood by the least sophisticated consumer to mean that IRS regulations require that the creditor, in all circumstances, must report forgiveness of debt on a Form 1099-C.

39. The language contained in the June 10, 2016 letter could be reasonably read to mean that the creditor will always report forgiveness of debt.

40. The least sophisticated consumer would understand the language contained in the June 10, 2016 letter to mean that the creditor is required by IRS regulations to report forgiveness of debt on a Form 1099-C.

41. Although the Defendant had no duty to disclose any potential tax ramifications, when it chooses to give tax disclosures, it must do so in a way that it will not mislead the least sophisticated consumer as to his or her tax consequences.

42. Current case law has made clear, that if debt collectors are providing tax advice with regards to the reporting of forgiveness of debt, they cannot provide vague,

incomplete and misleading disclosures that leave out the essential element that the reporting of forgiveness of a debt happens only if the **principal** forgiven exceeds \$600, and that reporting of forgiveness of a debt would not happen even if the amount is greater than \$600, if the amount forgiven contained interest forgiveness so long as the principal was less than \$600.

43. The least sophisticated consumer could understand the language in the June 10, 2016 letter to mean that certain amounts of discharged debt, irrespective of the type of the debt, will necessarily be reported to the IRS.

44. Alternatively, the least sophisticated consumer could understand that he may have to pay a certain amount in order to avoid IRS reporting.

45. The least sophisticated consumer could also read the letter to mean that the creditor, in all circumstances, will report forgiveness of debt as is required by IRS regulations.

46. The language in the June 10, 2016 letter is ambiguous, vague and deceptive.

47. A consumer reading the language in the June 10, 2016 letter will be led to believe that if a settlement erases any amount of the debt, then the creditor is required to report the forgiveness of debt to the IRS, per the IRS regulations (creating by fear of the IRS another incentive for the consumer to pay the debt without erasing any amount through settlement). However, this statement is inherently deceptive and misleading, by giving erroneous and incomplete tax information - because according to IRS regulations, the creditor "will not" be required to report to the IRS, forgiveness of debt less than \$600, nor would the creditor be required to report an amount greater than \$600 in forgiveness, if the amount contained interest.

48. The creditor should also specify what amount of the total alleged to be due is principal and what part of it is interest. Any tax advice that does not specify the tax

consequences as it applies to the consumer's circumstances is nothing more than a ploy to elicit a more substantial payment from the consumer than the consumer would have paid, had he or she understood the tax reporting consequences.

49. The language contained in the June 10, 2016 letter is an attempt by the debt collector to make the debtor think that the IRS regulations always require the reporting of forgiveness of debt. The least sophisticated consumer would reasonably read the letter to mean that the creditor, in all circumstances, will report forgiveness of debt as is required by IRS regulations.

50. The language contained in the June 10, 2016 letter suggests to the least sophisticated consumer that paying less than the total amount claimed will cause consequences with the IRS.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES COMPLAINED OF

51. It is SUNRISE CREDIT's policy and practice to send written collection communications, in the form annexed hereto as **Exhibit A**, which violate the FDCPA, by *inter alia*:

- (a) Using false, deceptive or misleading representations or means in connection with the collection of a debt; and
- (b) Using unfair or unconscionable means to collect or attempt to collect any debt; and

52. On information and belief, SUNRISE CREDIT has sent written communications, in the form annexed hereto as Exhibit A to at least 30 natural persons in the State of New Jersey.

COUNT I

VIOLATIONS OF THE FAIR DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES ACT

53. Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and others similarly situated, repeats and realleges all prior allegations as if set forth at length herein.

54. Collection letters and/or notices, such as those sent by the Defendant, are to be evaluated by the objective standard of the hypothetical “least sophisticated consumer.”

55. Defendant’s June 10, 2016 letter would lead the least sophisticated consumer to believe that Defendant included language regarding a 1099-C because it was relevant.

56. Defendant’s June 10, 2016 letter would lead the least sophisticated consumer to believe that he or she could get in trouble with the IRS for refusal to pay the debt, or for obtaining any debt forgiveness of \$600 or more.

57. Defendant’s June 10, 2016 letter would lead the least sophisticated consumer to believe that it was in his or her interest to make a payment on the alleged obligation that brought the total balance below the \$600 threshold so as to avoid IRS reporting, and any tax consequences or expenses to obtain tax advice.

58. Defendant’s letter was designed to cause the least sophisticated consumer to believe that it was in his or her best interest to make a payment or settle their debts so that there was less than a \$600 balance remaining.

59. Defendant’s collection letters were designed to cause the least sophisticated consumer to be confused.

60. Defendant’s collection letters and/or notices would cause the least sophisticated consumer to be confused as to his or her rights.

61. The content of Defendant's letter was designed to cause the least sophisticated consumer to be confused as to the consequences of settling the debt.

62. The June 10, 2016 letter fails to communicate that there are other exceptions beyond the \$600 threshold amount that affect whether cancellation of debt is reportable thereby leading the least sophisticated consumer to believe that there will be tax consequences for settling a debt for less than the total amount due.

63. The June 10, 2016 letter's use of the word "may" does not remove from the realm of possibility that the least sophisticated consumer would be deceived into thinking that the Defendant must or will report certain settlement amounts to the IRS, even when it does not intend to, or would not be required to, under the relevant statute(s) and regulation(s).

64. Defendant's false, misleading and deceptive statement(s) is material to the least sophisticated consumer.

65. Due to the lack of specificity in Defendant's June 10, 2016 letter, which mentions only the \$600 threshold but not the others, Plaintiff and others similarly situated are led to believe that the action he or she takes with respect to the debt will trigger tax consequences or reporting requirements.

66. SUNRISE CREDIT engaged in false, deceptive, or misleading representations or means in violation of 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692e and 1692e(10).

67. SUNRISE CREDIT engaged in unfair or unconscionable means to collect or attempt to collect a debt in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692f.

68. Defendant violated 15 U.S.C. § 1692e of the FDCPA in connection with its communications to Plaintiff and others similarly situated.

69. Defendant violated 15 U.S.C. § 1692e of the FDCPA by using any false, deceptive or misleading representation or means in connection with its attempts to collect debts from Plaintiff and others similarly situated.

70. Plaintiff's settlement of the alleged debt, and Defendant's cancellation thereof, could not possibly have been reportable under the relevant exceptions.

71. As there could not possibly have been a reportable event under the settlement terms, Defendant's statement was false, misleading and/or deceptive.

72. The false, deceptive or misleading representations in Defendant's June 10, 2016 letter enticed Plaintiff and others similarly to make a payment on the alleged obligation that brought the total balance below the \$600 threshold so as to avoid IRS reporting, and any tax consequences or expenses to obtain tax advice.

73. The inclusion of the language in the collection letter is a false, deceptive or misleading representation in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692e. See, Balon v. Enhanced Recovery Co. 2016 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 72142 (M.D. Pa. June 2, 2016); Velez v. Enhanced Recovery Company, LLC, 2016 U.S. Dist. Lexis 57832 (E.D. Pa. May 2, 2016) and Good v. Nationwide Credit, Inc., 2014 U.S. Dist. Lexis 152006 (E.D. Pa 2014).

74. Section 1692e(10) of the FDCPA prohibits the use of any false representation or deceptive means to collect or attempt to collect any debt.

75. The inclusion of the language in the collection letter is the use of a false representation or deceptive means to collect or attempt to collect any debt in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(10).

76. Defendants' conduct as described herein constitutes false representations or deceptive means to collect or attempt to collect any debt.

77. Section 1692f *et seq.* of the FDCPA prohibits a debt collector from using unfair or unconscionable means to collect or attempt to collect any debt.

78. Defendants' conduct as described herein constitutes unfair or unconscionable means to collect or attempt to collect any debt.

79. Congress enacted the FDCPA in part to eliminate abusive debt collection practices by debt collectors.

80. Plaintiff and others similarly situated have a right to free from abusive debt collection practices by debt collectors.

81. Plaintiff and others similarly situated have a right to receive proper notices mandated by the FDCPA.

82. Plaintiff and others similarly situated were sent letters which have the propensity to affect their decision-making with regard to the debt.

83. Defendant's gratuitous IRS "advice" in its June 10, 2016 letter has the likelihood to affect the Plaintiff and others similarly situated.

84. Plaintiff and others similarly situated have suffered harm as a direct result of the abusive, deceptive and unfair collection practices described herein.

85. Plaintiff has suffered damages as a direct result of the Defendant's actions, conduct, omissions and violations of the FDCPA described herein.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands judgment against the Defendant as follows:

- (a) Declaring that this action is properly maintainable as a Class Action and certifying Plaintiff as Class representative and his attorneys as Class Counsel;
- (b) Awarding Plaintiff and the Class statutory damages;
- (c) Pre-judgment interest;

- (d) Post judgment interest; and
- (e) Awarding Plaintiff costs of this Action, including reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses; and
- (f) Awarding Plaintiff and the Class such other and further relief as the Court

may deem just and proper.

Dated: December 31, 2016

/s/ Joseph K. Jones
Joseph K. Jones, Esq.
JONES, WOLF & KAPASI, LLC
375 Passaic Avenue, Suite 100
Fairfield, New Jersey 07004
(973) 227-5900 telephone
(973) 244-0019 facsimile
jkj@legaljones.com

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/ Joseph K. Jones
Joseph K. Jones, Esq.

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO LOCAL RULE 11.2

I, Joseph K. Jones, the undersigned attorney of record for Plaintiff, do hereby certify to my own knowledge and based upon information available to me at my office, the matter in controversy is not the subject of any other action now pending in any court or in any arbitration or administrative proceeding.

Dated: December 31, 2016

/s/ Joseph K. Jones
Joseph K. Jones, Esq.

Exhibit

A

PO Box 9100
Farmingdale NY 11735-9100
CHANGE SERVICE REQUESTED



Sunrise Credit Services, Inc.

P.O. Box 9100
Farmingdale, NY 11735-9100
844-705-0291 • Fax: 631-501-8534



Hours: Mon. - Thurs. 8 AM - 11 PM EST
Fri. 8 AM - 9 PM EST • Sat. 8 AM - 4 PM EST

June 10, 2016

Joseph Gancio

Creditor: AT&T Mobility
Account Number: [REDACTED]
Account Balance: \$652.06
Balance Due: \$652.06

Dear Joseph Gancio:

We want to work with you during this difficult time so we obtained approval from our client to settle your account for only \$404.28, with your payment due on or before June 24, 2016. You save \$247.78, that's a 38% savings!

Here's how to get started:

1. You can call 844-705-0291 and speak with a representative.
2. You can log onto www.sunrisecreditservices.com, hit the "pay your bill" button, and you won't have to speak to anyone.
3. If you have a better idea, you can either call us and propose a plan or click the "contact us" button online, follow the "collections link" and propose a settlement or pay plan to us. We will see if we can get it approved and respond to you via email unless you request a phone call instead.

Please let us know how we can help you save and we will try!

Sunrise Credit Services, Inc.

Ms. Sarah Lee

Upon receipt of all required payments, your account will be considered settled and you will not be obligated to pay the remaining balance. The terms of this settlement are final, and we have no obligation to renegotiate them at a later date. You must make all required payments by their agreed upon due dates. Subject to applicable law, payments submitted as a result of this settlement are not eligible for refund at any time, except in rare instances, such as where the total of all payments made exceeds the total amount due under the terms of this settlement.

As a result of this settlement, if the amount cancelled on this debt equals or exceeds \$600, the IRS may require the creditor to report the amount cancelled on a form 1099-C. You will receive this form for the year in which the settlement is completed. If you want advice about the potential tax consequences that may result from this settlement, the creditor recommends that you consult a tax professional of your choosing. The creditor does not make any representations about the tax consequences that this settlement may have for you or any reporting requirements that may be imposed on the creditor.

THIS IS AN ATTEMPT TO COLLECT A DEBT. ANY INFORMATION OBTAINED WILL BE USED FOR THAT PURPOSE. THIS COMMUNICATION IS FROM A DEBT COLLECTOR.

PLEASE REFER TO REVERSE SIDE FOR IMPORTANT INFORMATION



PLEASE DETACH AND RETURN BOTTOM PORTION WITH PAYMENT. KEEP TOP PORTION FOR YOUR RECORDS.



Creditor: AT&T Mobility
Account Number: [REDACTED]

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 THE REVERSE OF THE FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

JOSEPH GANCIO, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated

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

(c) Attorney's (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)

Law Offices of Joseph K. Jones, LLC
Joseph K. Jones, Esq.

DEFENDANTS

SUNRISE CREDIT SERVICES, INC.; and JOHN DOES 1-25

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

NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE 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)

- Citizen of This State
Citizen of Another State
Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country
PTF DEF
1 1 Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State
2 2 Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State
3 3 Foreign Nation
4 4
5 5
6 6

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

Table with 5 columns: CONTRACT, REAL PROPERTY, TORTS, CIVIL RIGHTS, PRISONER PETITIONS, FORFEITURE/PENALTY, LABOR, SOCIAL SECURITY, FEDERAL TAX SUITS, BANKRUPTCY, OTHER STATUTES. Includes various legal categories like Insurance, Personal Injury, Real Estate, Labor, etc.

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
7 Appeal to District Judge from Magistrate Judgment

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

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

Brief description of cause: Violations of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

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

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

(See instructions): JUDGE DOCKET NUMBER

DATE SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

12/31/2016

Joseph K. Jones

Digitally signed by Joseph K. Jones
DN: cn=Joseph K. Jones, o=Law Offices of Joseph K. Jones, LLC, ou, email=jkj@legaljones.com, c=US
Date: 2013.12.17 10:01:01 -0500

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT # AMOUNT APPLYING IFP JUDGE MAG. JUDGE

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading 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. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney filing a case should complete the form as follows:

I. (a) Plaintiffs-Defendants. Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.

(b) County of Residence. For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)

(c) Attorneys. Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)".

II. Jurisdiction. The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Rule 8(a), F.R.C.P., which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.

United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here.

United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box.

Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.

Diversity of citizenship. (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.)

III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties. This section of the JS 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.

IV. Nature of Suit. Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If the nature of suit cannot be determined, be sure the cause of action, in Section VI below, is sufficient to enable the deputy clerk or the statistical clerks in the Administrative Office to determine the nature of suit. If the cause fits more than one nature of suit, select the most definitive.

V. Origin. Place an "X" in one of the seven boxes.

Original Proceedings. (1) Cases which originate in the United States district courts.

Removed from State Court. (2) Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 U.S.C., Section 1441. When the petition for removal is granted, check this box.

Remanded from Appellate Court. (3) Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.

Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.

Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.

Multidistrict Litigation. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407. When this box is checked, do not check (5) above.

Appeal to District Judge from Magistrate Judgment. (7) Check this box for an appeal from a magistrate judge's decision.

VI. Cause of Action. Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. **Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.** Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC 553

Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service

VII. Requested in Complaint. Class Action. Place an "X" in this box if you are filing a class action under Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P.

Demand. In this space enter the dollar amount (in thousands of dollars) being demanded or indicate other demand such as a preliminary injunction.

Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.

VIII. Related Cases. This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related pending cases if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.

Date and Attorney Signature. Date and sign the civil cover sheet.

ClassAction.org

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable class action lawsuit database and can be found in this post: [Sunrise Credit Services Dinged with FDCPA Class Action](#)
