

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

JODIANN LEWIS on behalf of
herself and all other similarly situated consumers

Plaintiff,

Case No.

-against-

EOS CCA

Defendant.

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

INTRODUCTION

1. Jodiann Lewis bring this action against EOS CCA 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 Boston, MA.
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 JODIANN LEWIS

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 Lewis by letter dated January 27th, 2017.
11. The said letter was sent in an effort to collect on a defaulted consumer debt.
12. The letter is a “communication” as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(2).
13. Upon affirmation and belief, the said letter to Plaintiff Lewis was an initial communication received from the Defendant.
14. The said letter stated “Total Amount Due” as \$127.81
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. The letter fails to disclose whether the "Total Amount Due" may increase due to additional interest in the event payment is not made, the letter does not even provide by when payment had to be received in order for the Plaintiff to satisfy her debt in full.
20. The letter fails to include any "safe harbor" language concerning the accrual of interest. *Avila v. Riexinger & Associates, LLC*, 817 F.3d 72, 76 (2d Cir. 2016).
21. The letter, because of the aforementioned failure, would render the least sophisticated consumer unable to determine the amount of his or her "Total Amount Due" because the consumer would not know whether interest would continue to accrue or whether the amount of the debt will remain static if Plaintiff fails to make a payment, or by when the payment had to be made in order to satisfy the debt in full.
22. If interest will continue to accrue the least sophisticated consumer would not know how to satisfy the debt because the letter fails to indicate the applicable interest rate, or date of accrual.
23. An unsophisticated consumer would be left uncertain by the said letter as to whether the said account was accruing interest or not.
24. 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))).
25. 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).

26. "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).
27. "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).
28. 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.
29. The "Total Amount Due" in this case was for an amount that included original principal and contractual or statutory interest. Collection notices that state only the "Total Amount Due" but do not disclose that the balance might increase due to interest are "misleading" within the meaning of Section 1692e.
30. The Plaintiff was left uncertain as to whether the "Total Amount Due" will accrue interest, the rate of accrual of interest or by when the payment had to be made in order to satisfy the debt in full.

31. 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.
32. Defendant was required to include a disclosure that automatically accrued interest will accrue, 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.
33. Failure to disclose such a waiver of the automatically accrued interest is in of itself deceptive and “misleading” within the meaning of Section 1692e.
34. Defendant knew that the balance would increase due to interest.
35. “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)
36. The Plaintiff and the unsophisticated consumer would be led to believe that the “Total Amount Due” would remain as is and that paying the “Total Amount Due” would satisfy the debt irrespective of when payment was remitted.
37. 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 from the consumer. Avila, at *10-11.
38. A debt-collector must disclose that interest is accruing, or in the alternative, it disclose any such waiver.
39. 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.

40. A consumer who pays the “Total Amount Due” stated on the 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 total balance was paid.
41. 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.
42. 15 U.S.C. § 1692f provides a debt collector may not use unfair or unconscionable means to collect or attempt to collect any debt.
43. §1692f(1) limits prohibits the collection of any amount, including any interest, fee, charge, or expense incidental to the debt, unless such amount is expressly authorized by the agreement creating the debt or permitted by law.
44. The letter states “Fees Coll. Costs.”
45. The “Fees Coll. Costs” are listed as “\$0.00”
46. A collection letter is deceptive under 15 U.S.C. § 1692e if it can reasonably be read by the least sophisticated consumer to have two or more meanings, one of which is inaccurate.
47. A collection letter is also deceptive under 15 U.S.C. § 1692e if it is reasonably susceptible to an inaccurate reading by the least sophisticated consumer.
48. Although the “Fees Coll. Costs” are listed as “\$0.00” the letter could reasonably be read by the least sophisticated consumer to mean that there could be “Fees Coll. Costs” added to the debt in the future.
49. The letter falsely implies that Defendant has the right to add “Fees Coll. Costs” to the debt.
50. Defendant has no legal basis to add “Fees Coll. Costs” to the debt.

51. The letter could reasonably be read by the least sophisticated consumer to threaten to collect a fee.
52. The letter falsely implies that Defendant has the right to add a fee to the debt.
53. Defendant has no legal basis to add a fee to the debt.
54. Defendant's conduct, as described, violates § 1692f and § 1692e.

VIOLATIONS OF THE FAIR DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES ACT

55. The said letter is a standardized form letter.
56. Upon information and belief, the Defendant's collection letters, such as the letters received by Plaintiff Lewis, number in at least the hundreds.
57. Plaintiff suffered injury in fact by being subjected to unfair and abusive practices of the Defendant.
58. Plaintiff suffered actual harm by being the target of the Defendant's misleading debt collection communications.
59. Defendant violated the Plaintiff's right not to be the target of misleading debt collection communications.
60. Defendant violated the Plaintiff's right to a truthful and fair debt collection process.
61. Defendant used materially false, deceptive, misleading representations and means in its attempted collection of Plaintiff's alleged debt.
62. 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.
63. The FDCPA ensures that consumers are fully and truthfully apprised of the facts and of 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.

64. 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

65. 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.
66. The identities of all class members are readily ascertainable from the records of EOS CCA and those business and governmental entities on whose behalf it attempts to collect debts.
67. Excluded from the Plaintiff's Class is the Defendant and all officers, members, partners, managers, directors, and employees of EOS CCA, and all of their respective immediate families, and legal counsel for all parties to this action and all members of their immediate families.
68. 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.
69. The Plaintiff's claims are typical of the class members, as all are based upon the same facts and legal theories.

70. 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.

71. 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 is 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.

72. 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.

73. 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.

74. 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.
75. 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

76. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates, and incorporates the allegations contained in paragraphs numbered one (1) through seventy five (75) herein with the same force and effect as if the same were set forth at length herein.
77. 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 January 27th, 2017; 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)(1) 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

78. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates, and incorporates the allegations contained in paragraphs numbered one (1) through seventy seven (77) herein with the same force and effect as if the same were set forth at length herein.
79. This cause of action is brought on behalf of Plaintiff and the members of a class.

80. 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 January 27th, 2017; 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. § 1692f and 1692e
Unconscionable Means to Collect or Attempt to Collect a Debt.

81. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates, and incorporates the allegations contained in paragraphs numbered one (1) through eighty (80) herein with the same force and effect as if the same were set forth at length herein.

82. This cause of action is brought on behalf of Plaintiff and the members of a class.

83. 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 January 27th, 2017; 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. §§ § 1692f and § 1692e of the FDCPA for the use of any false representation or deceptive means to collect or attempt to collect any debt and for use of unconscionable means to collect or attempt to collect any debt.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

84. The Defendant's actions as set forth above in the within complaint violates the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act.

85. 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 11th, 2017

/s/ Igor Litvak
Igor Litvak, Esq.
Attorneys for the Plaintiff
The Litvak Law Firm, PLLC
1701 Avenue P
Brooklyn, New York 11229
Office: (718) 989-2908
Facsimile: (718) 989-2908
E-mail: Igor@LitvakLawNY.com

Plaintiff requests trial by jury on all issues so triable.

/s/ Igor Litvak
Igor Litvak, Esq.



EOS CCA
PO BOX 981002
BOSTON, MA 02298-1002

STATEMENT DATE	01/27/17
ACCOUNT #	[REDACTED]
CLIENT NAME	T-MOBILE USA
TOTAL AMOUNT DUE ▶ \$127.81	

NOTICE OF COLLECTION PLACEMENT

T-MOBILE USA has placed your account with us for collection for total amount shown above. We urge you to remit payment to our office, unless you dispute this debt.

T-MOBILE USA values you as a subscriber and hopes to get you back to enjoying the many exclusive benefits of their service. If you wish to restore your service, any applicable termination fees on your account will be removed.

If mailing your payment, please detach the coupon below and mail it with your payment to the address on the coupon. Please send all other correspondence to T-MOBILE USA, PO BOX 742596, CINCINNATI, OH 45274-2596.

Please Call EOS CCA
1-855-666-9201

New York City Dept of Consumer Affairs License #0960830. You may contact our office at the toll free number above during the hours noted and speak to David Weydt or any available representative.

****Please see reverse for important notices and account details.****

Office Hours: Mon-Thur 8:00 AM - 9:00 PM ET, Fri 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM ET, Sat 8:00 AM - 12:00 PM ET

Detach remittance slip and enclose with payment

128018-70-202

PO BOX 981002
BOSTON, MA 02298-1002

[REDACTED]	
T-MOBILE USA	
TOTAL AMOUNT DUE ▶	\$127.81



JODIANN K LEWIS
12930 155TH ST FL 2
JAMAICA NY 11434-2824

T-MOBILE USA
PO BOX 742596
CINCINNATI, OH 45274-2596



0409575993920126170000127817114342824

FEDERAL LAW

Unless you dispute the validity of this debt, or any portion thereof, within thirty days after receipt of this notice, we shall assume the debt to be valid. If you notify us in writing of your dispute within this thirty-day period, we will obtain verification of the debt, or a copy of a judgment against you, and a copy of such verification or judgment will be mailed to you. Upon your written request within the thirty-day period, we will provide you with the name and address of the original creditor, if different from the current creditor.

Debt collectors, in accordance with the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1692 et seq., are prohibited from engaging in abusive, deceptive, and unfair debt collection efforts, including but not limited to: a) the use or threat of violence; b) the use of obscene or profane language; and c) repeated phone calls made with the intent to annoy, abuse, or harass. If a creditor or debt collector receives a money judgment against you in court, state and federal laws may prevent the following types of income from being taken to pay the debt: 1. Supplemental 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 grants, and federal work study funds; and 11. Ninety percent of your wages or salary earned in the last sixty days.

EOS CCA ACCOUNT #	CLIENT ACCOUNT #	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	FEE COLL. COSTS	BALANCE
		\$127.81	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$127.81
TOTAL DUE:					\$127.81

For payments and general account inquiries, call 1-855-666-9201 or 1-720-381-3735.
 For customer service issues, call our Consumer Relations Department at 1-877-395-5997.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

JODIANN LEWIS on behalf of
herself and all other similarly situated consumers

Plaintiff,

Case No.

-against-

EOS CCA

Defendant.

SUMMONS IN A CIVIL ACTION

TO: EOC CCA
PO BOX 981002
BOSTON MA 02298-1002

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED and required to file with the Clerk of this Court
and serve upon PLAINTIFF'S ATTORNEY:

IGOR B. LITVAK, ESQ.
THE LITVAK LAW FIRM, PLLC
1701 AVENUE P
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK 11229

an answer to the complaint which is herewith served upon you, with **21** days after service of this
summons upon you, exclusive of the day of service. If you fail to do so, judgment by default will
be taken against you for the relief demanded in the complaint.

CLERK

DATE

BY DEPUTY CLERK

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

JODIANN LEWIS

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

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number) IGOR B. LITVAK, ESQ. THE LITVAK LAW FIRM, PLLC 1701 AVENUE P PHONE / FAX: (718) 989-2908 BROOKLYN, NEW YORK 11229 E-MAIL: IGOR@LITVAKLAWNY.COM

DEFENDANTS

EOS CCA

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
3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)
2 U.S. Government Defendant
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).

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

Large table with categories: CONTRACT, REAL PROPERTY, TORTS, CIVIL RIGHTS, 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 U.S.C. SECTION 1692 -- FAIR DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES ACT (FDCPA)
Brief description of cause: UNLAWFUL AND DECEITFUL DEBT COLLECTION BUSINESS PRACTICES

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 03/11/2017 SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD /S/ IGOR B. LITVAK, ESQ.

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, N/A, counsel for _____, 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

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:

N/A

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? 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? 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

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? _____

(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/ IGOR B. LITVAK, ESQ.

ClassAction.org

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