

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

WYNETTE NEDD, on behalf of herself and
all others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

-against-

RELIN, GOLDSTEIN & CRANE, LLP,

Defendant.

CIVIL ACTION
CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT
AND
DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff WYNETTE NEDD (hereinafter, “Plaintiff”), a New York resident, brings this class action complaint by and through her attorneys, Joseph H. Mizrahi Law, P.C., against Defendant RELIN, GOLDSTEIN & CRANE, LLP (hereinafter “Defendant”), individually and on behalf of a class of all others similarly situated, pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, based upon information and belief of Plaintiff’s counsel, except for allegations specifically pertaining to Plaintiff, which are based upon Plaintiff’s personal knowledge.

INTRODUCTION/PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

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

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

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

3. The Court has jurisdiction over this class action under 28 U.S.C. § 1331, 15 U.S.C. § 1692 *et seq.* and 28 U.S.C. § 2201. If applicable, the Court also has pendent jurisdiction over the state law claims in this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a).
4. Venue is proper in this judicial district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2).

NATURE OF THE ACTION

5. Plaintiff brings this class action on behalf of a class of New York consumers seeking redress for Defendant’s actions of using an unfair and unconscionable means to collect a debt.
6. Defendant's actions violated § 1692 *et seq.* of Title 15 of the United States Code, commonly referred to as the Fair Debt Collections Practices Act (“FDCPA”) which prohibits debt collectors from engaging in abusive, deceptive and unfair practices.
7. Plaintiff is seeking damages, and declaratory and injunctive relief.

PARTIES

8. Plaintiff is a natural person and a resident of the State of New York, and is a “Consumer” as defined by 15 U.S.C. §1692(a)(3).
9. Upon information and belief, Defendant’s principal place of business is located in Rochester, New York.
10. Upon information and belief, Defendant is a company 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.

11. Defendant is a “debt collector,” as defined under the FDCPA under 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(6).

CLASS ALLEGATIONS

12. Plaintiff brings claims, pursuant to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure (hereinafter “FRCP”)

Rule 23, individually and on behalf of the following consumer class (the “Class”):

- All New York consumers who received a collection letter from Defendant attempting to collect an obligation owed to or allegedly owed to American Express, that contain the alleged violation arising from Defendant's violation of 15 U.S.C. §§1692g and 1692e, *et seq.*
- The Class period begins one year to the filing of this Action.

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

- Upon information and belief, the Class is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable because there are hundreds and/or thousands of persons who have received debt collection letters and/or notices from Defendant that violate specific provisions of the FDCPA. Plaintiff is complaining of a standard form letter and/or notice that is sent to hundreds of persons (*See **Exhibit A***, except that the undersigned attorney has, in accordance with Fed. R. Civ. P. 5.2 partially redacted the financial account numbers 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 Defendant's conduct;

- c. Whether Plaintiff and the Class have sustained damages and are entitled to restitution as a result of Defendant's wrongdoing and if so, what is the proper measure and appropriate statutory formula to be applied in determining such damages and restitution; and
- d. Whether Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to declaratory and/or injunctive relief.

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

Defendant's conduct is allowed 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.

ALLEGATIONS OF FACT PARTICULAR TO WYNETTE NEDD

14. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and incorporates the allegations contained in paragraphs numbered "1" through "13" herein with the same force and effect as if the same were set forth at length herein.
15. Defendant 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. Upon information and belief, within the last year Defendant commenced efforts to collect an alleged consumer "debt" as defined by 15 U.S.C. 1692a(5), when it mailed a Collection Letter to Plaintiff seeking to collect an unpaid balance allegedly owing to American Express.
17. On or around September 1, 2017, Defendant sent Plaintiff a collection letter. *See Exhibit A.*
18. The letter was sent or caused to be sent by persons employed by Defendant as a "debt collector" as defined by 15 U.S.C. §1692a(6).
19. The letter is a "communication" as defined by 15 U.S.C. §1692a(2).
20. Defendant's September 1, 2017 Collection Letter provides that the Account Balance is \$4,533.39.
21. Defendant's September 1, 2017 Collection Letter further states: "The Amount Due above reflects the total balance due as of the date of this letter. The itemization reflects the post charge-off activity we received from American Express Bank, FSB and as such is subject to timing and system limitations."
22. Defendant was attempting to collect on Plaintiff's purportedly overdue credit card account with

American Express.

23. Upon information and belief, Plaintiff's account with American Express was charged-off and is not subject to change, and will never increase due to any terms of the original agreement.
24. Upon information and belief, the amount due and collected by Defendant will never change due to interest, late charges or other charges.
25. Rather, upon information and belief, Defendant subtly pressed the least sophisticated consumer, in an attempt at pressuring Plaintiff into paying the account quickly, so as to avoid these non-existent fees subject to such "timing and system limitations."
26. Upon information and belief, Defendant has no legal or contractual right to change the amount that Plaintiff allegedly owes to the Creditor.
27. As a result of the following Counts Defendant violated the FDCPA.

First Count
Violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692e
False or Misleading Representations

28. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and incorporates the allegations contained in paragraphs numbered "1" through "27" herein with the same force and effect as if the same were set forth at length herein.
29. Defendant's debt collection efforts attempted and/or directed towards Plaintiff violated various provisions of the FDCPA, including but not limited to 15 U.S.C. § 1692e.
30. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §1692e, a debt collector is prohibited from using false, deceptive, or misleading representation in connection with the collection of a debt.
31. Defendant violated §1692e by falsely suggesting that immediate payment of the balance would benefit Plaintiff financially by stating that the account balance stated above was "subject to timing and system limitations." As the account balance Defendant seeks to collect *never* varies from the date of issuance of its Collection, and Defendant *never* makes an adjustment after it receives payment in the amount of the initial letter, the statement in its letter is false, deceptive

and misleading.

32. The Collection Letter states that the “interest accrued,” “non-interest charges or fees accrued since charge-off” and “total payments made since charge-off” is “\$0.00.”
33. Further down the page, however, the Collection Letter states that “[t]he above reflects the post charge-off activity we received from original creditor American Express and as such is subject to timing and system limitations.”
34. Based on the itemization language, the amount of interest and fees the Plaintiff may owe in the future is either \$0.00, as stated in the letter, or some larger amount.
35. If that amount is more than \$0.00, the Defendant is required to inform Plaintiff and the least sophisticated consumer that there may be a variation.
36. In a recent Second Circuit decision, the Court in *Avila v. Riexinger & Associates, LLC* held that the FDCPA does not only require disclosure of “the amount of the debt.” 2016 U.S. App. LEXIS 5327, at *7 (2d Cir. 2016). The Court instead adopted the Seventh Circuit’s “safe harbor approach” formulated in *Miller v. Raymer, Padrick, Cobb, Nichols, & Clark, L.L.C.*, 214 F.3d 872 (7th Cir. 2000), which was intended to address the concern that including information regarding accruing interest and fees in a collection notice could deceitfully coerce consumers and invite abuse. While the Court did not require a debt collector to use the “safe harbor approach” in order to comply with §1692e, the Court held that a debt collector will not violate § 1692e if either: (1) the collection notice states that the amount of debt will increase over time, or (2) clearly states that the debt collector will accept the amount stated in the notice in full satisfaction of the debt if payment is made by a specific date.
37. This type of language is clearly absent from the Collection Letter at issue.
38. A statement that the itemization is subject to “timing and system limitations” does not inform

the least sophisticated consumer that the amount of debt will increase over time.

39. Furthermore, “timing and system limitations” is an extremely ambiguous phrase, subject to a myriad of interpretations.
40. Nor does the phrase clearly inform the least sophisticated consumer that interest and fees may continue to increase over time if the debt is not timely paid.
41. Defendant could have taken the steps necessary to bring its actions within compliance of the FDCPA, but neglected to do so and failed to adequately review its actions to ensure conformance to the law.
42. By reason thereof, Defendant is liable to Plaintiff for judgment that Defendant's conduct violated Section 1692e *et seq.* of the FDCPA, actual damages, statutory damages, costs and attorneys’ fees.

Second Count
15 U.S.C. §1692g and §1692e *et seq.*
Failure to Adequately and Honestly Convey the Amount of the Debt

43. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and incorporates the allegations contained in paragraphs numbered “1” through “42” herein with the same force and effect as if the same were set forth at length herein.
44. 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.
45. One such requirement is that the debt collector provide “the amount of the debt.” 15 U.S.C. § 1692g(a)(1).
46. The written notice, to comply with 15 U.S.C. § 1692g(a)(1), must convey the amount of the debt clearly and accurately from the perspective of the least sophisticated consumer.
47. The written notice, to comply with 15 U.S.C. § 1692g(a)(1), must allow the least sophisticated

consumer to determine the minimum amount he or she owes at the time of the notice.

48. The written notice, to comply with 15 U.S.C. § 1692g(a)(1), must allow the least sophisticated consumer to determine what he or she will need to pay to resolve the debt at any given moment in the future.
49. The written notice, to comply with 15 U.S.C. § 1692g(a)(1), must contain an explanation, understandable by the least sophisticated consumer, of any fees or interest that may cause the balance to increase at any time in the future.
50. The failure to include the foregoing information renders an otherwise accurate statement of the “amount of the debt” violative of 15 U.S.C. § 1692g(a)(1).
51. 15 U.S.C. § 1692e prohibits a debt collector from using any false, deceptive, or misleading representation or means in connection with the collection of any debt.
52. The question of whether a collection letter is deceptive is determined from the perspective of the “least sophisticated consumer.”
53. While § 1692e specifically prohibits certain practices, the list is non-exhaustive, and does not preclude a claim of falsity or deception based on any non-enumerated practice.
54. 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.
55. 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.
56. The Letter failed to inform Plaintiff whether the amount listed is the actual amount of the debt due.
57. The Letter merely states that the “above reflects the post charge-off activity...and as such is subject to timing and system limitations.”

58. The Letter failed to inform Plaintiff what those “timing and system limitations” are.
59. The Letter failed to inform Plaintiff whether those “timing and system limitations” refer to accruing interest.
60. The Letter failed to inform Plaintiff whether those “timing and system limitations” have already caused the “above” amount to increase.
61. The Letter failed to inform Plaintiff whether those “timing and system limitations” will cause the “above” amount to increase in the future.
62. The Letter failed to inform Plaintiff when those “timing and system limitations” will cause the “above” amount to change.
63. The Letter failed to inform Plaintiff of the nature of the “timing and system limitations.”
64. The Letter, because of the aforementioned failures, would render the least sophisticated consumer unable to determine the amount of his or her debt.
65. The least sophisticated consumer could reasonably believe that the debt could be satisfied by remitting the listed amount as of the date of the letter, at any time after receipt of the letter.
66. The least sophisticated consumer could reasonably believe that the amount listed was accurate only on the date of the Letter.
67. If interest is continuing to accrue, the least sophisticated consumer would not know the amount of the debt because the letter fails to indicate the applicable interest rate.
68. If interest is continuing to accrue, the least sophisticated consumer would not know the amount of the debt because the letter fails to indicate what the amount of the accrued interest will be.
69. If interest is continuing to accrue, the least sophisticated consumer would not know the amount of the debt because the letter fails to indicate when such interest will be applied.

70. If interest is continuing to accrue, the least sophisticated consumer would not know the amount of the debt because the letter fails to indicate the amount of money the amount listed will increase at any measurable period.
71. If “timing and system limitations” are causing the amount listed to increase, the least sophisticated consumer would not know the amount of the debt because the letter fails to indicate the nature of same.”¹
72. The Defendant’s failures are purposeful.
73. In order to induce payments from consumers that would not otherwise be made if the consumer knew the true amount due, Defendant does not inform the consumer whether the amount listed will increase.
74. Defendant failed to clearly and unambiguously state the amount of the debt, in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692g(a)(1).
75. The Letter would likely make the least sophisticated consumer uncertain as to the amount of the debt, in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692g(a)(1).
76. The Letter would likely make the least sophisticated consumer confused as to the amount of the debt, in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692g(a)(1).
77. Defendant’s conduct constitutes a false, deceptive, and misleading means and representation in connection with the collection of the debt, in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692e.

¹ *Carlin v. Davidson Fink LLP*, 852 F.3d 207 (2d Cir. 2017), *Balke v. All. One Receivables Mgmt.*, No. 16-cv-5624(ADS)(AKT), 2017 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 94021, at *14 (E.D.N.Y. June 19, 2017) (“[T]he Collection Letter in this case refers with vagueness to “accrued interest or other charges,” without providing any information regarding the rate of interest; the nature of the “other charges”; how any such charges would be calculated; and what portion of the balance due, if any, reflects already-accrued interest and other charges. By failing to provide even the most basic level of specificity in this regard, the Court “cannot say whether those amounts are properly part of the amount of the debt,” for purposes of section 1692g. *Carlin*, 852 F.3d at 216. Further, as set forth in *Carlin*, without any clarifying details, the Collection Letter states only that these unspecified assessments may be added to the balance due, which the Court finds to be insufficient to “accurately inform the [Plaintiff] that the amount of the debt stated in the letter will increase over time.”) consumer knew the true amount due, Defendant does not inform the consumer whether the amount listed will increase.

78. The letter can reasonably be read by the least sophisticated consumer to have two or more meanings concerning the actual balance due, one of which is inaccurate, in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692e.
79. Defendant's conduct violated 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692g(a)(1) and 1692e.
80. Plaintiff suffered injury in fact by being subjected to unfair and abusive practices of the Defendant.
81. Plaintiff suffered actual harm by being the target of the Defendant's misleading debt collection communications.
82. Defendant violated the Plaintiff's right not to be the target of misleading debt collection communications.
83. Defendant violated the Plaintiff's right to a truthful and fair debt collection process.
84. Defendant used materially false, deceptive, misleading representations and means in its attempted collection of Plaintiff's alleged debt.
85. Defendant's communications were designed to cause the debtor to suffer a harmful disadvantage in charting a course of action in response to Defendant's collection efforts.
86. 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.
87. The purpose of the FDCPA is to provide information that helps consumers to choose intelligently.
88. The Defendant's false representations misled the Plaintiff in a manner that deprived him of his right to enjoy these benefits, these materially misleading statements trigger liability under section 1692e of the Act.

89. These deceptive communications additionally violated the FDCPA since they frustrate the consumer's ability to intelligently choose his or her response.
90. 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.
91. By reason thereof, Defendant is liable to Plaintiff for judgment that Defendant's conduct violated Sections 1692g and 1692e of the FDCPA, actual damages, statutory damages, costs and attorneys' fees.

Third Count
15 U.S.C. §1692e(3)
False or Misleading Representations

92. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and incorporates the allegations contained in paragraphs numbered "1" through "91" herein with the same force and effect as if the same were set forth at length herein.
93. 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(3) prohibits a debt collector from using the false representation or implication that any individual is an attorney or that any communication is from an attorney.
94. The question of whether a collection letter is deceptive is determined from the perspective of the "least sophisticated consumer."
95. Defendant is law firm, acting as a debt collector.
96. Defendant, as attorneys, has not had any meaningful involvement in the day-to-day collection of Plaintiff's alleged debt.
97. Defendant's letter contains no disclaimer concerning Defendant's lack of meaningful attorney involvement in the collection of Plaintiff's alleged debt.
98. The least sophisticated consumer would likely be deceived by Defendant's conduct.

99. The least sophisticated consumer would likely be deceived in a material way by Defendant's conduct.
100. The least sophisticated consumer would likely be deceived into believing that an attorney had meaningful involvement in the collection of the alleged debt.
101. Defendant has violated 15 U.S.C. § 1692e by using false, deceptive, and misleading representations in its attempt to collect a debt.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands judgment against Defendants as follows:

- (a) Declaring that this action is properly maintainable as a Class Action and certifying Plaintiff as Class representative and Joseph H. Mizrahi Law, P.C., as Class Counsel;
- (b) Awarding Plaintiff and the Class statutory damages;
- (c) Awarding Plaintiff and the Class actual damages;
- (d) Awarding Plaintiff costs of this Action, including reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses;
- (e) Awarding pre-judgment interest and post-judgment interest; and
- (f) Awarding Plaintiff and the Class such other and further relief as this Court may deem just and proper.

Respectfully submitted,

By: /s/ Joseph H. Mizrahi
Joseph H. Mizrahi, Esq.
Joseph H. Mizrahi Law, P.C.
337 Avenue W, Suite 2F
Brooklyn, New York 11223
Phone: (917) 299-6612
Fax: (347) 665-1545
Email: Jmizrahilaw@gmail.com
Attorney for Plaintiff

DEMAND FOR TRIAL BY JURY

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

/s/ Joseph H. Mizrahi
Joseph H. Mizrahi, Esq.

Dated: Brooklyn, New York
September 6, 2017

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

WYNETTE NEDD, on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated,

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

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

JOSEPH H. MIZRAHI LAW, P.C., 300 Cadman Plz W, 12 Fl, Brooklyn, NY 11201, (917) 299-6612

DEFENDANTS

RELIN, GOLDSTEIN & CRANE, LLP

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

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

Attorneys (If Known)

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

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

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

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

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

Click here for: Nature of Suit Code Descriptions.

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

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

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

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

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

Brief description of cause: Defendant violated the FDCPA

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P. DEMAND \$

CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: JURY DEMAND: Yes No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

(See instructions):

JUDGE DOCKET NUMBER

DATE 09/06/2017 SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD /s/ Joseph H. Mizrahi

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, JOSEPH H. MIZRAHI, counsel for PLAINTIFF, do hereby certify that the above captioned civil action is ineligible for compulsory arbitration for the following reason(s):

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

DISCLOSURE STATEMENT - FEDERAL RULES CIVIL PROCEDURE 7.1

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

NONE

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

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

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

- 1.) Is the civil action being filed in the Eastern District removed from a New York State Court located in Nassau or Suffolk County? 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/ Joseph H. Mizrahi

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

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

Eastern District of New York

WYNETTE NEDD, on behalf of herself and all others
similarly situated,

Plaintiff(s)

v.

RELIN, GOLDSTEIN & CRANE, LLP

Defendant(s)

Civil Action No.

SUMMONS IN A CIVIL ACTION

To: (Defendant's name and address) RELIN, GOLDSTEN & CRANE, LLP
28 EAST MAIN STREET, SUITE 1800
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK 14614

A lawsuit has been filed against you.

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

JOSEPH H. MIZRAHI LAW, P.C.
300 CADMAN PLAZA WEST
12 FLOOR
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK 11201

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

DOUGLAS C. PALMER
CLERK OF COURT

Date:

Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk

Civil Action No. _____

PROOF OF SERVICE

(This section should not be filed with the court unless required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 4 (l))

This summons for *(name of individual and title, if any)* _____
was received by me on *(date)* _____ .

I personally served the summons on the individual at *(place)* _____
_____ on *(date)* _____ ; or

I left the summons at the individual's residence or usual place of abode with *(name)* _____
_____, a person of suitable age and discretion who resides there,
on *(date)* _____ , and mailed a copy to the individual's last known address; or

I served the summons on *(name of individual)* _____ , who is
designated by law to accept service of process on behalf of *(name of organization)* _____
_____ on *(date)* _____ ; or

I returned the summons unexecuted because _____ ; or

Other *(specify)*:

My fees are \$ _____ for travel and \$ _____ for services, for a total of \$ _____ 0.00 .

I declare under penalty of perjury that this information is true.

Date: _____

Server's signature

Printed name and title

Server's address

Additional information regarding attempted service, etc:

Relin, Goldstein & Crana, L.L.P.
28 East Main Street, Suite 1800
Rochester, NY 14614-1991
Phone: (585) 325-6202 Fax: (585) 325-6201

September 1, 2017

Wynette Nedd a/k/a Wynette S. Nedd



Creditor: American Express Bank, FSB
Account Number Ending In: XXXXXXXXXXXX72000
Balance Due: \$4,533.39
Our File Number: [REDACTED] 8755

Dear Wynette Nedd a/k/a Wynette S. Nedd:

This Law Firm has been retained by American Express Bank, FSB to help collect your balance. As of the letter date above, you owe \$4,533.39.

In accordance with NY State regulatory requirements, please be advised of the following:

Original Creditor: American Express Bank, FSB	
Total due as of charge off:	\$4,533.39
Total interest accrued since charge off:	\$0.00
Total non-interest charges or fees accrued since charge off:	\$0.00
Total Payments and/or Credits made since charge off:	\$0.00

The Amount Due above reflects the total balance due as of the date of this letter. The itemization reflects the post charge-off activity we received from American Express Bank, FSB and as such is subject to timing and system limitations.

Please contact us between the hours of 8am – 5pm, Monday through Friday at 800-203-9552 to resolve your balance.

The above-referenced matter has been listed with our office for collections.

Unless you notify this office within 30 days after receiving this notice that you dispute the validity of the debt or any portion thereof, this office will assume this debt be valid. If you notify this office in writing within 30 days after receiving this notice that you dispute the validity of this debt or any portion of it, this office will obtain verification of the debt or obtain a copy of a judgment and mail you a copy of such judgment or verification. If you request of this office in writing within 30 days after receiving this notice, this office will provide you with the name and address of the original creditor, if different from the current creditor.

This communication is from a debt collector. This is an attempt to collect a debt and any information obtained will be used for that purpose.

Sincerely,

Muditha Halliyadde, Esq.

In accordance with the Fair Debt Collections Practices Act, 15 U.S.C § 1692 et seq., we are prohibited from engaging in abusive, deceptive, and unfair debt collection efforts, including but not limited to:

- (i) the use of threats or violence;
- (ii) the use of obscene or profane language; and
- (iii) 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:

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

ClassAction.org

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable class action lawsuit database and can be found in this post: [Debt Collector Sued Over 'Extremely Ambiguous' Collection Letter](#)
