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### FIL 50

#### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO

DANIEL NEUMEYER, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated;

Plaintiffs,

-against-

DHC BUSINESS SOLUTIONS, ASCENSION SERVICES, L.P. and JOHN DOES 1-25

Defendants.

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CLERK U.S. DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO TOLEDO

### **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL JUDGE ZOUHARY** MAG. JUDGE JAMES R. KNEPP ||

Civil Action No.:

CLASS ACTION COMPLA

Plaintiff, DANIEL NEUMEYER (hereinafter, "Plaintiff"), an Ohio resident, brings this Class Action Complaint by and through his attorneys, Marcus & Zelman, LLC, against Defendant DHC BUSINESS SOLUTIONS (hereinafter "DHC"), ASCENSION SERVICES, L.P. (hereinafter "Ascension") and JOHN DOES 1-25, 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

 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 Ohio consumers seeking redress for Defendant's actions of using an unfair and unconscionable means to collect a debt.
- Defendants actions violated § 1692 et seq. of Title 15 of the United States Code, commonly referred to as the Fair Debt Collections Practices Act ("FDCPA").
- 7. Plaintiff is seeking damages, and declaratory and injunctive relief.

#### PARTIES

 Plaintiff is a natural person and a resident of the State of Ohio, and is a "Consumer" as defined by 15 U.S.C. §1692(a)(3). Case: 3:17-cv-00957-JZ Doc #: 1 Filed: 05/05/17 3 of 11. PageID #: 3

- Defendant DHC is a collection agency with its principal office located at 3107 D Main Street, Manchester, Maryland 21102.
- 10. Upon information and belief, Defendant DHC 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.
- Defendant DHC is a "debt collector," as defined under the FDCPA under 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(6).
- 12. Defendant Ascension is a foreign limited partnership organized under the laws of the State of Nevada with its principal place of business and corporate offices in Nevada.
- 13. Upon information and belief, Defendant Ascension 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.
- 14. Defendant Ascension is a "debt collector," as defined under the FDCPA under 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(6).
- 15. 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 ALLEGATIONS

- 16. Plaintiffs bring this claim on behalf of the following class, pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a) and 23(b)(3):
  - Plaintiff class consists of (a) all individuals with addresses in the State of Ohio (b) to whom DHC or Ascension (c) sent an initial collection letter attempting to collect a consumer debt (d) that states "Unless you notify us within 45 days of the

date of this notice that you dispute the validity of the debt or any portion thereof, this office will assume the debt is valid. If you notify this office within the required timeframe, we will obtain verification of the debt or obtain a copy of the judgment and mail a copy to the address you provide" (e) which letter was sent on or after a date one year prior to the filing of this action and on or before a date 21 days after the filing of this action.

- 17. The identities of all class members are readily ascertainable from the records of Defendants and those companies and entities on whose behalf they attempt to collects and/or have purchased debts.
- 18. Excluded from the Plaintiff class are the Defendants and all officers, members, partners, managers, directors, and employees of the Defendants and their respective immediate families, and legal counsel for all parties to this action and all members of their immediate families.
- 19. There are questions of law and fact common to the Plaintiff Classes, which common issues predominate over any issues involving only individual class members. The principal issue is whether the Defendants' written communications to consumers, in the forms attached as *Exhibit A*, violate 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692e and 1692g.
- 20. The Plaintiffs' claims are typical of the class members, as all are based upon the same facts and legal theories.
- 21. The Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Plaintiff Classes defined in this complaint. The Plaintiffs have retained counsel with experience in handling consumer lawsuits, complex legal issues, and class actions, and neither the Plaintiffs nor their attorneys have any interests, which might cause them not to vigorously

pursue this action.

- 22. 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) <u>Numerosity</u>: The Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and on that basis allege, that the Plaintiff Classes defined above are so numerous that joinder of all members would be impractical.
  - (b) <u>Common Questions Predominate:</u> Common questions of law and fact exist as to all members of the Plaintiff Classes and those questions predominate over any questions or issues involving only individual class members. The principal issue is whether the Defendants' written communications to consumers, in the forms attached as *Exhibit A*, violate 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692e and 1692g.
  - (c) <u>Typicality:</u> The Plaintiffs' claims are typical of the claims of the class members. The Plaintiffs and all members of the Plaintiff Classes have claims arising out of the Defendants' common uniform course of conduct complained of herein.
  - (d) <u>Adequacy:</u> The Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the class members insofar as Plaintiffs have no interests that are adverse to the absent class members. The Plaintiffs are committed to vigorously litigating this matter. Plaintiffs have also retained counsel experienced in handling consumer lawsuits, complex legal issues, and class actions. Neither the Plaintiffs nor their counsel have any interests which might cause them not to vigorously pursue the instant class action lawsuit.
  - (e) <u>Superiority</u>: 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.

- 23. 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 Classes 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.
- 24. Depending on the outcome of further investigation and discovery, Plaintiffs may, at the time of class certification motion, seek to certify a class(es) only as to particular issues pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(4).

#### ALLEGATIONS OF FACT

- 25. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and incorporates the allegations contained in paragraphs numbered above herein with the same force and effect as if the same were set forth at length herein.
- 26. Some time prior to May 05, 2016, an obligation was allegedly incurred to Legacy Visa-First Savings Bank ("LV-FSB").
- 27. The LV-FSB obligation arose out of a transaction in which money, property, insurance or services, which are the subject of the transaction, are primarily for personal, family or household purposes.
- 28. The alleged LV-FSB obligation is a "debt" as defined by 15 U.S.C.§ 1692a(5).

29. LV-FSB is a "creditor" as defined by 15 U.S.C.§ 1692a(4).

- 30. The LV-FSB debt directly or through an intermediary contracted the Defendants to collect the alleged debt.
- 31. Defendants 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.
- 32. Upon information and belief, Defendant Ascension has merged with or been acquired by Defendant DHC.
- 33. On or about May 05, 2016, Defendants sent the Plaintiff a collection letter ("Letter") regarding the alleged debt. See Exhibit A.
- 34. Upon information and belief, the Letter was the first communication from DHC to the Plaintiff with regards to this alleged debt.
- 35. Plaintiff received the letter and read it.
- 36. The Letter states in part:

"Original Creditor: LEGACY VISA-FIRST SAVINGS BANK."

37. The Letter further states:

"Unless you notify us within 45 days of the date of this notice that you dispute the validity of the debt or any portion thereof, this office will assume the debt is valid. If you notify this office within the required timeframe, we will obtain verification of the debt or obtain a copy of the judgment and mail a copy to the address you provide." The Plaintiff, as would any least sophisticated consumer, read the above statement and thought that he could effectively dispute the validity of this debt by calling the Defendant.

- 38. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §1692g, a debt collector must notify the consumer of his or her validation rights and if a consumer exercises that right and disputes the debt in writing within the thirty-day validation notice, the debt collector must cease all collection activity until they are able to verify the debt.
- 39. It has been well established that even if a debt collector properly states the validation rights pursuant to the FDCPA, it is still a violation if other language in the letter either overshadows or contradicts the validation notice.
- 40. By failing to state that the consumer must notify the debt collector in writing, the Defendant overshadowed and/or contradicted the validation notice.
- 41. If a consumer was to call the debt collector to dispute validity of the debt instead of disputing in writing, he or she would not be afforded the rights under 15 U.S.C. §1692(g).
- 42. Furthermore, if the consumer was to dispute validity of the debt by calling, instead of in writing, the consumer would not be afforded the legal right to receive validation of the debt.
- 43. The rights afforded to consumers under Section 1692g(a) are amongst the most powerful protections provided by the FDCPA. However, this right is limited only to the first thirty days of receipt from the initial letter.
- 44. The FDCPA gives consumers a statutory right to receive certain information, including the name of the creditor to whom the debt collector is attempting to collect for, which the Plaintiff was deprived of in this case.
- 45. As a result of the Defendant's violations of the FDCPA, the Plaintiff was harmed.
- 46. Defendant's actions as described herein are part of a pattern and practice used to collect consumer debts.

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#### <u>COUNT I</u>

#### VIOLATIONS OF THE FAIR DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES ACT 15 U.S.C. §1692e et seq.

- 47. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and incorporates the allegations contained in paragraphs above herein with the same force and effect as if the same were set forth at length herein.
- 48. Defendant's debt collection efforts attempted and/or directed towards the Plaintiff violated various provisions of the FDCPA, including but not limited to 15 U.S.C. § 1692e.
- 49. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §1692e, a debt collector may not use any false, deceptive, or misleading representation or means in connection with the collection of any debt.
- 50. Defendant violated said section by:
  - Making a false and misleading representation in violation of §1692e(10).
- 51. 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.

#### COUNT II

#### VIOLATIONS OF THE FAIR DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES ACT 15 U.S.C. §1692g et seq.

- 52. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and incorporates the allegations contained in paragraphs above herein with the same force and effect as if the same were set forth at length herein.
- 53. Defendant's debt collection efforts attempted and/or directed towards the Plaintiff violated various provisions of the FDCPA, including but not limited to 15 U.S.C. § 1692(g).

- 54. Pursuant to 15 USC §1692g, a debt collector:
  - (a) Within five days after the initial communication with a consumer in connection with the collection of any debt, a debt collector shall, unless the following information is contained in the initial communication or the consumer has paid the debt, send the consumer a written notice containing
    - (1) The amount of the debt;
    - (2) The name of the creditor to whom the debt is owed;
    - (3) A statement that unless the consumer, within thirty days after receipt of the notice, disputes the validity of the debt, or any portion thereof, the debt will be assumed to be valid by the debt-collector;
    - (4) A statement that the consumer notifies the debt collector in writing within thirty-day period that the debt, or any portion thereof, is disputed, the debt collector will obtain verification of the debt or a copy of a judgment against the consumer and a copy of such verification or judgment will be mailed to the consumer by the debt collector; and
    - (5) A statement that, upon the consumer's written request within the thirtyday period, the debt collector will provide the consumer with the name and address of the original creditor, if different from the current creditor.
- 55. The validation notice must not be either "overshadowed" or contradicted by other

language or material in the original collection letter.

- 56. The Defendant violated 1692g:
  - a(2) Failing to name the current creditor to whom the debt is owed;
  - a(4) Failing to state that if the consumer disputes the validity of the debt it

must be in writing; and

(b)(a) Overshadowing or being inconsistent with the disclosure of the consumer's

right to dispute the debt.

57. By reason thereof, Defendant is liable to Plaintiff for judgment that Defendant's conduct violated Section 1692g *et seq.* of the FDCPA, actual damages, statutory damages, costs and attorneys' fees.

#### PRAYER FOR RELIEF

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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 Ari Marcus, Esq., and Yitzchak Zelman,

Esq. as Class Counsel;

- Awarding Plaintiff and the Class statutory damages; (b)
- Awarding Plaintiff and the Class actual damages; (c)
- Awarding Plaintiff costs of this Action, including reasonable attorneys' (d)

fees and expenses;

- Awarding pre-judgment interest and post-judgment interest; and (e)
- Awarding Plaintiff and the Class such other and further relief as this Court (f)

may deem just and proper.

Dated: May 2, 2017

Yitzchak Zelman, Esq. MARCUS & ZELMAN, LLC 1500 Allaire Avenue, Suite 101 Ocean, New Jersey 07712 (732) 695-3282 telephone (732) 298-6256 facsimile Yzelman@marcuszelman.com Attorneys 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.

Dated: May 2, 2017

Yitzchak Zelman, Esq

JS 44 (Rev. 08/16)

#### **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.)

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I. (a) PLAINTIFFS	DEFENDANTS								
DANIEL NEUMEYER, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated,				DHC BUSINESS SOLUTIONS, ASCENSION SERVICES, L.P. and JOHN DOES 1-25					
(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff Lucas				County of Residence of First Listed Defendant					
(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)				(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES (ALL) NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.					
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(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)				Attorneys (If Known)		285	с di	1 (2 DECEMBER - 224) - 17 - 14 - 14 - 14	
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# **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**

	NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO							
١.	Civil Categories: (Please check one category only).							
	1. 🖌 General Civil							
	2. Administrative Review/Social Security							
	3. Habeas Corpus Death Penalty							
	*If under Title 28, §2255, name the SENTENCING JUDGE:							
11.	<b>RELATED OR REFILED CASES</b> . See LR 3.1 which provides in pertinent part: "If an action is filed or removed to this Court and assigned to a District Judge after which it is discontinued, dismissed or remanded to a State court, and subsequently refiled, it shall be assigned to the same Judge who received the initial case assignment without regardfor the place of holding court in which the case was refiled. Counsel or a party without counsel shall be responsible for bringing such cases to the attention of the Court by responding to the questions included on the Civil Cover Sheet."							
	This action is RELATED to another PENDING civil case. This action is REFILED pursuant to LR 3.1.							
lf appli	icable, please indicate on page 1 in section VIII, the name of the Judge and case number.							
111.	In accordance with Local Civil Rule <b>3.8</b> , actions involving counties in the Eastern Division shall be filed at any of the divisional offices therein. Actions involving counties in the Western Division shall be filed at the Toledo office. For the purpose of determining the proper division, and for statistical reasons, the following information is requested.							
	ANSWER ONE PARAGRAPH ONLY, ANSWER PARAGRAPHS 1 THRU 3 IN ORDER. UPON FINDING WHICH PARAGRAPH APPLIES TO YOUR CASE, ANSWER IT AND STOP.							
	(1) <u>Resident defendant</u> . If the defendant resides in a county within this district, please set forth the name of such county county COUNTY: Not applicable							
	<u>Corporation</u> For the purpose of answering the above, a corporation is deemed to be a resident of that county in which it has its principal place of business in that district.							
	(2) <u>Non-Resident defendant</u> . If no defendant is a resident of a county in this district, please set forth the county wherein the cause of action arose or the event complained of occurred.							
	COUNTY: Lucas							
	(3) <u>Other Cases</u> . If no defendant is a resident of this district, or if the defendant is a corporation not having a principle place of business within the district, and the cause of action arose or the event complained of occurred outside this district, please set forth the county of the plaintiff's residence.							
	<u>COUNTY</u> : Lucas							
IV.	The Counties in the Northern District of Ohio are divided into divisions as shown below. After the county is determined in Section III, please check the appropriate division.							
	EASTERN DIVISION							
	AKRON							
	AKRON         (Counties: Carroll, Holmes, Portage, Stark, Summit, Tuscarawas and Wayne)           CLEVELAND         (Counties: Ashland, Ashtabula, Crawford, Cuyahoga, Geauga, Lake,							
	Lorain, Medina and Richland) YOUNGSTOWN (Counties: Columbiana, Mahoning and Trumbull)							
	WESTERN DIVISION							
	TOLEDO (Counties: Allen, Auglaize, Defiance, Erie, Fulton, Hancock, Hardin, Henry,							

(Counties: Allen, Auglaize, Defiance, Erie, Fulton, Hancock, Hardin, Henry, Huron, Lucas, Marion, Mercer, Ottawa, Paulding, Putnam, Sandusky, Seneca VanWert, Williams, Wood and Wyandot)

JS 44 Reverse (Rev. 08/16)

#### 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.Cv.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

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; NOTE: 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 there are multiple nature of suit codes associated with the case, pick the nature of suit code that is most applicable. Click here for: <u>Nature of Suit Code Descriptions</u>.
- 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 – Transfer. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407.

Multidistrict Litigation – Direct File. (8) Check this box when a multidistrict case is filed in the same district as the Master MDL docket. PLEASE NOTE THAT THERE IS NOT AN ORIGIN CODE 7. Origin Code 7 was used for historical records and is no longer relevant due to changes in statue.

- 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 actual dollar amount 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.

Case: 3:17-cv-00957-JZ Doc #: 1-2 Filed: 05/05/17 1 of 1. PageID #: 15



### ASCENSION SERVICES, L.P.

PO BOX 163 • • Manchester MD 21102 Toll Free: 866-507-5320 Local: 443-507-5620 • Fax: 443-548-2879



Mon to Fri: 7:30am to 4:00pm DHC Business Solutions 3107 D Main St, Manchester MD 21102 ٢

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May 5, 2016

DANIEL NEUMEYER

 Original Account Number
 2898

 File ID
 Image: Contrast of the second seco

#### Dear DANIEL NEUMEYER,

The debt identified above is past due. It has been assigned for collection to Ascension Services, LP by ASCENSION SERVICES, LP.

As of the date of this letter, you owe \$636.04. We have several payment options available to you that can include interest deferments and payment reductions.

Contact us as soon as possible to discuss voluntary payment arrangements at 1-866-507-5320.

Unless you notify us within 45 days of the date of this notice that you dispute the validity of the debt or any portion thereof, this office will assume the debt is valid. If you notify this office within the required timeframe, we will obtain verification of the debt or obtain a copy of the judgment and mail a copy to the address you provide.

Regards,

Customer Care customercare@dhcdebt.com

This is an attempt to collect a debt by a debt collector. Any information obtained will be used for that purpose.

## **ClassAction.org**

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable class action lawsuit database and can be found in this post: <u>Ohio Man Hits Debt Collectors with FDCPA Claims</u>