

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

JANET MUSCARI,

Plaintiff,

-vs-

14-CV-43-JTC

NICHOLS & GRANT, LLC,

Defendant.

INTRODUCTION

On January 17, 2014, plaintiff Janet Muscari filed a complaint alleging various violations of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act ("FDCPA" or "Act"), 15 U.S.C. § 1692, *et seq.* Defendant Nichols & Grant, LLC failed to appear and defend this action, which resulted in entry of default by the Clerk of the Court, pursuant to Rule 55(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, on June 18, 2014. Item 6. Presently before the court is plaintiff's motion for default judgment pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 55(b)(2). Item 7. For the following reasons, plaintiff's motion is granted.

DISCUSSION

1. Default Judgment Standard

Before obtaining default judgment, a party must first secure a Clerk's entry of default by demonstrating, by affidavit or otherwise, that the opposing party is in default. Fed. R. Civ. P. 55(a). Once default has been entered, the allegations of the complaint establishing the defendant's liability are accepted as true, except for those relating to the amount of damages. *Greyhound Exhibitgroup, Inc. v. E.L.U.L. Realty Corp.*, 973 F.2d 155, 158 (2d

Cir. 1992), *cert. denied*, 506 U.S. 1080 (1993).

In considering whether to enter default judgment, the court must determine whether the facts alleged in the complaint are sufficient to state a claim for relief as to each cause of action for which the plaintiff seeks default judgment. Further, where the damages sought are not for a sum certain, the court must determine the propriety and amount of the default judgment. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 55(b)(2). Damages must be established by proof, unless the damages are liquidated or “susceptible of mathematical computation.” *Flaks v. Koegel*, 504 F.2d 702, 707 (2d Cir. 1974). All reasonable inferences from the evidence presented are drawn in the moving party's favor. See *Au Bon Pain Corp. v. Artect, Inc.*, 653 F.2d 61, 65 (2d Cir. 1981).

2. Liability

As set forth in the complaint, the facts are relatively straightforward. At all times relative to the claims asserted, defendant Nichols & Grant, LLC was acting in the capacity of a business entity or person engaged in the business of debt collection, within the meaning of 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(6) (definition of “debt collector”). Plaintiff alleges that, on or about November 7, 2013, defendant commenced collection activities to recover an alleged debt. Those activities included multiple telephone calls, messages in which defendant failed to state that the communication was from a debt collector and that it was attempting to collect a debt, threats of legal action, statements that “the matter was scheduled for a court appearance,” and threats of repossession, service of legal papers at plaintiff’s place of employment, and lien proceedings. Plaintiff also alleged that defendant failed to send the required 30-day validation notice, and that these actions

violated a number of the provisions of the FDCPA. Item 1, ¶¶ 15-23.¹ Accordingly, for the purposes of this motion, plaintiff has sufficiently alleged facts to establish defendant's liability under the FDCPA.

3. Damages

Section 1692k(a)(2)(A) authorizes the court to award up to \$1,000 in statutory damages per plaintiff for any violation of the FDCPA. The specific amount of statutory damages, not to exceed \$1,000, falls within the court's discretion. See *Savino v. Computer Credit, Inc.*, 164 F.3d 81, 86 (2d Cir. 1998). Factors to be considered by the court in determining an appropriate statutory damages award include the frequency, persistence, and nature of the debt collector's noncompliance with the Act; the debt collector's resources; the number of individuals adversely affected; and the extent to which the debt collector's non-compliance was intentional. See 15 U.S.C. § 1692k(b)(1). Awards of the \$1,000 statutory maximum are typically reserved for cases where the defendants' violations are "particularly egregious or intimidating." *Cordero v. Collection Co.*, 2012 WL 1118210, *2 (E.D.N.Y. Apr. 3, 2012).

By virtue of the entry of default, defendant is deemed to have admitted the well-pleaded allegations of the complaint (including, among other things, numerous telephone messages that threatened legal action, repossession of plaintiff's vehicle, service of legal

¹Specifically, plaintiff alleges that defendant's debt collection activity violated sections 1692d (prohibiting engaging in conduct the natural consequence of which is to harass, oppress, or abuse any person in connection with the collection of a debt); 1692e (prohibiting the use of false, deceptive, or misleading representations or means in connection with the collection of a debt); 1692e(5) (prohibiting the threat of any action that cannot legally be taken or is not intended to be taken); 1692e(10) (prohibiting the use of false representations or deceptive means to collect a debt or obtain information concerning a consumer); 1692f (prohibiting the use of unfair or unconscionable means to collect or attempt to collect a debt); 1692f(6) (prohibiting the threat of unlawful repossession of property); and 1692g (requiring proper written notice within five days of the initial communication).

papers at plaintiff's place of employment by a police escort, and false statements that lien proceedings had been initiated and that the matter was scheduled for a court appearance). While plaintiff complained of multiple telephone messages, she has not specified in her complaint the frequency of these calls or the duration of the time period in which they occurred. Accordingly, the court finds that these violations of the FDCPA do not amount to the level of "particularly egregious or intimidating" conduct warranting an award of maximum statutory damages. The court therefore awards plaintiff a total of \$500.00 in statutory damages pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1692k(a)(2)(A). See *Hance v. Premier Recovery Group, Inc.*, 2013 WL 85068, *2 (W.D.N.Y. Jan. 7, 2013) (awarding \$500 in statutory damages where defendant called plaintiff's home on a number of occasions, totaling more than 20 times per month); *Fajer v. Kaufman, Burns & Assocs.*, 2011 WL 334311, *3 (W.D.N.Y. Jan. 28, 2011) (awarding \$500 where defendant made numerous calls to home and workplace and made empty threats of litigation); see also *Bonafede v. Advanced Credit Solutions, LLC*, 2012 WL 400789, *3 (W.D.N.Y. Feb. 7, 2012) (finding demand of \$1,000 "excessive" where plaintiff presented no evidence that communications with collector were persistent).

4. Attorneys' Fees and Costs

The FDCPA also provides for the recovery of reasonable attorney's fees and costs by successful litigants. See 15 U.S.C. § 1692k(a)(3) (permitting recovery of, "in the case of any successful motion to enforce the foregoing liability, the costs of the action, together with a reasonable attorney's fee as determined by the court"). In determining a reasonable fee, district courts should set a reasonable hourly rate, bearing in mind case-specific

variables, and then use the reasonable hourly rate to calculate a “presumptively reasonable fee.” *Arbor Hill Concerned Citizens Neighborhood Ass'n v. County of Albany*, 522 F.3d 182, 190 (2d Cir. 2008). There is a presumption in favor of the hourly rates employed in the district in which the case is litigated. *Simmons v. New York City Transit Auth.*, 575 F.3d 170, 174–75 (2d Cir. 2009). Thus, the court must consider the prevailing market rate in the Western District of New York for “similar services by lawyers of reasonably comparable skill, experience, and reputation.” *Blum v. Stenson*, 465 U.S. 886, 896 n. 11 (1984).

Here, plaintiff’s counsel has submitted an affirmation documenting a total of 8.5 hours of work on the case for which compensation is sought, including a combined 5.1 hours by two attorneys at different hourly rates, and 3.4 hours by paralegal staff and a student law clerk. An experienced attorney worked 3.6 hours on the case, charging \$295/hr and an attorney admitted in 2013 worked 1.5 hours on the case, charging \$250/hr. The hourly rate sought for paralegal and law student work is \$145. See Item 7-1.

The court finds the number of attorney hours expended on the case to be reasonable, but the requested hourly rates excessive, compared to the prevailing market rates in this district for FDCPA cases. See, e.g., *Ortez v. First Asset Recovery Group, LLC*, 2014 WL 1338835, at *3 (W.D.N.Y. Apr. 2, 2014) (granting motion for default judgment and awarding fees at hourly rates of \$250 for experienced attorneys, \$175 for newer attorneys, and \$75 for paralegal staff); *Carbin v. Northern Resolution Group, LLC*, 2013 WL 4779231, at *3 (W.D.N.Y. Sept. 5, 2013) (same); *Halecki v. Empire Portfolios, Inc.*, 952 F. Supp. 2d 519, 521-22 (W.D.N.Y. 2013) (awarding hourly rate of \$250 for experienced attorney, \$140

for new attorney); *Hance*, 2013 WL 85068, at *2 (awarding hourly rate of \$225 for experienced attorney, \$200 for newer attorney, and \$50 for paralegal staff).

Based upon its review of these and other FDCPA cases litigated in the Western District of New York, the court finds that the prevailing local hourly rates of \$250 for experienced attorneys, \$175 for the attorney admitted to practice in 2014, and \$75 for paralegal and student law clerk staff, provide a reasonable basis for calculation of the award of fees in this case. Accordingly, the court awards attorneys' fees as follows:

3.6 hrs. @ \$250.00 =	\$ 900.00
1.5 hrs. @ \$175.00 =	262.50
3.4 hrs. @ \$ 75.00 =	<u>255.00</u>
Total	= <u>\$1417.50</u>

The court also grants plaintiff's request for an award of \$405.00 in costs.

CONCLUSION

Based on the foregoing, plaintiff's motion for default judgment (Item 7) is GRANTED. Plaintiff is awarded \$500.00 for defendant's violations of the FDCPA, \$1417.50 in attorney's fees, and \$405.00 in costs.

The Clerk of the Court is directed to enter judgment accordingly, and to close this case.

So Ordered.

\s\ John T. Curtin

JOHN T. CURTIN
United States District Judge

Dated: September 17, 2014