

12-3639-cv
Hooks v. Forman, Holt, Eliades & Ravin, LLC

**UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT**

August Term, 2012

(Argued: February 13, 2013 Decided: May 29, 2013 Errata filed: June 11, 2013)

Docket No. 12-3639-cv

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KAREN HOOKS and GERALDINE MOORE, on behalf of themselves individually and all others
similarly situated,

Plaintiffs-Appellants,

v.

FORMAN, HOLT, ELIADES & RAVIN, LLC,

*Defendant-Appellee.**

-----X

Before: HALL, LIVINGSTON, and DRONEY, *Circuit Judges.*

Suit against debt collector alleging, *inter alia*, that a collection notice requiring dispute of
validity of debt to be in writing violated the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act. The United
States District Court for the Southern District of New York (Preska, *C.J.*) granted defendants'
motion to dismiss all claims. We VACATE the district court's order as it relates to 15 U.S.C. §
1692g(a)(3) and REMAND for further proceedings.

JOANNE S. FAULKNER, New Haven,
Connecticut (Novlette R. Kidd, Fagenson &
Puglisi, New York, New York, Richard J.
Rubin, Santa Fe, New Mexico, *on the brief*),
for Plaintiffs-Appellants.

* The Clerk of the Court is directed to amend the official caption to conform to the above.

DAVID H. WEINSTEIN, Leila E. Ely,
Weinstein Kitchenoff & Asher LLC,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, *for Defendant-
Appellee.*

DRONEY, *Circuit Judge:*

Karen Hooks and Geraldine Moore (“Plaintiffs”), brought suit against Forman, Holt, Eliades & Ravin, LLC (“Forman Holt”), a debt collector within the meaning of 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(6),¹ alleging a violation of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (“FDCPA”), 15 U.S.C. § 1692g.² Plaintiffs allege that Forman Holt’s collection notice violated the FDCPA by stating that the Plaintiffs could only dispute the validity of a debt in writing. The district court granted Forman Holt’s motion to dismiss, concluding that the Plaintiffs had failed to state a claim. We VACATE and REMAND.

BACKGROUND

Plaintiffs are New York residents. During a visit to Atlantic City, New Jersey, in December 2009, they attended a presentation on vacation timeshares sponsored by Wyndham Vacation Resorts, Inc. (“Wyndham”). Plaintiffs then signed an agreement with Wyndham to purchase a timeshare. Hooks has stated that the Plaintiffs did not realize that the document they signed was a mortgage, and neither made any subsequent payments.

Wyndham then engaged Forman Holt to begin the timeshare debt collection process. Forman Holt sent a collection notice (“Notice”) to Plaintiffs at their New York addresses on April 5, 2011. The Notice read, in relevant part:

UNLESS YOU NOTIFY US IN WRITING WITHIN THIRTY (30) DAYS
AFTER RECEIPT OF THIS LETTER THAT THE DEBT, OR ANY PART OF

¹ Although Forman Holt contests the allegation that it is a debt collector, it has not challenged that characterization for purposes of the motion to dismiss.

² In their initial complaint, Plaintiffs asserted additional causes of action and brought suit against an additional defendant. They have not elected to appeal the district court’s dismissal of those claims, and we do not consider them here. In particular, the Plaintiffs initially named William L. Waldman, a “partner, associate, officer or employee” of Forman Holt, as a defendant in this case. However, the district court dismissed these claims with prejudice on the ground that the complaint did not sufficiently allege that Waldman was a “debt collector” within the meaning of 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(6).

1 IT, IS DISPUTED, WE WILL ASSUME THAT THE DEBT IS VALID. IF
2 YOU DO NOTIFY US OF A DISPUTE, WE WILL OBTAIN VERIFICATION
3 OF THE DEBT AND MAIL IT TO YOU. ALSO UPON YOUR WRITTEN
4 REQUEST WITHIN THIRTY (30) DAYS, WE WILL PROVIDE YOU WITH
5 THE NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE ORIGINAL CREDITOR IF
6 DIFFERENT FROM WYNDHAM.
7

8 The Plaintiffs brought suit in the United States District Court for the Southern District of
9 New York, alleging that the Notice failed to comply with 15 U.S.C. § 1692g. Section 1692g
10 requires a debt collector to send a written notice to any consumer debtor with whom it
11 communicates in connection with the collection of a debt. Section 1692g(a)(3) further requires
12 that this notice must contain “a statement that unless the consumer, within thirty days after
13 receipt of the notice, disputes the validity of the debt, or any portion thereof, the debt will be
14 assumed to be valid by the debt collector.” The Plaintiffs asserted that the Notice violated §
15 1692g(a)(3) because the Notice indicates that a challenge to the validity of the debt must be
16 made in writing and cannot be made orally.

17 Forman Holt moved to dismiss the complaint for failure to state a claim, pursuant to Rule
18 12(b)(6) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The district court granted the motion,
19 concluding that a notice requiring that disputes must be presented in writing does not violate 15
20 U.S.C. § 1692g(a)(3).³ See *Hooks v. Forman Holt Eliades & Ravin LLC*, No. 11 Civ. 2767, 2012
21 WL 3322637 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 13, 2012).

22 23 DISCUSSION

24 25 I. Standard of Review

26 We review a district court’s decision to grant a motion to dismiss under Rule 12(b)(6) *de*
27 *novo*, accepting all properly pled factual allegations in the complaint as true and drawing all
28 reasonable inferences in favor of the plaintiff. *Anderson News, L.L.C. v. Am. Media, Inc.*, 680
29 F.3d 162, 185 (2d Cir. 2012). We also review questions of statutory interpretation *de novo*. *In*
30 *re Air Cargo Shipping Servs. Antitrust Litig.*, 697 F.3d 154, 157 (2d Cir. 2012).

31

³ This case was brought as a putative class action, but the district court has yet to rule on the class aspects of this case. The district court also has yet to rule on Forman Holt’s motion to transfer venue.

1 **II. Analysis**

2 Section 1692g(a) provides that a debt collector must send consumer debtors a written
3 notice that contains:

- 4 (1) the amount of the debt;
5 (2) the name of the creditor to whom the debt is owed;
6 (3) a statement that unless the consumer, within thirty days after receipt of the
7 notice, disputes the validity of the debt, or any portion thereof, the debt will be
8 assumed to be valid by the debt collector;
9 (4) a statement that if the consumer notifies the debt collector in writing within
10 the thirty-day period that the debt, or any portion thereof, is disputed, the debt
11 collector will obtain verification of the debt or a copy of a judgment against the
12 consumer and a copy of such verification or judgment will be mailed to the
13 consumer by the debt collector; and
14 (5) a statement that, upon the consumer's written request within the thirty-day
15 period, the debt collector will provide the consumer with the name and address of
16 the original creditor, if different from the current creditor.
17

18 Section 1692g(b) further provides that if the consumer “notifies the debt collector in writing”
19 that the debt is disputed, the debt collector must “cease collection of the debt, or any disputed
20 portion thereof, until the debt collector obtains verification of the debt . . . and a copy of such
21 verification . . . is mailed to the consumer by the debt collector.” Because sections 1692g(a)(4),
22 (a)(5), and (b) state that a consumer debtor can only obtain her rights under those sections by
23 notifying the debt collector in writing, Forman Holt maintains that a writing is required to
24 dispute the validity of the debt under § 1692g(a)(3), although that section does not state that a
25 writing is required.

26 This is a question of first impression for this Circuit.⁴ The two other circuits that have
27 considered the issue have reached different conclusions. *See Jerman v. Carlisle, McNellie, Rini,*
28 *Kramer & Ulrich LPA*, 130 S.Ct. 1605, 1610 n.3 (2010) (noting circuit split). The Third Circuit
29 has held that a notice imposing a writing requirement does not violate § 1692g, while the Ninth
30 Circuit has held that it does.

⁴ Previous opinions of this Court have included language apparently assuming that a written notice is required to dispute a debt. But, fairly read, none of these opinions appears to have resolved the issue. *See Ellis v. Solomon & Solomon, P.C.*, 591 F.3d 130, 134 (2d Cir. 2010) (summarizing § 1692g(a)(3) as involving a mailing requirement in the context of an unrelated challenge to the effect of a lawsuit during the dispute period); *Miller v. Wolpoff & Abramson, L.L.P.*, 321 F.3d 292, 309-10 (2d Cir. 2003) (acknowledging that oral notice is not sufficient to preserve all rights under the FDCPA, including, *inter alia*, the verification right, in the course of evaluating a challenge to separate language encouraging a telephone call).

1 In *Graziano v. Harrison*, 950 F.2d 107 (3d Cir. 1991), the Third Circuit concluded that a
2 consumer debtor must send a written statement to contest the validity of the debt under §
3 1692g(a)(3).⁵ The Third Circuit’s reasoning centered on two points. First, the Third Circuit
4 stated that reading § 1692(a)(3) not to impose a writing requirement would result in an
5 “incoherent . . . system” in light of the explicit writing requirements in sections 1692g(a)(4),
6 1692g(a)(5), and 1692g(b). *Id.* at 112. “[U]pon the debtor’s non-written dispute, the debt
7 collector would be without any statutory ground for assuming that the debt was valid, but
8 nevertheless would not be required to verify the debt or to advise the debtor of the identity of the
9 original creditor and would be permitted to continue debt collection efforts.” *Id.* The court
10 concluded that Congress could not have intended such a result. Second, the court observed that
11 written statements serve the useful purpose of creating a record of the dispute. *Id.*

12 In *Camacho v. Bridgeport Financial, Inc.*, 430 F.3d 1078 (9th Cir. 2005), the Ninth
13 Circuit concluded that a consumer debtor need not send a writing to contest the debt under §
14 1692g(a)(3). The Ninth Circuit’s reasoning centered on four points. First, the court stated that
15 the contrasting explicit writing requirements in § 1692(a)(4) and (a)(5) showed that Congress did
16 not intend to impose a writing requirement under § 1692(a)(3): “[w]here Congress includes
17 particular language in one section of a statute but omits it in another section of the same Act, it is
18 generally presumed that Congress acts intentionally and purposely in the disparate inclusion or
19 exclusion.” *Id.* at 1081 (quoting *Russello v. United States*, 464 U.S. 16, 23 (1983)) (alteration in
20 *Camacho*). Second, the court stated that this interpretation was sound because the statute
21 provides for other protections in the event of a dispute, and those protections depend only on
22 whether a debt was disputed, and not on whether there was a prior writing. *Id.* at 1081-82. For
23 example, once a debt has been disputed, a debt collector cannot communicate the debtor
24 consumer’s credit information to others without disclosing the dispute. 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(8).
25 And if the debtor consumer owes multiple debts and makes a payment, the debt collector cannot
26 apply the payment to the disputed debt. *Id.* § 1692h. Third, the court concluded that the
27 legislative purpose of allowing alleged debtors to question and challenge the initial
28 communication of the collection agency is furthered by permitting oral objections. *Camacho*,
29 430 F.3d at 1082. Finally, the court stated that its reading – by which some rights can be

⁵ The Third Circuit recently reaffirmed this holding. See *Caprio v. Healthcare Revenue Recovery Grp., LLC*, 709 F.3d 142, 148 (3d Cir. 2013).

1 triggered by an oral dispute, but others required a written statement – would not mislead
2 consumers, as *Graziano* had suggested it would. *Id.*

3 We find the reasoning of the Ninth Circuit more persuasive. The language of §
4 1692g(a)(3) does not incorporate the writing requirement included specifically in other sections
5 of the same statute. We see no reason to ignore this difference in statutory language. Indeed,
6 giving effect to the difference creates a sensible bifurcated scheme. The right to dispute a debt is
7 the most fundamental of those set forth in § 1692g(a), and it was reasonable to ensure that it
8 could be exercised by consumer debtors who may have some difficulty with making a timely
9 written challenge. Such debtor consumers would also undoubtedly benefit from having their
10 payments applied to the undisputed portion of their debts, in accordance with § 1692h, or having
11 the fact of the dispute reported whenever the debt collector communicates with others about the
12 debt, in accordance with § 1692e(8). But such debtor consumers are less likely to benefit from
13 further written notices validating the debt, per § 1692g(a)(4), or naming the original creditor, per
14 § 1692g(a)(5).

15 In addition, the rights defined by §§ 1692h and 1692e(8) place less of a burden on debt
16 collectors than the rights defined by §§ 1692g(a)(4), (a)(5) and (b). Sections 1692g(a)(4) and
17 (a)(5) call for affirmative steps on the part of the debt collector, and § 1692g(b) requires the debt
18 collector to “cease collection of the debt” unless it complies with several conditions that relate to
19 verifying the debt or judgment in question. “Section 1692g(b) thus confers on consumers the
20 ultimate power vis-à-vis debt collectors: the power to demand the cessation of all collection
21 activities.” *Brady v. Credit Recovery Co.*, 160 F.3d 64, 67 (1st Cir. 1998). It therefore makes
22 sense to require debtor consumers to take the *extra* step of putting a dispute in writing before
23 claiming the more burdensome set of rights defined in § 1692g(a)(4), (a)(5) and (b). This is
24 certainly not the type of patently unreasonable policy that could cause us not to apply the
25 straightforward language of the statute.

26 As a result, Forman Holt’s challenge to the statutory structure is unavailing. Debtors can
27 protect certain basic rights through an oral dispute, but can trigger a broader set of rights by
28 disputing a debt in writing. Admittedly, a scheme where some rights can be asserted orally while
29 others require a written statement is more complex than one where all rights require a written
30 statement. But even if we were inclined to strike a different balance between the value of
31 allowing oral disputes and the value of simpler requirements for debtors, “[w]e are not at liberty

1 to substitute a view different from that expressed by Congress in the legislative enactment.”
2 *Pipiles v. Credit Bureau of Lockport, Inc.*, 886 F.2d 22, 27 (2d Cir. 1989). As a result, we
3 conclude that § 1692g(a)(3) does not impose a writing requirement.

4 Forman Holt, in anticipating this conclusion, characterizes it as a “new legal rule,” and
5 proposes giving it purely prospective effect. However, prospective application is appropriate
6 only where there has been “justifiable reliance” on some settled understanding of prior law.
7 *Walsche v. First Investors Corp.*, 981 F.2d 649, 653 (2d Cir. 1992). As noted above, our
8 conclusion is not in tension with any prior holding of this Court, and indeed, many district courts
9 in this Circuit have concluded that § 1692g(a)(3) does not require a written notice. *See Register*
10 *v. Reiner, Reiner & Bendett, PC*, 488 F. Supp. 2d 143, 147 (D. Conn. 2007) (stating that “the
11 Second Circuit has not spoken to this issue” before concluding that the consumer need not put
12 her dispute in writing to trigger the protection of § 1692g(a)(3)); *Vega v. Credit Bureau Enters.*,
13 No. 02-CIV-1550, 2005 WL 711657, at *8 (E.D.N.Y. Mar. 29, 2005) (“The Second Circuit has
14 not yet decided whether § 1692g(a)(3) requires consumers to dispute the validity of debts in
15 writing. However, all district courts within the Second Circuit that have considered the issue
16 concluded that subsection (a)(3) does not require a consumer to write to the collection agency to
17 dispute the validity of the debt.”). Given the absence of any settled rule that § 1692g(a)(3)
18 included a writing requirement, Forman Holt cannot show the “justifiable reliance” needed for
19 prospective application. Prospective application would also be uniquely inappropriate here,
20 given the Supreme Court’s recent holding that the FDCPA does not provide a “good faith”
21 defense for mistakes of law. *Jerman*, 130 S.Ct. at 1611.

22 CONCLUSION

23 For the foregoing reasons, we VACATE the judgment of the district court that dismissed
24 the plaintiff’s complaint on the ground that a debtor consumer can claim the benefits of 15
25 U.S.C. § 1692g(a)(3) only by sending the debt collector a written notice of the dispute, and
26 REMAND for further proceedings consistent with this opinion.