

Scott S. Weltman Managing Shareholder

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Written Statement of Testimony From:

Scott S. Weltman Managing Shareholder, Weltman, Weinberg & Reis Co., LPA

Prepared For:

Chairwoman Maxine Waters
The U.S. House Committee on Financial Services

Session:

March 7, 2019

"Putting Consumers First? A Semi-Annual Review of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau"

Chairwoman Waters, Ranking Member McHenry, and Members of the Committee, thank you for inviting me today. My name is Scott Weltman. I am the Managing Shareholder of Weltman, Weinberg & Reis Co., LPA, a creditors' rights law firm headquartered in Cleveland, Ohio that has been in business since 1930. I am grateful for the opportunity to share our firm's experience with the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau ("CFPB").

Our case with the CFPB was the epitome of an effort to legislate through misguided enforcement instead of by rulemaking. We encountered overzealous enforcement attorneys with the power of the U.S. Government behind them. Our nearly four year ordeal included an extensive Civil Investigative Demand ("CID") process – with which we fully cooperated, albeit at great expense – followed by a lawsuit that we won. Our law firm incurred nearly \$2 million dollars in attorney's fees. And, as a direct result of being sued, numerous clients of the firm fired us, and over 100 employees (out of a total of 650) lost their jobs.

Our story with the CFPB, however, began before the Bureau was formed. In 2009, our law firm was hired by Ohio Attorney General Richard Cordray as Special Counsel, which meant that our law firm was directly responsible for collecting the State of Ohio's debts. Mr. Cordray not only significantly vetted our firm and condoned exactly how we did business, he also required that our letters be written precisely to his specifications. And after observing firsthand how we did business, he hired us a second time. My written testimony includes the Certificates verifying those appointments.

Once he became Director of the CFPB, however, Mr. Cordray then approved a lawsuit against us claiming that virtually identical letters violated the law. And he authorized a press release accusing us of this illegal behavior, which was subsequently reprinted by every major national, local and industry news agency. This makes Mr. Cordray's deposition testimony in our case all the more troubling, since he admits, "You know, I don't know what the state of the law was then. I'm not sure what the state of the law is now." He was a former State Attorney General, the Director of the CFPB, and had no clue what the law was or is? I have included the full transcript of his deposition in my written testimony, for those of you who would like to review it. I have also submitted, and encourage you to read, the final Opinion in our lawsuit from Judge Donald Nugent (who, I would like to point out, was a Democratic Presidential appointee). The Judge specifically wrote that, "Despite requiring similar indications and disclosures of attorney involvement in the debt collection letters used on behalf of the State of Ohio, Richard Cordray, when he became head of the CFPB, authorized this lawsuit against Weltman..."

The singularly most offensive part of the lawsuit against our firm was the aggressiveness with which we were pursued by the CFPB despite the complete absence of any consumer harm. The CFPB continually insisted that our firm provide consumer redress, but never once identified a single consumer harmed by any of our alleged illegal conduct. And in the Opinion, the Judge stated that the CFPB, "offered no evidence to show that any consumer was harmed...."

Our firm provided the CFPB with over 1 million call recordings for its review. How many did it play at trial? None. It claimed that our phone calls violated the law, but it dismissed that portion of the lawsuit – half of its original claims – on the first day of trial. It never had any evidence. In my written testimony, I have provided a letter from the CFPB enforcement attorneys threatening to pursue us for more than \$95 million dollars in "ill-gotten gains" and over \$13 million dollars in civil monetary penalties. This claim of "ill-gotten gains," called disgorgement, was also dismissed by the CFPB on the first day of trial. Again, it never had any evidence.

I implore the Committee to question the CFPB's goals when it made its allegations against us in a very public lawsuit and press release; allegations with no facts behind them, which damaged our firm's reputation and, ultimately, which cost 100 of our employees their jobs. Additionally, I hope the Committee will investigate just how much money was spent by the CFPB to pursue our firm's case; more than a year's worth of time and travel. The expenses also included the hiring of an expert, a marketing professor from Georgetown whose "discounted" rate was \$750 dollars per hour, and whose testimony the Judge deemed not credible.

And when the case was over, and our firm had won; when the CFPB decided not to appeal and was ordered to pay our firm about \$10,000 in out-of-pocket costs, what happened? The CFPB asked if we would take a credit card for the \$10,000.

Before I wrap up, I would be remiss if I did not touch on rulemaking. When the CFPB was established in 2011, its power to make rules in the debt collection area was welcomed. To this day, however $-7 \frac{1}{2}$ years after its formation – how many rules has it published? None. If it made rules, then it would lose its ability to regulate through enforcement.

On January 23, 2018, former Interim Director Mulvaney sent an email to every employee of the CFPB which stated, "It is not appropriate for any government entity to 'push the envelope' when it comes into conflict with our citizens. The damage that we can do to people could linger for years and cost them their jobs, their savings, and their homes. If the CFPB loses a court case because we 'pushed too hard,' we simply move on to the next matter. But where do those that we have charged go to get their time, their money, or their good names back? If a company closes its doors under the weight of a multi-year Civil Investigative Demand, you and I will still have jobs at CFPB. But what about the workers who are laid off as a result? Where do they go the next morning?"

I can tell you this. For our firm and for our employees who lost their jobs, those are empty words.

Thank you very much.

DEFENDANT'S



This certifies that Alan H. Weinberg

Has been appointed as Special Counsel

Special Counsel

provide legal services to the State as assigned by me and on my behalf through June 30, 2010. I take great pleasure in appointing you Special Counsel to the Attorney General of Ohio to

This appointment reflects my highest confidence in your legal expertise, integrity, and ability. Therefore, I have affixed my name and the Seal of the Attorney General.



Rihad Contraz

July 1, 2009 Date



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Rukas Contras

July 1, 2010

DEFENDANT'S
TRIAL EXHIBIT
Givil Action No. 1:17-cv-00817
D-001

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO EASTERN DIVISION

CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION BUREAU,

Plaintiff
v.

Weltman, Weinberg & Reis Co.,

Defendant.

L.P.A.,

Electronically Filed

COMPLAINT

Plaintiff, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau ("Bureau"), alleges the following against Weltman, Weinberg & Reis Co., L.P.A. ("Weltman").

INTRODUCTION

- 1. The Bureau brings this action under Sections 807(3), 807(10), and 814(b)(6) of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act ("FDCPA"), 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692e(3), (10), and 1692*l*(b)(6); and Sections 1031(a), 1036(a)(1), 1054, and 1055 of the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 ("CFPA"), 12 U.S.C. §§ 5531(a), 5536(a)(1), 5564, and 5565.
- 2. The Defendant engages in unlawful collection activities by misrepresenting the level of attorney involvement in demand letters and calls to consumers.

JURISDICTION AND LEGAL AUTHORITY

- 3. This Court has subject-matter jurisdiction over this action because it is "brought under Federal consumer financial law," 12 U.S.C. § 5565(a)(1), presents a federal question, 28 U.S.C. § 1331, and is brought by an agency of the United States, 28 U.S.C. § 1345.
- 4. Venue is proper in this District because the Defendant does business here and a substantial part of events or omissions giving rise to the claims occurred here. 12 U.S.C. § 5564(f); 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b).

PARTIES

- 5. The Bureau is an independent agency of the United States that is authorized to take enforcement action to address violations of Federal consumer financial law, 12 U.S.C. §§ 5511(c)(4), 5512(a), 5563, 5564, including the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act ("FDCPA"), 15 U.S.C. § 1692 *et seq.*, and the CFPA, 12 U.S.C. §§ 5531, 5536(a)(1).
- 6. Respondent Weltman, Weinberg & Reis Co., L.P.A. ("Weltman" or "the Firm") is a law firm, organized under the laws of Ohio that has offices in this district.
- 7. Weltman regularly collects or attempts to collect, directly or indirectly, consumer debts, including debts from credit cards, installment loan contracts, mortgage loan deficiencies, and student loans. Weltman collects such debts on behalf of original creditors and debt buyers who purchase portfolios of defaulted consumer debt.
- 8. Weltman is therefore a "debt collector" under the FDCPA, 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(6), and it is a "covered person" under the CFPA, 12 U.S.C. § 5481(5), (6), (15)(A)(i), (15)(A)(x), because it collected debt related to credit extended to consumers.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

- 9. Since at least July 21, 2011, the Firm has regularly collected or attempted to collect debts on behalf of original creditors and debt buyers.
- 10. These alleged debts included the following types of debt: credit card; installment loan contract; mortgage loan deficiency; and student loan.
- 11. The alleged debts have been incurred by consumers primarily for personal, family, or household purposes.
- 12. When Weltman acquires the rights to collect on a new debt portfolio, the Firm's representatives (which may or may not include an attorney) discuss the portfolio's attributes with the creditor, including prior collection efforts and the age of the debts in the portfolio.
- 13. As part of the initial intake process, Weltman attorneys may review a sample of individual accounts within a portfolio of debts from the creditor for whom Weltman is collecting the debt. But non-attorneys may perform this review.
- 14. As part of its debt collection efforts, Weltman sends letters to consumers requesting payment ("demand letters").
- 15. If a consumer does not respond to an initial demand letter, then Weltman frequently sends a follow-up demand letter reiterating its request for payment or offering to settle the debt for a reduced amount.
- 16. The vast majority of the time, Weltman generates these demand letters through an automated process. Specifically, consumer account information provided by Weltman's clients is populated into a form letter template and printed by a third-party vendor.

- 17. Weltman's demand letters are printed on the Firm's letterhead, which states "WELTMAN, WEINBERG & REIS Co., LPA" at the top of the first page, and directly underneath the Firm's name, "ATTORNEYS AT LAW." In almost all versions of this template, the name of the Firm and the phrase "ATTORNEYS AT LAW" are in bold type.
- 18. "Weltman, Weinberg & Reis Co., L.P.A." appears in type-face in the signature line of nearly all of Weltman's demand letter templates.
- 19. Weltman's form letters typically include a detachable payment remission slip indicating that payments should be sent to Weltman, Weinberg & Reis Co., L.P.A., and provide a mailing address.
- 20. Since at least July 21, 2011, some of Weltman's form letters have included the following language: "Failure to resolve this matter may result in continued collection efforts against you or possible legal action by the current creditor to reduce this claim to judgment."
- 21. Since at least July 21, 2011, Weltman's form letters have also sometimes included the following language: "This law firm is a debt collector attempting to collect this debt for our client and any information obtained will be used for that purpose."
- 22. Since at least July 21, 2011, at times some form letters stated: "Please be advised that this law firm has been retained to collect the outstanding balance due and owing on this account."
- 23. When Weltman sends demand letters, Weltman attorneys generally have not reviewed a corresponding consumer's individual account file to reach a professional judgment that sending the letter is appropriate because, for example, the information in the letter is accurate and the debt is due and owing.

- 24. In most cases, Weltman attorneys do not review any individual account information or any other aspects of a consumer's file before Weltman sends a demand letter.
- 25. None of the subject demand letters include any disclaimer notifying consumers that an attorney has not reviewed the consumer's file or formed an independent professional judgment about the subject debt.
- 26. Weltman's demand letters misrepresent that attorneys at the firm have reviewed the consumer's file and determined that the consumer owes the amount demanded, when in fact no such review has occurred.
- 27. Rather, at the time a consumer receives a demand letter, Weltman is acting as a collection agency.
- 28. Weltman has sent millions of demand letters to consumers since July 21, 2011. Consumers have paid millions of dollars after Weltman sent a given demand letter but before Weltman filed any related collection lawsuit.
- 29. In addition to sending demand letters, Weltman also attempts to collect debts through outbound telephone calls to consumers.
- 30. These calls are generally handled by non-attorney collectors who are part of Weltman's "Pre-Legal" Department.
- 31. In addition, consumers sometimes call Weltman after receiving a demand letter from Weltman, and are routed to these collectors. During these inbound calls, the collectors similarly request payment on the consumer's alleged debt.
- 32. From at least July 21, 2011 through as late as July 2013, it was Weltman's practice and policy to identify Weltman as a law firm during these collection calls. Some training materials and collection scripts instructed Weltman collectors to tell

consumers: "This law firm is a debt collector attempting to collect this debt for our client and any information will be used for that purpose."

- 33. Even after July 2013, at times collectors continued to refer to Weltman as a law firm during calls with consumers. Sample statements made to consumers by collection agents that referred to Weltman's law firm status included that Weltman was the "largest collection law firm in the United States," an account was forwarded to "the collections branch of our law firm," and that the account has been "placed here with our law firm."
- 34. When such calls occurred, however, Weltman attorneys generally had not reviewed a corresponding consumer's individual account file to reach a professional judgment regarding whether the consumer owed the debt.
- 35. Consumers were typically not cautioned that an attorney had not reviewed their account information or formed an independent professional judgment about the subject debt.
- 36. Weltman's statements to consumers during collection calls implied that attorneys at the firm reviewed the consumer's file and determined that the consumer owed the amount demanded, when in fact no such review had occurred.

VIOLATIONS

Count I

(FDCPA) - Letters

- 37. The allegations in paragraphs 1-28 are incorporated by reference.
- 38. As described above, Weltman's demand letters were sent on its law firm letterhead, which prominently features the name of the firm and the phrase

"ATTORNEYS AT LAW" at the top. The law firm was also the signatory of the letters.

Furthermore, many demand letters have explicitly referred to Weltman as a "law firm."

- 39. The Firm thus misrepresented that the letters were from attorneys and that attorneys were meaningfully involved, when in most cases the attorneys were not meaningfully involved in preparing and sending the letters.
- 40. This practice was material because it had the potential to influence consumers to pay an alleged debt when they would not have otherwise.
- 41. The Firm's acts and practices constituted violations of sections 807(3) and 807(10) of the FDCPA, 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(3), (10).

Count II

CFPA - Letters

- 42. The allegations in paragraphs 1-28 are incorporated by reference.
- 43. Defendant's FDCPA violations, as described in Count I, constitute violations of section 1036(a)(1)(A) of the CFPA, 12 U.S.C. § 5536(a)(1)(A).

Count III

CFPA (Deception) - Letters

- 44. The allegations in paragraphs 1-28 are incorporated by reference.
- 45. As described above, the demand letters sent to consumers by Weltman before a suit was filed represented, directly or indirectly, expressly or by implication, that attorneys were meaningfully involved in preparing and deciding to send the demand letters.
- 46. In fact, this was misleading to a reasonable consumer because demand letters sent by Weltman were prepared and sent without meaningful attorney involvement.

- 47. This practice was material because it had the potential to influence consumers to pay an alleged debt when they would have not otherwise.
- 48. The Firm's representations as set forth in paragraphs 17-22 therefore constituted deceptive acts and practices, in violation of sections 1031(a) and 1036(a)(1)(B) of the CFPA, 12 U.S.C. §§ 5531(a)(1), 5536(a)(1)(B).

Count IV

FDCPA – Telephone Communications

- 49. The allegations in paragraphs 1-13 and 29-36 are incorporated by reference.
- 50. Weltman routinely placed phone calls to consumers in an attempt to collect alleged debts from them, and also responded to phone inquiries from consumers regarding its debt collection efforts.
- 51. Weltman's collection agents frequently referred to Weltman as a law firm during these calls. But in most instances, attorneys had not actually reviewed the consumer's file and formed an independent professional judgment that making the collection call was warranted or about whether the consumer owed the amount requested.
- 52. The Firm thus misrepresented by implication that attorneys were meaningfully involved in the assessment of an alleged debt's validity before a collection call took place.
- 53. The Firm's acts and practices constituted violations of sections 807(3) and 807(10) of the FDCPA, 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(3), (10).

Count V

CFPA - Telephone Communications

- 54. The allegations in paragraphs 1-13 and 29-36 are incorporated by reference.
- 55. Defendant's FDCPA violations, as described in Count IV, constitute violations of section 1036(a)(1)(A) of the CFPA, 12 U.S.C. § 5536(a)(1)(A).

Count VI

CFPA (Deception) – Telephone Communications

- 56. The allegations in paragraphs 1-13 and 29-36 are incorporated by reference.
- 57. By referring to Weltman as a "law firm" during collection calls, Weltman collection agents implied that attorneys had formed an independent professional judgment that making the collection call was warranted or that the individual consumer owed the alleged debt.
- 58. This was misleading to a reasonable consumer because Weltman attorneys generally had not evaluated individual accounts at the time of the collection calls.
- 59. This practice was material because it had the potential to influence consumers to pay an alleged debt when they would have not otherwise.
- 60. The Firm's representations as set forth in paragraphs 29-36 constituted deceptive acts and practices, in violation of sections 1031(a) and 1036(a)(1)(B) of the CFPA, 12 U.S.C. §§ 5531(a), 5536(a)(1)(B).

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Wherefore, as permitted by 12 U.S.C. § 5565 *et seq.*, the Bureau requests an Order granting:

- A. an injunction that permanently prohibits Weltman from committing future violations of the FDCPA and CFPA;
- B. restitution against Weltman to compensate consumers harmed by Weltman's unlawful practices;
- C. disgorgement of ill-gotten revenue against Weltman, in an amount to be determined at trial;
- D. civil money penalties against Weltman;
- E. recovery of costs in connection with prosecuting the instant action; and
- F. any other legal or equitable relief deemed just and proper.

Dated: April 17, 2017

Respectfully submitted,

Attorneys for Plaintiff Consumer Financial Protection Bureau

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/s/ Sarah Preis

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Enforcement Counsel



CFPB Files Suit Against Law Firm for Misrepresenting Attorney Involvement in Collection of Millions of Debts

CFPB Alleges Weltman, Weinberg & Reis Deceived Consumers with Misleading Calls and Letters

APR 17, 2017

WASHINGTON, D.C. - Today, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) filed a lawsuit in a federal district court against the debt collection law firm Weltman, Weinberg& Reis for falsely representing in millions of collection letters sent to consumers that attorneys were involved in collecting the debt. The law firm made statements on collection calls and sent collection letters creating the false impression that attorneys had meaningfully reviewed the consumer's file, when no such review has occurred. The CFPB is seeking to stop the unlawful practices and recoup compensation for consumers who have been harmed.

"Debt collectors who misrepresent that a lawyer was involved in reviewing a consumer's account are implying a level of authority and professional judgement that is just not true," said CFPB Director Richard Cordray. "Weltman, Weinberg & Reis masked millions of debt collection letters and phone calls with the professional standards associated with attorneys when attorneys were, in fact, not involved. Such illegal behavior will not be allowed in the debt collection market."

Weltman, Weinberg & Reis, based in Cleveland, Ohio, regularly collects debt related to credit cards, installment loan contracts, mortgage loans, and student loans. It collects on debts nationwide but only files collection lawsuits in seven states: Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, New Jersey, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

The CFPB alleges that the firm engaged in illegal debt collection practices. In form demand letters and during collection calls to consumers, the firm implied that lawyers had reviewed the veracity of a consumer's debt. But typically, no attorney

had reviewed any aspect of a consumer's individual debt or accounts. No attorney had assessed any consumer-specific information. And no attorney had made any individual determination that the consumer owed the debt, that a specific letter should be sent to the consumer, that a consumer should receive a call, or that the account was a candidate for litigation.

The CFPB alleges that the company is violating the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act and the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act. Since at least July 21, 2011, the law firm has sent millions of demand letters to consumers. Specifically, the CFPB alleges that the law firm:

- Sent collection letters falsely implying they were from a lawyer: Weltman, Weinberg & Reis sent letters on formal law firm letterhead with the phrase "Attorneys at Law" at the top of the letter and stated the law firm's name in the signature line. The letters also included a payment coupon indicating that payment should be sent to the firm. Some demand letters referred to possible "legal action" against consumers who did not make payments. Despite these representations, the vast majority of the time, no attorneys had reviewed consumer accounts or made any determination that the consumer owed the debt, that a specific letter should be sent to the consumer, or that the account was a candidate for litigation before these letters were sent.
- Called consumers and falsely implied a lawyer was involved: Weltman, Weinberg & Reis's debt collectors told consumers during collection calls that they were calling from a law firm. Specifically, sometimes they told consumers that it was the "largest collection law firm in the United States," or that the debt had been placed with "the collections branch of our law firm." This implied that attorneys participated in the decision to make collection calls, but no attorney had reviewed consumer accounts before debt collectors called consumers.

The Bureau is seeking to stop the alleged unlawful practices of Weltman, Weinberg & Reis. The Bureau has also requested that the court impose penalties on the company for its conduct and require that compensation be paid to consumers who have been harmed.

The Bureau's complaint is not a finding or ruling that the defendant has actually violated the law.

The full text of the complaint can be found at:

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The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau is a 21st century agency that helps consumer finance markets work by making rules more effective, by consistently and fairly enforcing those rules, and by empowering consumers to take more control over their economic lives. For more information, visit consumerfinance.gov.

Topics: • DEBT COLLECTION • ENFORCEMENT

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO EASTERN DIVISION

- - - - -

Consumer Financial : Protection Bureau,

:

Plaintiff,

:

vs. Case No. 1:17-cv-817

:

Weltman, Weinberg & Reis Co., L.P.A.,

Defendant. :

:

DEPOSITION OF RICHARD CORDRAY, ESQ.

- - - - -

Taken at Jones Day
325 John H. McConnell Boulevard, Ste. 600
Columbus, OH 43215
December 19, 2017, 8:59 a.m.

- - - - -

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2	
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8	
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15	By Ima, Bodgrab, Bbq.
16	ALSO PRESENT:
17	Scott Weltman, Esq. Sue Douglas, Paralegal
18	Sue Douglas, Falalegal
19	
20	
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22	
23	
24	

1	Tuesday Morning Session	
2	December 19, 2017, 8:59 a.m.	
3		
4	STIPULATIONS	
5		
6	It is stipulated by counsel in attendance that	
7	the deposition of Richard Cordray, a witness	
8	herein, called by the Defendant for	
9	cross-examination, may be taken at this time by	
_0	the notary pursuant to notice and subsequent	
1	agreement of counsel that said deposition may be	
_2	reduced to writing in stenotypy by the notary,	
_3	whose notes may thereafter be transcribed out of	
_4	the presence of the witness; that proof of the	
_5	official character and qualification of the notary	
_6	is waived.	
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23	(Original exhibits returned to Mr. Woley.)	
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- 1 RICHARD CORDRAY, ESQ.
- 2 being first duly sworn, testifies and says as
- 3 | follows:
- 4 CROSS-EXAMINATION
- 5 BY MR. WOOLEY:
- 6 Q. Could you please state your full name
- 7 and spell your last name for the reporter, please.
- 8 A. Richard Adams, plural, Cordray,
- 9 C-O-R-D-R-A-Y.
- 10 Q. Mr. Cordray, thank you for making time
- 11 for us today for your deposition. Am I correct
- 12 | that you're represented by counsel today?
- 13 A. I am.
- 14 Q. All right. And that is Mr. Douglas?
- 15 A. Justice Andrew Douglas, yes.
- 16 MR. WOOLEY: Okay. And, Justice, would
- 17 you prefer I referred to you as Justice Douglas?
- 18 MR. DOUGLAS: I'd be happy for you to
- 19 | call me Andy and I can call you Jim.
- MR. WOOLEY: That will be fine. I
- 21 | don't have that history, so I have no title
- 22 associated with my history, unless you want to
- 23 | call me assistant district attorney.
- MR. DOUGLAS: I don't know. It says

•

- 1 | lead counsel here, so I suspect --
- 2 MR. WOOLEY: Okay.
- 3 MR. DOUGLAS: Whatever you're
- 4 | comfortable with is fine with me.
- 5 MR. WOOLEY: Okay. I just wanted to
- 6 | make sure --
- 7 MR. DOUGLAS: I was raised in the
- 8 | system, too, where I still call my friends judge.
- 9 MR. WOOLEY: All right. And do you
- 10 have the appearances for the CFPB on the record as
- 11 | well?
- 12 THE REPORTER: Yes.
- MR. WOOLEY: Okay. We won't bother
- 14 with that.
- 15 BY MR. WOOLEY:
- 16 Q. Okay. What did you do to prepare for
- 17 your deposition today, Mr. Cordray?
- 18 A. I reviewed the subpoena and spoke with
- 19 my counsel.
- 20 O. Anything else?
- 21 A. No.
- 22 Q. Did you speak to anybody from the CFPB?
- 23 A. I don't believe that I did.
- MR. DOUGLAS: Better speak up so

- 1 everybody can hear you.
- 2 A. I don't believe that I did. I received
- an e-mail from them indicating that they were
- 4 aware that I had a subpoena and if I was
- 5 represented by counsel, that they would like to
- 6 talk with my counsel, and from there I think
- 7 | counsel and they may have spoken. But I did not.
- 8 Q. All right. Did you review any
- 9 documents besides the subpoena?
- 10 A. I believe I reviewed the motion for
- 11 | sanctions briefly --
- 12 Q. All right.
- 13 \mid A. -- in the case.
- 14 Q. And did someone bring that to your
- 15 attention besides your lawyer? I have no interest
- in your conversations with your lawyer. But did
- 17 someone bring that to your attention besides your
- 18 lawyer?
- 19 A. No.
- 20 O. All right. Did you review the
- 21 complaint?
- 22 A. I did not.
- 23 Q. Okay. It's a complaint that you
- 24 approved to be filed in this case, correct?

- 1 A. Correct.
- 2 Q. You reviewed it back then, didn't you?
- 3 A. Correct.
- 4 Q. All right. And it was filed with your
- 5 | approval of course?
- 6 A. Correct.
- 7 Q. All right. So other than perhaps
- 8 | reviewing the motion for sanctions and speaking to
- 9 | your lawyer -- which I won't get into -- and
- 10 looking at the subpoena, that's pretty much what
- 11 you did to prepare for your deposition?
- 12 A. Yes.
- 13 Q. All right. Thank you.
- 14 Briefly on your background, you were
- 15 the Attorney General from January 2009 to January
- 16 | 2011; is that correct?
- 17 A. Correct.
- 18 | O. Okay. And I know you were the director
- 19 of the CFPB. But I don't know, sir, the exact
- 20 tenure of your directorship.
- 21 A. I was first appointed by recess
- 22 appointment in January of 2012. I was confirmed
- 23 by the Senate thereafter and served until I
- 24 | resigned November, I believe, 24th, 2017, a little

- 1 less than a month ago.
- 2 Q. Okay. And what did you do between -- I
- 3 | see there's a gap that I was not aware of --
- 4 | January 2011 and your appointment to the
- 5 directorship of the CFPB?
- 6 A. I was chief of the enforcement team for
- 7 | the CFPB.
- 8 Q. All right. As the director of the
- 9 | CFPB, what responsibility did you have with
- 10 respect to lawsuits that would be brought by the
- 11 | CFPB?
- 12 A. I had ultimate responsibility but
- 13 | delegated much of the actual work and could not
- 14 personally be involved in it. But I had decision
- 15 making authority --
- 16 0. All right.
- 17 A. -- over major junctures in cases and
- 18 investigations.
- 19 O. All right. So with respect to the
- 20 | filing of the complaint, that's something that you
- 21 | would have actually seen and signed off on; is
- 22 that correct?
- 23 A. Correct. It would have been a
- 24 | recommendation memo that I would have signed,

- 1 perhaps modified.
- 2 Q. Okay.
- 3 A. But, yes, ultimately approved.
- 4 0. And if a complaint referred to
- 5 documents such as demand letters from a collection
- 6 | firm, would you have reviewed the supporting
- 7 document before approving the complaint as well?
- 8 MR. MCCRAY-WORRALL: Objection. To the
- 9 extent this calls for privileged information, I
- 10 | would instruct Mr. Cordray not to respond.
- MR. WOOLEY: You're instructing him not
- 12 | to respond?
- MR. MCCRAY-WORRALL: Well, we're
- 14 certainly asserting the Bureau's privilege.
- 15 MR. WOOLEY: I understand. But I
- 16 believe the only person that could probably
- instruct him is him or his lawyer. But you're
- asserting a privilege with respect to what he
- 19 reviews before he files a case?
- MR. MCCRAY-WORRALL: To the
- 21 decision-making process by which he comes to
- 22 approve a matter, yes.
- MR. WOOLEY: Okay.
- 24 A. I think I can answer the question

- 1 generally.
- 2 Q. All right.
- 3 A. Typically when a recommendation --
- 4 MR. DOUGLAS: Sir, would you restate
- 5 | the question because I think he should answer it.
- 6 Go ahead.
- 7 MR. WOOLEY: Would you mind if you --
- 8 just digging it out for me?
- 9 A. Let me just answer the question. When
- 10 | a recommendation memorandum would come to me there
- 11 | would be a package of documents including the
- 12 | complaint. The package of documents would vary
- 13 | from case to case. I have no particular
- 14 | recollection of what package of documents would
- 15 have come with the complaint in this matter.
- 16 Q. All right. Okay. When did you resign
- 17 | from the CFPB?
- 18 A. So I believe it was -- it was the day
- 19 after Thanksgiving, so it was November 24th, 2017.
- 20 O. And why did you resign?
- 21 A. You can check that date to make sure
- 22 | it's correct, but I believe that's the correct
- 23 | date.
- 24 Q. And why did you resign, sir?

1 MR. DOUGLAS: Objection. You may

- 2 answer.
- 3 A. I determined that it was time for me to
- 4 leave.
- 5 0. Anything more to it than that?
- 6 MR. DOUGLAS: Objection.
- 7 A. I don't think that I can --
- 8 MR. DOUGLAS: A recollection of that
- 9 makes really no difference to this case. It's not
- 10 designed to -- to help your defense any. Under
- 11 | 401(b) I think it's not relevant.
- 12 MR. WOOLEY: Justice Douglas, every
- 13 | witness that they've deposed they've asked them
- 14 detailed questions about their background, why
- 15 | they move from this job to that job, what was the
- 16 reason for every career move. I'm just asking
- 17 some questions about career moves.
- MR. DOUGLAS: Okay. Well, he has no
- 19 reason not to answer the question except that I'm
- 20 | not going to let you explore about his resignation
- 21 because I don't think it's relevant to this case.
- MR. WOOLEY: And you're instructing him
- 23 | not to answer on the grounds of relevance?
- MR. DOUGLAS: I am.

- 1 MR. WOOLEY: To not answer?
- 2 MR. DOUGLAS: I am.
- 3 MR. WOOLEY: As opposed to preserving
- 4 the record?
- 5 MR. DOUGLAS: I understand the record.
- 6 Now, if you are comfortable answering that and
- 7 | want to answer it, you may.
- 8 A. I resigned because I determined that it
- 9 | was time for me to leave.
- 10 Q. Okay. That's it?
- 11 A. I think that's why people resign from
- 12 any job.
- 13 Q. Okay. When did you inform the staff
- 14 | that you were going to resign?
- 15 A. When did I inform the staff
- 16 | specifically when I was going to resign, that it
- was going to be on November 24th?
- 18 0. Yeah.
- 19 A. I think I informed the staff that
- 20 afternoon.
- 21 Q. Did you tell anybody on the staff prior
- 22 to that time?
- 23 A. I had indicated and it had become known
- 24 | publically that I was likely to step down by the

1 | end of the month earlier in the month. I believe

- 2 | that was in the press and can be verified.
- 3 Q. All right. I can certainly read the
- 4 press. I'm asking about things that maybe I can't
- 5 read in the press. Did you tell the staff earlier
- 6 to that report that you were going to resign?
- 7 MR. BRESSLER: Objection as to
- 8 relevance to this line of questioning.
- 9 A. I've already answered the question.
- 10 O. Pardon me?
- 11 A. I already answered the question.
- 12 Q. Okay. That's the best answer to that
- 13 | question?
- 14 A. Yeah. As I said, it was not until the
- 15 | 24th that I informed people that I was going to
- 16 resign on the 24th.
- 17 Q. All right.
- 18 A. I had generally indicated earlier in
- 19 the month that I would likely step down. It
- 20 | wasn't specific, it wasn't a promise, but I would
- 21 likely step down by end of the month.
- 22 O. Okay. And so that would have been
- 23 | earlier in November? I'm just nailing the time
- 24 | frame down.

- 1 A. I believe so, yes.
- 2 Q. Okay. Did you speak to Ms. Preis about
- 3 | it?
- 4 A. Who?
- 5 MR. MCCRAY-WORRALL: Objection. Calls
- 6 for privileged information.
- 7 MR. WOOLEY: A conversation about his
- 8 resignation is privileged?
- 9 MR. MCCRAY-WORRALL: It may have.
- 10 Ms. Preis is an attorney on this case. It may
- 11 have been subject to attorney/client privilege.
- 12 To the extent that --
- 13 | THE WITNESS: Okay. I'll answer it.
- 14 A. I did not speak to Ms. Preis about
- 15 that.
- 16 0. All right. Mr. Watson?
- 17 A. Well --
- 18 | O. Ms. Watson. I apologize.
- 19 MR. MCCRAY-WORRALL: Same objection.
- 20 A. I didn't speak to any of the attorneys
- 21 in this case about that. I did generally a couple
- 22 days before I actually resigned made a tour of the
- 23 office to meet with as many people as I could just
- 24 to simply say good-bye to have pictures taken.

1 Again, I did not specify exactly when I would

- 2 resign.
- Q. Okay. When you were the Attorney
- 4 General for Ohio, one of your responsibilities was
- 5 | to collect debts owed to the State; is that
- 6 correct?
- 7 A. That is correct.
- 8 Q. All right. And what kind of debts?
- 9 A. A vide variety of debts.
- 10 Q. Like taxes? Student debt?
- 11 A. Yes. Yes.
- 12 Q. Overpayments from benefit plans like
- 13 | Medicaid?
- 14 A. Yes.
- 15 Q. All right. On February 26th, 2014 --
- 16 | Exhibit A. I'll tell you what, I will just need
- 17 | two all the time -- off the record.
- 18 (A short recess is taken.)
- 19 | - -
- Thereupon, Exhibit A is marked for
- 21 purposes of identification.
- 22
- MR. DOUGLAS: Thank you.
- 24 Q. Mr. Cordray, do you recognize

- 1 Exhibit A? Take your time.
- 2 A. So I don't have a particular
- 3 | recognition of Exhibit A, but I'm -- what I'm
- 4 reading here seems to be a copy of prepared
- 5 remarks that I would have delivered at the
- 6 | National Association of Attorneys General in
- 7 | February of 2014. And they seem familiar enough
- 8 to me that I could verify that I did deliver these
- 9 remarks in roughly this form.
- 10 Q. All right. If you could look at the
- 11 | third page --
- 12 A. Uh-huh.
- 13 Q. -- of it. After the break --
- 14 A. Yep.
- 15 Q. -- there are paragraphs relating to
- 16 debt collection.
- 17 A. Yep.
- 18 O. Do you see those?
- 19 A. I do.
- 20 O. Okay. And I think I asked you what you
- 21 looked at before. But you didn't look at this
- 22 before you testified today, did you, to prepare
- 23 | for your deposition?
- 24 A. I did not.

- 1 Q. All right. The first paragraph there
- 2 | that starts with, "Debt collection is another
- 3 example that shows how your work reverberates."
- 4 Do you see that? I'd like you to tell me when
- 5 you're done reading that first paragraph because I
- 6 | have a couple of follow-up questions, please.
- 7 A. Okay. I'm done reading the first
- 8 paragraph.
- 9 Q. All right. When you were the Attorney
- 10 General, the Weltman firm, Alan Weinberg and the
- 11 Weltman firm assisted you in collecting debts. Do
- 12 | you recall that?
- 13 A. I believe that's so, yes.
- 14 Q. Yeah. They were your special counsel
- 15 | collecting debts.
- 16 A. They were one of many --
- 17 Q. Do you recall that?
- 18 A. -- special counsel collecting debts,
- 19 yes.
- 20 Q. Who in this paragraph are you referring
- 21 to as an "unscrupulous debt collectors"?
- 22 A. Well, over my time as Attorney General,
- 23 | we saw a number of people that we thought were
- violating the law and we would take steps to

- 1 remedy that when we saw it occurring.
- Q. Okay. Do you recall who any of those
- 3 | firms or people were, sir?
- 4 A. I don't recall offhand. But there were
- 5 a number of such matters. At times they were even
- 6 | collectors who had been collecting on behalf of
- 7 | the State.
- 8 Q. Okay. Do you recall the names of any
- 9 | collectors that you --
- 10 A. Not offhand, no.
- 11 Q. All right. If you took a minute, could
- 12 you perhaps think of one?
- 13 A. If I went back through the record and
- 14 | read press reports --
- 15 Q. Okay.
- 16 A. -- I'm sure I could come up with a
- 17 | number of them, yes.
- 18 | O. Do you recall thinking that Weltman,
- 19 Weinberg & Reis was an unscrupulous debt
- 20 | collector?
- 21 A. I have no particular recollection of
- 22 that, no.
- 23 Q. Okay. Do you recall having any problem
- 24 at all with the way they collected debt for the

- 1 | State?
- 2 A. I do not recall any particular
- 3 problems, no.
- 4 Q. All right. Read the next paragraph,
- 5 | please. And tell me when you've finished it.
- 6 A. I don't know that my recollection is
- 7 | complete or accurate. But that is what I recall
- 8 as I sit here.
- 9 Q. Well, when you approved the complaint
- in this case, you saw the name of the firm,
- 11 | correct?
- 12 A. I would have, yes.
- 13 | Q. Right. And did any part of you then
- 14 | say, ah, this is the firm that I had problems with
- 15 | when I was at the State?
- 16 | A. I would say no part of me said either
- 17 that I did or did not remember any problems that
- 18 | would have occurred.
- 19 O. Okay. If you had problems with a
- 20 | special counsel when they were collecting debt for
- 21 you, would somebody have escalated that to you,
- 22 | somebody who was directly dealing with them?
- 23 A. Probably. Not necessarily, but
- 24 probably.

- 1 Q. Do you recall --
- 2 A. There are many firms that collect debt
- 3 on behalf of the State.
- 4 Q. Do you recall anybody on your staff
- 5 | escalating to you any concerns whatsoever with
- 6 respect to the way the Weltman, Weinberg & Reis
- 7 | firm collected debt for the State?
- 8 A. Again I do not recall that that
- 9 happened, nor do I recall that that did not
- 10 happen. I do not recall, period.
- 11 | Q. Okay. What sorts of records would we
- 12 need to subpoena to determine whether or not there
- 13 | was some record of a complaint regarding Weltman,
- 14 | Weinberg & Reis?
- 15 A. I wouldn't know the answer to that
- 16 question. That would be for you to determine.
- 17 Q. Well, who would know that worked on
- 18 your staff if there was such a problem?
- 19 A. People who worked there at the time.
- 20 Q. They have names. Who are their names?
- 21 A. You know, I don't know who would have
- 22 worked with Weltman and Weinberg. I honestly
- 23 don't know.
- 24 Q. You have no idea?

- 1 A. I don't have any particular
- 2 recollection of that, no.
- 3 Q. What lawyer in your office was involved
- 4 | with the debt collection process?
- 5 A. There were a number of lawyers in my
- 6 office. There were a number of nonlawyers in my
- 7 office. And there were a number of debt
- 8 | collection firms.
- 9 Q. Okay. Do you have any names?
- 10 A. Names? What do you mean "names"?
- 11 Q. People that would have dealt with
- 12 | Weltman, Weinberg & Reis?
- 13 | A. I would not know who had dealt Weltman,
- 14 | Weinberg & Reis.
- 15 Q. Who were the people that could have
- 16 dealt with Weltman, Weinberg & Reis?
- 17 A. I believe you could go back through
- 18 personnel files of the Attorney General's Office
- 19 and determine that. I don't know offhand who
- 20 | would have dealt with this firm.
- 21 Q. You're unable to recall anybody?
- 22 A. I'm not able to recall who dealt with
- 23 | Weltman, Weinberg & Reis, that is correct.
- Q. Okay. And you're not able to recall

1 | even a list of people who may have? You just

- 2 can't come up with a name?
- 3 A. Look, I could throw out names. In
- 4 response to your question, I do not know whether
- 5 | they would be the ones, so --
- 6 Q. Okay.
- 7 A. -- in specific response to your
- 8 | question, I do not recall specifically.
- 9 Q. All right. I got sidetracked. I'm
- 10 sorry. Read this second paragraph, please.
- 11 A. Okay. Okay.
- 12 0. Fast reader.
- In that second paragraph it says,
- 14 | quote, and tell me if I'm reading this correctly,
- 15 | "this market is one that attorneys general know
- 16 | backwards and forward.... " Is that correct?
- 17 A. That's what it says.
- 18 O. Yeah. Well, it's your statement. And
- 19 were you one of the attorneys general that knew
- 20 debt collection backward and forward?
- 21 A. I would say I think I knew it. I think
- 22 other attorneys general knew it. Who knew it
- better than others, I would not know.
- 24 Q. Okay. And then in the middle it says,

- 1 | "When you collect debts owed to the state
- 2 government, or to state universities, you learn as
- 3 I did that this work can and should be done the
- 4 | right way." Do you see that?
- 5 A. I do.
- 6 0. All right. And you certainly had an
- 7 | understanding of what "the right way" is?
- 8 A. I had some understanding. Might not
- 9 have been a comprehensive understanding.
- 10 Q. Okay. What's the right --
- 11 A. Would have been -- would have been an
- 12 understanding based on the laws that stood as I
- 13 | understood it, mostly state law but perhaps
- 14 | federal law. Eight, nine years ago, yes.
- 15 Q. Well, the speech is in 2014.
- 16 A. Okay.
- 17 Q. So you certainly had some understanding
- 18 of the federal law, too, at that time?
- 19 A. Well, what I'm saying is "the right
- 20 | way" as I would have understood it at the time I
- 21 was a state attorney general, which is what I was
- 22 understanding you to ask about is law that's eight
- 23 years now, yes.
- Q. Okay. What's "the right way" to make

- 1 | an initial demand?
- 2 MR. DOUGLAS: Objection. Draws a
- 3 | conclusion. There's an issue in this case and I
- 4 | really don't think it is relevant. And I've let
- 5 this go on for a long time, as I told you I would.
- 6 But in the end, even if the Attorney General's
- 7 Office did it wrong, that doesn't affect your
- 8 | client. Your client might have done it wrong,
- 9 too, or may not have done it wrong. But I think
- 10 | that's a conclusion that the judge has to draw in
- 11 | this case. And I'm going to let him answer a few
- 12 more questions and then --
- 13 Q. What's the right --
- 14 MR. DOUGLAS: And then I will instruct
- 15 | him not to answer.
- 16 Q. What's "the right way" to make an
- 17 | initial demand?
- 18 MR. MCCRAY-WORRALL: Objection. Vaque
- 19 and calls for speculation.
- 20 A. I don't know guite how to answer that
- 21 | question. I don't know whether you're talking
- 22 about in writing, in person.
- 23 Q. An initial demand letter.
- MR. DOUGLAS: If you know.

1 A. Well, I would say "the right way" to

- 2 | make a demand is to present truthful, accurate
- 3 information, and that would be the way in which I
- 4 | would assume is "the right way" to present a
- 5 demand.
- 6 Q. Does a law firm that's a debt collector
- 7 | need to have a lawyer look at account level
- 8 | detail?
- 9 MR. DOUGLAS: Objection. You're
- 10 instructed not to answer that. That's a
- 11 | conclusion to be drawn in this case.
- MR. WOOLEY: Well, I'm going to go
- ahead and ask the question then, all right?
- 14 MR. MCCRAY-WORRALL: I'll make the same
- 15 objection. Calls for a legal conclusion.
- 16 O. Okay. Does a law firm that's a debt
- 17 | collector need to have a lawyer look at account
- 18 level detail before sending a demand letter?
- 19 A. I'm not sure what you mean when you say
- 20 | need to do something. Do you mean because the law
- 21 requires it, because it's better practice, because
- 22 | it would be --
- 23 Q. Oh, I --
- 24 | A. You know, what -- what are you asking?

- 1 Q. This is --
- 2 A. I'm not clear.
- 3 Q. I'm unpacking your statement about you
- 4 learn as I did this can and should be done "the
- 5 | right way." I'm not asking you about the law; I'm
- 6 asking about your statement about "the right way."
- 7 These are your words.
- MR. WOOLEY: They're his words.
- 9 Q. So I'd like to know what do you mean --
- 10 | what's "the right way" for someone to send an
- 11 initial demand?
- 12 A. So the speech that you're reading from
- 13 does not speak to initial demand letters. It
- 14 doesn't say anything about initial demand letters.
- 15 It talks about debt collection generally. You're
- 16 | now wanting me to tell you what is "the right
- 17 | way." I assume you mean the legal way. I'm not
- 18 | sure what you mean by the right way to send a
- 19 demand letter. I'm not quite sure what you're
- 20 asking and therefore how to respond.
- 21 Q. All right. I'm asking what you meant
- 22 by "the right way." I'm asking do you know the
- 23 | right way to send a demand letter?
- 24 A. The right way to collect debts was not

1 -- the speech was not about demand letters

- 2 specifically.
- 3 Q. Okay. Then --
- 4 A. Is there any mention of demand letters
- 5 in the speech that you are reading from?
- 6 Q. Then tell us what you meant by "the
- 7 | right way." When you stand up in front of the
- 8 attorneys general and say I know this backwards
- 9 and forwards, "this can and should be done the
- 10 | right way." What's "the right way"?
- 11 A. The right way is to proceed on truthful
- 12 and accurate information and be candid with those
- 13 | you're dealing with and to also operate within the
- 14 parameters of federal law, such as calling
- 15 restrictions and other things that are meant to
- 16 prevent harassment.
- 17 Q. Okay.
- 18 A. There's a number of pieces to that.
- 19 | O. How many debts did the AG's office
- 20 attempt to collect each year? I mean how active
- 21 | were you in this?
- 22 A. Many.
- 23 | Q. Can you ball park it at all?
- 24 A. Not really. It would have been very,

- 1 | very many.
- 2 Q. How many attorneys were in your office
- 3 | that worked on debt collection matters?
- 4 A. In the Attorney General's Office?
- 5 0. Yes, sir.
- 6 A. I don't know offhand. There were a
- 7 number.
- 8 Q. Was it handled through a particular
- 9 division? I know, you know, attorneys generals
- 10 have different divisions set up. Was it a
- 11 particular division?
- 12 A. I believe it was, yes.
- 13 Q. And did the division have a name?
- 14 A. I don't recall the name. But it
- 15 probably had something to do with revenue
- 16 | collection or collection or debt collection or
- 17 | something of the type.
- 18 O. Okay. Was it a large division, a small
- 19 | division?
- 20 A. Well, it's all relative I suppose.
- 21 There were 1,800 people in the Attorney General's
- 22 Office, so some pieces were larger, some pieces
- 23 were smaller, some pieces were completely internal
- 24 to the office, some pieces as this one was also

- 1 | included people external to the office who were
- 2 | working on our behalf such as this law firm.
- 3 Q. Headcount-wise, how many people in the
- 4 office worked on debt collection?
- 5 MR. DOUGLAS: Objection.
- 6 A. I don't recall.
- 7 MR. DOUGLAS: Asked and answered. He
- 8 | told you he doesn't know.
- 9 0. 10?
- 10 A. I don't recall. But you could
- 11 | certainly look at the Attorney General's Office
- 12 organizational structure and find that out.
- 13 Q. 1,800? You knew that number. I'm
- 14 asking how many people worked on debt collection?
- 15 A. I'm not sure -- I'm not sure what your
- 16 point is. It was more than 10, less than 1,800.
- 17 Q. More than 10 and less than 1,800. And
- 18 | there's no way you can narrow that for us? So
- 19 your sworn testimony is there's more than 10, less
- 20 than 1,800? I --
- 21 A. My sworn testimony is I don't recall
- 22 exactly how many people worked in that part of the
- 23 office.
- 24 Q. Okay.

1 A. And you're trying to ask me something

- 2 | that I do not remember.
- 3 Q. How many of them were lawyers?
- 4 A. I do not know.
- 5 O. No idea?
- 6 A. I don't recollect at this point.
- 7 | That's correct. Do I need to say it many times
- 8 | for you or just a few times?
- 9 Q. Would it have been five lawyers?
- 10 A. I don't recollect. You can ask it
- 11 again.
- 12 Q. Could it have been 200 lawyers?
- 13 A. I don't recollect.
- 14 Q. Okay. Were you personally involved in
- 15 | trying to collect debt?
- 16 A. I'm not sure what you mean by
- 17 | "personally involved." I was ultimately
- 18 responsible. I was not working files myself.
- 19 0. All right. Who was working the files
- 20 then?
- 21 A. People in the office and people from
- 22 outside the office who are on contract with the
- 23 office.
- 24 Q. And within the office, that included

- 1 lawyers and nonlawyers, correct?
- 2 A. That is correct.
- 3 Q. All right. Did you review the
- 4 circumstance at the account level detail like down
- 5 to the individual debtor, the student that didn't
- 6 | pay the fees at Ohio State? Did your office
- 7 review those details at the account level before
- 8 seeking to collect any debt?
- 9 MR. DOUGLAS: Are you asking if he
- 10 personally did it?
- 11 Q. Well, I'll -- thank you. I'll break it
- 12 down. You personally, I'm sure the answer is no,
- 13 | right?
- 14 A. Well, it would depend. There might
- 15 have been accounts that were important enough that
- 16 | I personally would have reviewed the details.
- 17 There may have been others where others did that
- 18 in a delegated basis.
- 19 O. Okay. But you believe somebody in your
- 20 office would have reviewed the -- each account
- 21 before somebody would have been sent an initial
- 22 demand letter?
- 23 A. I believe that would be the case, yes.
- 24 Q. Okay. Somebody in your office would

- 1 have looked -- on a tax case, let's just -- and
- 2 | said before we write this person a letter, we're
- going to look at the W-2, we're going to look at
- 4 | the checks, we're going to look at the tax return
- 5 and verify that it's a valid debt before we write
- 6 | a letter; is that correct?
- 7 A. I don't believe I would know the
- 8 details of that, so I -- so I don't know is the
- 9 answer.
- 10 Q. Okay. Well, is it something that you
- 11 think lawyers did or nonlawyers did?
- 12 A. It would depend on the matter and it
- 13 | would depend on the situation.
- 14 Q. Okay. Are there circumstances in which
- 15 you know lawyers did not look at the --
- 16 A. I don't have that kind of microscopic
- 17 | knowledge of how delegated activity was handled in
- 18 my office.
- 19 O. All right. Well, let me just ask some
- 20 general questions. The people that did this work
- 21 in your office who you -- can you recall one name?
- 22 A. Could I understand the relevance of
- 23 this?
- 24 Q. Can you recall one name?

- 1 A. Could I understand the relevance of
- 2 | this to the -- to the case that we're here on?
- 3 Q. Well, one day maybe you'll take my
- 4 deposition, but now I'm asking you. Can you
- 5 recall the name of one person that worked on debt
- 6 | collection in your office?
- 7 MR. DOUGLAS: And I'm going to object
- 8 | to that again and a continuing objection. That's
- 9 not relevant to whether or not your client
- 10 | violated the law. And I think it violates the
- 11 relevancy section. More than that, he's already
- 12 | -- been asked that at least five times by my
- 13 | notes, and I think he answered it every time.
- 14 | He'll answer it one more time and then I'm going
- 15 to instruct him not to answer.
- 16 0. Can you recall the name?
- 17 A. What name?
- 18 | O. Of anybody in your office that worked
- 19 on debt collection?
- 20 A. I don't recall anybody who would have
- 21 worked on debt collection with this firm. There
- 22 | were people in the office who worked on debt
- 23 | collection, and I could go and refresh my memory,
- 24 but I don't offhand recall who --

- 1 Q. Anybody?
- 2 A. -- the people were who were the players
- 3 on that. I'm sure you can find that out
- 4 separately.
- 5 Q. Okay. So no name. All right.
- 6 When you were --
- 7 MR. MCCRAY-WORRALL: I'm sorry. Could
- 8 | you clarify? Was that a question, Counselor?
- 9 Q. When you --
- MR. MCCRAY-WORRALL: Counsel, you said
- "no name." Was that a question or was that a
- 12 | statement for the record?
- MR. WOOLEY: Here's what I'm not here
- 14 | to do: Answer your questions.
- 15 Q. When you were --
- 16 MR. MCCRAY-WORRALL: Counsel, I'm
- 17 asking for a clear record.
- 18 O. When you were in the AG's office, did
- 19 | anybody ever complain to you, that escalated up to
- 20 you, about the way in which the AG was collecting
- 21 debt?
- 22 A. I believe so, yes.
- 23 Q. Okay. Tell me what you recall about
- 24 that, sir.

1 A. I recall at some point, and I don't

- 2 | recall specifics or who was involved, that there
- 3 | would have been complaints being made and we
- 4 | needed to review whether certain collectors,
- 5 | whether law firms or otherwise or both had
- 6 | violated the law. And I believe at some point
- 7 | along the way maybe multiple points along the way
- 8 one or another of those might have been people who
- 9 | were currently collecting debts for the State of
- 10 Ohio as well, which I would consider and did
- 11 consider to be a problem.
- 12 Q. Okay. Well, do you recall any specific
- 13 instance?
- 14 A. I do not.
- 15 Q. All right. I'm just thinking if I can
- 16 unpack that to maybe trigger recollection.
- Do you recall the names of any law
- 18 firms that might have been implicated or mentioned
- 19 in those conversations?
- 20 A. I do not.
- 21 Q. Okay.
- 22 A. If we brought action, they would have
- 23 been public and you could find those records.
- 24 Q. Right.

- 1 A. But I don't recall offhand.
- 2 Q. Yeah. Well, do you remember suing any
- 3 of your collection law firms?
- 4 A. I believe we may have, but I don't
- 5 recall offhand.
- 6 Q. All right.
- 7 A. We may also have terminated collection
- 8 agents.
- 9 0. Yeah.
- 10 A. And I'm sure we did that at times, so.
- 11 Q. So, look, my request for the name is if
- 12 | there's somebody who might recall these things
- 13 | better than you --
- 14 A. I understand that.
- 15 Q. -- then that's maybe somebody I should
- 16 talk to.
- 17 A. Look, I'm not resisting you on this.
- 18 But if you're asking me for information and I
- 19 don't have it, then I can't provide it to you.
- 20 O. Right.
- 21 A. You'll have to find it elsewhere.
- 22 Q. Appointment of special counsel. Okay.
- 23 | Can you describe that process for us, please, when
- 24 you were in the AG, how did that work?

- 1 A. Well, we set up a fairly elaborate
- 2 process to ensure that special counsel were
- 3 | qualified, had experience, had the ability to
- 4 | collect debts on behalf of the State effectively.
- 5 And there was a process around that, of which I
- 6 | don't recall the specific details but it was not
- 7 negligible.
- 8 Q. It was -- I'm sorry?
- 9 A. Not negligible.
- 10 Q. That's your description of the process,
- 11 | it was not negligible?
- 12 A. It was substantial.
- 13 Q. Substantial. Okay.
- 14 Do you recall that it involved an RFQ
- 15 process?
- 16 A. Very likely, although I don't recall
- 17 the specifics.
- 18 Q. All right. What's the purpose of an
- 19 | RFO?
- 20 A. I believe it is to obtain qualified
- 21 | services that will be effective to fulfill the
- 22 purpose for which the State is contracting.
- 23 Q. All right. And were you directly
- 24 involved in that process?

1 A. I would have been on a delegated basis.

- 2 | I would have approved the process, made sure I
- 3 | thought it was sufficient, and then ultimately
- 4 probably accepted the recommendations in terms of
- 5 appointments.
- 6 Q. Understood. I mean -- understood.
- 7 So the people to whom you delegated
- 8 | this -- and I just need this on the record. But
- 9 I'm sure there's people whose judgment and
- 10 | experience you trusted?
- 11 A. I would have thought so, yes.
- 12 Q. Okay.
- 13 | A. I wouldn't have delegated to people
- 14 that I didn't trust.
- 15 0. I understand.
- 16 A. Although I will say that I delegated
- 17 many matters in the Attorney General's Office to
- 18 many attorneys with whom I was not all that
- 19 familiar, especially retained attorneys who had
- 20 been hired before.
- 21 Q. So the process for hiring special
- 22 counsel to collect debt, did you have any direct
- 23 involvement with the counsel themselves perhaps
- 24 | even as a final interview when it got down to a --

1 you know, a select few that were in the running?

- 2 A. I don't recall. I'm not sure that I
- 3 did.
- 4 Q. Do you think you might have?
- 5 A. I think I might have, but I don't
- 6 | recall doing that. So I -- so I can't say for
- 7 sure.
- 8 Q. So nothing stands out?
- 9 A. Not particularly.
- 10 Q. You don't remember some particular
- 11 | riveting interview with Scott Weltman?
- 12 A. If we had had one, I'm sure I would
- 13 | have recalled it. No. I don't recall.
- 14 | Q. How many special counsel were hired to
- 15 | collect debt at any given time? How many were
- 16 | working with the AG on a contract basis?
- 17 A. A considerable number. And I don't
- 18 have -- I know you want specifics. I don't have
- 19 | specifics. I'm sure those records could be
- 20 obtained.
- 21 Q. Right. And I understand your
- 22 reluctance to try to give a number if you can't
- 23 recall it. Sometimes a ball park is helpful for
- 24 us so we understand how much more work we have to

- 1 do.
- 2 A. I understand. I've been on your side
- 3 of the table before.
- 4 Q. Yeah. But sometimes it's helpful
- 5 information. And we're in discovery.
- Was it five, was it 500?
- 7 A. Firms?
- 8 Q. Yeah.
- 9 A. Law firms or nonlaw firms? We used
- 10 both I believe.
- 11 Q. All right.
- 12 A. I wouldn't know. I would certainly
- 13 | think more than five, I would certainly think less
- 14 than 500. What the number was, I don't recall.
- 15 Q. All right. Did you understand though
- 16 that there was a process by which your office
- would vet applicants to be special counsel,
- 18 perhaps do some background on them and --
- 19 A. Yes.
- 20 O. Okay. And have them submit
- 21 | applications?
- 22 A. Yes.
- 23 Q. And then somebody would go and contact
- 24 references and sort of verify the bonafides of the

- 1 applicants?
- 2 A. Yeah. That was my intention.
- 3 Q. That makes sense, yeah.
- 4 A. Yeah.
- 5 Q. Okay. Did you understand that once
- 6 special counsel were appointed that there was an
- 7 ongoing review of their performance as well?
- 8 A. I believe that's correct, yes. And
- 9 there was also a general period of which they
- 10 | would be renewed, so there would have been a
- 11 | review at that point.
- 12 | Q. Do you know who conducted the review?
- 13 A. I don't recall names offhand. But it
- 14 | would have been people who worked in that section,
- 15 yes.
- 16 O. So I understand your answer is about
- 17 | names, and I'm going to back off that for a
- 18 second.
- 19 A. Uh-huh.
- 20 Q. Is it the same people that were
- 21 involved in collecting the debt, were they the
- 22 same ones involved in assessing the special
- 23 counsel who would collect the debt and then also
- 24 reviewing their performance? Am I talking about

- 1 one bucket of people?
- 2 A. I believe so. There may have been
- 3 different relationships in the office. But
- 4 roughly yes.
- 5 | Q. All right. Do you recall any -- were
- 6 | you direct -- were you involved in any of the
- 7 ongoing reviews of special counsel once hired?
- 8 A. I may have been, but it wouldn't have
- 9 commanded a great deal of my time.
- 10 Q. All right. Do you recall any instance
- in which somebody brought to your attention a
- 12 particularly alarming or disturbing report about
- the performance of a special counsel?
- 14 A. That may well have been the case. I
- 15 don't recall any specific instances.
- 16 Q. Okay. Do you recall -- and I apologize
- if I've already asked this. But I'm just putting
- 18 | a bracket on this.
- 19 A. That's fine.
- 20 Q. Do you recall anybody ever coming to
- 21 you saying our special counsel is behaving in a
- 22 | way that I think may violate the law?
- 23 | A. I believe that may well have happened;
- 24 | although, I can't recall any specific instances.

- 1 Q. All right. Had that happened, you
- 2 | certainly would have been concerned about that?
- 3 A. I would have taken notice, yes, I would
- 4 have.
- 5 | Q. And what sort of action would you have
- 6 taken if it was determined that they violated the
- 7 | law?
- 8 A. It would have depended on the
- 9 circumstances. But, you know, there are very
- 10 minor, technical violations of the law, there are
- 11 very substantial violations of the law. You know,
- 12 | it would have depended on the facts and
- 13 | circumstances.
- 14 Q. Okay. If we were to -- through other
- 15 | sources to sort of establish that no special
- 16 | counsel were discharged while you were the AG,
- 17 | would it be a fair conclusion for us to draw that
- 18 you didn't find any substantial violations of the
- 19 | law by any of your special counsel?
- 20 A. I'm not sure what to tell you about
- 21 that. I think that if we had found that, and we
- 22 may have, I'm not recalling offhand whether we did
- 23 or didn't, I believe that appropriate steps would
- 24 | have been taken. That would have certainly been

- 1 my intention.
- 2 Q. Do you ever recall an instance in which
- your office either fired or reprimanded special
- 4 | counsel for making false or misleading
- 5 | communications with debtors?
- 6 A. I don't recall, but it's entirely
- 7 possible that it happened.
- 8 Q. Entirely possible. All right.
- 9 A. Uh-huh. I think that -- look, the
- 10 | short story you're aiming at here is I have no
- 11 reason to think that my Attorney General's Office
- 12 was perfect in this regard. If I knew of
- 13 | imperfections that I thought were more serious
- 14 problems, we would have dealt with them.
- 15 Q. Right.
- 16 A. I don't have any particular
- 17 recollection of instances.
- 18 O. Yeah. And I appreciate your sort of
- 19 anticipating, and you're right. I am kind of
- 20 curious about that. At the same time it strikes
- 21 me, though, that someone as rigorous as you are in
- 22 your thinking would recall a particularly
- 23 | problematic situation. If somebody says this law
- 24 | firm is misleading debtors, it strikes me, sir,

- 1 that you'd remember that.
- 2 A. There were times when I would and
- 3 perhaps times I wouldn't. There are many, many
- 4 matters that cross my desk as Attorney General.
- 5 Many matters that cross my desk as head of the
- 6 | CFPB. Some of them I recall, some of them I
- 7 don't. I don't have the same recollection now
- 8 | that I did 30 years ago, unfortunately, or
- 9 fortunately perhaps, so.
- 10 Q. Yeah. Well, I appreciate -- nobody
- 11 does 30 years ago. I'm talking about 2010, 2011?
- 12 A. Uh-huh.
- 13 Q. Yeah.
- 14 THE WITNESS: You do. But I don't any
- 15 more.
- 16 Q. Yeah. All right.
- 17 MR. WOOLEY: Give me one second. I got
- 18 my loose leaf stuff out of order here.
- 19 Okay. I got it.
- 20 O. You appointed Alan Weinberg of Weltman,
- 21 | Weinberg & Reis -- well, we'll mark this as
- 22 Exhibit B.
- 23
- 24 Thereupon, Exhibit B is marked for

- 1 purposes of identification.
- 2 | - -
- 3 Q. Exhibit B I've handed you is a
- 4 | certificate dated July 1, 2009. Do you recognize
- 5 that document?
- 6 A. Not in particular. Although I've seen
- 7 documents like it I believe.
- 8 Q. All right. And what is it?
- 9 A. Well, it appears to be a copy of a
- 10 certificate that the Attorney General's Office
- 11 | would have issued in this instance to Alan H.
- 12 Weinberg who was appointed as special counsel
- 13 | providing legal service to the State of Ohio. It
- 14 has a signature that appears to me to be my
- 15 | signature. And it's dated July 1st, 2009, has the
- 16 | seal of the Attorney General in the bottom left
- 17 corner.
- 18 O. Okay. Do you recall how many of these
- 19 certificates you would have signed in a given
- 20 year?
- 21 A. I do not, although it would have been
- 22 many.
- 23 O. All right. 10? 20? When you use the
- 24 | word "many," I mean, I think a fair question is --

- 1 A. In this case --
- 2 | Q. -- what do you mean by "many"?
- 3 A. In this case, certainly more than 20.
- 4 | I don't know if it was hundreds. Could have been
- 5 hundreds even. I'm not sure.
- 6 Q. Okay. Looking at this, do you recall
- 7 any conversations at all about Mr. Weinberg and
- 8 his firm in connection with this particular
- 9 appointment?
- 10 A. Do I recall any conversations about
- 11 | this appointment?
- 12 Q. Yeah. Somebody brought you this to
- 13 | sign I assume; is that correct?
- 14 A. I do not. I do not recall
- 15 any specific conversations, no.
- 16 Q. Okay. And can you read for the record
- 17 | the second paragraph -- the second sentence on
- 18 there, please.
- 19 A. "I take great pleasure...." Is that
- 20 | the one you're looking for?
- 21 Q. No. No. I'm sorry. The narrative?
- 22 A. "This appointment...."
- 23 Q. Yeah. The narrative.
- 24 A. Okay. "This appointment...." Is that

- 1 | where you want me to be?
- 2 Q. Yes, sir.
- 3 A. "This appointment reflects my highest
- 4 | confidence in your legal expertise, integrity, and
- 5 ability. Therefore, I have affixed my name and
- 6 | the Seal of the Attorney General." This is in
- 7 | reference to Alan H. Weinberg being appointed as
- 8 | special counsel for the Attorney General.
- 9 Q. Right. And when you signed it, you
- 10 | certainly believed that was true, correct?
- 11 A. I did.
- 12 0. Based on what?
- 13 A. Based on work that had been done by my
- 14 | staff and perhaps myself to provide assurance that
- 15 Mr. Weinberg would be an effective special counsel
- on behalf of the State and would deliver quality
- 17 | service to the State.
- 18 | O. What part of the perhaps yourself --
- 19 you said perhaps yourself. What perhaps might
- 20 have you done?
- 21 A. Again, you asked earlier about the
- 22 process for vetting and approving special counsel.
- 23 | I would have had some involvement in that process,
- 24 both in terms of approving the process generally,

- 1 perhaps had some involvement in -- in the
- 2 | evaluations that were made. I don't recall in
- 3 particular whether that was true in this case, but
- 4 it might have been.
- 5 Q. Do you recall ever having met
- 6 Mr. Weinberg?
- 7 A. I do. But I don't recall it clearly.
- 8 0. Would it have been in connection with
- 9 his role as special counsel or in some other
- 10 | setting?
- 11 A. I don't know offhand. I might have met
- 12 him a number of times. I'm not sure.
- 13 Q. Okay. You say you do recall though.
- 14 | So what do you recall about meeting him?
- 15 A. I believe I do. I mean, I certainly
- 16 don't mean to say that I was unaware of
- 17 Mr. Weinberg or any of my special counsel.
- 18 | O. My question is a little more specific.
- 19 And it's a follow-up to what you said, you said
- 20 you believed you met him?
- 21 A. I --
- 22 Q. Under what circumstances do you believe
- 23 | you met him?
- 24 A. I don't know the circumstances.

- 1 Q. Okay. Did you know that he was the
- 2 | Weinberg in Weltman, Weinberg & Reis?
- 3 A. I believe I would have understood that,
- 4 but I don't recall specifically.
- 5 Q. Okay. Had you heard of that firm at
- 6 the time that they were appointed special counsel?
- 7 A. Well, I would have heard of all the
- 8 firms that were appointed special counsel because
- 9 I would have approved and signed their
- 10 certificates and --
- 11 Q. So had you heard of Weltman, Weinberg &
- 12 Reis?
- 13 A. Here's a certificate that I signed
- 14 appointing them special counsel. Yes, I was
- 15 aware.
- 16 Q. Okay. And had you heard anything about
- 17 their reputation?
- 18 A. I don't recall specifics that I would
- 19 have heard. But what I would have heard I assume
- 20 | would have been sufficient to determine that they
- 21 | should be appointed as special counsel among many
- 22 applicants.
- 23 Q. All right. Do you recall ever meeting
- 24 | Bob Weltman?

1 A. I don't recall specifically. I may

- 2 have.
- 3 Q. You may have.
- 4 A. I may have.
- 5 Q. Yeah. I mean, in what context?
- 6 A. I don't know.
- 7 Q. Okay. What was the process for placing
- 8 debts with Mr. Weinberg and his firm for
- 9 | collection?
- 10 A. Well, there was a process in the office
- 11 for placing debts that were in need of collection,
- 12 and some of those would have gone to Mr. Weinberg,
- 13 others would have gone to others.
- 14 Q. What do you not understand about the
- 15 process?
- 16 A. Well, there was a process. There might
- 17 have been specific expertise that was appropriate
- in certain types of collection matters such as
- 19 bankruptcy or student loans or other types of
- 20 matters. Apart from that, there would have been
- 21 | simply a division of work because everybody could
- 22 only handle so much work probably effectively and
- 23 | that would have all been part of the calculation I
- 24 | suppose. Would have perhaps been regional in

1 | nature, although I think that's less important in

- 2 | this day and age where most of the collection is
- 3 | not done in person.
- 4 | O. Well, what information would your
- 5 office provide to Mr. Weinberg and his firm to
- 6 | collect debt on behalf of the State? How did that
- 7 happen? How did that work?
- 8 A. Well, there would have been a provision
- 9 of the debts at issue, the source of the debt,
- 10 information about the debt, amounts at issue, all
- 11 | the usual particulars of a debt collection file.
- 12 Q. Okay.
- 13 A. I would hope, hope and expect as
- 14 | complete as possible.
- 15 Q. Okay. Had lawyers in your office
- 16 reviewed account level detail for each debtor
- 17 before a debt would be placed with Mr. Weinberg's
- 18 | firm for collection, lawyers?
- 19 A. I think very likely, although the
- 20 | nature of "reviewed" covers a spectrum of possible
- 21 activities.
- 22 Q. What do you mean by that?
- 23 A. Well, I mean it -- I mean just what I
- 24 said.

1 Q. Well, you described a spectrum, and

- 2 | that's your word. What's on one end of the
- 3 | spectrum and what's on the other end of the
- 4 | spectrum?
- 5 A. Well, reviewed can be faster or slower,
- 6 it can be word for word, or it can be reviewing
- 7 documents as I did with this document you handed
- 8 me. I mean, reviewed can be a lot of different
- 9 | things. As I'm sure you're aware in your life,
- 10 you review lots of things, and that can mean a
- 11 | variety of different approaches.
- 12 Q. Did lawyers review the actual sort of
- 13 | source documents for each debtor's debt before it
- 14 | was placed with Mr. Weinberg? And I'll just give
- 15 you a for instance and we can talk about this.
- 16 A. Okay.
- 17 O. My son went to Ohio State. If he had
- 18 parking tickets, he didn't pay his books, there
- 19 will be invoices, there will be dates, there will
- 20 be documents that relate to that debt. Did a
- 21 lawyer review each of those documents before
- 22 | sending it to Mr. Weinberg's firm for collection?
- 23 A. Let the record reflect that counsel's
- 24 | comments about his son are hypothetical in nature,

- 1 so --
- Q. No, they're not. No, they're not.
- 3 A. Okay. Look, that was a delegated
- 4 | function. I don't know exactly what was done, so
- 5 I don't know that I can answer your question
- 6 particularly helpfully so --
- 7
- 8 Thereupon, Exhibit C is marked for
- 9 purposes of identification.
- 10 | - -
- 11 Q. All right. Exhibit C is -- it's a
- 12 | multi-page document, and unfortunately the
- 13 | paginating of it doesn't -- because it was
- exhibits doesn't make sense, the page numbers.
- 15 But do you recognize what this is?
- 16 A. I see what it is. It was a Ohio
- 17 Attorney's General request for qualifications for
- 18 | special counsel that I believe reflects a
- 19 | submission made by the Weltman, Weinberg & Reis
- 20 law firm.
- 21 Q. Okay. And have you seen it before?
- 22 A. It's possible, but I couldn't recall
- 23 offhand whether I had or have not seen it before.
- 24 Q. Okay. Do you recall it being a

1 | practice of yours to read these submissions or was

- 2 | it something you delegated, sir?
- 3 A. I honestly do not recall. There were
- 4 probably many things I should have delegated
- 5 entirely that I didn't necessarily delegate
- 6 | entirely. But it's possible that I read this and
- 7 | a number of these. It's also possible I
- 8 delegated. It might have depended on what the
- 9 | workload was at the time.
- 10 O. Okay. With regard to -- and I know
- 11 what he's going to say. But with respect to this
- 12 | function of looking at RFQ responses and
- 13 | delegating it, who in your office -- do you recall
- 14 anybody that might have this function been
- 15 delegated to? Is there a name of someone?
- 16 A. I --
- MR. DOUGLAS: You're allowing me to
- 18 object and say asked and answered. But he can try
- 19 aqain.
- 20 A. Okay. I would not recall who this
- 21 | would have been delegated to. And it's also as I
- 22 | said entirely possible that I looked at it myself.
- 23 O. Right. And, sir, to be clear -- I'm
- 24 | trying to be clear. I don't mean just this one in

- 1 particular, I mean the process. Was there
- 2 | somebody below you that was in charge of the
- 3 process of reading through these RFQs and then
- 4 making recommendations to you?
- 5 A. Well, there were probably a number of
- 6 | people, and it's not necessarily the same people
- 7 | who would have reviewed every single one and --
- 8 and, you know, might have been a team. I don't
- 9 recall.
- 10 O. Right. A team of folks whose names we
- 11 -- just for the record, you can't recall today?
- 12 A. But I'm sure you can find records that
- 13 | would give you that indication.
- 14 Q. All right. I'd like to look -- let's
- 15 | turn to page -- the fifth page in, it's not
- 16 | numbered at the bottom of the page, but it's a
- 17 page that at the top says Alan Weinberg Managing
- 18 Partner. Do you see that?
- 19 MR. DOUGLAS: I don't. On the fifth
- 20 page? Are you including the cover page,
- 21 | Counselor?
- 22 MR. WOOLEY: It looks like this.
- 23 A. This one?
- 24 Q. Yeah. Yeah.

- 1 A. Okay. Yep. I'm on that page.
- 2 Q. Yeah. So this is in response to the
- 3 question for who's applying, the name of the firm.
- 4 Do you see the name Alan Weinberg Managing
- 5 | Partner Weltman, Weinberg & Reis? Do you see
- 6 that?
- 7 A. I do see it.
- 8 Q. Okay. So the applicant here as a
- 9 person is Mr. Weinberg, but it's clear from this
- 10 | that his firm is actually who's applying; is that
- 11 | correct?
- 12 A. It's not obvious to me from this
- document if it was the case, but I see that he is
- 14 listed as specified and his bar number is given.
- 15 There's another partner whose bar number is given.
- 16 And then there's a number of partners and
- 17 associates who are listed but their bar numbers
- 18 | are not given.
- 19 0. Understood.
- 20 But is it a fair read of this -- if you
- 21 | don't recall reading it then, is it a fair read of
- 22 | it now that it's clear that they're saying that
- 23 this firm is who's going to do this work?
- 24 Mr. Weinberg's name is what ends on the

1 | certificate, but it's the firm that's going to do

- 2 | the work, correct?
- 3 MR. MCCRAY-WORRALL: Objection, calls
- 4 for speculation.
- 5 A. I don't know whether Mr. Weinberg was
- 6 going to do the work and have others work with him
- 7 on a delegated basis or whether it was the firm
- 8 | that was going to do the work. It's not clear to
- 9 | me. I'm not clear what the difference is in your
- 10 mind.
- 11 Q. But you didn't think Mr. Weinberg alone
- 12 | was going to do the work; he was going to be
- 13 | supported?
- 14 A. I just said that if he did the work
- 15 himself, it would be probably with others working
- 16 | with him on a delegated basis.
- 17 O. All right. Can you turn to the next
- 18 page, please.
- 19 A. And the certificate you showed me was
- 20 | specific to him --
- 21 Q. Right.
- 22 A. -- not to the firm. So I'm honestly
- 23 | not sure what this represents.
- Q. Well, I'll represent to you this is the

- 1 RFQ that led to you giving the certificate.
- 2 A. I'm aware of that.
- 3 Q. Yeah.
- 4 A. And the certificate was to him, not to
- 5 the firm.
- 6 Q. Understood.
- 7 A. Correct. Okay.
- 8 Q. Yeah. Understood.
- 9 A. So you're now asking me whether this
- 10 somehow indicates it's the firm rather than him.
- 11 | I'm not clear which it was.
- 12 Q. Okay. If you'd like, you can read the
- 13 whole thing. Because, in fact, it talks about --
- 14 A. I don't know that it matters so --
- 15 Q. It talks about everything the firm's
- 16 | going to do --
- 17 A. That's fine.
- 18 Q. -- which is my point of this inquiry.
- 19 Look at the next -- it says, "Our
- 20 firm.... The next page, "Our firm provides
- 21 | collection and bankruptcy representation..." Do
- 22 you see that?
- 23 A. I see that.
- 24 Q. Yeah.

- 1 A. I'm not sure what you're driving at.
- 2 | If you want to give the testimony on it, you can.
- 3 | But I'm not clear which it is.
- 4 Q. Can you just read the sentence out loud
- 5 for the record, please.
- 6 A. Which sentence?
- 7 | Q. The first sentence on the top of that
- 8 page.
- 9 A. Which page?
- 10 Q. It's weird. It's says page 1 on the
- 11 | bottom right, but it's not page 1, but it's the --
- MR. DOUGLAS: Page 6.
- 13 A. It begins "Our firm provides...."
- 14 Q. Yeah. Yes.
- 15 A. What do you want me to read, that
- 16 | sentence?
- 17 Q. I'm sorry.
- 18 A. "Our firm provides collection and
- 19 bankruptcy representations on a very large volume
- 20 of matters for the State of Ohio pursuant to a
- 21 Retention Agreement for this work."
- 22 Q. Okay. So this RFQ reflects that they
- were already doing work for the State, correct?
- 24 A. Seems to so reflect that, yes.

- 1 Q. Do you recall that?
- 2 A. I don't recall offhand, no.
- 3 Q. You don't recall offhand. But looking
- 4 at it now, and if you read the rest of the
- 5 paragraph it will talk about the work that they've
- 6 been doing, the firm's been doing. I'd ask you to
- 7 take a look at that and see if it refreshes a
- 8 recollection of whether you had an understanding
- 9 that they were already doing work for the State.
- 10 A. Well, I think the document speaks for
- 11 itself. If you want me to speculate about it, I
- 12 can. But I think the document speaks for itself.
- 13 Q. Well, I'm asking you to, and it's --
- 14 | it's up to you. If you read it and took a second
- 15 to read it, maybe -- whether it would refresh your
- 16 recollection.
- 17 A. It doesn't.
- 18 Q. Okay.
- 19 MR. DOUGLAS: Counselor, if I may for
- 20 just a moment, to shorten this so I don't have to
- 21 ask questions after you're finished, would you
- 22 mind if he read the next sentence that you've
- asked him to read here on page 6?
- MR. WOOLEY: Uh-huh.

1 MR. DOUGLAS: Have him read the second

- 2 | sentence into the record now because I'm going to
- 3 ask him to do that if you don't.
- 4 MR. WOOLEY: Sure. Go ahead.
- 5 MR. DOUGLAS: Page 6. Read the second
- 6 sentence.
- 7 A. "All matters placed with Alan Weinberg
- 8 and Weltman, Weinberg & Reis Co., L.P.A. have
- 9 originated from the State of Ohio Office of the
- 10 Attorney General Collections Enforcement Unit."
- MR. DOUGLAS: That's enough. Thank
- 12 you.
- MR. WOOLEY: Yeah.
- 14 | Q. All right. There you go. So now we
- 15 have a name of a division. Who --
- MR. DOUGLAS: That's right.
- 17 Q. Who was in the Attorney General's
- 18 | Collection Enforcement Unit?
- 19 A. Many people.
- 20 | O. Who ran it?
- 21 A. I don't recall.
- 22 O. Would that have been someone who
- 23 directly reported to you or would there have been
- 24 an intermediate supervisor between you and that

- 1 person?
- 2 A. I don't recall. But I believe there
- 3 | would have been some intermediate supervisor.
- 4 Q. Do you know who the intermediate
- 5 | supervisor would have been between you and them?
- 6 A. I don't recall. It might have changed
- 7 during my time there as well.
- 8 Q. All right. Go to the next page,
- 9 please.
- 10 A. Okay.
- 11 Q. Look at under the paragraph that says
- 12 | "State Representation," please.
- 13 A. Okay.
- 14 Q. Do you see there that it says "...we
- 15 have handled over 69,000 collection matters for
- 16 | the State...."
- 17 A. I see that.
- 18 O. Okay. Was it your understanding that
- 19 | special counsel generally and in particular
- 20 Weltman, Weinberg & Reis were handling high volume
- 21 | collection matters?
- MR. MCCRAY-WORRALL: Objection, vague.
- 23 A. Well, that sentence certainly seems to
- 24 | indicate that, yes.

1 Q. Well, it does indicate it. I'm asking

- 2 | if that's your recollection as well.
- 3 A. What I read here is consistent with my
- 4 | general recollection.
- 5 Q. If you go up three paragraphs above
- 6 that where it says, "Through the visionary
- 7 | leadership and Partnership and Management
- 8 | committee...." Do you see that paragraph?
- 9 A. I do.
- 10 Q. Do you see the reference to innovative
- 11 | collection technologies, custom programmed
- 12 | software applications, advanced dialers?
- 13 | A. I do.
- 14 Q. Did you understand that in this
- 15 | high-volume collection practice there would be
- 16 | some automation involved?
- MR. MCCRAY-WORRALL: Objection.
- 18 | Foundation. Assumes facts not in -- that have not
- 19 | yet been established.
- 20 MR. DOUGLAS: You can answer if you
- 21 know.
- 22 A. Yeah. I'm not entirely sure what you
- 23 mean by some automation involved. If you mean,
- 24 | for example, the use of computers, certainly I

- 1 | would assume that.
- 2 Q. Yeah. Thank you. That was a clumsy
- 3 | question. Yeah. I mean that's what I mean.
- 4 Was there going to be technology
- 5 involved, electronic information would be
- 6 processed?
- 7 A. Certainly, yes.
- 8 0. Okay. It wasn't as though there were
- 9 going to be boxes of actual documents that were
- 10 going to be looked at and scrubbed?
- 11 A. Well, I -- you know, I can't say for
- 12 | sure that that wasn't the case. The government
- 13 | was not always on the cutting edge of technology,
- 14 but there might have been both. But certainly
- 15 there would have been electronic methods
- 16 involved --
- 17 Q. Okay.
- 18 A. -- and everybody was moving in that
- 19 direction, perhaps had gotten there by this point
- 20 in time, yes.
- 21 Q. And look at the bottom of the page
- 22 where it says "Strengths."
- 23 A. Uh-huh.
- 24 Q. "We are a law firm that is structured

1 to offer in-house collection agency services." Do

- 2 you see that?
- 3 A. I do.
- 4 Q. Yeah. And then if you read that
- 5 paragraph all the way through you'll see that the
- 6 | second-to-last sentence says, "Our collection and
- 7 | legal representation seamlessly continues, even if
- 8 the debtor has filed bankruptcy or is deceased."
- 9 Do you see that?
- 10 A. I do.
- 11 Q. So did you understand or do you
- 12 understand from reading this that Weltman,
- Weinberg & Reis is a collection firm that's housed
- 14 | within a law firm?
- 15 A. I don't know that I would have known
- 16 that specifically. It's a fair inference perhaps,
- 17 but I don't know that I would have ever known what
- 18 the organization of the firm itself was or at
- 19 | least certainly my own personal impressions.
- 20 O. Okay. Well, in your unit, the -- here
- 21 | we go. Attorney general collections enforcement
- 22 unit, that included lawyers and nonlawyers,
- 23 correct?
- 24 A. Where are we here?

1 | Q. I'm just using -- we've identified your

- 2 | unit was called the Attorney General Collections
- 3 | Enforcement Unit. I'm not asking you about the
- 4 | document, I'm just --
- 5 A. Okay.
- 6 Q. -- using that for my own purposes.
- 7 A. You seem to be pointing to the
- 8 document.
- 9 Q. No. The Attorney General Collection
- 10 | Enforcement Unit, there were nonlawyers in that
- 11 unit?
- 12 A. Correct. Lawyers and nonlawyers,
- 13 | correct.
- 14 Q. And did a nonlawyer -- did a nonlawyer
- 15 | head it?
- 16 A. You know, I do not recall. And whether
- 17 | that would have ever been the case during my time
- 18 | there, I -- I don't recall offhand.
- 19 O. Okay. But is it accurate to say that
- 20 -- that in this high volume collection work that
- 21 | was being done both either within your -- your
- 22 office or by special counsel, lawyers and
- 23 | nonlawyers were involved?
- 24 A. Correct.

1 | Q. All right. Could you go to the next

- 2 page, please.
- 3 A. Next page suggests I know which page we
- 4 | were on before.
- 5 Q. I'm sorry. It -- bottom of page 3.
- 6 It's got a 3 at the bottom.
- 7 MR. DOUGLAS: It's yellow.
- 8 A. Yes.
- 9 Q. Okay. The paragraph in the middle,
- 10 read that to yourself.
- 11 A. Which one?
- 12 Q. The one that says, "Due to our
- 13 | scale...."
- 14 A. Okay. All right. Uh-huh. Okay.
- 15 Q. There's a sentence that says, "State
- 16 | Clients will have access to all of our staff
- 17 members, including the collectors working files,
- 18 the clerical and administrative staff processing
- 19 executions and typing, the supervisory staff
- 20 managing the matters and the attorneys covering
- 21 hearings and handling legal aspects."
- 22 A. Uh-huh.
- 23 Q. Okay. So did your office understand
- 24 | that what Weltman, Weinberg & Reis was bringing

- 1 was a staff of nonlawyers to handle the matters
- 2 described and then lawyers to cover the legal
- 3 aspects?
- 4 A. I don't know what to tell you about
- 5 | that. What my office would have understood is as
- 6 | we said earlier, we were placing matters with Alan
- 7 | Weinberg. He was on the certificate. Weltman,
- 8 | Weinberg & Reis was the law firm that he was
- 9 working with. And I guess the entire firm would
- 10 have worked on these matters in some manner or
- 11 another in the way in which a law firm has
- 12 | nonlawyer staff as well as supporting lawyer
- 13 staff.
- 14 Q. Right. I understand. But this RFQ --
- 15 and you can take your time reading it -- says that
- 16 | the law firm is a collection firm, too. It's got
- 17 | a collection firm within the law firm. It's a
- 18 debt collector.
- 19 A. If you say so.
- 20 O. Okay.
- 21 A. I haven't read through the whole
- 22 document.
- 23 | O. Okay. And I think the easiest way to
- 24 do that is just go to the back of the document

and, like, the fourth page from the back there's a chart with a staff of the office.

- MR. DOUGLAS: Do you mind if we stop
- 4 here again and have him read another sentence
- 5 | there; otherwise, I'm going to have to ask him at
- 6 the end. I'd like him to read the third sentence
- 7 | into the record.
- 8 THE WITNESS: The one that begins WWR?
- 9 MR. DOUGLAS: Let him -- no. Is that
- 10 | the third sentence or the fourth? The one that
- 11 | starts, "State Clients." No. Negative. The one
- 12 | that starts "WWR." Yes.
- 13 THE WITNESS: So I --
- MR. WOOLEY: Yeah. I don't -- go
- 15 ahead. Yeah.
- MR. DOUGLAS: Okay.
- 17 THE WITNESS: So read this sentence
- 18 | that begins "WWR"?
- 19 MR. DOUGLAS: Yes.
- 20 | THE WITNESS: "WWR is capable of
- 21 providing reporting on request...."
- MR. DOUGLAS: No. The one that says
- 23 | "WWR also maintains...." Read that one.
- 24 THE WITNESS: Are we on the same

- 1 paragraph?
- MR. DOUGLAS: I'm not sure we are.
- THE WITNESS: "WWR also maintains both
- 4 | a Compliance and Client Services Department as
- 5 | well."
- 6 MR. DOUGLAS: That's fine. Thank you.
- 7 MR. WOOLEY: Okay.
- 8 Q. And then on that chart right below it
- 9 | it has collections and supervisory staff. Do you
- 10 | see the names of those folks?
- 11 A. I do.
- 12 Q. People ready to assist, right? And
- 13 | there's a breakdown, some are lawyers and some are
- 14 | not lawyers, correct?
- 15 A. I guess I can assume that the two legal
- 16 | secretaries are not lawyers, legal secretary and
- 17 legal assistant. The others, I wouldn't know --
- 18 | O. All right.
- 19 A. -- for certain.
- 20 O. And then if you find your way to the
- 21 back of the document, four -- there's an
- 22 attachment, the fourth page from the back that's
- 23 page No. 1. It looks like that.
- 24 A. Okay. Does it have Brooklyn Heights,

1 Chicago, Cincinnati, is that the one you're

- 2 | talking about?
- 3 Q. The chart.
- 4 A. Yeah. Okay.
- 5 Q. He's got it.
- 6 A. Yep.
- 7 Q. And it says here that they had 100
- 8 attorneys. Do you see that?
- 9 A. I see that.
- 10 Q. And 227 debt collectors, collectors, do
- 11 you see that?
- 12 A. I see that.
- 13 | Q. And everybody else at the firm is a
- 14 | nonlawyer besides those 100 people, right?
- 15 A. If you say so. I wouldn't know that.
- 16 Q. Okay. Well, the grand total is 1,076
- employees, 100 of whom are lawyers?
- 18 A. That's what it seems to say. Whether
- 19 any of the others are lawyers or not, I wouldn't
- 20 know.
- 21 Q. Okay.
- 22 A. But I assume that if you're calling out
- 23 the lawyers, then the others are not. But I
- 24 | wouldn't know that for sure.

- 1 Q. Did you or your office have an
- 2 understanding -- and it -- well, I'll ask you.
- 3 Did you have an understanding that before an
- 4 initial demand letter would be sent out collecting
- 5 a debt, seeking to collect a debt on behalf of
- 6 your office, that a lawyer, one of these 100
- 7 | people in this high-volume practice would have
- 8 | looked at the account level detail before the
- 9 letter went out?
- 10 MR. DOUGLAS: Objection. That's going
- 11 to draw a conclusion that's at issue in this case,
- 12 | and I'm going to let him answer if he chooses to.
- 13 | If he chooses not to, I'm going to instruct him
- 14 not to.
- 15 Q. Did you have an understanding of that?
- 16 A. I don't know that I would have known
- 17 that one way or the other for sure, but it might
- 18 have depended on what the wording of the letter
- 19 | was.
- 20 O. Okay. Depends on the way the letter
- 21 | went out?
- 22 A. It might have depended on the wording
- 23 of the letter in terms of what kind of demand was
- 24 made and what kind of representation was made

about what was going to happen to the person being

- 2 communicated with.
- 3 Q. Understood.
- 4 So if it were I'm going to sue you and
- 5 I'm going to bring an action against you, that
- 6 | would be something you would expect perhaps a
- 7 | lawyer to have looked at the underlying detail,
- 8 | correct?
- 9 A. You know, I don't know what the state
- 10 of the law was then. I'm not sure what the state
- of the law is now. So I don't know really how to
- 12 | answer that question.
- 13 Q. Well, I want to make sure -- you don't
- 14 | know the state of the law -- you didn't know the
- 15 state of the law in 2000 --
- 16 A. I don't know now what the state of the
- 17 law was in in 2009 or which courts had said which
- 18 things about that, exactly what law was being
- 19 followed. I don't know what the state of the law
- 20 is at this moment either, so I don't know quite
- 21 how to answer your question.
- 22 Q. All right. I'm trying to follow up on
- 23 you're saying that there are circumstances under
- 24 which depending on the wording of the letter you

- 1 | would have expected a lawyer to have reviewed the
- 2 | underlying detail. And that depends on the exact
- 3 | state of the law at the time?
- 4 A. In terms of what could be said or could
- 5 | not be said by a lawyer or nonlawyer, I would
- 6 imagine, yes.
- 7 Q. You would imagine or do you know?
- 8 A. I would -- I would imagine, yes.
- 9 Q. Well, who doesn't -- if you don't know,
- 10 | who does? I mean you said you were an expert at
- 11 | -- when you were the Attorney General and you ran
- 12 | the agency. Who know that's? How clear is that
- 13 | to the collection work --
- 14 A. What I'm saying is I don't recall now
- 15 what the state of the law would have been at that
- 16 time.
- 17 O. How about now?
- 18 A. Well, again, I have views. But
- 19 ultimately these are cases that brought and judges
- 20 have to decide. So what the judges tell us is
- 21 what the law is, although if judges disagree there
- 22 might have to be appeals and other things.
- 23 Q. You approved the complaint in this case
- 24 | which accused the firm of misleading consumers

1 regarding the amount of lawyer involvement with

- 2 respect to an initial demand. Do you recall that
- 3 | that's what you approved in this case?
- 4 | A. I recall that I would have approved a
- 5 | complaint being filed in this case. I don't
- 6 recall all the particulars.
- 7 Q. You don't recall looking at the demand
- 8 letters that your staff brought to you and said
- 9 these are the ones that Weltman, Weinberg & Reis
- 10 | are --
- 11 A. So you just --
- 12 Q. -- sending?
- 13 A. -- packed some things into that
- 14 | question that are assumptions --
- MR. MCCRAY-WORRALL: Objection. Calls
- 16 | for a legal conclusion.
- 17 A. -- that I don't know that are
- 18 | necessarily correct. I said earlier that the
- 19 package of materials that would have come to me on
- 20 a recommendation would have varied from case to
- 21 case. You just stated that the demand letters
- 22 were part of that, and I don't know offhand
- 23 whether that was so. Might have been so, might
- 24 not have been so.

- 1 Q. All right. Well, if a letter went out
- 2 | from the State with your name on it to a consumer,
- 3 | would you have expected a lawyer would have
- 4 reviewed the account level detail before it went
- 5 out?
- 6 A. I would have expected that what was
- 7 done would have been understood to be in
- 8 | compliance with the law at that time.
- 9 Q. Yeah. So a specific question, would
- 10 you have expected that a lawyer in your office
- 11 | would have looked at the account level detail
- 12 before sending a letter out on your letterhead?
- 13 A. I'm not sure what the answer is to that
- 14 question at that time.
- 15 0. You're not sure?
- 16 A. I'm not sure what the law was in 2009
- on that issue. I think the law has been evolving
- 18 | across the country on this and continues to
- 19 evolve.
- 20 O. Okay.
- 21 A. And may in this case for all I know.
- 22 | O. All right. Set the law aside for a
- 23 | second, all right?
- 24 A. Uh-huh.

1	Q. On the issue of whether it's
2	appropriate, was it appropriate for someone to
3	send out letters on your letterhead with your name
4	on it without a lawyer having looked at the
5	account level detail?
6	MR. DOUGLAS: Objection. That's an
7	issue in this case and the judge is going to
8	decide. And it calls on him to give a legal
9	conclusion that I don't think he's competent to
10	give or should give. You're not to answer that.
11	MR. WOOLEY: He's not to answer that?
12	MR. DOUGLAS: Not to answer that.
13	Q. Okay. All right. Let's move to
14	Exhibit D.
15	
16	Thereupon, Exhibit D is marked for
17	purposes of identification.
18	
19	THE WITNESS: Thank you.
20	MR. DOUGLAS: Thank you.
21	Haven't we done this already?
22	THE WITNESS: Two years later.
23	MR. DOUGLAS: Oh, two years later.
24	Q. It's actually one year.

- 1 A. One year later.
- 2 MR. DOUGLAS: One year later.
- 3 A. Yeah. Sorry.
- 4 Q. Do you recognize Exhibit D?
- 5 A. I do not particularly recognize it, but
- 6 | I see what it is. And it seems to be comparable
- 7 to Exhibit B that we dealt with a moment ago,
- 8 exactly the same in fact other than the date and
- 9 perhaps a more or less more legible signature by
- 10 me.
- 11 Q. Okay. So we had Exhibit C was the RFQ
- 12 that described the work they were going to do in
- 13 | May of 2009, correct?
- 14 A. Right. Yes.
- 15 Q. All right. And so they got the job.
- 16 And then in 2010 you reupped them?
- 17 A. That appears to be the case, yes.
- 18 | O. Right. So they described how they were
- 19 going to do it and what they were going to do in
- 20 2009. And then they were reupped in 2010; is that
- 21 | correct?
- 22 A. Well, I would say they described what
- 23 | they were going to do in May of 2009 as Exhibit C.
- 24 Q. Yeah.

1 A. In July of 2009 they received the

- 2 appointment.
- 3 Q. Right.
- 4 A. And then in July of 2010 they were
- 5 renewed for appointment, yes.
- 6 Q. Right. So actually I should do that.
- 7 You're right. This is Exhibit -- the next one?
- 8 A. Uh-huh. I don't think there's really
- 9 any question at issue here. They applied and they
- were approved both in 2009 and 2010.
- 11 Q. Yeah.
- 12 A. And that would have represented my
- 13 | judgment at the time that they would be effective
- in collecting debts on behalf of the State.
- 15 Q. Exhibit E.
- 16 A. Just wondering if we could telescope a
- 17 bit of this.
- 18 | O. I'm sorry?
- 19 A. I'm just wondering if we could
- 20 | telescope this a bit if that's what you're trying
- 21 to establish.
- 22
- 23 | Thereupon, Exhibit E is marked for
- 24 purposes of identification.

1 | - - - -

- 2 Q. Exhibit E is the RFQ response the
- 3 | following year?
- 4 A. Uh-huh.
- 5 Q. And I'll represent to you, and you can
- 6 | look through it as much as your want or your
- 7 | lawyer can, but it contains the same basic
- 8 information regarding the firm, the breakdown of
- 9 the lawyers, the nonlawyers, how they're going to
- 10 | handle things?
- 11 A. Agreed.
- 12 Q. All right. And then --
- 13 A. And then it led to the approval and the
- 14 | certificate issued in July of 2010.
- 15 Q. Okay.
- 16 A. Yes.
- 17 | 0. Okay.
- 18 MR. DOUGLAS: Counselor, have you gone
- 19 | through this? Are you representing it's all the
- 20 same as --
- 21 MR. WOOLEY: I'm representing it's an
- 22 updated document. It reflects an updated status
- 23 on the work that they had done including for the
- 24 prior year.

1 MR. DOUGLAS: So the sentences that you

- 2 | had him read into the record and the ones that I
- 3 | had him read into the record are probably the
- 4 same.
- 5 MR. WOOLEY: The firm didn't change.
- 6 The firm did the work the same way it did it all
- 7 the way --
- 8 MR. DOUGLAS: Not the firm, the RFO
- 9 | we're talking about.
- MR. WOOLEY: Yeah. I mean I'll let you
- 11 | make that conclusion if you want to look at it
- 12 during a break. But it -- I read it as being
- 13 | largely -- largely the same. But I don't -- I
- 14 | don't want to put that conclusion --
- 15 A. I have no reason to think it was
- 16 particularly different.
- 17 Q. Right.
- 18 A. So we can move on.
- 19 MR. BRESSLER: Jim, can I ask for
- 20 comfort purposes how long do you expect before a
- 21 break?
- MR. WOOLEY: We can break right now.
- THE WITNESS: Do you know a sense of
- 24 | how long we will be here today?

- 1 MR. WOOLEY: No.
- THE WITNESS: Okay.
- 3 MR. WOOLEY: But I -- people are going
- 4 -- they have afternoon flights, they'll make it.
- 5 THE WITNESS: Okay. I don't
- 6 | particularly need a break. I'll need a break at
- 7 | some point to feed my meter, but other than that,
- 8 I'm happy to proceed.
- 9 MR. WOOLEY: Okay. Well, I mean
- 10 somebody from your side of the table asked.
- 11 MR. BRESSLER: I was just curious when
- 12 you were planning to break.
- 13 | MR. WOOLEY: I'm completely open to it
- 14 whenever you guys want.
- 15 MR. BRESSLER: If he's -- that's fine.
- 16 THE WITNESS: I'd rather not have a
- 17 break, Steven, thank you.
- 18 Q. Okay. So in 2010 your office approved
- 19 | the Weinberg firm again?
- 20 A. We did.
- 21 Q. Okay. And you don't recall anybody
- 22 | specifically bringing you any complaints about the
- 23 | Weltman, Weinberg & Reis firm --
- 24 A. I don't recall --

- 1 Q. -- between?
- 2 A. -- either way. But we did reapprove
- 3 them in 2010.
- 4 Q. Okay. Based on their performance so
- far and based on the information that they'd
- 6 provide in their updated RFO?
- 7 A. That would be correct.
- 8 0. Okay. Do you recall anybody ever
- 9 before you reupped them or at any point in time
- 10 | saying to you we are going to make sure we have
- 11 | lawyers look at account level detail before we
- 12 | send initial demand letters?
- 13 A. I don't recall either way.
- 14 Q. Either way. All right.
- 15 Exhibit F.
- 16
- 17 Thereupon, Exhibit F is marked for
- 18 purposes of identification.
- 19 | - -
- 20 THE WITNESS: Thank you.
- 21 MR. DOUGLAS: Thank you.
- 22 BY MR. WOOLEY:
- 23 Q. Do you recognize Exhibit F?
- 24 A. Not particularly. But I see what the

- 1 document purports to be, yes.
- 2 Q. And it is the retention agreement
- 3 between your office and the collection's special
- 4 | counsel, the Weinberg firm, correct?
- 5 A. That's what it appears to be, yes.
- 6 Q. Okay. Could you look at page 2,
- 7 | please, of it?
- 8 A. Yes.
- 9 Q. Under the Attorney-Client Relationship?
- 10 A. Yes.
- 11 Q. And the middle paragraph, can you read
- 12 | that for us, please.
- 13 | A. Yes. "In all pleadings, notices and/or
- 14 correspondence created pursuant to the work being
- 15 performed hereunder, Special Counsel shall
- 16 indicate that such document is prepared by the
- 17 | Special Counsel in its position as Special Counsel
- 18 for the Attorney General."
- 19 O. All right. And do you know who would
- 20 have approved the form of particular covered
- 21 documents covered by that?
- 22 A. I do not know that offhand, no.
- 23 | O. So it says notices. Notices could be
- 24 | fairly read to include demand letters?

1 A. I don't know. You're giving that

- 2 definition. I'm not sure.
- 3 Q. Actually, no, I'm -- that's a bad
- 4 question. The correspondence, when you're writing
- 5 | correspondence as a debt collector, you'll be
- 6 | writing to people about their debts, correct?
- 7 A. Not necessarily always, but I would
- 8 think often.
- 9 Q. Right. And it's mandated in the
- 10 retention agreement that "Special Counsel shall
- indicate that such document is prepared by the
- 12 | Special Counsel in its position as Special Counsel
- 13 | for the Attorney General." That's mandated,
- 14 | correct?
- 15 A. It says "shall."
- 16 O. Right. And the exact form within that
- 17 mandate would have been something that would had
- 18 to have been approved by your office, correct?
- 19 A. I don't recall offhand. That may be
- 20 so. I don't recall offhand.
- 21 Q. You don't recall insisting that your
- 22 letterhead be used?
- 23 A. I don't recall whether and how much --
- 24 | whether and how much we would have specified the

1 particular form to be used. I don't recall

- 2 offhand.
- 3 Q. Okay. Would that have been -- well,
- 4 strike that.
- Page 3, the next page, please.
- 6 | Specific Performance Measures talks about "On a
- 7 | quarterly basis, a personal performance review
- 8 | will be conducted.... Do you see that?
- 9 A. Yes, I see that.
- 10 O. Can you take a second and read that
- 11 | whole clause, please, it's only three short
- 12 paragraphs.
- 13 A. All right.
- 14 Q. Okay. What do you understand this
- 15 | quarterly performance review to entail?
- 16 A. Well, it says that will be reviewed
- 17 based on the following areas, "collection ratios,
- 18 performance measures based on historical averages
- 19 and comparisons of new and old accounts and
- 20 various account types, customer service
- 21 complaints, reports, legal actions taken, status
- 22 updates, and interviews." And there may be
- 23 additional specific performance review
- 24 requirements as referenced here, but it doesn't

- 1 | specify what those would be.
- 2 Q. Does it also specify that special
- 3 | counsel will provide access to the attorney
- 4 general for all the documents, papers, records,
- 5 computer searches?
- 6 A. It does say that, yes.
- 7 Q. Right. So the quarterly review would
- 8 be by your office, and your office would have
- 9 access to all the paperwork that was being
- 10 maintained and/or transmitted by the Weltman firm,
- 11 | correct?
- 12 MR. DOUGLAS: Objection. I don't think
- 13 | that paragraph says that. But he may answer.
- 14 A. I think the paragraph speaks for
- 15 | itself. It says what it says.
- 16 Q. So your office in the quarterly review
- would have access to the documents, papers,
- 18 records, computer searches involving the
- 19 | collection services performed by the Weltman,
- 20 Weinberg & Reis firm, correct?
- 21 A. Well, it says that the special counsel
- 22 agrees to provide that. It doesn't necessarily
- 23 | say that we got it. But --
- 24 Q. Do you recall anybody ever telling you

- 1 in connection with a quarterly review that the
- 2 | Weltman, Weinberg & Reis firm was not providing
- 3 documents required under the retention agreement?
- 4 A. I don't recall one way or the other.
- 5 But I would assume that that was not the case.
- 6 Q. Do you recall anybody ever saying to
- 7 | you we're looking at their documents and we think
- 8 | that they're sending correspondence or
- 9 communications with debtors that are problematic?
- 10 A. Again, I do not have a recollection one
- 11 | way or the other. So I -- so I don't have a
- 12 recollection one way or the other.
- 13 | Q. Okay. They're the largest collection
- 14 | firm in the midwest. Would you have recalled if
- 15 | someone would have said to you they're sending
- 16 | correspondence to debtors that is misleading?
- 17 A. I don't know that I knew the size of
- 18 the collection firms.
- 19 0. I'll make that representation to you.
- 20 A. Okay.
- 21 Q. Would you recall if someone had said to
- 22 you this collection firm is making misleading
- 23 representations to debtors, would you recall that?
- 24 A. So I do recall there were times when --

- 1 | first of all, there were times when debt
- 2 | collection firms, whether law firms or otherwise,
- were viewed by people in our office as having
- 4 | violated the law, potentially violated the law and
- 5 | were investigated and actions were taken. And I
- 6 do recall that that happened I believe possibly
- 7 | more than once involving firms that were
- 8 | collecting on behalf of the State. I have no
- 9 particular recollection of that being true of this
- 10 firm. I do not one way or another have a
- 11 recollection of that.
- 12 Q. Okay. In fact, you had a zero
- 13 | tolerance for such behavior; isn't that correct?
- 14 A. What are you referring to?
- 15 Q. I'm asking you. You had a zero
- 16 | tolerance for such behavior?
- 17 A. Well, I don't know what "such behavior"
- 18 | means. Again --
- 19 0. Misleading debtors?
- 20 A. As we discussed earlier, if people were
- 21 committing violations, it might have depended on
- 22 how substantial the violation was, how frequent it
- 23 | was, how objectionable it was. But I would say it
- 24 depends on the facts and circumstances.

- 1 Q. Okay. Can you go to --
- 2 A. We would have had a -- we would have
- 3 had a low threshold of tolerance for problems.
- 4 But we would have certainly tried to ascertain
- 5 whether any problems were substantial problems or
- 6 minor, insignificant problems.
- 7 Q. Okay. If you go to page 12, please.
- 8 | Section 19, Constituent Complaints.
- 9 A. Yeah.
- 10 Q. Would you mind reading that paragraph
- 11 aloud, please.
- 12 A. "Special Counsel must conduct business
- 13 | in a manner that supports the Ohio Attorney
- General's Office's goal of fair and equitable
- 15 | treatment for debtors during the collection of
- 16 debts. At a minimum, fair and equitable treatment
- 17 means debt collection without harassment --
- 18 MR. DOUGLAS: Slow down.
- 19 A. -- or verbal abuse of the debtor, or
- 20 compromising the debtor's rights. The Attorney
- 21 General's Office expects Special Counsel to
- 22 provide services to the public in a manner that
- 23 | will preserve or enhance goodwill between the
- 24 | public and the State of Ohio."

1 Q. Okay. If you can read the next -- the

- 2 next page, please.
- 3 A. The Attorney General's Office has zero
- 4 | tolerance for collection actions or activities --
- 5 | this is in bold print -- "that demonstrate
- 6 anything less than complete respect for the rights
- 7 and reasonable expectations of the public."
- 8 Q. Right. This is -- this is the only
- 9 part of the retention agreement that's in bold,
- 10 your zero tolerance policy. Do you see that?
- 11 A. I haven't looked through the entire
- 12 document, but it was certainly meant to stand out.
- 13 Yes. There's actually more bold on other pages I
- 14 | see. But I would say that it's meant to stand
- 15 out, which was your point.
- 16 Q. What do you mean by "zero tolerance for
- 17 | collection actions...that demonstrate anything
- 18 less that complete respect for the rights and
- 19 reasonable expectations of the public"?
- 20 A. I think it means that if we understood
- 21 that there were problems and we thought that they
- 22 were significant enough to affect the rights and
- 23 expectations of the public that we would take
- 24 action accordingly.

- 1 Q. Okay. Did anybody ever bring to your
- 2 attention actions or activities that they believe
- 3 | were committed by the Weltman firm that would have
- 4 | implicated this zero tolerance clause?
- 5 A. Again, you've asked me this several
- 6 | ways over the course of the morning. I don't have
- 7 | specific recollection one way or the other with
- 8 respect to this firm, which is to say I don't have
- 9 any particular recollection that they ever had any
- 10 | problems nor do I have any particular recollection
- 11 that they never had any problems. I just wouldn't
- 12 know one way or the other. So I -- I don't know
- 13 | what else to tell you.
- 14 Q. All right. Do you recall ever -- this
- 15 | zero tolerance policy, this clause being
- 16 implicated in any setting with respect to any
- 17 | collection agency that you dealt with? Because
- 18 | zero tolerance --
- 19 A. So I mentioned to you earlier that I
- 20 was aware -- I was aware and perhaps was on more
- 21 than one occasion that there was an instance or
- 22 instances of firms who were working on behalf of
- 23 | the State of Ohio who -- where issues had been
- raised about whether their debt collection

1 | processes were consistent with the law. So there

- 2 | were at least an or maybe several such instances.
- 3 | I don't recall who that was in particular.
- 4 Q. The next section paragraph 20,
- 5 | Compliance with Law?
- 6 A. Uh-huh. Yep.
- 7 Q. It's a must "...Special Counsel must
- 8 | comply.... Right?
- 9 A. It says "agrees to comply."
- 10 Q. No. No. The last paragraph -- the
- last sentence in that paragraph. "...must comply
- 12 | with the same standards of behavior as set
- 13 | forth...." Do you see that?
- MR. DOUGLAS: I don't. What paragraph?
- 15 MR. WOOLEY: Just read the whole
- 16 paragraph.
- 17 MR. DOUGLAS: I did.
- 18 A. Okay. Well, look, I mean I'm not sure
- 19 | what point you're trying to make here. "Special
- 20 | Counsel agrees to comply with all applicable
- 21 | federal, state, and local laws," it says at the
- 22 beginning. Later it says, "Special Counsel must
- 23 | comply with the same standards of behaviors as set
- 24 | forth in..." some specific statutes.

- 1 Q. Right.
- 2 A. You know, those certainly were
- 3 expectations that the office had of all the firms
- 4 doing business with the State.
- 5 Q. Right. Your answer about how these
- 6 circumstances may have been brought to your
- 7 attention about this collection firm or that
- 8 | collection firm that --
- 9 A. I believe they were as I said.
- 10 Q. Yeah.
- 11 A. But I don't recall exactly who that
- 12 | would have been.
- 13 | Q. Did your office ever take any action
- 14 | against the Weltman, Weinberg & Reis firm?
- 15 A. Not that I'm aware of. They would know
- 16 perhaps better than I. I don't have a
- 17 recollection one way or the other, but again I
- 18 don't have any particular recollection that we
- 19 did.
- 20 O. Okay. And in fact, you were there two
- 21 years, you approved them twice?
- 22 A. I approved them each year I was there,
- 23 | correct.
- 24 Q. Okay. Is there a place as we continue

1 our discovery where we could go to find where 2 these complaints and these discussions about 3 possible problems with collection firms would be 4 documented? Is there a place where we could go to 5 find that? I don't know offhand. You know, 6 Α. 7 perhaps there's someplace in the Attorney General's Office, perhaps you could look at the 8 public record. If anything ever became a public 10 matter, it would have been I assume known, there 11 would be -- would have been some public evidence 12 of it, either complaints that were filed or -- I 13 don't know. You're asking me to sort of speculate 14 as to what documentation there may be. I don't 15 know. 16 I'm asking if you know. Ο. If it's 17 speculation, it's speculation. 18 I don't know in particular. Α. 19 Yeah. Okay. Ο. 20 Exhibit G, the complaint. 21 22 Thereupon, Exhibit G is marked for 2.3 purposes of identification.

1 MR. WOOLEY: We actually do need a

- 2 | break right now. Let's take a break for --
- MR. DOUGLAS: At my age is a good idea.
- 4 MR. WOOLEY: All right.
- 5 (A short recess is taken.)
- 6 Q. Back on the record. The Complaint has
- 7 been marked as Exhibit G. Do you recognize that
- 8 as the complaint that you approved for filing
- 9 against Weltman, Weinberg & Reis in April of this
- 10 | year?
- 11 A. Generally, yes.
- 12 Q. Okay. I'm going to ask you about some
- 13 | specific paragraphs in it. If you want to take
- 14 | some time to look through the whole thing now,
- 15 | that's fine with me.
- 16 A. That's fine. We can proceed.
- 17 Q. Okay. You'll see the first paragraph
- is an introduction, right, paragraph 1?
- 19 A. Two paragraphs, yes.
- 20 O. Right. And then paragraph No. 2 -- I'm
- 21 going to use the numbers.
- 22 A. Uh-huh.
- 23 Q. Is --
- 24 A. I see. Okay.

- 1 Q. Yeah. "The Defendant engages in
- 2 | unlawful collection activities by misrepresenting
- 3 | the level of attorney involvement in demand
- 4 letters and calls to consumers." Do you see that?
- 5 A. I see that.
- 6 Q. And then if you turn to the next page,
- 7 | we go right into Jurisdiction and Legal Authority?
- 8 A. Okay. Yes.
- 9 Q. So I mean paragraph 2 is sort of a
- 10 | summary of the gravamen of the Bureau's complaint,
- 11 | correct?
- 12 A. I would say that's fair, yes.
- 13 Q. Okay. And you do recall approving the
- 14 | Complaint?
- 15 A. Generally, yes. Not specifically.
- 16 Q. Okay. Going on to page 4, please. And
- 17 | there's some specific paragraphs I want to --
- 18 MR. DOUGLAS: Before you go further,
- 19 Counselor, we ought to establish, are you
- 20 interrogating him as a former director of the
- 21 | Bureau or as an attorney? Because he's not going
- 22 to be answering questions with regard to being an
- 23 attorney.
- MR. WOOLEY: I'm asking him

- 1 questions --
- 2 MR. DOUGLAS: And for instance about --
- 3 MR. WOOLEY: -- about a complaint he
- 4 approved.
- 5 MR. DOUGLAS: Pardon me?
- 6 MR. WOOLEY: I'm asking him questions
- 7 about a complaint he approved. And if people want
- 8 to object about a particular question, go ahead.
- 9 But I'm going to ask him questions about a
- 10 | complaint he approved. He said he approved it.
- MR. DOUGLAS: Yeah, I'm sure if he
- 12 hadn't have been an attorney and the head of the
- 13 | Bureau, he would have approved it anyway in the
- 14 | course of his duties.
- 15 Q. Okay. Paragraph 17, 18 and 19 refer to
- 16 | "demand letters." Do you see those?
- 17 A. I see that. Yes.
- 18 Q. Yeah. Do you recall having seen the
- 19 demand letters that are referenced in these
- 20 paragraphs?
- 21 A. I do not recall that offhand, no.
- 22 Q. Okay. And then if you look at
- 23 paragraph 23, it talks about, "When Weltman sends
- 24 demands letters, Weltman attorneys generally have

1 | not reviewed a corresponding consumer's individual

- 2 | account file to reach a professional judgment that
- 3 | sending a letter is appropriate." Do you see
- 4 that?
- 5 A. I see that.
- 6 Q. And then paragraph 26, the "...demand
- 7 letters misrepresent...."
- 8 A. I see that paragraph.
- 9 Q. Okay. I take it you stand by the
- 10 | complaint?
- 11 A. Well, I'm no longer the director of the
- 12 | Bureau, so I don't know that it matters one way or
- 13 | another at this point.
- 14 Q. But do you have any reason to believe
- 15 | that those allegations are not true?
- 16 A. What I will say is that this complaint
- would not have been filed without my approval,
- 18 that would have been based on a recommendation
- 19 | memo that would have laid out their understanding,
- 20 the attorney's understanding of the facts that
- 21 they had investigated in the matter and their
- 22 understanding of what they thought the law -- how
- 23 the law stands in terms of what the significance
- of those facts are, and that would have been the

- 1 basis on which the complaint was filed.
- Q. Okay. You made a public statement
- about the complaint when it was filed, correct?
- 4 A. We often did. I don't recall whether
- 5 | we did here or not. But I assume you're going to
- 6 show me a document and tell me that we did.
- 7 O. Exhibit H.
- 8 MR. DOUGLAS: Are you finished with the
- 9 | complaint?
- MR. WOOLEY: I might go back to it.
- MR. DOUGLAS: Okay.
- 12
- 13 Thereupon, Exhibit H is marked for
- 14 purposes of identification.
- 15 | - -
- 16 Q. Exhibit H is a press release that was
- issued by your office. And you'll see the second
- 18 paragraph quotes you. Do you see that?
- 19 A. I do.
- 20 O. Would you mind reading that for the
- 21 record, please?
- 22 A. No, I would not mind. "'Debt
- 23 | collectors who misrepresent that a lawyer was
- 24 | involved in reviewing a consumer's account are

1 | implying a level of authority and professional

- 2 | judgement that is just not true, ' said CFPB
- 3 Director Richard Cordray. 'Weltman, Weinberg &
- 4 Reis masked millions of debt collection letters
- 5 and phone calls with the professional standards
- 6 associated with attorneys when attorneys were, in
- 7 | fact, not involved. Such illegal behavior will
- 8 | not be allowed in the debt collection market.'"
- 9 0. So that's your quote. Did you write
- 10 | that?
- 11 A. I would have edited a draft of a quote.
- 12 Q. All right. But somebody would have
- 13 | prepared a draft for you?
- 14 A. I take responsibility for it.
- MR. MCCRAY-WORRALL: Objection to the
- 16 extent this is getting into privilege information.
- 17 Q. But you stand by the quote?
- 18 A. T do.
- 19 0. All right. And what was it based on?
- 20 A. So --
- MR. MCCRAY-WORRALL: Objection, vague.
- 22 A. The quote would have been based on the
- 23 materials I saw recommending the filing of a
- 24 | lawsuit that I approved. It would have laid out

1 the Bureau's investigation of the facts and what

- 2 | they understood the facts to be. And it would
- 3 have been based on Bureau attorneys'
- 4 representations as to what they thought the law
- 5 | was in the area as applied to those facts. And --
- 6 and that would have been the basis for this
- 7 | characterization of what the lawsuit was about.
- 8 Q. Yeah. "Weltman, Weinberg & Reis masked
- 9 millions of debt collection letters...with
- 10 | professional standards." What do you recall about
- 11 | the letters that was -- that you found to be
- 12 | illegal behavior?
- MR. MCCRAY-WORRALL: Objection.
- 14 A. So I don't recall the specifics of what
- 15 was in my mind or what I found. I think the
- 16 | specific allegations, factual and legal are in the
- 17 | complaint and have been documented in documents
- 18 | filed in the case and they probably speak for
- 19 themselves.
- 20 O. You've said several times things speak
- 21 | for themselves. I understand. I'm just trying to
- 22 in discovery to understand your understanding.
- 23 A. I understand. I understand.
- 24 Q. Sure. Yeah.

Is there anything that -- about the sending of the letters that isn't set forth in the complaint?

- 4 MR. MCCRAY-WORRALL: Objection.
- 5 Well, I can just speak generally. Α. 6 complaint lays out with sufficient particularity 7 to initiate a case as to what our understanding of 8 the facts were. And they are allegations, they 9 are not yet proven, and they have to be determined 10 ultimately by a court. And there is a 11 representation as to the legal claims that are 12 based on those facts. And then there will be further documents filed in the case that will 13 14 flush that out with more particularity or perhaps 15 might migrate as discovery and other matters 16 evolve. And as you know well, the cases can go
- beyond the mere allegations that were initially contained in a complaint at the outset of the
- 19 case.
- 20 Q. And the complaint that you've just read
- 21 here lays out problems that the agency has or with
- 22 the demand letters appearing on the firm's
- 23 letterhead. Do you see that? I directed your
- 24 attention --

1 | A. Where are you directing my attention at

- 2 | this point?
- 3 Q. The same place I had you look before,
- 4 paragraph 17 through 19.
- 5 A. So we're back to the Complaint?
- 6 Q. Yeah.
- 7 A. I do see that.
- 8 0. All right. And do you recall that that
- 9 was part of the problem that you had with them,
- 10 | which is why you'd have to make a public statement
- 11 that this was illegal behavior in these millions
- of debt collection letters because they used the
- 13 | letterhead?
- 14 MR. DOUGLAS: Objection. If you could
- 15 rephrase that.
- 16 MR. WOOLEY: I think it was clear.
- MR. DOUGLAS: Well, I don't think so.
- 18 You said that you had with him. Do you mean the
- 19 department?
- 20 MR. WOOLEY: Could you just read it
- 21 back, please.
- MR. DOUGLAS: The agency --
- 23 A. Look, I would just simply say there's a
- 24 | complaint here. It represents the Bureau's

1 position at that time that the facts that have

- 2 been investigated and are alleged in the complaint
- 3 give rise to legal violations as specified in the
- 4 | complaint. Paragraph 17 through 19 state what the
- 5 Bureau understood to be the facts. They're
- 6 | alleged; they're not yet proven. They would need
- 7 to be determined by a court but those are part of
- 8 | the complaint, yes.
- 9 | 0. I'm focusing on your statement because
- 10 it's your statement in the press release that they
- 11 masked millions of debt collection letters in an
- improper way that you called "illegal behavior."
- 13 Is that based on anything other than what is in
- 14 | this complaint?
- MR. MCCRAY-WORRALL: Objection to the
- 16 extent that calls for privileged information.
- 17 A. I think I already answered that. I
- 18 mean, I can answer it again. It would be based on
- 19 what was specified in this complaint and on the
- 20 package of materials whatever it was that came to
- 21 me with the recommendation memo that I would have
- 22 reviewed. Some of which not, all of which, may
- 23 | have been captured in the complaint.
- 24 Q. Before making this public statement,

1 | did it occur to you at all that Weltman, Weinberg

- 2 & Reis had collected debt for you when you were
- 3 the Attorney General and that you had twice
- 4 appointed them to do so?
- 5 MR. MCCRAY-WORRALL: Objection to the
- 6 extent it calls for privileged information.
- 7 A. I don't know that I recalled that at
- 8 the time. I don't know that it would or should
- 9 have mattered had I recalled it. You know, they
- 10 were collecting debt on behalf of my office when I
- 11 | was an Ohio Attorney General. My office did many
- 12 | things during my time there. We always attempted
- 13 | to do what we thought was right. We did not
- 14 | always get things correct. Often courts corrected
- 15 us and told us otherwise. And if so, we would
- 16 | adapt to that and adjust to it. I'm not quite
- 17 | sure how your line of inquiry bears on the
- 18 bringing of this case.
- 19 0. But did you have any -- did you have
- 20 any reason to believe that Weltman, Weinberg &
- 21 Reis had improperly collected debt on your behalf
- 22 when you were the Attorney General?
- MR. DOUGLAS: Objection.
- 24 A. Well --

1 MR. DOUGLAS: Again, on your behalf.

- 2 You're talking about on behalf of the State of
- 3 Ohio, right? You need to make a distinction
- 4 between the State of Ohio, the Bureau and him
- 5 individually.
- 6 MR. WOOLEY: Well, I'm talking about
- 7 when he was the Attorney General.
- 8 A. So again what the state of the law may
- 9 have been in 2009, what it may now be in 2017, I'm
- 10 not clear what kind of gap or migration may have
- 11 occurred during that time. So I -- so I think
- 12 | we've been over this question before and I think I
- answered it before.
- 14 Q. Yeah. I've been -- I'm going to have
- 15 to unpack that a little bit.
- 16 A. Okay.
- 17 Q. Do you believe there was a change in
- 18 the state of the law that would have made the way
- 19 they collected debt for you when you were the
- 20 Attorney General somehow a violation of the law
- 21 | fast-forward seven years?
- 22 A. I don't know.
- 23 MR. MCCRAY-WORRALL: Objection to the
- 24 extent it calls for a legal conclusion.

1 A. I don't know that for sure one way or

- 2 the other.
- Q. One way or the other you don't know
- 4 that?
- 5 A. Yeah, not as I sit here.
- 6 O. Okay. So you had hired them twice and
- 7 | said twice that you had the highest confidence in
- 8 their legal expertise, integrity and ability.
- 9 You'd hired them twice. You had taken no action
- 10 to terminate their involvement when you were the
- 11 Attorney General, right?
- 12 A. Not -- not that I can recall.
- 13 | Q. Okay.
- 14 A. Uh-huh.
- 15 Q. And now in April of 2017, they're being
- 16 | sued for misleading consumers, correct?
- 17 A. That is correct.
- 18 | O. Okay. What did you understand that
- 19 they were doing differently in collecting debt?
- MR. MCCRAY-WORRALL: Objection.
- 21 Q. Between the time they collected debt
- 22 for the State of Ohio and when they collected debt
- 23 during the period -- time period covered by this
- 24 | complaint?

1 MR. MCCRAY-WORRALL: Objection to the 2 extent it calls for privileged information.

- 3 A. I didn't make that comparison. I don't
- 4 know what to tell you on that. What I know is
- 5 that in the spring of this year, a recommendation
- 6 came to me based on an investigation that had been
- 7 | conducted by the Bureau to file this lawsuit. And
- 8 I approved the lawsuit, believing that the
- 9 allegations of fact and the laws apply to them
- 10 made out a good faith case for a violation of
- 11 | federal law. As to what would have happened or
- 12 might have happened eight years before that, that
- 13 | was not part of my consideration nor do I think it
- 14 | was germane to that decision.
- 15 Q. Okay. And again the gravamen of the
- 16 | complaint is what is summarized in paragraph 2,
- 17 | "The Defendant engages in unlawful collection"
- 18 activities by misrepresenting the level of
- 19 | attorney involvement in demand letters and calls
- 20 to consumers." Correct?
- 21 A. That's what paragraph 2 says.
- 22 O. Okay. Exhibit I.
- 2.3
- 24 Thereupon, Exhibit I is marked for

- 1 purposes of identification.
- 2 | - -
- 3 Q. I'll represent to you that Exhibit I is
- 4 | the form template that was sent by Weltman,
- 5 | Weinberg & Reis as an initial demand letter when
- 6 | they collected debt for the State of Ohio. The
- 7 date is an artifact of when it gets printed
- 8 because it remains in the system as a macro. So
- 9 | we printed December 14 because we were getting
- 10 ready to come see you.
- 11 A. Understood.
- 12 | O. Understood?
- 13 A. Uh-huh.
- 14 Q. Okay. Do you recognize this document?
- 15 A. Offhand, no. But I see what it is.
- 16 And I understand what it -- what it is.
- 17 Q. Okay. Do you recall, though, approving
- 18 | and in fact insisting that this be the document
- 19 that be sent as an initial demand letter by
- 20 | special counsel when collecting debt for the State
- 21 of Ohio?
- 22 A. I don't recall that specifically. But
- 23 | I don't dispute that that was the case.
- 24 | Q. All right. It certainly would have

- 1 been approved by you; is that correct?
- 2 A. Again, not this specific letter per se.
- 3 But the general template I assume was -- it
- 4 certainly went out under my authority.
- 5 Q. All right. And let's just look at some
- of the characteristics of it. So the letterhead
- 7 | says "Richard Cordray Ohio Attorney General,"
- 8 | correct?
- 9 A. Correct.
- 10 Q. And on the right "Collections
- 11 | Enforcement-Special Counsel, " correct?
- 12 A. Correct.
- 13 Q. And it names Alan Weinberg as special
- 14 | counsel, correct?
- 15 A. On the left side and also in the
- 16 | closing, yes.
- 17 Q. And then in the body of the letter
- 18 | there's a reference to "Special Counsel" and the
- 19 "Attorney General" and then signed by a particular
- 20 lawyer. Do you see that?
- 21 A. I see that. Yes.
- 22 O. Okay. Do you believe this letter was
- in any way misleading to the consumers that
- 24 | received that letter?

- 1 MR. DOUGLAS: Objection.
- 2 MR. MCCRAY-WORRALL: Objection. Calls
- 3 | for a legal conclusion.
- 4 MR. DOUGLAS: And I would renew that
- 5 | objection. Again that's an ultimate issue in this
- 6 case and he's not qualified, nor should he be
- 7 representing that he is to answer that question
- 8 | that a judge is required to answer.
- 9 Q. Do you believe the letter is misleading
- 10 to consumers regarding the level of attorney
- 11 involvement?
- MR. MCCRAY-WORRALL: Same objection.
- 13 A. I think that would be a matter for a
- 14 judge to decide.
- 15 Q. A judge should decide whether your
- 16 letter -- this is your letter, it's on your
- 17 | letterhead?
- 18 A. It's on my letterhead.
- 19 Q. Do you have any concerns that this
- 20 letter may have in fact misled consumers in the
- 21 | state of Ohio? Do you have any concerns
- 22 personally?
- 23 A. Again, you're asking for me to make a
- 24 | judgment about a legal conclusion, and I would

- 1 | say --
- 2 Q. I'm not.
- 3 A. And I would say --
- 4 Q. I'm not. I'm using plain English.
- 5 A. That's how --
- 6 Q. Do you have any concerns --
- 7 A. That's how I'm --
- 8 Q. Do you have any concerns whatsoever
- 9 whether this letter was misleading to consumers,
- 10 | sir?
- MR. MCCRAY-WORRALL: Counsel, can I
- 12 | interject for a second? You're interrupting the
- 13 | witness. Could you please allow him to finish --
- 14 A. That's not --
- MR. DOUGLAS: -- his answer before you
- 16 ask another question?
- 17 A. So that's how I'm understanding your
- 18 question. "Misleading" is a legal term. But what
- 19 I would say is this, and again it might short
- 20 | circuit some of what you're doing here. What we
- 21 | may have thought in the Attorney General's Office
- 22 in 2009 based on the state of the law as we
- 23 understood it at the time may or may not be what I
- 24 | would have thought in 2017 at the Consumer Bureau

1 | based on the state of the law as it appeared to me

- 2 at that time. So I might have had a judgment in
- 3 2009 that might no longer have been my judgment in
- 4 | 2017. But I can't really speak to exactly what I
- 5 | would have thought in 2009.
- 6 Q. So how would Weltman, Weinberg & Reis
- 7 | know that?
- 8 A. I assume that they would keep up with
- 9 changes in the law and Court decisions and --
- 10 Q. And what sort of --
- 11 A. -- adapt accordingly.
- 12 Q. What sort of guidance did the CFPB put
- 13 out to make sure that if somebody said, boy, this
- is a problem you need to change, where would we
- 15 | find that guidance?
- 16 A. I can't speak specifically to where
- 17 | that would have been.
- 18 | O. I've been on your website. I can't
- 19 | find it. Where would we find it?
- 20 A. Well, I'm not quite sure what you're
- 21 getting at here. There have been no rules or
- 22 regulations issued on debt collection, although
- 23 | there -- there are matters pending at the Bureau.
- 24 The Bureau has brought enforcement actions and

1 given guidance through other enforcement actions

- 2 and orders and court decisions have been rendered,
- 3 you know, around the country. I assume that as
- 4 | was true then and is true now, debt collectors
- 5 keep up with the Court decisions and adjust their
- 6 behavior accordingly. And, you know, sometimes
- 7 | those court decisions may be clear, sometimes
- 8 | they're not clear. But the law evolves and
- 9 changes and it happens all the time.
- 10 Q. Okay. To my specific question, did the
- 11 | CFPB put out guidance that said a letter like this
- 12 | is illegal? A letter like Exhibit I, did the CPPB
- 13 | put out guidance that said that?
- 14 A. What do you mean "guidance"?
- 15 0. Guidance.
- 16 A. Well, the CFPB put out a lot of
- 17 information in a continuing flow. There would
- 18 have been other enforcement actions that might
- 19 have been decided and there would be decisions and
- 20 consent decrees and Court decisions. There might
- 21 be supervisory highlights which were put out from
- 22 | time to time about what happened in supervising
- 23 entities in terms of their debt collection
- 24 practices, there could be guidance documents

1 | separate from those. I don't know offhand whether

- 2 | there were or weren't. There could be rules and
- 3 regulations which have not yet been adopted by the
- 4 | Bureau that are in process.
- 5 | O. Yeah.
- 6 A. There's a variety of different things.
- 7 As to whether there was some specific document
- 8 that said specifically what you're asking, I don't
- 9 know offhand.
- 10 Q. Okay. This is Exhibit J.
- 11
- 12 Thereupon, Exhibit J is marked for
- 13 | purposes of identification.
- 14
- 15 O. This is Exhibit J. This is the demand
- 16 letter that was used by Weltman, Weinberg & Reis
- 17 during the period of time that's the subject of
- 18 your -- the CFPB's complaint. Do you recall
- 19 having seen this before?
- 20 A. I don't recall offhand whether I could
- 21 have seen it before, but I may well have.
- 22 Q. All right.
- MR. MCCRAY-WORRALL: Counsel, I just
- 24 | want to step back for just -- I want to object to

1 | the extent you're making characterizations about

- 2 these documents.
- 3 Q. Do you recall seeing something like
- 4 this, though, when you approved the complaint?
- 5 A. I may well have. I don't have a
- 6 particular recollection of exact documents --
- 7 Q. Okay.
- 8 A. -- that were part of that package of
- 9 materials.
- 10 Q. So here's the thing. A press release
- 11 says this letter is horrific illegal behavior.
- 12 A. I don't believe it said that.
- 13 Q. Okay.
- 14 A. That's not what the --
- 15 Q. Let's -- let's be precise.
- 16 A. I don't remember it.
- 17 Q. You're right. You're right. I'm --
- 18 | you're right. I'm just getting a little --
- 19 A. Uh-huh. Yeah.
- 20 O. And I apologize. That was -- I
- 21 apologize.
- 22 A. You don't need to apologize. I
- 23 understand that you're passionate in supporting
- 24 your client here. And --

- 1 Q. Well --
- 2 A. -- I think that there are -- reasonable
- 3 minds could disagree about this.
- 4 Q. Yeah. But my client is facing an
- 5 existential threat to its firm because of this
- 6 lawsuit.
- 7 MR. MCCRAY-WORRALL: Counsel, are you
- 8 | asking a question?
- 9 Q. And I would like to understand --
- 10 A. I'm sorry. Is that -- is that --
- MR. MCCRAY-WORRALL: Or is that a
- 12 statement of fact?
- 13 Q. What's the difference between that
- 14 letter?
- 15 A. Is that a statement of fact?
- 16 0. What's the difference between this
- 17 letter and this letter? The letter that you
- 18 approved that has the names of your -- you're the
- 19 Attorney General, the names of special counsel in
- 20 it approved by you, then the one that caused your
- 21 agency to sue them?
- 22 A. I'm sorry. So what documents are we
- 23 referring to?
- 24 Q. We were looking at Exhibit I and J.

1 MR. DOUGLAS: Objection. I'm going to 2 let him answer it if he wants to answer it. 3 my point again is that even if the Attorney 4 General was wrong in his application of this law, 5 it does not affect and it does not go to relevancy 6 under 401(b) and is not a fact in consequence in 7 determining this action. Even if they're wrong and your client was wrong doesn't make your client 8 9 right because they were wrong. 10 MR. WOOLEY: Well --11 MR. DOUGLAS: So I'm not going to let 12 him answer -- draw that conclusion unless he 13 chooses to do so. 14 MR. MCCRAY-WORRALL: I'll also object 15 that question is vaque and appears to call for a 16 legal conclusion. 17 Andy, I'm going to say on MR. WOOLEY: 18 the record intent is an issue in the case. 19 there -- no. No. We understand the underlying 20 violations. It's our case. You're representing a 21 third party witness.

MR. DOUGLAS: Yes.

23 MR. WOOLEY: If there's no intent,

24 | there is zero damages. Intent is a defense. If

1 you do things exactly the way the Attorney General

- 2 | said was fine and they never tell you to change
- 3 it, how in the world can they establish we engaged
- 4 in intentional misconduct?
- 5 MR. DOUGLAS: That's for you to defend
- 6 and somebody else to prove.
- 7 MR. WOOLEY: But it's also for --
- 8 MR. DOUGLAS: Not their --
- 9 MR. WOOLEY: But it's also for me to
- 10 develop facts in discovery on, Andy, and that's
- 11 | what I'm doing.
- MR. DOUGLAS: Would you let us answer
- 13 | before you proceed? That's all. I'm just telling
- 14 you he is not in a position to answer the
- 15 | comparison between those two documents as a lay
- 16 | witness. He is a lay witness in this case.
- 17 Q. All right. Okay. I and J. I know
- 18 | you're a lay witness. But your -- your name's on
- 19 the letterhead.
- 20 A. It is certainly on the letterhead,
- 21 yeah.
- 22 O. And so a consumer receives this letter,
- 23 sees the name of an Attorney General, there are
- 24 seven different references to a specific lawyer,

- either you or Mr. Weinberg in the letter, okay?
- 2 | Had you reviewed the account level detail before
- 3 | this letter was sent?
- 4 MR. DOUGLAS: Objection. It's been
- 5 asked and answered --
- 6 MR. WOOLEY: It has not.
- 7 MR. DOUGLAS: -- several times.
- 8 MR. WOOLEY: It has not.
- 9 MR. DOUGLAS: Answer it one more time
- 10 then.
- 11 Q. Had you reviewed the account level
- 12 detail for each letter before this letter was
- 13 | sent?
- 14 A. Which letter are we referring to?
- 15 Q. I.
- 16 A. Exhibit I?
- 17 Q. I.
- 18 A. Had I -- had I reviewed the account
- 19 level detail before the letter was sent?
- 20 O. Right. Back to my son with the parking
- 21 | tickets and the books at Ohio State.
- 22 A. Yeah.
- 23 Q. Had you reviewed his account before
- 24 | sending this letter?

- 1 MR. MCCRAY-WORRALL: Objection, vague.
- 2 A. I don't know that I would have. But I
- 3 | would have a sense that someone would have and in
- 4 | the Attorney General's Office --
- 5 MR. DOUGLAS: To be fair about the
- 6 question --
- 7 A. -- and I don't know who that would be.
- 8 MR. DOUGLAS: -- he didn't send the
- 9 letter.
- 10 Q. A lawyer? Would a lawyer have reviewed
- 11 | it?
- 12 A. It would depend on the facts and
- 13 circumstances. I don't know offhand.
- 14 Q. Okay. You say you don't know that you
- 15 | would have. Were you actually looking at account
- 16 level detail in this high volume collection debt
- 17 | collection?
- MR. MCCRAY-WORRALL: Objection.
- 19 Q. Were you doing that, sir?
- 20 A. At this point you're talking about a
- 21 letter that was sent from the Weinberg offices,
- 22 okay. I would not have reviewed that letter
- 23 before it was sent by Alan Weinberg.
- Q. Would you have reviewed the underlying

- 1 | account level detail?
- 2 MR. MCCRAY-WORRALL: Objection.
- 3 Q. Would you have done that?
- 4 | A. I'm not quite sure what you are getting
- 5 at here. There are multiple lawyers' names on
- 6 | that letter, okay? It's been sent by Alan
- 7 | Weinberg, all right? My assumption is that Alan
- 8 Weinberg or someone on his behalf would have
- 9 reviewed that detail, okay?
- 10 O. Exactly. Someone on his behalf. A
- 11 | lawyer on his behalf?
- 12 A. You know, depending on the wording of
- 13 | the letter, that might be appropriate.
- 14 Q. Well, you have the letter in front of
- 15 you.
- 16 A. It might not --
- 17 Q. You have the letter in front of you.
- 18 A. Look, you're asking me to make
- 19 judgments that the judge in this case will have to
- 20 make. And I think you've going to have to get
- 21 those judgments from the judge not from me.
- 22 Q. It's a factual question. You have the
- 23 | letter in front of you. For that letter, would
- 24 | you have expected that Mr. Weinberg would have

- 1 | reviewed the account level detail?
- 2 A. Or a lawyer in his firm.
- Q. A lawyer, a lawyer, prior to that
- 4 letter being sent?
- 5 A. I may well have, I may not have. It
- 6 | would depend on what the state of the law was and
- 7 how we understood it at that time. That was eight
- 8 years ago. Been court decisions since then, may
- 9 be the law has changed. So I -- you know, I don't
- 10 | know what to tell you. You've tried to ask me
- 11 this a number of times --
- 12 Q. All right.
- 13 | A. -- and I only have what I can say in
- 14 | response. And I've tried to give it to you
- 15 several times.
- 16 O. All right. So Exhibit J, the Bureau's
- 17 | complaint says, "demand letters misrepresents that
- 18 | attorneys at the firm have reviewed the consumer's
- 19 | file and determined that the consumer owes the
- 20 amount demanded, which in fact no such review has
- 21 occurred." That's what the allegation is about,
- 22 this letter.
- 23 MR. MCCRAY-WORRALL: Objection. You're
- 24 | characterizing the complaint.

- 1 Q. That's the --
- 2 A. Well, the Complaint speaks for itself.
- 3 It says what it says.
- 4 0. So look at the letter. What letter --
- 5 | what lawyer is represented in this letter to have
- 6 reviewed the consumer's file in letter J?
- 7 A. Well, look, again, it's up for a judge
- 8 to decide, not me. But the question is whether
- 9 that would be a fair characterization based on the
- 10 entirety of what is presented on this page and
- 11 received by an average consumer.
- 12 Q. You know, I appreciate it, but I
- 13 understand what the judge's job is. I get that.
- 14 | I don't need -- we don't need to be continually
- 15 reminded of that.
- But you have made the public statement
- 17 that this is illegal behavior. That's your
- 18 statement in the press release and it's your
- 19 | complaint.
- MR. MCCRAY-WORRALL: Objection.
- 21 A. That's -- that is what the complaint
- 22 alleges.
- 23 Q. Right.
- 24 A. It's not a matter for the Bureau itself

1 to determine finally, it's a matter for a Court to

- 2 determine, and a Court will do that.
- 3 Q. But in fact before you made this
- 4 statement to the press and called it illegal
- 5 behavior, you made that conclusion yourself?
- 6 A. I -- I did believe based on what I had
- 7 understood.
- 8 O. You did believe?
- 9 A. That was --
- 10 Q. Looking at this now and looking at what
- 11 | you sent out, do you still believe it? Do you
- 12 | still believe that the letter that was sent out by
- 13 | Weltman, Weinberg & Reis during the period of time
- 14 at issue in the complaint is in fact a
- 15 | misrepresentation and is illegal?
- 16 MR. MCCRAY-WORRALL: Objection, it
- 17 | calls for a legal conclusion, also object on
- 18 relevance grounds.
- 19 A. I'm not sure -- you know, I'm no longer
- 20 | the director of the Bureau. I'm not sure what --
- 21 what your point is here.
- 22 Q. On April 17th, you described this
- 23 | collection letter as, "'Such illegal behavior will
- 24 | not be allowed in the debt collection market.'"

- 1 MR. MCCRAY-WORRALL: Objection.
- 2 You're --
- 3 Q. And you said it misrepresented that a
- 4 lawyer was involved in reviewing a customer's
- 5 account. You can look at the Exhibit H yourself.
- 6 | I think it's a fair paraphrase from your quote.
- 7 MR. MCCRAY-WORRALL: Objection to the
- 8 | extent you're assuming that it's this letter
- 9 | that's at issue in that statement. That has not
- 10 been established.
- MR. WOOLEY: For the record, we should
- 12 | say -- I -- the objections are being interposed by
- 13 | somebody who has yet to appear in this case --
- MR. MCCRAY-WORRALL: I have noted my
- 15 appearance.
- 16 MR. WOOLEY: -- in any substantive way.
- 17 He's not been in a deposition. He's not been in a
- 18 | court conference. And I have no basis to believe
- 19 that he knows anything about the file.
- MR. MCCRAY-WORRALL: Objection.
- 21 BY MR. WOOLEY:
- 22 Q. So you make the statement in the press
- release that this letter is "illegal behavior"?
- 24 A. I think the press release speaks for

1 | itself. You've quoted it several times now and I

- 2 think accurately enough, but it speaks for itself.
- 3 Q. Okay. All right. I'm asking you not
- 4 | about -- I'm not asking you for a conclusion that
- 5 judge might make. Richard Cordray said, "Such
- 6 | illegal behavior.... This is the letter, I'm
- 7 | representing that to you. If I'm wrong, I'm
- 8 | wrong; but I'm right. This is the letter. What's
- 9 | illegal about this letter?
- MR. MCCRAY-WORRALL: Objection.
- 11 A. The allegations in the complaint detail
- 12 that, and there's probably been further filings in
- the case which I have not seen that further flesh
- 14 out the Bureau's theories on this. And they may
- be right or they may be wrong, but that's the case
- 16 | that was brought.
- 17 MR. DOUGLAS: I recognize you're in
- 18 | discovery.
- 19 A. You're --
- MR. DOUGLAS: You're in discovery.
- 21 Q. I want to repeat that.
- 22 MR. DOUGLAS: I want to make sure that
- 23 you understand that he's not speaking on behalf of
- 24 Richard Cordray. At that time the press release

1 is the Bureau issuing it. It happens to be under

- 2 his name.
- 3 MR. WOOLEY: It's his quote, though.
- 4 A. As the director of the Bureau.
- 5 MR. DOUGLAS: We all are quoted in the
- 6 press on behalf over our clients.
- 7 Q. Am I hearing you correctly, though,
- 8 | that you just said this was complaint that you
- 9 approved to sue this law firm that you worked with
- 10 before, they may be right and they may be wrong?
- 11 A. Look --
- 12 Q. Did I accurate -- did I just hear you
- 13 | say that?
- MR. DOUGLAS: I didn't hear it.
- 15 A. There's really nothing at issue here
- 16 and you're trying to make something an issue. We
- 17 | file complaints --
- 18 0. Tell him that.
- 19 A. No. Listen to me.
- 20 O. No. No. No. You tell him that.
- MR. MCCRAY-WORRALL: No.
- 22 A. I'm answering. Let me answer. We file
- 23 | complaints in cases, we know we're not going to
- 24 | necessarily win every case. And if a court

1 decides otherwise, we will accept that and we will

- 2 | adapt our approach accordingly. We filed this
- 3 case because we thought we had an appropriate case
- 4 to bring. We understand at the outset of every
- 5 case we may be right or we may be wrong and a
- 6 | judge will ultimately tell us that. But we feel
- 7 | we have sufficient grounds to bring the case based
- 8 on the facts as we know them and the law as we
- 9 understand it. And that's what we did here and
- 10 | that's what we did in every case. Now having said
- 11 | that, we do not win every case. And that's -- you
- 12 know, unfortunately, that's the case. But that is
- 13 | the fact as well.
- 14 | Q. Okay. Do you have any basis to believe
- 15 | -- and if you do, explain it to me -- that
- 16 | Weltman, Weinberg & Reis would have somehow been
- 17 told in any way, shape or form that this letter,
- 18 Exhibit I, was now considered to be problematic?
- 19 A. I don't know on what basis.
- MR. MCCRAY-WORRALL: Objection.
- 21 A. Who would tell them that? The current
- 22 Attorney General or -- or --
- 23 Q. Or perhaps the agency --
- 24 A. -- their own lawyers or --

- 1 Q. -- that puts out guidance --
- 2 A. -- you?
- 3 MR. MCCRAY-WORRALL: Objection to the
- 4 extent that's calling for privileged information.
- 5 MR. WOOLEY: A conversation with
- 6 | Weltman, Weinberg & Reis and him is privileged?
- 7 MR. MCCRAY-WORRALL: About knowledge
- 8 that he might have had about the communication
- 9 | with Weltman, Weinberg.
- 10 A. What conversation?
- 11 Q. I'm asking you. I'm asking you.
- 12 A. Do you have a hypothetical conversation
- 13 in mind now.
- 14 | Q. Well, I've said it to your lawyer and I
- 15 talked over him, and I'm sorry. I do apologize
- 16 for my pace getting a little ahead of me. But as
- 17 | you can tell, it's -- I won't say anymore.
- 18 Okay. There is an element of intent in
- 19 | the case. Did people know they were doing
- 20 something or believe they were --
- 21 A. Are you testifying now?
- 22 O. No. Hear me out. Hear me out.
- 23 A. Are you asking a question? What are
- 24 | you doing?

1 Q. There's an element of that. Did they

- 2 know that they were doing something inappropriate?
- 3 And I'm asking you because we have you on the
- 4 record. Do you have any basis to believe that
- 5 | they were told in some way, shape or form that --
- 6 | that they couldn't send letters like --
- 7 A. Look --
- 8 Q. -- either the one as Exhibit I --
- 9 A. I'm not sure what you're getting at.
- 10 Q. -- or J?
- 11 A. You seem to be suggesting that I should
- 12 | somehow change my mind about something. I'm no
- 13 | longer the director of the Bureau. I have no
- influence or authority to address any further
- 15 | conduct of this case. Nobody's asking my opinion
- 16 | at the Bureau. They will -- they will proceed
- 17 | themselves from here. What you might think you're
- 18 persuading me of or what the elements of the claim
- 19 | are and so forth is not very relevant at this
- 20 point. I'm not in that position anymore, so --
- 21 Q. Right. Okay.
- 22 On are you aware of any differences
- 23 between the way in terms of the practices,
- 24 procedures that were employed by Weltman between

1 | the way they collected debt for the State when you

- 2 | were the AG and the way they collected debt during
- 3 | the time period covered by the complaint?
- 4 A. Am I familiar --
- 5 Q. Are you personally?
- 6 A. Am I familiar with the differences?
- 7 0. Yeah.
- 8 A. I am not particularly familiar with the
- 9 differences, no. But I could also -- a relevant
- 10 point here is whether the law itself might have
- 11 evolved during that period of time. So you know
- 12 | what --
- 13 | Q. I see.
- 14 A. -- might have been done in 2009 might
- or might not be viewed in the same way in 2017 and
- 16 | that's -- that's a difference that you're sort of
- 17 | -- you're wishing away here that might well
- 18 | matter. I don't -- I don't -- I haven't followed
- 19 | the law in this -- as carefully as people who do
- 20 debt collection for a living.
- 21 Q. I'm going to resist now -- fail to
- 22 resist a temptation. You said I'm wishing away.
- 23 | I don't -- because it's not for you to ask me
- 24 questions. I'm trying to understand. I'm not

1 | wishing away. If there is a change that made

- 2 something that was appropriate in 2009 and 2010
- and 2011 inappropriate between 2014 and 2017 --
- 4 A. Two things.
- 5 | O. -- I would like to know what that is.
- 6 A. Yeah.
- 7 Q. That's all. It's a matter of fact.
- 8 | What is that?
- 9 A. That's fine.
- MR. DOUGLAS: And you'll argue that to
- 11 | a Judge. I'm sure.
- MR. MCCRAY-WORRALL: Objection, to.
- 13 A. Two things. One is you're suggesting
- 14 | that the two letters you're comparing I and J are
- 15 | exactly the same in all particulars. I don't know
- 16 | that that's so. I haven't done a minute
- 17 | comparison of them. It's not something I would
- 18 | have done in filing the lawsuit in this case.
- 19 You're also suggesting that the law applicable to
- 20 I and J, even if they were exactly the same which
- 21 | they may or may not be is a factual matter, is the
- 22 | same law in 2009 as it is in 2017, and I don't
- 23 know that to be the case either. But those are
- 24 | matters that you'll end up arguing to a Judge and

- 1 | a Judge will decide them or -- or maybe you'll
- 2 reach a resolution prior to that. I don't know
- 3 | how this case will proceed, but I don't really see
- 4 | how my opinions on this at this point are
- 5 | particularly helpful to you or to anyone in
- 6 deciding this case.
- 7 MR. WOOLEY: Okay. We're going to take
- 8 a little break. We want to go over some notes and
- 9 we can figure out how much more of this we need to
- 10 do.
- MR. DOUGLAS: Yeah.
- 12 (A short recess is taken.)
- 13 BY MR. WOOLEY:
- 14 Q. And just one question back to the era
- when you were the Attorney General. There were
- 16 | people to whom you had delegated responsibility
- 17 for this collection activity, I've asked you
- 18 questions about who those people were and you're
- 19 | clear about who you don't remember. Do you have
- any reason to believe that those people engaged in
- 21 any illegal behavior with respect to the
- 22 | correction of debt?
- 23 A. I certainly would hope that they
- 24 | didn't. I don't have any reason to think that

- 1 | they did, but it's not impossible that someone
- 2 | might have. But I thought we put processes in
- 3 | place to try to prevent that from happening.
- 4 Q. All right. Back to Exhibit H briefly.
- 5 | In your paragraph -- in the quote that's
- 6 attributed to you, you talk about "professional"
- 7 standards associated with attorneys, when
- 8 attorneys.... What professional standards are
- 9 you referring to?
- 10 A. I assume that I was referring to the
- 11 kind of professional standards that you and your
- 12 | colleagues operate under, standards of
- 13 | professional conduct and the like.
- 14 Q. Okay. So that's your assumption. Do
- 15 you recall, though, a little more clearly? This
- 16 | isn't that long ago. It's --
- 17 A. Well, look, I would say --
- 18 O. Seven, eight months ago?
- 19 A. I assume three things. It would be
- 20 professional standards that apply specifically to
- 21 lawyers and how they conduct themselves. It would
- 22 be general professional standards in the
- 23 | profession that may or may not be written down
- 24 | somewhere in specific, but kinds of, you know,

1 better practices. And it would also be compliance

- 2 | with the debt collection laws since we're talking
- 3 about debt collection here.
- 4 Q. Yeah. And so set aside the compliance
- 5 | with debt collection laws, the professional
- 6 standards piece --
- 7 A. I don't know that you can set it aside,
- 8 | I think they're all wrapped together --
- 9 Q. Okay. All right.
- 10 A. -- in this quote. This is a shorthand,
- 11 | nonlegal quote here.
- 12 Q. All right. But it is a public
- 13 | statement that the CFPB directors believe that
- 14 | Weltman, Weinberg & Reis hasn't lived up to the
- 15 professional standards required of it as
- 16 attorneys?
- 17 A. It's a shorthand version, then a
- 18 | complaint was filed alleging violations of the
- 19 | law, correct.
- 20 Okay. Is it part of the CFPB's purview
- 21 to be the arbitrator of whether lawyers comply
- 22 | with their professional standards?
- MR. MCCRAY-WORRALL: Objection.
- 24 A. I'm not really understanding -- I mean,

- 1 | the CFPB's authority is specified in statute, it
- 2 | includes enforcing the law and that's what the
- 3 | purview is. We're not disciplinary counsel if
- 4 | that's what you're getting at.
- 5 0. And so that is for other people?
- 6 MR. MCCRAY-WORRALL: Objection.
- 7 A. I'm not sure what -- what are you
- 8 saying "for other people"?
- 9 Q. You said we're not disciplinary
- 10 counsel. So whether or not Weltman, Weinberg &
- 11 Reis violated professional standards associated
- 12 | with the practice of law, that's for other people
- 13 | to decide; is that what you're saying?
- 14 A. It doesn't say professional standards
- 15 | associated with the practice of law.
- 16 Q. No. I'm saying -- you're right. It
- 17 | says professional standards associated with
- 18 attorneys. I'm sorry.
- 19 A. Yeah. Well, you know, look, you're
- 20 taking a comment in a press release and trying to
- 21 give it precise legal particulars. I don't think
- 22 | it was intended as such. This is a
- 23 | characterization that a lawsuit was filed based on
- 24 | allegations of fact and claims that have to be

1 | proven, have to be determined only by a court that

- 2 | the law was violated. That's what it -- that is
- 3 what it's about.
- 4 Q. Right. Have you seen press releases
- 5 issued by the Department of Justice in criminal
- 6 matters?
- 7 A. I --
- 8 MR. DOUGLAS: Objection. There's no
- 9 relevance.
- 10 A. Relevance.
- MR. DOUGLAS: Objection. There's no
- 12 | relevance to that.
- MR. WOOLEY: Well, I just want to draw
- 14 | a comparison. If he hasn't seen them, he hasn't
- 15 seen.
- 16 MR. DOUGLAS: Well, but there's no
- 17 relevance to it. And if we keep letting you go
- 18 on, on and on as I have with regard to relevant,
- 19 | nonrelevant matters, who knows where it's going to
- 20 go. I'll let him answer that one, but stay to the
- 21 issues in this case. He wants to know.
- 22 A. I'm not that familiar with Justice
- 23 Department criminal press releases actually.
- 24 Q. I might be missing it. But I'm not

1 | seeing in any -- any of this press release your

- 2 | statements about how we might be right, we might
- 3 be wrong, it's up for a Judge to decide. Is that
- 4 anywhere in here?
- 5 A. Look, I think that's true of every case
- 6 | that you bring. You bring a case in a court
- 7 knowing that a judge will decide it.
- 8 Q. Yeah. And the DOJ actually says that
- 9 in its press releases, this is not evidence of
- 10 guilt, the guilt is to be determined by a court if
- 11 | it's proven beyond a reasonable doubt. Do you
- 12 understand --
- MR. MCCRAY-WORRALL: Objection.
- 14 Q. But that's not finding its your way
- 15 | into your press releases?
- MR. MCCRAY-WORRALL: Objection.
- 17 A. I'm not sure what you're getting at and
- 18 | whether you're asking a question or commenting for
- 19 the record.
- MR. DOUGLAS: And beyond a reasonable
- 21 doubt is a criminal standard, not a civil
- 22 standard.
- 23 | MR. WOOLEY: I understand. Yeah.
- 24 | So since we have everybody on the

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1 record, Mr. Douglas, is -- if the case goes to
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- 2 | trial in the spring, I assume that you'll still be
- 3 representing Mr. Cordray, and I wouldn't want to
- 4 send a process server to his house. But if you
- 5 agree to accept service of a trial subpoena --
- 6 THE WITNESS: You sent a process server
- 7 | to my house before. I had no objection to that,
- 8 it's perfectly permissible.
- 9 MR. WOOLEY: I'm trying to extend a
- 10 courtesy.
- 11 THE WITNESS: It doesn't matter.
- MR. DOUGLAS: Send the process server
- 13 to his house.
- MR. WOOLEY: Okay. No. I just -- I
- 15 just don't want to be accused of having contact
- 16 | with a represented party because --
- 17 MR. DOUGLAS: I understand.
- 18 | MR. WOOLEY: -- we do intend to issue a
- 19 trial subpoena.
- 20 THE WITNESS: I don't have any problem
- 21 | with that.
- MR. DOUGLAS: Because I don't know
- 23 | whether or not he's -- I'm going to be
- 24 representing him. That's going to be up to him.

1	But I can tell you I moved into a new neighborhood
2	and I don't want to be voted out of it because a
3	process server.
4	MR. WOOLEY: Well, I don't want to have
5	contact with a represented party.
6	MR. DOUGLAS: You wouldn't do anything
7	unethical, we know that.
8	MR. WOOLEY: Thank you.
9	THE WITNESS: No problem.
10	MR. WOOLEY: Anything else? We're
11	done.
12	(A short recess is taken.)
13	MR. DOUGLAS: I'm was going to ask some
14	questions, but I don't need to. That takes care
15	of it.
16	MR. MCCRAY-WORRALL: No questions.
17	(Signature not waived.)
18	
19	Thereupon, the foregoing proceedings
20	concluded at 11:35 a.m.
21	
22	
23	
24	

1 State of Ohio CERTIFICATE County of Franklin: SS 2 I, Stacy M. Upp, a Notary Public in and for the 3 State of Ohio, certify that Richard Cordray was by me duly sworn to testify to the whole truth in the cause aforesaid; testimony then given was reduced 4 to stenotype in the presence of said witness, 5 afterwards transcribed by me; the foregoing is a true record of the testimony so given; and this 6 deposition was taken at the time and place specified on the title page. 7 Pursuant to Rule 30(e) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the witness and/or the parties 8 have not waived review of the deposition 9 transcript. I certify I am not a relative, employee, 10 attorney or counsel of any of the parties hereto, 11 and further I am not a relative or employee of any attorney or counsel employed by the parties hereto, or financially interested in the action. 12 13 IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal of office at Columbus, Ohio, on December 21, 2017. 14 15 16 17 Stocy M. lys 18 19 20 Stacy M. Upp, Notary Public - State of Ohio 21 My commission expires August 6, 2021. 22 23

Witness Errata and Signature Sheet
Correction or Change Reason Code
1-Misspelling 2-Word Omitted 3-Wrong Word
4-Clarification 5-Other (Please explain)

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CONFIDENTIAL SETTLEMENT COMMUNICATION UNDER FED. R. EVID. 408 AND LOCAL RULE 16.6(h)

1700 G Street NW, Washington, DC 20552

February 28, 2018

Via Email

James Wooley Jones Day 901 Lakeside Avenue Cleveland, Ohio 44114-1190

Re:

Consumer Financial Protection Bureau v. Weltman, Weinberg & Reis

Co., L.P.A. (N.D. Ohio, Case No. 1:17-cv-00817-DCN)

Dear Mr. Wooley:

Pursuant to the Court's Order dated February 26, 2018, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau ("Bureau") submits the following itemized damages and settlement demand to Defendant Weltman, Weinberg & Reis Co., L.P.A. ("Defendant").

Damages Itemization

If successful, by statute the Bureau can obtain, among other relief, costs, civil money penalties, disgorgement or compensation for unjust enrichment, and injunctive relief limiting the activities or functions of Defendant. *See* 12 U.S.C. § 5565(a)(2).

Civil Money Penalties

Any person that violates any provision of Federal consumer financial law (including the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 and the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act) shall forfeit and pay a civil penalty. 12 U.S.C. § 5565(c)(1).

Civil money penalties at the first tier may not exceed \$5,639 for each day during which the violation continued. See 12 U.S.C. § 5565(c)(2)(A); 12 C.F.R. § 1083.1 (adjusting CFPA civil money penalties for inflation). Here, the violations continued from at least July 21, 2011 through December 31, 2017, and potentially longer if WWR continued the violative conduct at issue beyond the close of discovery. Accordingly, the maximum First Tier civil money penalties for that 2,356-day period is \$13,285,484.

Disgorgement or Compensation for Unjust Enrichment

The Bureau estimates that the approximate ill-gotten gross revenue of the Defendant for July 21, 2011 through December 31, 2017, is up to \$95,278,549. This amount includes the approximate gross revenue for Defendant's agency collections for the years 2016-2017 as well as an estimate of gross revenues attributable to Defendant's pre-legal collections activities for the years prior to that.

Settlement Demand

For the purposes of the mediation scheduled for March 8, 2018, and in an attempt to settle all of the claims in this action, the Bureau demands civil money penalties of \$600,000.

The Bureau also demands injunctive relief as follows:

- (1) Defendant and its officers, agents, servants, employees, and attorneys who have actual notice of any stipulated judgment, whether acting directly or indirectly, may not violate sections 1031 and 1036 of the CFPA, 12 U.S.C. §§ 5531 and 5536, or sections 807(3) or 807(10) of the FDCPA, 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(3),(10); and
- (2) Defendant and its officers, agents, servants, employees, and attorneys who have actual notice of any stipulated judgment, whether acting directly or indirectly, in connection with the collection of any debt may not represent, or assist others in representing, expressly or impliedly that a communication is from an attorney, that an attorney was meaningfully involved in reviewing the consumer's account or had reached a professional judgment that making a collection attempt was warranted (including by sending demand letters or making collection calls identifying Defendant as a law firm) unless:
 - a. An attorney was meaningfully involved in reviewing the consumer's account and had reached a professional judgment that making a collection attempt was warranted; or
 - b. The representation clearly and prominently discloses that no attorney has reviewed the debt.

The Bureau believes this demand is appropriate because it addresses the conduct that violates the CFPA and the FDCPA, appropriately takes into account the mitigating factors under 12 U.S.C. § 5565(c)(3), and will enable the parties to avoid the expenditure of resources associated with trying this matter.

This demand is subject to the parties agreeing to a stipulated judgment that would be subject to approval by the Acting Director of the Bureau as well as the Court. See 12 U.S.C. § 5564(c).

Thank you for your attention to this matter and we look forward to WWR's response.

Sincerely,

Sarah Preis

Enforcement Attorney

CC: Rebeccah G. Watson, CFPB (via email)
Zol D. Rainey, CFPB (via email)
Jehan Patterson (via email)
Tracy K. Stratford, Jones Day (via email)
Ryan Doringo, Jones Day (via email)

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO EASTERN DIVISION

CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION BUREAU,))) CASE NO. 1:17 CV 817
Plaintiff,)
v.)) JUDGE DONALD C. NUGENT
WELTMAN, WEINBERG & REIS CO., L.P.A.,))) MEMORANDUM OPINION) AND ORDER
Defendant.) <u>AND ORDER</u>)

This matter is before the Court subsequent to a four-day trial to the Court, with an advisory jury duly empaneled and sworn pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. Pro. 39(c)(1). Following trial, the parties each submitted proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law. The issues have now been fully presented and are ready for the Court's consideration.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Plaintiff, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau ("the Bureau"), filed this action on April 17, 2017, alleging that Defendant Weltman, Weinberg & Reis Co., L.P.A. ("Weltman")

violated Sections 807(3), 807(10 and 814(b)(6) for the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act ("FDCPA"), 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692e(3), (10), and 1692*l*(b)(6); and, Sections 1031(a), 1036(a)(1), 1054, and 1055 of the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 ("CFPA"), 12 U.S.C. §§5531(a), 5536((a)(1), 5564, and 5565, by "misrepresenting the level of attorney involvement in demand letters and calls to consumers. (ECF #1, ¶1, 2). Following discovery both parties moved for summary judgment. (ECF #44, 45). Both of these motions were denied. (ECF #61).

Trial of this matter commenced on May 1, 2018, before an advisory jury, pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. Pro. 39(c)(1). Prior to the jury's empanelment, the Plaintiff voluntarily dismissed Counts 4, 5 and 6, with prejudice, and withdrew its request for disgorgement. (ECF #79). This left Counts One through Three for trial. Count One alleged that Weltman's demand letters "misrepresented that the letters were from attorneys and that attorneys were meaningfully involved, when in most cases the attorneys were not meaningfully involved in preparing and sending the letters" in violation of Sections 807(3) and 807 (1) of the FDCPA, 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(3), (10). Count Two alleged that the same letters violated Section 1036(a)(1)(A) of the CFPA, 12 U.S.C. § 5536(a)(1)(A), for the same reason. Count Three alleges that this also constituted deceptive acts and practices in violation of Sections 1031(a) and 1036(a)(1)(B) of the CFPA, 12 U.S.C. § \$5531(a)(1) and 5536(a)(1)(B).

At trial, the Plaintiff called three witnesses: (1) Ms. Eileen Bitterman; (2) Mr. David Tommer; and, (3) Dr. Ronald Goodstein, and submitted exhibits. Defendant called two additional witnesses: (1) Chuck Pona; and, (2) Scott Weltman. On May 4, 2018, after four days of trial, the jury submitted their answers to the following interrogatories:

1. Do you find that the Plaintiff proved by a preponderance of the evidence that the initial demand letter sent by Weltman contained any false, deceptive, or misleading representations or means in connection with the collection of a debt? <u>YES</u> (Enter "yes" or "no").

If your answer to Interrogatory Number 1 is yes, continue to Interrogatory Number 2. If your answer is no, your deliberations are finished and you should not answer any further questions.

2. Do you find that the Plaintiff proved by a preponderance of the evidence that Weltman's lawyers were <u>not</u> meaningfully involved in the debt collection process. <u>NO</u> (Enter "yes" or "no").

If your answer to Interrogatory Number 2 is yes, continue to Interrogatory 3. IF your answer is no, your deliberations are finished and you should not answer any further questions.

After the advisory jury returned these findings, the parties were given a final opportunity to present their proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law.

The Court is not bound by the advisory jury's determination, but finds that their answer to Interrogatory Number 2 comports fully with the weight of the evidence presented at trial. The jury's answer to Interrogatory Number 1, however, does not correctly reconcile the evidence presented with the Court's instructions or the standard of proof required of the Plaintiff in this case. Although there was some evidence presented in support of the idea that the letters could be misleading to certain consumers, that evidence came exclusively from an expert that the Court does not find credible. Further, the Complaint relies solely on the assertion that the demand letters were misleading because they were sent from a law firm, and lawyers were not meaningfully involved in the debt collection process. The jury's finding, adopted by this Court,

that lawyers were meaningfully involved disproves the Plaintiff's sole theory of liability, and precludes recovery under the Complaint.

ANALYSIS

1. Applicable law

Neither party disputes that Weltman is a debt collector to whom the FDCPA and the CFPA apply, or that Weltman's demand letters were sent in connection with the collection or attempt to collect debts. The question at issue in this case is whether Weltman's debt collection demand letters violated the FDCPA or the CFPA. The FDCPA and the CFPA were violated if the letters used "any false, deceptive, or misleading representation or means in connection with the collection of any debt," or if they falsely represent or imply that communication is "from an attorney." 15 U.S.C. §1692e and 1692e(3). A demand letter is not false or misleading for using letterhead that "accurately describes the relevant legal entities," had an accurate and truthful signature block, and includes a "conspicuous notation that the letter is sent by a debt collector." Sheriff v. Gillie, 136 S. Ct. 1594 (2016).

The letters are alleged to have violated the FDCPA and the CFPA not because they contain false statements, but because they allegedly falsely imply that an attorney was meaningfully involved in the collection of the debts to which the letters relate. According to case law from various circuits, a demand letter indicating that it comes "from an attorney" can be found to be deceptive even if literally true, if the letter is not the product of an attorney's professional judgment, or if the attorney was not sufficiently involved in the collection of the debt or the drafting of the letter. *See, e.g., Nielsen v. Dickerson,* 307 F.3d 623 (7th Cir. 2002);

Lesher v. Law Offices of Mitchell N. Kay, P.C., 650 F.3d 993, 1003 (3d Cir. 2011); Greco v. Trauner, Cohen & Thomas, LLP, 412 F.3d 360, 364 (2d Cir. 2005); Consumer Fin. Prot. Bureau v. Frederick J. Hanna & Assoc., P.C., 114 F. Supp. 3d 1342, 1363 (N.D. Ga. 2015). In order to establish any of the violations alleged in the Complaint, the Plaintiff must show, by a preponderance of the evidence, that:

- 1. The least sophisticated debtor would believe, based on the initial demand letter, that Weltman was acting as an attorney in the debt collection process; and,
- 2. Weltman's lawyers were not meaningfully involved in the debt collection process; and.
- 3. The representation that Weltman was acting as an attorney in the debt collection process was material.

The least sophisticated debtor is to be considered uninformed, naive, and trusting, but also possessing reasonable intelligence, and capable of making basic logical deductions and inferences. *Sanford v. Portfolio Recovery Assocs.*, LLC, NO. 12-11526, 2013 WL 3798285, at *12 (E.D. Mich. July 22, 2013)(citations omitted). It is not a requirement that the Defendant intended to mislead or deceive a consumer. This standard is "lower than simply examining whether particular language would deceive or mislead a reasonable debtor," *Smith v. Computer Credit, Inc.*, 167 F.3d 1052, 1054 (6th Cir. 1999), but does not give credence to "frivolous

¹ A violation of CFPA's prohibition against using deceptive acts or practices uses a "reasonable person" standard rather than a "least sophisticated consumer" standard. The elements otherwise mirror those in the FDCPA. Therefore, if an act or omission does not violate the FDCPA's provisions, it will not violate the less stringent standard under the CFPA. See, e.g., Consumer Fin. Prot. Bureau v. Gordon, 819 F.3d 1179, 1192 (9th Cir. 2016); FTC v. E.M.A. Nationwide, Inc., 767 F.3d 611 (6th Cir. 2014).

misinterpretations or nonsensical interpretations. . . ." *Miller v. Javitch, Block & Rathbone*, 561 F.3d 588, 592 (6th Cir. 2009).

There is no specific test for what constitutes "meaningfully involved." Cases have held that an attorney has sufficient personal involvement in the process if one reviews the file of the individual consumer to whom the letter was sent and/or exercises some "professional judgment as to the delinquency and validity of any individual debt" before the letter is issued. See, e.g. Consumer Financial Protection Bureau v. Frederick J. Hanna & Assoc., P.C., 114 F.Supp. 3d 1342, 1363 (N.D. Ga. 2015); Avila v. Rubin, 84 F.3d 222, 229 (7th Cir. 1996); Lesher v. Law Offices of Mitchell N. Kay, P.C., 650 F.3d 993, 999 (3d Cir. 2011). This is not necessarily a set requirement for meaningful involvement, however, as this is a question that must be determined based on the individual facts and totality of the circumstances in each case. See, Miller v. Wolpoff & Abramson, LLP, 321 F.3d 292, 304 (2d cir. 2003).

In order for a representation to be material, it must be likely to influence the least sophisticated debtor's decision on whether or not to pay a debt. *See, Wallace v. Washington Mut. Bank, F.A.*, 683 F.3d 323, 326-27 (6th Cir. 2012). Creating a legitimate fear of the actual consequences of owing a valid debt is not misleading or deceptive under the act.

2. Stipulated Facts²

The parties stipulated to the following facts:

1. The Bureau (Plaintiff) is an independent agency of the United States that enforces and

² The stipulated facts were taken from the Parties' Stipulation of Facts (ECF #66), and from stipulations agreed to by the parties at trial, which were communicated to the Jury through the Court's jury instructions. (ECF #77 at 80-81).

issues regulations pursuant to federal consumer financial law, including the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act and the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010.

- Weltman (Defendant) is an Ohio professional corporation organized under the laws of Ohio that operates as a law firm.
- 3. Weltman has maintained a website, <u>www.weltman.com</u>, from at least July 21st, 2011, to date.
- 4. Weltman is a debt collector under the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act and a covered person under the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010.

3. Evidence at Trial

Eileen Bitterman, the compliance officer and a shareholder of Weltman, is a lawyer licensed to practice law in Ohio. She is responsible for creating policies and overseeing training. (ECF #75 at 44). She testified as follows.

Weltman is owned by shareholders, all of whom are attorneys. (ECF #75 at 130).

Weltman is hired by creditors to collect a variety of types of consumer debt. (ECF #75 at 44-45).

During the relevant time period, Weltman had up to 7,000 creditor clients. (ECF #75 at 98).

Weltman has a consumer collection unit that is staffed by non-attorneys but is overseen by an attorney who is the business unit leader, and collections support attorneys. (ECF #75 at 48).

They are paid on a contingency fee basis, based on the amount of money they are able to collect from consumers. (ECF #76 at 94, 107).

In an attempt to collect on consumer debts, Weltman sends out letters that are generated from attorney-approved templates. (ECF #75 at 50-51). One of these templates is an initial

demand letter that includes the name of Weltman, Weinberg & Reis Co., L.P.A. and the words "Attorneys at Law," at the top of the letter. (ECF #75 at 57, 86). These letters are signed by Weltman, and are on Weltman letterhead. (ECF #75 at 57-58, 80, 86). Ms. Bitterman testified that 4.2 million demand letters, from these templates, were sent to consumers between July 21, 2011 and October 31, 2017. (ECF #75 at 91). She also testified that some templates for follow-up letters also state that "this law firm is a debt collector attempting to collect this debt for our client," or other references indicating that Weltman is a law firm, which are a truthful statements. (ECF #75 at 64-66).

Weltman does not contend that they are practicing law when they send demand letters. (ECF #76 at 96). They do not require an attorney to review every individual consumer account before a demand letter is sent. (ECF #75 at 98-99). Weltman attorneys do not form a professional judgment about the validity of a debt or the appropriateness of sending a demand letter before the letters are sent. (ECF #75 at 99). Weltman receives information from creditor clients about consumer accounts and data is loaded into Weltman's computer system. (ECF #75 at 73-74). The data is then "scrubbed." Scrubbing is a process by which outside vendors use criteria established by Weltman's lawyers to flag consumers who should not be sent collection letters. (ECF #75 at 102-103).

Some of Weltman's training manuals indicate that "because WWR is a law firm, a consumer may have the incorrect assumption that a legal action will be automatically filed against them" and that "certain consumers may have prioritized paying the debt because the law firm is in a better position to file suit than a collection agency." (ECF #75 at 108, 112). If a client wants advice on whether to pursue litigation, Weltman has non-attorney audit employees

review the consumer's information to see if the account is eligible. These employees follow policies and procedures provided to them by Weltman attorneys. (ECF #75 at 114). If an account is flagged as not eligible for litigation, an attorney could then review the file, and before a lawsuit can be filed, an attorney must review the consumer's account. (ECF #75 at 114). Weltman has attorneys licensed in only seven states, but does nationwide debt collection. If an account is elevated to litigation in a state where no Weltman attorney is licensed, Weltman may refer the case to a different law firm, who would then have to send another demand letter informing the consumer that the firm is acting as a debt collector. (ECF #75 at 115-116).

Weltman has a formal compliance program that is developed and approved by attorneys, including the shareholders and the Board. (ECF #130-131). It has hundreds of policies and procedures for delegating, educating, and supervising staff, for auditing compliance across the business units and ensuring compliance with client processes and procedures as well as Weltman's processes and procedures. (ECF #75 at 127-129, 132-134, 180; ECF #76 at 10-36). These are drafted by attorney shareholders, go through several layers of attorney review, and are eventually approved by attorney Board members. (ECF #75 at 128-130, 132, 182-183; ECF #76 at 10-36). They are also enforced by attorneys. (ECF #76 at 11-35). Attorneys are involved in bringing clients to the firm, drafting client contracts, checking their reputation, interacting with the client, and discussing the available data and documentation, the history of their portfolio and types of accounts, which consumers are represented by attorneys, any asset reviews that have occurred, and arbitration or bankruptcy information, reviewing the clients procedures and policies, and evaluating whether the client is a trustworthy and legally compliant creditor. (ECF #75 at 149-150, 167-169; ECF #76 at 72-73). Attorneys assess issues that may arise with

statutes of limitations, arbitration clauses, choice of law issues, how interest is calculated, last date of payment, deceased debtors and other legal questions. (ECF # 153-54; ECF #76 at 8-9)). Many of these issues must be addressed by an attorney before a demand letter ever goes out. (ECF #75 at 157). Using their legal knowledge the attorneys create procedures for analysis that can be taught to non-attorney employees or programmed for automated implementation or programming of the "scrubbing" criteria. (ECF #75 at 157-159).

Ms. Bitterman also testified that these same procedures used in the processes complained of in this lawsuit, including electronic communication and automated scrubbing processes were previously approved by the Ohio Attorney General and used by the firm when working as special counsel for the collection of debts owed to the State of Ohio. (ECF #76 at 43-44, 58-59). The evidence showed that Richard Cordray, who was the head of Plaintiff, CFPB when this lawsuit was filed, was the Ohio Attorney General when Defendant Weltman was hired to collect those state debts. When collecting for the State of Ohio, Attorney General Cordray, the same person ultimately responsible for the filing of this lawsuit, directed Weltman to use the Ohio Attorney General's letterhead on Weltman's demand letters for the state. He also required Weltman to state in the letter that they were "special counsel," and to use the words "Attorney at Law" and "collections enforcement special counsel" on the demand letter. (ECF #76 at 52-54).

Ms. Bitterman testified that as a Weltman attorney, in charge of compliance, having talked to debtors and having access to the complaint log, she is not aware of any complaints given directly to the firm stating that their letters were confusing due to their identification as a law firm. (ECF #76 at 62-64). She also stated that she is not aware of any holding from any court finding that Weltman had misled a consumer. (ECF #76 at 89, 105). She acknowledged,

however, being aware of multiple lawsuits, in both state and federal courts, filed against the firm alleging that their demand letters were misleading for implying that there is meaningful attorney involvement in the demand letters. (ECF #76 at 86-89). She testified she is also unaware of any person who prioritized payment, or paid a debt not owed, because the demand letters came from a law firm, rather than identifying simply as a debt collector. (ECF #76 at 63-64). Weltman provided "over a million recorded consumer phone calls," none of which were cited by the Plaintiff as evidence of confusion, materiality, or harm stemming from the alleged misrepresentation in this case. (ECF #76 at 67-68).

Mr. Tommer, the director of consumer collections and a non-attorney, also testified at trial. He testified that he works with law firm attorneys to develop workflow strategies for the collection of consumer debts. (ECF #76 at 114-115). He testified that the supervisors in the "agency unit," which falls under the consumer collection business unit, are not attorneys. (ECF #76 at 117-119). He reports to Chuck Pona, who is an attorney, and who oversees the consumer collection unit. (ECF #76 at 139). He also testified that no attorneys work "directly under " the agency collections group. (ECF # 76 at 120). When accounts are taken in by Weltman, Weltman load the data, scrub the electronic data, and then if the files survive the scrub, and there is a valid address, a demand letter is generated and sent within two to three days from intake. (ECF #76 at 129-130). This entire process is automated. (ECF #76 at 130). Attorneys develop the scrub process, but Mr. Tommer was unaware of any other role attorneys would have in the scrub process. (ECF #76 at 130).

When initial demand letters don't result in payment, clients may reclaim the files or the files may go to the audit department to be assessed for additional actions, including the filing of a

suit. (ECF #76 at 133). The suit audit department gathers information to give to the attorneys to make this determination. (ECF #76 at 133-134).

Mr. Tommer testified that attorneys are meaningfully involved in a debt collection before the consumer is mailed an initial demand letter. (ECF #76 at 141). They run the firm, and every day he and his team interact with or take direction from an attorney while doing their jobs. (ECF #76 at 141-142). The demand letters were written by Eileen Bitterman, an attorney, and her team. (ECF #76 at 142). Attorneys make the decision whether to take on a client, and perform the reviews of potential clients' documents, legal terms and conditions relating to the debt. (ECF #76 at 143-144). Attorneys are involved at the onset of the scrubbing process for the high volume clients. (ECF #76 at 144). Attorneys also look at and oversee any alterations and changes in internal processes, implementation of any new letter, and procedures and policies utilized on a day to day basis, scripting for collectors, and training materials. (ECF #76 at 146-147).

The Plaintiff also called Dr. Ronald Goldstein, an associate marketing professor at the McDonough School of Business at Georgetown University, who was asked to assess whether consumers believe a lawyer is involved in reviewing an account, and the decision to send demand letters. (ECF #76 at 154-155). He was offered and accepted as an expert witness. (ECF #76 at 162).

Dr. Goldstein testified that he gave a field study survey to 634 people from the "relevant population," defined as "people who had used their credit card in the last five years for personal or household reasons" or "had borrowed money in the last five years for personal, household reasons," but not from a friend or family. (ECF #76 at 177-180). He stated that he did not want

to survey anyone who actually received Weltman's demand letter, any lawyers, or any marketing researchers because they would be biased, but he did not take any action to determine if anyone in the survey group had actually ever received a Weltman letter. (ECF #76 at 178-180, 195-196). He used three groups. One was shown the Weltman demand letter, and one was given a letter that purported to be from Weltman, Weinberg & Reis Ltd., used the phrase "collection services" rather than "attorneys at law." The third group used the name WW&R, rather than "Weltman, Weinberg & Reis, Ltd. (ECF #76 at 182-183). Dr. Goldstein then asked a series of questions which led him to the finding that 40% of the first group believed a lawyer reviewed the account, 20% of the second group believed a lawyer reviewed the account, and 13% of the third group believed that a lawyer reviewed the account. (ECF #76 at 191-192). No definition was provided for what it means to "review the account." (ECF #76 at 202). He also tested the question "who sent the letter" and found that 50% of the people with the original letter believed it was sent by a law firm or lawyer. He himself testified that simply the use of the name Weltman, Weinberg & Reis, without any reference to a legal indicator, such as L.P.A. or "attorney at law," was perceived as sounding like a law firm. (ECF #76 at 195).

Dr. Goldstein also testified that while he designed the survey, he did not conduct the initial interviews; did not recruit the people who were surveyed; did not design the technological programming; delegated work to a research team; and, hired graphic designers to make changes to the letters. Nonetheless he testified that he was "meaningfully involved" in conducting the survey because all of the other people were working under his guidance and supervision. (ECF #76 at 199).

Defendant called Charles Pona to testify. He is an attorney who is currently managing the

consumer collections department at Weltman, is a shareholder in the firm, and is on the management committee. (ECF #76 at 216-217). There are currently 20-25 attorneys in the consumer collections department. (ECF #76 at 222). The attorneys are continuously available to any non-attorney members of the unit to answer questions and give advice. They hold weekly meetings with the managers, and invite people from the client services area, human resources and IT staff to participate. (ECF #76 at 224). All attorneys are involved in compliance issues, but about 8-10 years ago a full time compliance department was started to focus on compliance with state and federal laws. (ECF #76 at 224). All written procedures and policies are sent to the attorneys on the management committee by a steering committee which includes compliance members. (ECF #76 at 225). Mr. Pona also testified that the firm has never been found to have violated any law related to debt collection practices, and that he is not aware of any ethical violations that have ever been found against the firm in any state. (ECF #76 at 227).

Mr. Pona testified that attorneys are involved in client acquisition and due diligence; IT requirements; contracting, including obtaining warranties as to the validity of the debts put forth for collection; sampling documentation and terms from collection accounts, including calculation of interest rates, analyzing default provisions, reviewing statutes of limitations, and determining when arbitration is required; reviewing for responsible parties; debtor asset review; permissible fees; develop criteria for scrubs that weed out non-collectible accounts; and, drafting the demand letters. (ECF #76 at 230-256).

Mr. Scott Weltman was also called by the defense. He is also an attorney who is currently the managing shareholder of the Weltman firm. (ECF #77 at 28). There are currently 25 attorney shareholders in the firm, and approximately 60 attorneys overall. (ECF #77 at 34).

At times the firm has had up to 120-140 attorneys at a time. (ECF #77 at 34). Mr. Weltman testified that the firm has never been found to have violated any law, and that none of the firm's lawyers have ever been found to have committed ethical violations. (ECF #77 at 39). When working for the Ohio Attorney General the firm was chosen and continuously audited and the state never had a complaint with how they managed their debt collection practices. (ECF #77 at 40). He also testified that Ms. Bitterman and Mr. Pona correctly testified as to the involvement that attorneys have in the debt collection processes at Weltman. (ECF #77 at 41-42). Mr. Weltman testified that everything in the demand letter is truthful. (ECF #77 at 62).

FINDINGS OF FACT/CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

The Court makes the following findings of fact and conclusions of law based upon the evidence presented at trial:

- 1. This Court has subject-matter jurisdiction over this matter under 12 U.S.C. \$5565(a)(1), 28 U.S.C. § 1331, and 28 U.S.C. § 1345.
- 2. Weltman regularly collects or attempts to collect consumer debts and, therefore, is a "debt collector" as defined under the FDCPA.
- 3. Weltman collects debt related to consumer credit, and is, therefore, a "covered person" as defined under the CFPA.
- 4. Weltman is a legal professional association operating as a law firm, with a fully integrated collection agency. The firm is owned exclusively by attorney shareholders and the Board of Directors consists of five such shareholders.
 - 5. Weltman also employs non-attorneys in the debt collection units.

- 6. Weltman sends out letters that are generated from attorney created and attorney approved templates. One of these templates is an initial demand letter printed on law firm letterhead, with the name of the firm appearing in all caps and in bold at the top with "ATTORNEYS AT LAW" printed directly beneath. "Weltman, Weinberg & Reis Co., L.P.A." is listed as the signatory on these letters.
- 7. The demand letters accurately describe the identity and legal description of the entity sending the letter. As such, it cannot be fairly described as false or misleading simply for correctly identifying Weltman as a law firm, and as the signatory.
- 8. The initial demand letter advises the putative debtor (1) that the debt has been placed with Weltman for collection and (2) that the consumer has specific rights under the FDCPA.

 These representations are both truthful.
- 9. The demand letter is sent on Weltman's letterhead, and accurately conveys the fact that Weltman is a law firm that has been retained to collect the putative debt. The letter does not state that an attorney has reviewed the particular circumstances of the account, does not mention any potential legal action, and is not signed by an attorney.
- 10. The demand letter template, used to generate the demand letters sent by Weltman reads as follows:

Please be advised that the above referenced account has been placed with us to collect the outstanding balance due and owing on this account to the current creditor referenced above. As of the date of this letter you owe the amount listed above. Therefore, it is important that you contact us at [phone number] to discuss an appropriate resolution for this matter.

This communication is from a debt collector attempting to collect this debt for the current creditor and any information obtained will be used for that purpose. Unless you dispute the validity of this debt, or any portion thereof, within thirty (30) days after receipt of this letter, we will assume the debt is valid. If you notify us in writing within the thirty (30) day period that the debt, or any portion thereof, is disputed, we will obtain verification of the debt or a copy of a judgment and a copy of such verification or judgment will be mailed to you. If you request in writing within the thirty (30) day period, we will provide you with the name and address of the original creditor if different from the current creditor.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Weltman, Weinberg & Reis Co., L.P.A.

- 11. Most of the content of the letter follows the language of the FDCPA. The first two sentences provide the information required by 15 U.S.C. §1692g(a)(1) and (2). The disclosure in the next paragraph that the communication is from a debt collector is nearly identical to the language of 15 U.S.C. §1692e(11), and the rest of that paragraph contains the exact language required by 15 U.S.C. §1692g(a)(3)-(5).
 - 12. Weltman is not practicing law when they send demand letters.
- 13. Weltman's demand letters can be interpreted to imply that an attorney is "meaningfully involved" in the debt collection process.
- 14. Weltman does not require an attorney to review every individual consumer account before a demand letter is sent, and Weltman attorneys do not form a professional judgment about the validity of a debt or the appropriateness of sending a demand letter before the letters are sent.
- 15. Weltman obtains information from creditor clients about consumer accounts, and data is loaded into Weltman's computer system. Attorneys are involved in bringing clients to the firm, drafting client contracts, checking their reputation, interacting with the client, and

discussing the available data and documentation, the history of their portfolio and types accounts, which consumers are represented by attorneys, any asset reviews that have occurred, and arbitration or bankruptcy information, reviewing the clients procedures and policies, and evaluating whether the client is a trustworthy and legally compliant creditor. This takes place before demand letters are sent.

- 16. Attorneys obtain warranties as to the validity of the debts put forth for collection; sampling documentation and terms from collection accounts, including calculation of interest rates, analyzing default provisions, reviewing statutes of limitations, and determining when arbitration is required; reviewing for responsible parties; debtor asset review; and the validity of fees.
- 17. The data provided by Weltman's clients is "scrubbed." Scrubbing is a process by which outside vendors use criteria established by Weltman's lawyers to flag consumers who should not be sent collection letters. Attorneys, using their legal knowledge create procedures and criteria for analysis that can be taught to non-attorney employees or programmed for automated implementation or programming of the "scrubbing" criteria. This takes place before demand letters are sent.
- 18. Weltman has a formal compliance program that is developed and approved by attorneys, including the shareholders and the Board.
- 19. Weltman has hundreds of policies and procedures for collecting debts, as well as educating, and supervising staff.
- 20. Weltman's policies and procedures are drafted by attorney shareholders, go through several layers of attorney review, and are eventually approved by attorney Board members. They

are also enforced by attorneys.

- 21. Weltman conducts routine audits for compliance across the business units and ensures compliance with client's processes and procedures as well as Weltman's internal processes and procedures.
- 22. Attorneys assess issues that may arise with statutes of limitations, arbitration clauses, choice of law issues, how interest is calculated, last date of payment, deceased debtors and other legal questions. Many of these issues must be addressed by an attorney before a demand letter is sent.
- 23. Attorneys draft the demand letter templates, and they are approved by the attorneys in Weltman's Compliance Audit Department.
- 24. Attorneys and non-attorney staff work together on a daily basis, and interact in weekly meetings. Weltman attorneys oversee all departments and are responsible for the training and oversight of all non-attorney staff.
- 25. Weltman reviews cases for litigation and litigates collection actions in the states where its attorneys are licensed.
- 26. There has never been a finding in any jurisdiction that Weltman's letters or any other of its statements contain falsehoods or misrepresentations.
- 27. Weltman collected debts for the State of Ohio using substantially similar demand letters to the ones at issue in this case, and following the same processes and procedures it follows for all other debt collection clients. The Ohio Attorney General, Richard Cordray, approved of these letters and with full knowledge of their content approved the use of these letters for the State of Ohio's collection efforts.

- 28. Despite requiring similar indications and disclosures of attorney involvement in the debt collection letters used on behalf of the State of Ohio, Richard Cordray, when he became head of the CFPB, authorized this lawsuit against Weltman for truthfully identifying themselves as a lawfirm and as attorneys, and for signing their demand letters with the firm name.
- 29. Plaintiff offered no evidence to show that any consumer was harmed by Weltman's practice of identifying itself as a law firm in their demand letters.
- 30. Plaintiff offered no evidence to show that any consumer did or would be inclined to prioritize payment for the debts referenced in Weltman's demand letters over any other debt they may have owed.
- 31. Plaintiff offered no evidence to show that any consumer did or would be inclined to pay the amount sought in Weltman's demand letters even if they did not owe the debt.
- 32. Plaintiff's expert witness did not present credible evidence from which the fact finder could infer that any consumer's were misled by Weltman's demand letter.
- 33. The expert testified that his research showed that 40% of the people who read the letter would think that a lawyer had "reviewed" the account.
- 34. His testimony also showed, however, that 20% of people thought a lawyer "reviewed" the account even when no mention of a law firm, or attorney was made in the letter.
- 35. His survey did not ask what a consumer meant when they said a lawyer "reviewed" the account; did not ask whether a consumer could have been biased based on collection actions they may have experienced or other criteria; did not ask whether consumers would have felt misled or confused if they knew an attorney was involved in the debt collection process to the same extent that Weltman attorneys were shown to have been involved; and, did not ask whether

a perceived attorney review would have influenced their decisions about whether and when to pay the debt reference in the letter.

- 36. The FDCPA prohibits a debt collector from using "any false, deceptive, or misleading representation or means in connection with the collection of any debt." 15 U.S.C. §1692e. This includes using any "false representation or deceptive means to collect or attempt to collect any debt," and making "false representation or implication that . . . any communication is from an attorney." 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(3), (10).
- 37. This determination must be made from the point of view of the "least sophisticated consumer." *Kistner v. Law Offices of Michael P. Margalefsky LLC*, 518 F.3d 433, 438 (6th Cir. 2008).
- 38. The CFPA prohibits any violation of the FDCPA, as well as "any unfair, deceptive, or abusive practice" in connection with consumer products or services. 12 U.S.C. §§ 5481(12)(H), (14); 5531(a); 5536(a)(1)(A), (B). The standard under the CFPA is the same as the standard under the FDCPA, but is viewed from the perspective of reasonable consumers.
- 39. If there is no violation under the FDCPA in this case, there can be no violation under the CFPA.
- 40. Courts have held that when an attorney signs a letter on law firm letterhead, the least sophisticated consumer may believe that the attorney was involved in the debt collection process. Thus, they have concluded that if the attorney is not meaningfully involved in that process, the letter may be deceptive or misleading under the FDCPA.
 - 41. Weltman's demand letters were truthful on their face.
 - 42. Weltman attorneys were meaningfully and substantially involved in the debt

collection process both before and after the issuance of the demand letters.

- 43. Plaintiff did not prove by a preponderance of the evidence that Weltman's letters were false, misleading, or deceptive.
- 44. A misleading representation is only actionable under the FDCPA if it is material. *See FTC v. E.M.A. Nationwide, Inc.*, 767 F.3d 611, 630-31 (6th Cir. 2014).
- 45. A representation is material under the FDCPA if it would influence the least sophisticated consumer's decision on whether and when to pay a debt. *See, e.g., Boucher v. Fin. Sys. Of Green Bay, Inc.*, 880 F.3d 362, 366 (7th Cir. 2018). Under the CFPA, a false representation is material if it is likely to influence a reasonable consumer to pay a debt. *See Fanning v. F.T.C.*, 821 F.3d 164, 173 (1st Cir. 2016).
- 46. Even if Weltman's letters had misrepresented the level of attorney involvement, Plaintiff could not prevail because there is no evidence that any consumer's decision on when and whether to pay a debt was influenced by the inclusion of the attorney identifiers in Weltman's demand letters.
- 47. In light of the above factual findings and conclusions of law, the Court finds that Plaintiff has failed to prove its case by a preponderance of the evidence.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons this Court finds that Plaintiff failed to prove by a preponderance of the evidence its claims in Counts One, Two, and Three of the Complaint.

Therefore, judgment is entered in favor of the Defendant, Weltman, Weinberg & Reis Co.,

L.P.A. and against Plaintiff, Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, on all of its remaining

claims. All costs are assessed to the Plaintiff. This case is hereby terminated. IT IS SO ORDERED.

Judge Donald C. Nuge

DATED: WYL

From: Patterson, Jehan (CFPB) < <u>Jehan.Patterson@cfpb.gov</u>>

Sent: Monday, November 26, 2018 11:34 AM

To: Wooley, James R. < <u>irwooley@JonesDay.com</u>>; Stratford, Tracy K. < <u>tkstratford@JonesDay.com</u>>;

Doringo, Ryan A. < radoringo@jonesday.com>

Cc: Preis, Sarah (CFPB) < Sarah.Preis@cfpb.gov >; Rainey, Zol (CFPB) < Zol.Rainey@cfpb.gov >; Watson,

Rebeccah (CFPB) < Rebeccah.Watson@cfpb.gov>

Subject: CFPB v. WWR

Jim, Tracy, and Ryan,

So that we may comply with the Court's order granting in part and denying in part WWR's bill of costs (ECF 97), please provide the following information for your client:

Full name
Addressee (if applicable)
Address
Tax Identification Number

Please also advise whether WWR will accept payment of taxed costs by credit card.

Thank you.

Best, Jehan

Jehan Patterson Enforcement Attorney Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection Office: (202) 435-7264

Cell: (202) 578-1384 consumerfinance.gov

