



MADDEN V. MIDLAND FUNDING, LLC

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1 Appeal from an order of the United States District Court for  
2 the Southern District of New York (Cathy Seibel, *Judge*), holding that  
3 the plaintiff's claims are preempted by the National Bank Act,  
4 denying class certification, and granting judgment in favor of the  
5 defendants. We hold that non-national bank entities are not entitled  
6 to protection under the National Bank Act from state-law usury  
7 claims merely because they are assignees of a national bank.

8 Accordingly, we **REVERSE** the District Court's holding as to  
9 National Bank Act preemption, **VACATE** the District Court's  
10 judgment and denial of class certification, and **REMAND** for further  
11 proceedings consistent with this opinion.

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13  
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23 *LLC and Midland Credit Management, Inc.*  
24

25 STRAUB, *Circuit Judge*:

26 This putative class action alleges violations of the Fair Debt  
27 Collection Practices Act ("FDCPA") and New York's usury law. The  
28 proposed class representative, Saliha Madden, alleges that the

1 defendants violated the FDCPA by charging and attempting to  
2 collect interest at a rate higher than that permitted under the law of  
3 her home state, which is New York. The defendants contend that  
4 Madden's claims fail as a matter of law for two reasons: (1) state-  
5 law usury claims and FDCPA claims predicated on state-law  
6 violations against a national bank's assignees, such as the  
7 defendants here, are preempted by the National Bank Act ("NBA"),  
8 and (2) the agreement governing Madden's debt requires the  
9 application of Delaware law, under which the interest charged is  
10 permissible.

11       The District Court entered judgment for the defendants.  
12 Because neither defendant is a national bank nor a subsidiary or  
13 agent of a national bank, or is otherwise acting on behalf of a  
14 national bank, and because application of the state law on which  
15 Madden's claim relies would not significantly interfere with any  
16 national bank's ability to exercise its powers under the NBA, we

1 reverse the District Court’s holding that the NBA preempts  
2 Madden’s claims and accordingly vacate the judgment of the District  
3 Court. We leave to the District Court to address in the first instance  
4 whether the Delaware choice-of-law clause precludes Madden’s  
5 claims.

6 The District Court also denied Madden’s motion for class  
7 certification, holding that potential NBA preemption required  
8 individualized factual inquires incompatible with proceeding as a  
9 class. Because this conclusion rested upon the same erroneous  
10 preemption analysis, we also vacate the District Court’s denial of  
11 class certification.

## 12 BACKGROUND

### 13 A. Madden’s Credit Card Debt, the Sale of Her Account, and 14 the Defendants’ Collection Efforts

15  
16 In 2005, Saliha Madden, a resident of New York, opened a  
17 Bank of America (“BoA”) credit card account. BoA is a national

1 bank.<sup>1</sup> The account was governed by a document she received from  
2 BoA titled “Cardholder Agreement.” The following year, BoA’s  
3 credit card program was consolidated into another national bank,  
4 FIA Card Services, N.A. (“FIA”). Contemporaneously with the  
5 transfer to FIA, the account’s terms and conditions were amended  
6 upon receipt by Madden of a document titled “Change In Terms,”  
7 which contained a Delaware choice-of-law clause.

8       Madden owed approximately \$5,000 on her credit card  
9 account and in 2008, FIA “charged-off” her account (i.e., wrote off  
10 her debt as uncollectable). FIA then sold Madden’s debt to  
11 Defendant-Appellee Midland Funding, LLC (“Midland Funding”), a  
12 debt purchaser. Midland Credit Management, Inc. (“Midland  
13 Credit”), the other defendant in this case, is an affiliate of Midland  
14 Funding that services Midland Funding’s consumer debt accounts.

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<sup>1</sup> National banks are “corporate entities chartered not by any State, but by the Comptroller of the Currency of the U.S. Treasury.” *Wachovia Bank v. Schmidt*, 546 U.S. 303, 306 (2006).

1 Neither defendant is a national bank. Upon Midland Funding's  
2 acquisition of Madden's debt, neither FIA nor BoA possessed any  
3 further interest in the account.

4 In November 2010, Midland Credit sent Madden a letter  
5 seeking to collect payment on her debt and stating that an interest  
6 rate of 27% per year applied.

7 **B. Procedural History**

8 A year later, Madden filed suit against the defendants—on  
9 behalf of herself and a putative class—alleging that they had  
10 engaged in abusive and unfair debt collection practices in violation  
11 of the FDCPA, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692e, 1692f, and had charged a usurious  
12 rate of interest in violation of New York law, N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law  
13 § 349; N.Y. Gen. Oblig. Law § 5-501; N.Y. Penal Law § 190.40  
14 (proscribing interest from being charged at a rate exceeding 25% per  
15 year).

1           On September 30, 2013, the District Court denied the  
2 defendants' motion for summary judgment and Madden's motion  
3 for class certification. In ruling on the motion for summary  
4 judgment, the District Court concluded that genuine issues of  
5 material fact remained as to whether Madden had received the  
6 Cardholder Agreement and Change In Terms, and as to whether  
7 FIA had actually assigned her debt to Midland Funding. However,  
8 the court stated that if, at trial, the defendants were able to prove  
9 that Madden had received the Cardholder Agreement and Change  
10 In Terms, and that FIA had assigned her debt to Midland Funding,  
11 her claims would fail as a matter of law because the NBA would  
12 preempt any state-law usury claim against the defendants. The  
13 District Court also found that if the Cardholder Agreement and  
14 Change In Terms were binding upon Madden, any FDCPA claim of  
15 false representation or unfair practice would be defeated because the  
16 agreement permitted the interest rate applied by the defendants.

1           In ruling on Madden’s motion for class certification, the  
2 District Court held that because “assignees are entitled to the  
3 protection of the NBA if the originating bank was entitled to the  
4 protection of the NBA . . . the class action device in my view is not  
5 appropriate here.” App’x at 120. The District Court concluded that  
6 the proposed class failed to satisfy Rule 23(a)’s commonality and  
7 typicality requirements because “[t]he claims of each member of the  
8 class will turn on whether the class member agreed to Delaware  
9 interest rates” and “whether the class member’s debt was validly  
10 assigned to the Defendants,” *id.* at 127-28, both of which were  
11 disputed with respect to Madden. Similarly, the court held that the  
12 requirements of Rule 23(b)(2) (relief sought appropriate to class as a  
13 whole) and (b)(3) (common questions of law or fact predominate)  
14 were not satisfied “because there is no showing that the  
15 circumstances of each proposed class member are like those of  
16 Plaintiff, and because the resolution will turn on individual





1 national bank, and because application of the state law on which  
2 Madden's claim relies would not significantly interfere with any  
3 national bank's ability to exercise its powers under the NBA, we  
4 reverse the District Court's holding that the NBA preempts  
5 Madden's claims and accordingly vacate the judgment of the District  
6 Court. We also vacate the District Court's judgment as to Madden's  
7 FDCPA claim and the denial of class certification because those  
8 rulings were predicated on the same flawed preemption analysis.

9       The defendants contend that even if we find that Madden's  
10 claims are not preempted by the NBA, we must affirm because  
11 Delaware law—rather than New York law—applies and the interest  
12 charged by the defendants is permissible under Delaware law.  
13 Because the District Court did not reach this issue, we leave it to the  
14 District Court to address in the first instance on remand.

1 **I. National Bank Act Preemption**

2 The federal preemption doctrine derives from the Supremacy  
3 Clause of the United States Constitution, which provides that “the  
4 Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance” of the  
5 Constitution “shall be the supreme Law of the Land.” U.S. Const.  
6 art. VI, cl. 2. According to the Supreme Court, “[t]he phrase ‘Laws  
7 of the United States’ encompasses both federal statutes themselves  
8 and federal regulations that are properly adopted in accordance  
9 with statutory authorization.” *City of New York v. FCC*, 486 U.S. 57,  
10 63 (1988).

11 “Preemption can generally occur in three ways: where  
12 Congress has expressly preempted state law, where Congress has  
13 legislated so comprehensively that federal law occupies an entire  
14 field of regulation and leaves no room for state law, or where federal  
15 law conflicts with state law.” *Wachovia Bank, N.A. v. Burke*, 414 F.3d  
16 305, 313 (2d Cir. 2005), *cert. denied*, 550 U.S. 913 (2007). The

1 defendants appear to suggest that this case involves “conflict  
2 preemption,” which “occurs when compliance with both state and  
3 federal law is impossible, or when the state law stands as an obstacle  
4 to the accomplishment and execution of the full purposes and  
5 objective of Congress.” *United States v. Locke*, 529 U.S. 89, 109 (2000)  
6 (internal quotation marks omitted).

7       The National Bank Act expressly permits national banks to  
8 “charge on any loan . . . interest at the rate allowed by the laws of  
9 the State, Territory, or District where the bank is located.” 12 U.S.C.  
10 § 85. It also “provide[s] the exclusive cause of action” for usury  
11 claims against national banks, *Beneficial Nat’l Bank v. Anderson*, 539  
12 U.S. 1, 11 (2003), and “therefore completely preempt[s] analogous  
13 state-law usury claims,” *Sullivan v. Am. Airlines, Inc.*, 424 F.3d 267,  
14 275 (2d Cir. 2005). Thus, there is “no such thing as a state-law claim  
15 of usury against a national bank.” *Beneficial Nat’l Bank*, 539 U.S.  
16 at 11; see also *Pac. Capital Bank, N.A. v. Connecticut*, 542 F.3d 341, 352

1 (2d Cir. 2008) (“[A] state in which a national bank makes a loan may  
2 not permissibly require the bank to charge an interest rate lower  
3 than that allowed by its home state.”). Accordingly, because FIA is  
4 incorporated in Delaware, which permits banks to charge interest  
5 rates that would be usurious under New York law, FIA’s collection  
6 at those rates in New York does not violate the NBA and is not  
7 subject to New York’s stricter usury laws, which the NBA preempts.

8       The defendants argue that, as assignees of a national bank,  
9 they too are allowed under the NBA to charge interest at the rate  
10 permitted by the state where the assignor national bank is located—  
11 here, Delaware. We disagree. In certain circumstances, NBA  
12 preemption can be extended to non-national bank entities. To apply  
13 NBA preemption to an action taken by a non-national bank entity,  
14 application of state law to that action must significantly interfere  
15 with a national bank’s ability to exercise its power under the NBA.

1 *See Barnett Bank of Marion Cnty., N.A. v. Nelson*, 517 U.S. 25, 33 (1996);

2 *Pac. Capital Bank*, 542 F.3d at 353.

3 The Supreme Court has suggested that that NBA preemption

4 may extend to entities beyond a national bank itself, such as non-

5 national banks acting as the “equivalent to national banks with

6 respect to powers exercised under federal law.” *Watters v. Wachovia*

7 *Bank, N.A.*, 550 U.S. 1, 18 (2007). For example, the Supreme Court

8 has held that operating subsidiaries of national banks may benefit

9 from NBA preemption. *Id.*; *see also Burke*, 414 F.3d at 309 (deferring

10 to reasonable regulation that operating subsidiaries of national

11 banks receive the same preemptive benefit as the parent bank). This

12 Court has also held that agents of national banks can benefit from

13 NBA preemption. *Pac. Capital Bank*, 542 F.3d at 353-54 (holding that

14 a third-party tax preparer who facilitated the processing of refund

15 anticipation loans for a national bank was not subject to Connecticut

16 law regulating such loans); *see also SPGGC, LLC v. Ayotte*, 488 F.3d

1 525, 532 (1st Cir. 2007) (“The National Bank Act explicitly states that  
2 a national bank may use ‘duly authorized officers or agents’ to  
3 exercise its incidental powers.” (internal citation omitted)), *cert.*  
4 *denied*, 552 U.S. 1185 (2008).

5       The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (“OCC”), “a  
6 federal agency that charters, regulates, and supervises all national  
7 banks,” *Town of Babylon v. Fed. Hous. Fin. Agency*, 699 F.3d 221, 224  
8 n.2 (2d Cir. 2012), has made clear that third-party debt buyers are  
9 distinct from agents or subsidiaries of a national bank, *see* OCC  
10 Bulletin 2014-37, Risk Management Guidance (Aug. 4, 2014),  
11 *available at* [http://www.occ.gov/news-](http://www.occ.gov/news-issuances/bulletins/2014/bulletin-2014-37.html)  
12 [issuances/bulletins/2014/bulletin-2014-37.html](http://www.occ.gov/news-issuances/bulletins/2014/bulletin-2014-37.html) (“Banks may pursue  
13 collection of delinquent accounts by (1) handling the collections  
14 internally, (2) using third parties as agents in collecting the debt, or  
15 (3) selling the debt to debt buyers for a fee.”). In fact, it is precisely  
16 because national banks do not exercise control over third-party debt

1 buyers that the OCC issued guidance regarding how national banks  
2 should manage the risk associated with selling consumer debt to  
3 third parties. *See id.*

4 In most cases in which NBA preemption has been applied to a  
5 non-national bank entity, the entity has exercised the powers of a  
6 national bank—i.e., has acted on behalf of a national bank in  
7 carrying out the national bank’s business. This is not the case here.  
8 The defendants did not act on behalf of BoA or FIA in attempting to  
9 collect on Madden’s debt. The defendants acted solely on their own  
10 behalves, as the owners of the debt.

11 No other mechanism appears on these facts by which  
12 applying state usury laws to the third-party debt buyers would  
13 significantly interfere with either national bank’s ability to exercise  
14 its powers under the NBA. *See Barnett Bank*, 517 U.S. at 33. Rather,  
15 such application would “limit[] only activities of the third party  
16 which are otherwise subject to state control,” *SPGGC, LLC v.*



1 *Blumenthal*, 505 F.3d 183, 191 (2d Cir. 2007), and which are not  
2 protected by federal banking law or subject to OCC oversight.

3 We reached a similar conclusion in *Blumenthal*. There, a  
4 shopping mall operator, SPGGC, sold prepaid gift cards at its malls,  
5 including its malls in Connecticut. *Id.* at 186. Bank of America  
6 issued the cards, which looked like credit or debit cards and  
7 operated on the Visa debit card system. *Id.* at 186-87. The gift cards  
8 included a monthly service fee and carried a one-year expiration  
9 date. *Id.* at 187. The Connecticut Attorney General sued SPGGC  
10 alleging violations of Connecticut's gift card law, which prohibits  
11 the sale of gift cards subject to inactivity or dormancy fees or  
12 expiration dates. *Id.* at 187-88. SPGGC argued that NBA  
13 preemption precluded suit. *Id.* at 189.

14 We held that SPGGC failed to state a valid claim for  
15 preemption of Connecticut law insofar as the law prohibited SPGGC  
16 from imposing inactivity fees on consumers of its gift cards. *Id.*

1 at 191. We reasoned that enforcement of the state law “does not  
2 interfere with BoA’s ability to exercise its powers under the NBA  
3 and OCC regulations.” *Id.* “Rather, it affects only the conduct of  
4 SPGGC, which is neither protected under federal law nor subject to  
5 the OCC’s exclusive oversight.” *Id.*

6 We did find, in *Blumenthal*, that Connecticut’s prohibition on  
7 expiration dates could interfere with national bank powers because  
8 Visa requires such cards to have expiration dates and “an outright  
9 prohibition on expiration dates could have prevented a Visa  
10 member bank (such as BoA) from acting as the issuer of the Simon  
11 Giftcard.” *Id.* at 191. We remanded for further consideration of the  
12 issue. Here, however, state usury laws would not prevent consumer  
13 debt sales by national banks to third parties. Although it is possible  
14 that usury laws might decrease the amount a national bank could  
15 charge for its consumer debt in certain states (i.e., those with firm

1 usury limits, like New York), such an effect would not “significantly  
2 interfere” with the exercise of a national bank power.

3       Furthermore, extension of NBA preemption to third-party  
4 debt collectors such as the defendants would be an overly broad  
5 application of the NBA. Although national banks’ agents and  
6 subsidiaries exercise national banks’ powers and receive protection  
7 under the NBA when doing so, extending those protections to third  
8 parties would create an end-run around usury laws for non-national  
9 bank entities that are not acting on behalf of a national bank.

10       The defendants and the District Court rely principally on two  
11 Eighth Circuit cases in which the court held that NBA preemption  
12 precluded state-law usury claims against non-national bank entities.  
13 In *Krispin v. May Department Stores*, 218 F.3d 919 (8th Cir. 2000), May  
14 Department Stores Company (“May Stores”), a non-national bank  
15 entity, issued credit cards to the plaintiffs. *Id.* at 921. By agreement,  
16 those credit card accounts were governed by Missouri law, which

1 limits delinquency fees to \$10. *Id.* Subsequently, May Stores  
2 notified the plaintiffs that the accounts had been assigned and  
3 transferred to May National Bank of Arizona (“May Bank”), a  
4 national bank and wholly-owned subsidiary of May Stores, and that  
5 May Bank would charge delinquency fees of up to “\$15, or as  
6 allowed by law.” *Id.* Although May Stores had transferred all  
7 authority over the terms and operations of the accounts to May  
8 Bank, it subsequently purchased May Bank’s receivables and  
9 maintained a role in account collection. *Id.* at 923.

10       The plaintiffs brought suit under Missouri law against May  
11 Stores after being charged \$15 delinquency fees. *Id.* at 922. May  
12 Stores argued that the plaintiffs’ state-law claims were preempted by  
13 the NBA because the assignment and transfer of the accounts to May  
14 Bank “was fully effective to cause the bank, and not the store, to be  
15 the originator of [the plaintiffs’] accounts subsequent to that time.”  
16 *Id.* at 923. The court agreed:

1 [T]he store’s purchase of the bank’s receivables does not  
2 diminish the fact that it is now the bank, and not the  
3 store, that issues credit, processes and services customer  
4 accounts, and sets such terms as interest and late fees.  
5 Thus, although we recognize that the NBA governs only  
6 national banks, in these circumstances we agree with  
7 the district court that it makes sense to look to the  
8 originating entity (the bank), and not the ongoing  
9 assignee (the store), in determining whether the NBA  
10 applies.

11  
12 *Id.* at 924 (internal citation omitted).<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> We believe the District Court gave unwarranted significance to *Krispin*’s reference to the “originating entity” in the passage quoted above. The District Court read the sentence to suggest that, once a national bank has originated a credit, the NBA and the associated rule of conflict preemption continue to apply to the credit, even if the bank has sold the credit and retains no further interest in it. The point of the *Krispin* holding was, however, that notwithstanding the bank’s sale of its receivables to May Stores, it retained substantial interests in the credit card accounts so that application of state law to those accounts would have conflicted with the bank’s powers authorized by the NBA. The crucial words of the sentence were “in these circumstances,” which referred to the fact stated in the previous sentence of the bank’s retention of substantial interests in the credit card accounts. As we understand the *Krispin* opinion, the fact that the bank was described as the “originating entity” had no significance for the court’s decision, which would have come out the opposite way if the bank, notwithstanding that it originated the credits in question, had sold them outright to a new, unrelated owner, divesting itself completely of any continuing interest in them, so that its operations would no longer be affected by the application of state law to the new owner’s further administration of the credits.

1        *Krispin* does not support finding preemption here. In *Krispin*,  
2 when the national bank's receivables were purchased by May Stores,  
3 the national bank retained ownership of the accounts, leading the  
4 court to conclude that "the real party in interest is the bank." 218  
5 F.3d at 924. Unlike *Krispin*, neither BoA nor FIA has retained an  
6 interest in Madden's account, which further supports the conclusion  
7 that subjecting the defendants to state regulations does not prevent  
8 or significantly interfere with the exercise of BoA's or FIA's powers.

9        The defendants and the District Court also rely upon *Phipps v.*  
10 *FDIC*, 417 F.3d 1006 (8th Cir. 2005). In that case, the plaintiffs  
11 brought an action under Missouri law to recover allegedly unlawful  
12 fees charged by a national bank on mortgage loans. The plaintiffs  
13 alleged that after charging these fees, which included a purported  
14 "finder's fee" to third-party Equity Guaranty LLC (a non-bank  
15 entity), the bank sold the loans to other defendants. The court held  
16 that the fees at issue were properly considered "interest" under the

1 NBA and concluded that, under those circumstances, it “must look  
2 at ‘the originating entity (the bank), and not the ongoing assignee . . .  
3 in determining whether the NBA applies.’” *Id.* at 1013 (quoting  
4 *Krispin*, 218 F.3d at 924 (alteration in original)).

5 *Phipps* is distinguishable from this case. There, the national  
6 bank was the entity that charged the interest to which the plaintiffs  
7 objected. Here, on the other hand, Madden objects only to the  
8 interest charged after her account was sold by FIA to the defendants.  
9 Furthermore, if Equity Guaranty was paid a “finder’s fee,” it would  
10 benefit from NBA preemption as an agent of the national bank.  
11 Indeed, *Phipps* recognized that “[a] national bank may use the  
12 services of, and compensate persons not employed by, the bank for  
13 originating loans.” *Id.* (quoting 12 C.F.R. § 7.1004(a)). Here, the

1 defendants do not suggest that they have such a relationship with

2 BoA or FIA.<sup>3</sup>

3 **II. Choice of Law: Delaware vs. New York**

4 The defendants contend that the Delaware choice-of-law

5 provision contained in the Change In Terms precludes Madden's

6 New York usury claims.<sup>4</sup> Although raised below, the District Court

7 did not reach this issue in ruling on the defendants' motion for

8 summary judgment.<sup>5</sup> Subsequently, in the Stipulation for Entry of

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<sup>3</sup> We are not persuaded by *Munoz v. Pipestone Financial, LLC*, 513 F. Supp. 2d 1076 (D. Minn. 2007), upon which the defendants and the District Court also rely. Although the court found preemption applicable to an assignee of a national bank in a case analogous to Madden's suit, it misapplied Eighth Circuit precedent by applying unwarranted significance to *Krispin's* use of the word "originating entity" and straying from the essential inquiry – whether applying state law would "significantly interfere with the national bank's exercise of its powers," *Barnett Bank*, 517 U.S. at 33, because of a subsidiary or agency relationship or for other reasons.

<sup>4</sup> The Change In Terms, which amended the original Cardholder Agreement, includes the following provision: "This Agreement is governed by the laws of the State of Delaware (without regard to its conflict of laws principles) and by any applicable federal laws." App'x at 58, 91.

<sup>5</sup> We reject Madden's contention that this argument was waived. First, although the defendants' motion for summary judgment urged the District Court to rule on other grounds, it did raise the Delaware choice-of-law clause. Defs.' Summ. J. Mem. 4 & n.3, No. 7:11-cv-08149 (S.D.N.Y. Jan. 25, 2013), ECF No. 32. Second,



1 Judgment, the parties resolved in the defendants' favor the dispute  
2 as to whether Madden was bound by the Change In Terms. The  
3 parties appear to agree that if Delaware law applies, the rate the  
4 defendants charged Madden was permissible.<sup>6</sup>

5 We do not decide the choice-of-law issue here, but instead  
6 leave it for the District Court to address in the first instance.<sup>7</sup>

7 **III. Madden's Fair Debt Collection Practices Act Claim**

8 Madden also contends that by attempting to collect interest at  
9 a rate higher than allowed by New York law, the defendants falsely

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this argument was not viable prior to the Stipulation for Entry of Judgment due to unresolved factual issues—principally, whether Madden had received the Change In Terms.

<sup>6</sup> We express no opinion as to whether Delaware law, which permits a “bank” to charge any interest rate allowable by contract, *see* Del. Code Ann. tit. 5, § 943, would apply to the defendants, both of which are non-bank entities.

<sup>7</sup> Because it may assist the District Court, we note that there appears to be a split in the case law. *Compare Am. Equities Grp., Inc. v. Ahava Dairy Prods. Corp.*, No. 01 Civ. 5207(RWS), 2004 WL 870260, at \*7-9 (S.D.N.Y. Apr. 23, 2004) (applying New York's usury law despite out-of-state choice-of-law clause); *Am. Express Travel Related Servs. Co. v. Assih*, 26 Misc. 3d 1016, 1026 (N.Y. Civ. Ct. 2009) (same); *N. Am. Bank, Ltd. v. Schulman*, 123 Misc. 2d 516, 520-21 (N.Y. Cnty. Ct. 1984) (same) *with RMP Capital Corp. v. Bam Brokerage, Inc.*, 21 F. Supp. 3d 173, 186 (E.D.N.Y. 2014) (finding out-of-state choice-of-law clause to preclude application of New York's usury law).

1 represented the amount to which they were legally entitled in  
2 violation of the FDCPA, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692e(2)(A), (5), (10), 1692f(1).  
3 The District Court denied the defendants’ motion for summary  
4 judgment on this claim for two reasons. First, it held that there was  
5 a genuine dispute of material fact as to whether the defendants are  
6 assignees of FIA; if they are, it reasoned, Madden’s FDCPA claim  
7 would fail because state usury laws—the alleged violation of which  
8 provide the basis for Madden’s FDCPA claim—do not apply to  
9 assignees of a national bank. The parties subsequently stipulated  
10 “that FIA assigned Defendants Ms. Madden’s account,” App’x  
11 at 138, and the District Court, in accord with its prior ruling, entered  
12 judgment for the defendants. Because this analysis was predicated  
13 on the District Court’s erroneous holding that the defendants receive  
14 the same protections under the NBA as do national banks, we find  
15 that it is equally flawed.

1           Second, the District Court held that if Madden received the  
2   Cardholder Agreement and Change In Terms, a fact to which the  
3   parties later stipulated, any FDCPA claim of false representation or  
4   unfair practice would fail because the agreement allowed for the  
5   interest rate applied by the defendants. This conclusion is premised  
6   on an assumption that Delaware law, rather than New York law,  
7   applies, an issue the District Court did not reach. If New York's  
8   usury law applies notwithstanding the Delaware choice-of-law  
9   clause, the defendants may have made a false representation or  
10   engaged in an unfair practice insofar as their collection letter to  
11   Madden stated that they were legally entitled to charge interest in  
12   excess of that permitted by New York law. Thus, the District Court  
13   may need to revisit this conclusion after deciding whether Delaware  
14   or New York law applies.

15           Because the District Court's analysis of the FDCPA claim was  
16   based on an erroneous NBA preemption finding and a premature

1 assumption that Delaware law applies, we vacate the District

2 Court's judgment as to this claim.

3 **IV. Class Certification**

4 Madden asserts her claims on behalf of herself and a class  
5 consisting of "all persons residing in New York [] who were sent a  
6 letter by Defendants attempting to collect interest in excess of 25%  
7 per annum [] regarding debts incurred for personal, family, or  
8 household purposes." Pl.'s Class Certification Mem. 1, No. 7:11-cv-  
9 08149 (S.D.N.Y. Jan. 18, 2013), ECF No. 29. The defendants have  
10 represented that they sent such letters with respect to 49,780  
11 accounts.

12 Madden moved for class certification before the District Court.  
13 The District Court denied the motion, holding that because  
14 "assignees are entitled to the protection of the NBA if the originating  
15 bank was entitled to the protection of the NBA . . . the class action  
16 device in my view is not appropriate here." App'x at 120. Because

1 the District Court's denial of class certification was entwined with its  
2 erroneous holding that the defendants receive the same protections  
3 under the NBA as do national banks, we vacate the denial of class  
4 certification.

5 **CONCLUSION**

6 We REVERSE the District Court's holding as to National Bank  
7 Act preemption, VACATE the District Court's judgment and denial  
8 of class certification, and REMAND for further proceedings  
9 consistent with this opinion.