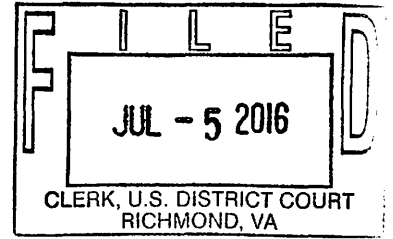


IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA  
Richmond Division



OLGA ANDERSON,  
KIM BREEDEN, and  
BRENDA WALKER *on behalf of themselves*  
*and all other similarly situated individuals,*

Plaintiffs,

v.

TRANS UNION, LLC

SERVE: Corporation Service Company  
Bank of America Center, 16<sup>th</sup> Floor  
1111 East Main Street  
Richmond VA, 23219

Defendant.

CIVIL ACTION NO.

3:16cv558

**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT**

The Plaintiffs, Olga Anderson, Kim Breedon, and Brenda Walker (hereafter "Plaintiffs"),  
by counsel, on behalf of themselves and all similarly situated individuals, allege as follows:

**PRELIMINARY STATEMENT**

1. This is a consumer class action brought for willful violations of the Fair Credit Reporting Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1681, *et seq.* ("FCRA"), against Defendant Trans Union, LLC ("Trans Union"). Plaintiffs allege a class claim under 15 U.S.C. § 1681e(b). Trans Union diligently collects the initial disposition of public records, including civil judgments and tax liens. However, when a later event occurs with respect to those records, such as when a civil judgment is satisfied, vacated, appealed, or otherwise dismissed, or when a tax lien is withdrawn or released, Trans Union does not collect the subsequent disposition.

2. Plaintiffs and each putative class member were the subject of a consumer report

sold to a third party which inaccurately reflected that the underlying civil judgment or tax lien against them was still due and owing when it was not.

### **JURISDICTION**

3. This Court has jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and 15 U.S.C. § 1681(p).

4. Venue is proper in this Court under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) as Trans Union regularly conducts business in this district and division.

### **PARTIES**

5. Each Plaintiff is a natural person and a consumer as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1681a(c).

6. Defendant Trans Union, LLC (“Trans Union”) is a foreign limited liability company doing business in Virginia. At all times relevant to this complaint, it was a “consumer reporting agency” as defined by the FCRA at 15.U.S.C. § 1681a(f).

### **FACTS**

#### ***Facts pertaining to all Plaintiffs***

7. Trans Union produced reports about Plaintiffs and each putative class member which contained inaccurate public record information.

8. Virginia’s court records relating to both civil judgments and tax liens are maintained in a uniform and centralized manner.

9. Unlike credit accounts, Trans Union affirmatively seeks out and purchases public record data, including civil judgments and tax liens, to report to the world about consumers when it sells their credit files. It proactively gathers and disseminates this derogatory information even though there is nothing in the FCRA that affirmatively requires it to do so. The reporting of

unpaid civil judgments and tax liens primarily benefits Trans Union's customer base, which relies on the reporting of these public records as a collection tool.

10. Trans Union has used a series of different vendors over the years. Originally, these vendors relied on in-person manual reviews of courthouse records to collect civil judgment and tax lien information. Typically, clerk's offices would make available copies of termination records—satisfactions, dismissals, vacatures, appeals, tax lien releases, and tax lien withdrawals. Weekly update reports were made available. Docket books were examined. A careful, in-person review was conducted.

11. However, sometime after 2006, Trans Union and its vendors stopped this more careful process and began collecting civil judgment and tax lien information solely from automated resources.

12. After the switch to this automated process, Trans Union and its vendor rarely collected any judgment disposition or tax lien release/withdrawal information. And the only "in-person" review to verify the automated data was attempted only after a consumer made a formal dispute, and even then, only rarely. In short, Trans Union was publishing civil judgment and tax lien data that it knew would be inaccurate if a satisfaction, dismissal, vacatur, appeal, release, or withdrawal had occurred—relying on consumers to clean up their own files via the dispute process after learning of the inaccuracy, rather than paying to have these "dispositions" collected with the same vigor that it collected records of the initial entry of judgment or lien.

13. Upon information and belief, the methods and processes that Trans Union and its vendor used to gather Virginia General District Court satisfactions, vacatures, appeals, and other dismissals and lien releases and withdrawals was materially the same throughout the class

period.

14. At all times pertinent to this Complaint, Trans Union's conduct regarding the collection of judgment disposition and tax lien release/withdrawal information was willful and carried out in reckless disregard for a consumer's rights as set forth under the FCRA. By example only and without limitation, Trans Union's conduct was willful because it was intentionally accomplished through intended procedures and as Trans Union's diligence in collecting and reporting derogatory information is believed by it to be of greater economic value to its paying customers than "disposition" information that demonstrated that the debt was no longer owed to those customers.

15. In fact, Trans Union was previously sued in this Court for the exact conduct alleged in this case. *Soutter v. Trans Union, LLC*, Civil Action No. 3:10-cv-514-HEH (E.D. Va.).

16. Despite this prior lawsuit, Trans Union has not sufficiently modified its procedures to comply with the FCRA's requirement that it ensure that the credit reports it prepares about consumers are as accurate as possible. 15 U.S.C. § 1681e(b). Therefore, its violations of they relate to the Plaintiffs and the putative class members was willful.

17. At all times pertinent to this Complaint, Trans Union was acting by and through its agents, servants, and/or employees who were acting within the course and scope of their agency or employment, and under Trans Union's direct supervision and control.

***Facts pertaining to Plaintiff Olga Anderson***

18. On or around January 6, 2012, Capital One Bank, N.A. obtained a judgment against Plaintiff Anderson in Richmond City General District Court.

19. Plaintiff satisfied this judgment and a Notice of Satisfaction was filed with the

Richmond General District Court on July 8, 2015.

20. On or around September 30, 2015, Plaintiff Anderson requested a copy of her consumer disclosure from Trans Union.

21. Trans Union responded to Plaintiff Anderson's request and provided her with a consumer disclosure dated September 30, 2015.

22. This and other consumer reports that Trans Union provided to Plaintiff and her potential creditors after the date of the filing of the Notice of Satisfaction falsely stated that the judgment was still outstanding and unpaid.

***Facts pertaining to Plaintiff Kim Breeden***

23. On or around December 10, 2008, Capital One Bank, N.A. obtained a judgment against Plaintiff Breeden in Richmond City General District Court.

24. Plaintiff Breeden satisfied this judgment and a Notice of Satisfaction was filed with the Richmond General District Court on July 29, 2015.

25. On or around September 29, 2015, Plaintiff Breeden requested a copy of her consumer disclosure from Trans Union.

26. Trans Union responded to Plaintiff Breeden's request and provided her with a consumer disclosure dated September 29, 2015.

27. This and other consumer reports that Trans Union provided to Plaintiff and her potential creditors after the date of the filing of the Notice of Satisfaction falsely stated that the judgment was still outstanding and unpaid.

***Facts pertaining to Plaintiff Brenda Walker***

28. On or around January 7, 2013, the Internal Revenue Service filed a federal tax

lien against Plaintiff Walker in Hanover County Circuit Court.

29. Plaintiff Walker thereafter satisfied this lien and the IRS filed a Certificate of Release of Federal Tax Lien in Hanover County Circuit Court on February 17, 2016.

30. On or around June 27, 2016, Plaintiff Walker requested a copy of her consumer disclosure from Trans Union.

31. Trans Union responded to Plaintiff Walker's request and provided her with a consumer disclosure dated June 27, 2016. Additionally, Trans Union sold Plaintiff Walker's consumer report containing the inaccurate judgment information to various entities.

32. This and other consumer reports that Trans Union provided to Plaintiff and her potential creditors after the date of the filing of the Release of Federal Tax Lien falsely stated that the lien was still outstanding and unpaid.

**COUNT ONE:**  
**Violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1681e(b)**

33. Plaintiffs restate each of the allegations in the preceding paragraphs as if set forth at length herein.

34. Plaintiffs bring this action individually and as a class action, pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, on behalf of the following Class :

All natural persons who meet the following definitional requirements:

SUBCLASS 1: (a) the computer database of the Executive Secretary of the Supreme Court of Virginia shows that the person was the defendant in a Virginia General District Court civil action or judgment, (b) as of a date which falls 20 days following the Court's certification of this class, the computer database of the Executive Secretary of the Supreme Court of Virginia shows that the civil action or judgment was dismissed, satisfied, appealed, or vacated on or after December 20, 2013 ("the disposition date"), (c) Trans Union's records note that a consumer report regarding the person was furnished 15 days or more following the entry of the judgment disposition and within the two year period

preceding the filing date of this case, and (d) wherein such consumer report did not reflect the disposition status of the judgment.

SUBCLASS 2: (a) the Virginia Circuit Court land records show that the person was the subject of a federal or state tax lien filing, (b) the land records also show that a release or withdrawal of the tax lien was subsequently filed, (c) Trans Union's records note that a consumer report regarding the person was furnished 15 days or more following the date of the lien release or withdrawal filing and within the two year period preceding the filing date of this case, and (d) wherein such consumer report did not reflect that the tax lien had been released or withdrawn.

35. Numerosity. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(1). Upon information and belief, the Plaintiffs allege that the Class is so numerous that joinder of the claims of all class members is impractical. The names and addresses of the Class members are identifiable through documents maintained by the Defendant and through publically available court records, and the Class members may be notified of the pendency of this action by published and/or mailed notice.

36. Existence and Predominance of Common Questions of Law and Fact. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(2). Common questions of law and fact exist as to all members of the Class. These questions predominate over the questions affecting only individual members. These common legal and factual questions include by example only and without limitation:

a. Whether Trans Union adopted procedures that collected and reported updates to public record civil judgments and tax liens that were less systematic and effective than those it used to collect and report the underlying public records;

b. Whether Trans Union's uniform procedure for collecting civil judgment and tax lien dispositions (including those of its agent) was a reasonable procedure to ensure maximum possible accuracy in the credit reports it furnished;

c. Whether Trans Union did so recklessly, knowingly, or intentionally in conscious disregard of the rights of the consumer class members; and

d. Whether Trans Union's conduct constituted violations of the FCRA.

37. Typicality. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(3). Plaintiffs' claims are typical of the claims of

each Class member. Plaintiffs are entitled to relief under the same cause of action as the other members of the class. The procedures for both credit reporting and collecting the public record dispositions were the same. The willfulness evidence is the same. And the time period within which all actions relevant to this class claim took place is the same.

38. Adequacy. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(4). Plaintiffs are adequate representatives of the Class because their interests coincide with and are not antagonistic to the interests of the members of the class they seek to represent; they have retained counsel competent and experienced in such litigation; and they have prosecuted this action vigorously. Plaintiffs and their counsel will fairly and adequately protect the interests of members of the Class.

39. Superiority. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(3). As alleged above, questions of law and fact common to the Class members predominate over questions affecting only individual members, and a class action is superior to other available methods for fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy. Further, individual prosecution would prove burdensome and expensive given the complex and extensive litigation necessitated by Defendant's conduct and the limited availability of legal representation for such prosecutions. It would be virtually impossible for the members of the Class individually to redress effectively the wrongs done to them. Even if the members of the Class themselves could afford such individual litigation, it would be an unnecessary burden on the Court. Furthermore, individualized litigation presents a potential for inconsistent or contradictory judgments and increases the delay and expense to all parties and to the court system presented by the complex legal and factual issues raised by Defendant's conduct. By contrast, the Class action device will result in substantial benefits to the litigants and the Court by allowing the Court to resolve numerous individual claims based upon a single set of proof in a



case.

40. Defendant violated 15 U.S.C. § 1681e(b) as to the Plaintiffs and to the Class by failing to establish or to follow reasonable procedures to assure maximum possible accuracy in the preparation of the consumer reports it furnished regarding the Plaintiffs and other class members.

41. By example only and without imitations, the rights at issue were determined by Congress to be important measures of Trans Union's process to ensure continued accuracy and completeness in its files and reports.

42. In each instance for each §1681e(b) class member, their actual credit reports were materially inaccurate and reported a major derogatory public record that Trans Union was legally obligated to correct and omit.

43. Defendant's violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1681e(b) was willful, rendering the Defendant liable pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n.

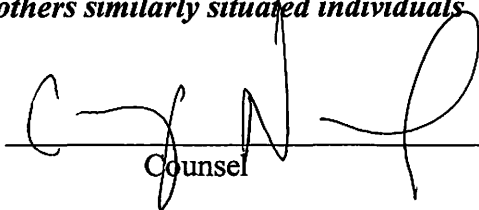
44. The Plaintiffs and each class member suffered an actual injury and loss because of Defendant's violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1681e(b) as alleged herein.

45. The Plaintiffs and each Class member are entitled to recover statutory damages up to \$1,000, punitive damages, costs, and attorney's fees from the Defendant in an amount to be determined by the Court pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and the putative class members, move for class certification and for statutory and punitive damages, as well as their attorney's fees and costs against the Defendant, for pre-judgment and post-judgment interest at the legal rate, and such other relief the Court does deem just, equitable, and proper.

**TRIAL BY JURY IS DEMANDED.**

Respectfully submitted,  
**PLAINTIFFS, on behalf of themselves and  
all others similarly situated individuals**

By:   
Counsel

Matthew J. Erausquin, VSB No. 65434  
Casey S. Nash, VSB No. 84261  
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E-mail: aguzzo@kellyandcrandall.com

*Counsel for the Plaintiffs*

JS 44 (Rev. 07/16)

**CIVIL COVER SHEET**

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

**I. (a) PLAINTIFFS**  
 Olga Anderson, Kim Breeden, and Brenda Walker, on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated

**(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff** Richmond City  
 (EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

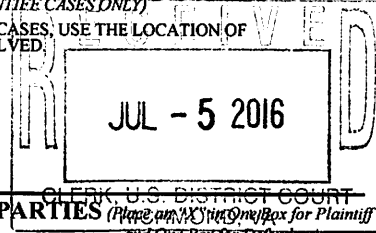
**(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)**  
 Casey S. Nash and Matthew J. Erausquin  
 Consumer Litigation Associates, P.C.  
 1800 Diagonal Rd., Ste. 600, Alexandria, VA 22314; 703-273-7770

**DEFENDANTS**  
 Trans Union, LLC

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant \_\_\_\_\_  
 (IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.

Attorneys (If Known) \_\_\_\_\_



**II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION** (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

1 U.S. Government Plaintiff

3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)

2 U.S. Government Defendant

4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

**III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES** (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)

	PTF	DEF		PTF	DEF
Citizen of This State	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
Citizen of Another State	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	Foreign Nation	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 6

**IV. NATURE OF SUIT** (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

CONTRACT	TORTS	FORFEITURE/PENALTY	BANKRUPTCY	OTHER STATUTES	
<input type="checkbox"/> 110 Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> 120 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 130 Miller Act <input type="checkbox"/> 140 Negotiable Instrument <input type="checkbox"/> 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment <input type="checkbox"/> 151 Medicare Act <input type="checkbox"/> 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excludes Veterans) <input type="checkbox"/> 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits <input type="checkbox"/> 160 Stockholders' Suits <input type="checkbox"/> 190 Other Contract <input type="checkbox"/> 195 Contract Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 196 Franchise	<b>PERSONAL INJURY</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 310 Airplane <input type="checkbox"/> 315 Airplane Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 320 Assault, Libel & Slander <input type="checkbox"/> 330 Federal Employers' Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 340 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 345 Marine Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 350 Motor Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 360 Other Personal Injury <input type="checkbox"/> 362 Personal Injury - Medical Malpractice	<b>PERSONAL INJURY</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 365 Personal Injury - Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 367 Health Care/ Pharmaceutical Personal Injury Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability <b>PERSONAL PROPERTY</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 370 Other Fraud <input type="checkbox"/> 371 Truth in Lending <input type="checkbox"/> 380 Other Personal Property Damage <input type="checkbox"/> 385 Property Damage Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881 <input type="checkbox"/> 690 Other <b>LABOR</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 710 Fair Labor Standards Act <input type="checkbox"/> 720 Labor/Management Relations <input type="checkbox"/> 740 Railway Labor Act <input type="checkbox"/> 751 Family and Medical Leave Act <input type="checkbox"/> 790 Other Labor Litigation <input type="checkbox"/> 791 Employee Retirement Income Security Act <b>IMMIGRATION</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 462 Naturalization Application <input type="checkbox"/> 465 Other Immigration Actions	<input type="checkbox"/> 422 Appeal 28 USC 158 <input type="checkbox"/> 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157 <b>PROPERTY RIGHTS</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 820 Copyrights <input type="checkbox"/> 830 Patent <input type="checkbox"/> 840 Trademark <b>SOCIAL SECURITY</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 861 HIA (1395ff) <input type="checkbox"/> 862 Black Lung (923) <input type="checkbox"/> 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) <input type="checkbox"/> 864 SSID Title XVI <input type="checkbox"/> 865 RSI (405(g)) <b>FEDERAL TAX SUITS</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) <input type="checkbox"/> 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609	<input type="checkbox"/> 375 False Claims Act <input type="checkbox"/> 376 Qui Tam (31 USC 3729(a)) <input type="checkbox"/> 400 State Reapportionment <input type="checkbox"/> 410 Antitrust <input type="checkbox"/> 430 Banks and Banking <input type="checkbox"/> 450 Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> 460 Deportation <input type="checkbox"/> 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 480 Consumer Credit <input type="checkbox"/> 490 Cable/Sat TV <input type="checkbox"/> 850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange <input type="checkbox"/> 890 Other Statutory Actions <input type="checkbox"/> 891 Agricultural Acts <input type="checkbox"/> 893 Environmental Matters <input type="checkbox"/> 895 Freedom of Information Act <input type="checkbox"/> 896 Arbitration <input type="checkbox"/> 899 Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision <input type="checkbox"/> 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes
REAL PROPERTY	CIVIL RIGHTS	PRISONER PETITIONS			
<input type="checkbox"/> 210 Land Condemnation <input type="checkbox"/> 220 Foreclosure <input type="checkbox"/> 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment <input type="checkbox"/> 240 Torts to Land <input type="checkbox"/> 245 Tort Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 290 All Other Real Property	<input type="checkbox"/> 440 Other Civil Rights <input type="checkbox"/> 441 Voting <input type="checkbox"/> 442 Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 443 Housing/Accommodations <input type="checkbox"/> 445 Amer. w/Disabilities - Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 446 Amer. w/Disabilities - Other <input type="checkbox"/> 448 Education	<b>Habeas Corpus:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 463 Alien Detainee <input type="checkbox"/> 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence <input type="checkbox"/> 530 General <input type="checkbox"/> 535 Death Penalty <b>Other:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 540 Mandamus & Other <input type="checkbox"/> 550 Civil Rights <input type="checkbox"/> 555 Prison Condition <input type="checkbox"/> 560 Civil Detainee - Conditions of Confinement			

**V. ORIGIN** (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

1 Original Proceeding     2 Removed from State Court     3 Remanded from Appellate Court     4 Reinstated or Reopened     5 Transferred from Another District (specify) \_\_\_\_\_     6 Multidistrict Litigation - Transfer     8 Multidistrict Litigation - Direct File

**VI. CAUSE OF ACTION**

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):  
15 U.S.C. 1681, et seq.

Brief description of cause:  
Violations of the Fair Credit Reporting Act

**VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:**     CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P.    DEMAND \$ \_\_\_\_\_    CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint:  
 JURY DEMAND:     Yes     No

**VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY** (See instructions):    JUDGE Lauck    DOCKET NUMBER 3:15-cv-00391

DATE 07/01/2016    SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT # \_\_\_\_\_ AMOUNT \_\_\_\_\_ APPLYING IFP \_\_\_\_\_ JUDGE \_\_\_\_\_ MAG. JUDGE \_\_\_\_\_

**Consumer Litigation Associates, P.C.**

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW

A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION

**HAMPTON ROADS OFFICE:**

763 J. Clyde Morris Blvd. • Suite 1-A  
Newport News, Virginia 23601

**NORTHERN VIRGINIA OFFICE:**

1800 Diagonal Road • Suite 600  
Alexandria, Virginia 22314

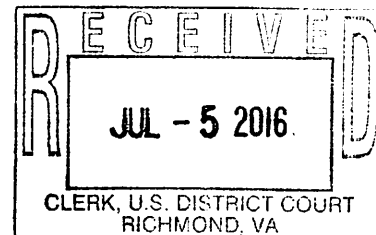
Casey S. Nash, Esq.  
casey@clalegal.com  
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(888) 892-3512 Facsimile

**REPLY TO: NORTHERN VIRGINIA OFFICE**

July 1, 2016

**Via Federal Express**

Fernando Galindo, Clerk  
U.S. District Court, Eastern District of Virginia  
Richmond Division  
701 E. Broad Street  
Richmond, VA 23219



*Re: Olga Anderson, et al. v. Trans Union, LLC*

Mr. Galindo:

Please find the original complaint enclosed for filing with regard to the above-referenced matter, an additional copy to be date stamped for our records, as well as a copy for the Defendant. I have also enclosed a check in the amount of \$400.00. Additionally, I have provided a postage-prepaid return envelope for the documents to be returned to my attention for service of process. Thank you for your assistance in this matter, and if you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Casey S. Nash".

Casey S. Nash

Enclosures: a/s

Court Name: UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
Division: 3  
Receipt Number: 34683033648  
Cashier ID: lbreden  
Transaction Date: 07/05/2016  
Payer Name: CONSUMER LITIGATION ASSOC

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CIVIL FILING FEE  
For: CONSUMER LITIGATION ASSOC  
Amount: \$400.00

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CHECK  
Check/Money Order Num: 8940  
Amt Tendered: \$400.00

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Total Due: \$400.00  
Total Tendered: \$400.00  
Change Amt: \$0.00

Case #3:16-CV-558