

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN
MILWAUKEE DIVISION**

KEVIN CONNOLLY, Individually and on Behalf) of All Others Similarly Situated,)	Case No.: 19-cv-129
Plaintiff,)	CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT
vs.)	
ALLTRAN FINANCIAL LP,)	Jury Trial Demanded
Defendant.)	

INTRODUCTION

1. This class action seeks redress for collection practices that violate the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1692 *et seq.* (the “FDCPA”) and Wisconsin Consumer Act, Ch. 421-427, Wis. Stats. (“WCA”).

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

2. The court has jurisdiction to grant the relief sought by the Plaintiff pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1692k and 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1337, and 1367. Venue in this District is proper in that Defendant directed its collection efforts into the District.

PARTIES

3. Plaintiff Kevin Connolly is an individual who resides in the Eastern District of Wisconsin (Milwaukee County).

4. Plaintiff is a “consumer” as defined in the FDCPA, 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(3), in that Defendant sought to collect from Plaintiff a debt allegedly incurred for personal, family or household purposes, namely a personal credit card account.

5. Plaintiff is also a “customer” as defined in the WCA, Wis. Stat. § 421.301(17), in that the alleged debt Defendant sought to collect from Plaintiff was incurred as a result of a consumer transaction.

6. Defendant Alltran Financial, LP, (“Alltran”) is a foreign limited partnership with its primary offices located at 5800 North Course Drive, Houston, Texas 77072.

7. Alltran is engaged in the business of a collection agency, using the mails and telephone to collect consumer debts originally owed to others.

8. Alltran is engaged in the business of collecting debts owed to others and incurred for personal, family or household purposes.

9. Alltran is a debt collector as defined in 15 U.S.C. § 1692a and Wis. Stat § 427.103(3).

FACTS

Chase’s February 18, 2018 Account Statement

10. On or about February 18, 2018, Chase Bank (“Chase”) mailed an account statement to Plaintiff regarding an alleged debt, associated with Plaintiff’s “Chase Freedom” credit card account with an account number ending in 6548 owned and issued by Chase. A copy of this account statement is attached to this complaint as Exhibit A.

11. Upon information and belief, the debt referenced in Exhibit A is a personal consumer credit card account, used only for personal, family, and household purposes.

12. Exhibit A states:

The Past Due
amount of \$1,799.00 is
included in your
Minimum Payment.

Payment Due Date:
New Balance:
Minimum Payment:

03/15/18
\$11,305.11
\$2,038.00

Account number: [REDACTED] 6548

...

PAYMENT INFORMATION

New Balance	\$11,305.11
Payment Due Date	03/15/18
Minimum Payment Due	\$2,038.00

Exhibit A.

13. Exhibit A states that, as of February 18, 2018, Plaintiff's account ending in 6548 had a "New Balance" of \$11,305.11, a "Past Due Amount" of \$1,799.00, a "Payment Due Date" of March 15, 2018, and a "Minimum Payment Due" of \$2,038.00.

14. Upon information and belief, the acceleration clause in the underlying credit agreement governing the alleged debt referenced in Exhibit A provided for *optional* acceleration upon the consumer's default. *See, e.g.,* https://files.consumerfinance.gov/a/assets/credit-card-agreements/pdf/Chase_Bank_USA/Freedom_Visa_Agreement.pdf ("2018 Chase Freedom Credit Card Agreement") at 2 ("If your account is in default, we **may** close it without notice and require you to pay your unpaid balance immediately.") (emphasis added).

15. Exhibit A also contains an "ACCOUNT MESSAGE" that the "account is closed and no longer available for use."

16. Exhibit A states that the creditor has closed the account but does not state that the consumer must pay the unpaid balance immediately. Instead, Exhibit A states that the consumer can avoid acceleration and return the account to a current status by tendering the minimum payment amount on or before March 15, 2018, the payment due date.

17. Exhibit A states that Chase would not exercise its rights under the optional acceleration clause until, at the earliest, March 15, 2018.

Alltran's March 7, 2018 Letter

18. On or about March 7, 2018 Alltran mailed Plaintiff a debt collection letter regarding an alleged debt, allegedly owed to "Chase Bank USA, N.A." and associated with

Plaintiff's Chase account ending in 6548. A copy of this letter is attached to this complaint as Exhibit B.

19. Upon information and belief, the alleged debt referenced in Exhibit B is the same alleged debt referenced in Exhibit A.

20. Upon information and belief, Exhibit B is a form letter, generated by computer, and with the information specific to Plaintiff inserted by computer.

21. Upon information and belief, Exhibit B is a form debt collection letter, generated by computer, and used by Alltran to attempt to collect alleged debts.

22. Upon information and belief, Exhibit B was the first letter that Alltran mailed to Plaintiff with respect to the alleged Elan debt referenced in Exhibit B.

23. Exhibit B contains the statutory debt validation notice that the FDCPA, 15 U.S.C. § 1692g, requires that the debt collector send the consumer along with, or within five days of, their initial communications:

Unless you notify this office within 30 days after receiving this notice that you dispute the validity of the debt or any portion thereof, this office will assume this debt is valid. If you notify this office in writing within the thirty day period that the debt, or any portion thereof, is disputed, this office will: obtain verification of the debt or obtain a copy of a judgment and mail you a copy of such judgment or verification. If you request this office in writing within 30 days from receiving this notice, this office will provide you the name and address of the original creditor, if different from the current creditor.

Exhibit B.

24. Exhibit B contains the following account information:

Creditor: Chase Bank USA, N.A.
Account: XXXXXXXXXXXXX6548
Alltran ID: ██████████6623
Past Due Amount: \$11,305.11
Partial Account Number for Your Security

Exhibit B.

25. Exhibit B also contains the following:

Please remit payment in full of any undisputed amount of the past due amount, payable to Chase Bank USA, N.A., in the enclosed envelope.

...

We want to help you resolve this account. If you wish to discuss your account, please call DESHUNDA ARCENEUX at 888-793-6186, extension 4016, so we may assist you.

Exhibit B.

26. Exhibit B, mailed on March 7, 2018 --- a week before the “Payment Due Date” stated in Exhibit A --- states the “Past Due Amount” as of March 7, 2018 is \$11,305.11, and seeks “payment in full of any undisputed amount.”

27. Exhibit B makes no reference whatsoever to any minimum payment amount that Plaintiff could pay to return the account to a current status.

28. Exhibit B, thus, represents that the debt had been accelerated and the full balance was due when Exhibit B was mailed.

29. Moreover, Exhibit B not only represents that the full balance was due as of the date of Exhibit B, but also falsely represents that this amount was “past due.”

30. The representation in Exhibit B that Plaintiff’s account had a “past due amount” of \$11,305.11 as of March 7, 2018 is false, deceptive, misleading, and unconscionable.

31. According to Exhibit A, as of April 12, 2018, when Alltran mailed Exhibit B, Plaintiff’s account had a “Past Due Amount” of \$1,799.00, a “Minimum Payment Due” of \$2,038.00, and a “Payment Due Date” of March 15, 2018. Exhibit A.

32. By mailing the February 18, 2018 account statement, Chase waived its right to accelerate the maturity of the account before March 15, 2018, and as of the March 7, 2018, when Alltran mailed its letter, Chase had not exercised the optional acceleration clause, notwithstanding whether Chase had closed or charged off the account for accounting purposes. *See, e.g., Johnson v. LVNV Funding*, No. 13-cv-1191, 2016 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 19651, at *15

(E.D. Wis. Feb. 18, 2016) (“That WaMu chose to write off the debt does not mean that it could improperly accelerate it.”); *see also*, *Smither v. Asset Acceptance, LLC*, 919 N.E.2d 1153, 1160-61 (Ind. Ct. App. 2010) (in the context of credit card accounts, “a ‘charge off’ appears to be an accounting device that has no bearing upon the question of whether an optional acceleration clause has been invoked.”).

33. The unsophisticated consumer cannot determine whether the debt had been accelerated or not, or how much debt is actually due as of the date of Exhibit B. Exhibit B states that the “Past Due Amount” as of March 7, 2018 is \$11,305.11 while Exhibit A states that only the minimum payment (\$2,038.00) is due, and that only a portion of the minimum payment (\$1,799.00) is past due. *See Machnik v. RSI Enters.*, 2017 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 160772, at *6 (E.D. Wis. Sept. 29, 2017) (“In the context of a debt, ‘owing’ an amount is distinguishable from the amount ‘due.’”); *see also Chuway v. Nat’l Action Fin. Servs.*, 362 F.3d 944, 947-48 (7th Cir. 2004) (debt collector misleads consumer by stating a “current balance” without disclosing that a portion of that balance “might not yet be due, let alone overdue.”); *Barnes v. Advanced Call Ctr. Techs, LLC*, 493 F.3d 838, 840 (7th Cir. 2007) (“only the past due amount, the amount owed [to the debt collector], can be the ‘amount of the debt’ under § 809(a)(1)”; *Miller v. McCalla, Raymer, Padrick, Cobb, Nichols, & Clark, L.L.C.*, 214 F.3d 872, 875 (7th Cir. 2000) (“What [the debt collector] certainly could do was to state the total amount **due** --- interest and other charges as well as principal --- on the date the dunning letter was sent. We think the statute required this.”).

34. Plaintiff was confused by Exhibits A and B.

35. The unsophisticated consumer would be confused by Exhibits A and B.

36. Plaintiff had to spend time and money investigating Exhibits A and B.

The FDCPA

37. The FDCPA states that its purpose, in part, is “to eliminate abusive debt collection practices by debt collectors.” 15 U.S.C. § 1692(e). It is designed to protect consumers from unscrupulous collectors, whether or not there is a valid debt. *Mace v. Van Ru Credit Corp.*, 109 F.3d 338 (7th Cir. 1997); *Baker v. G.C. Services Corp.*, 677 F.2d 775, 777 (9th Cir. 1982); *McCartney v. First City Bank*, 970 F.2d 45, 47 (5th Cir. 1992). The FDCPA broadly prohibits unfair or unconscionable collection methods; conduct which harasses, oppresses or abuses any debtor; and any false, deceptive or misleading statements in connection with the collection of a debt; it also requires debt collectors to give debtors certain information. 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692d, 1692e, 1692f and 1692g.

38. The Seventh Circuit has held that whether a debt collector’s conduct violates the FDCPA should be judged from the standpoint of an “unsophisticated consumer.” *Avila v. Rubin*, 84 F.3d 222, 227 (7th Cir. 1996); *Gammon v. GC Services, LP*, 27 F.3d 1254, 1257 (7th Cir. 1994). The standard is an objective one—whether the plaintiffs or any class members were misled is not an element of a cause of action. *Bartlett v. Heibl*, 128 F.3d 497, 499 (7th Cir. 1997). “The question is not whether these plaintiffs were deceived or misled, but rather whether an unsophisticated consumer would have been misled.” *Beattie v. D.M. Collections Inc.*, 754 F. Supp. 383, 392 (D. Del. 1991).

39. Because it is part of the Consumer Credit Protection Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1601 *et seq.*, the FDCPA should be liberally construed in favor of the consumer to effectuate its purposes. *Cirkot v. Diversified Fin. Services, Inc.*, 839 F. Supp. 941, 944 (D. Conn. 1993).

The [Consumer Credit Protection] Act is remedial in nature, designed to remedy what Congressional hearings revealed to be unscrupulous and predatory creditor practices throughout the nation. Since the statute is remedial in nature, its terms must be construed in liberal fashion if the underlying Congressional purpose is to be effectuated.

N.C. Freed Co. v. Board of Governors, 473 F.2d 1210, 1214 (2d Cir. 1973).

40. Statutory damages are recoverable for violations, whether or not the consumer proves actual damages. *Baker*, 677 F.2d at 780-1; *Woolfolk v. Van Ru Credit Corp.*, 783 F. Supp. 724, 727 and n. 3 (D. Conn. 1990); *Riveria v. MAB Collections, Inc.*, 682 F. Supp. 174, 177 (W.D.N.Y. 1988); *Kuhn v. Account Control Tech.*, 865 F. Supp. 1443, 1450 (D. Nev. 1994); *In re Scrimpsheer*, 17 B.R. 999, 1016-7 (Bankr. N.D.N.Y. 1982); *In re Littles*, 90 B.R. 669, 680 (Bankr. E.D. Pa. 1988), *aff'd as modified sub nom. Crossley v. Lieberman*, 90 B.R. 682 (E.D. Pa. 1988), *aff'd*, 868 F.2d 566 (3d Cir. 1989).

41. The FDCPA creates substantive rights for consumers; violations cause injury to consumers, and such injuries are concrete and particularized. *Derosia v. Credit Corp Solutions*, 2018 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 50016, at *12 (E.D. Wis. Mar. 27, 2018) (“a plaintiff who receives misinformation from a debt collector has suffered the type of injury the FDCPA was intended to protect against’ and ‘satisfies the concrete injury in fact requirement of Article III.’”) (quoting *Pogorzelski v. Patenaude & Felix APC*, 2017 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 89678, 2017 WL 2539782, at *3 (E.D. Wis. June 12, 2017)); *Spuhler v. State Collection Servs.*, No. 16-CV-1149, 2017 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 177631 (E.D. Wis. Oct. 26, 2017) (“As in *Pogorzelski*, the Spuhlers’ allegations that the debt collection letters sent by State Collection contained false representations of the character, amount, or legal status of a debt in violation of their rights under the FDCPA sufficiently pleads a concrete injury-in-fact for purposes of standing.”); *Lorang v. Ditech Fin. LLC*, 2017 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 169286, at *6 (W.D. Wis. Oct. 13, 2017) (“the weight of authority in this circuit is that a misrepresentation about a debt is a sufficient injury for standing because a primary purpose of the FDCPA is to protect consumers from receiving false and misleading information.”); *Neeley v. Portfolio Recovery Assocs., LLC*, 268 F. Supp. 3d 978, 982 (S.D. Ind. Aug. 2, 2017) (“[N]othing in *Spokeo* overruled the Seventh Circuit’s decisions that emphasized and affirmed

the power of Congress to pass legislation creating new rights, which if violated, would confer standing under Article III.”) (alteration in original) (quoting *Saenz v. Buckeye Check Cashing*, 2016 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 127784, at *5 (N.D. Ill. Sep. 20, 2016); *Qualls v. T-H Prof'l & Med. Collections, Ltd.*, 2017 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 113037, at *8 (C.D. Ill. July 20, 2017) (“Courts in this Circuit, both before and after *Spokeo*, have rejected similar challenges to standing in FDCPA cases.”) (citing “*Hayes v. Convergent Healthcare Recoveries, Inc.*, 2016 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 139743 (C.D. Ill. 2016)); *Bock v. Pressler & Pressler, LLP*, No. 11-7593, 2017 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 81058 *21 (D.N.J. May 25, 2017) (“through [s]ection 1692e of the FDCPA, Congress established ‘an enforceable right to truthful information concerning’ debt collection practices, a decision that ‘was undoubtedly influenced by congressional awareness that the intentional provision of misinformation’ related to such practices, ‘contribute[s] to the number of personal bankruptcies, to marital instability, to the loss of jobs, and to invasions of individual privacy,’”); *Quinn v. Specialized Loan Servicing, LLC*, No. 16 C 2021, 2016 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 107299 *8-13 (N.D. Ill. Aug. 11, 2016) (rejecting challenge to Plaintiff’s standing based upon alleged FDCPA statutory violation); *Lane v. Bayview Loan Servicing, LLC*, No. 15 C 10446, 2016 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 89258 *9-10 (N.D. Ill. July 11, 2016) (“When a federal statute is violated, and especially when Congress has created a cause of action for its violation, by definition Congress has created a legally protected interest that it deems important enough for a lawsuit.”); *Church v. Accretive Health, Inc.*, No. 15-15708, 2016 U.S. App. LEXIS 12414 *7-11 (11th Cir. July 6, 2016) (same); *see also Mogg v. Jacobs*, No. 15-CV-1142-JPG-DGW, 2016 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 33229, 2016 WL 1029396, at *5 (S.D. Ill. Mar. 15, 2016) (“Congress does have the power to enact statutes creating legal rights, the invasion of which creates standing, even though no injury would exist without the statute,” (quoting *Sterk v. Redbox Automated Retail, LLC*, 770 F.3d 618, 623 (7th

Cir. 2014)). For this reason, and to encourage consumers to bring FDCPA actions, Congress authorized an award of statutory damages for violations. 15 U.S.C. § 1692k(a).

42. Moreover, Congress has explicitly described the FDCPA as regulating “abusive practices” in debt collection. 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692(a) – 1692(e). Any person who receives a debt collection letter containing a violation of the FDCPA is a victim of abusive practices. *See* 15 U.S.C. § 1692(e) (“It is the purpose of this subchapter to eliminate abusive debt collection practices by debt collectors, to insure that those debt collectors who refrain from using abusive debt collection practices are not competitively disadvantaged, and to promote consistent State action to protect consumers against debt collection abuses”).

43. 15 U.S.C. § 1692e prohibits “any false, deceptive, or misleading representation or means in connection with the collection of any debt.”

44. 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(2)(A) specifically prohibits: “The false representation of — the character, amount, or legal status of any debt.”

45. 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(10) specifically prohibits the “use of any false representation or deceptive means to collect or attempt to collect any debt.”

46. 15 U.S.C. § 1692f generally prohibits a debt collector from using “unfair or unconscionable means to collect or attempt to collect any debt.”

47. 15 U.S.C. § 1692f(1) specifically prohibits the “collection of any amount (including any interest, fee, charge, or expense incidental to the principal obligation) unless such amount is expressly authorized by the agreement creating the debt or permitted by law.”

48. 15 U.S.C. § 1692g(a) states:

a) Notice of debt; contents

Within five days after the initial communication with a consumer in connection with the collection of any debt, a debt collector shall, unless the

following information is contained in the initial communication or the consumer has paid the debt, send the consumer a written notice containing—

(1) the amount of the debt;

49. The debt collector must state the amount of the debt in a non-confusing manner. *Janetos v. Fulton Friedman & Gullace, LLP*, 825 F.3d 317, 323 (7th Cir. 2016) (citing *Chuway*, 362 F.3d at 947); *see also, Ozier v. Rev-1 Sols., LLC*, No. 17-cv-118, 2017 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 126017, at *6 (E.D. Wis. Aug. 9, 2017) (“The FDCPA requires a debt collector to accurately, and without deceptive language, state the amount of the debt owed.”) (citing 15 U.S.C. § 1692e).

The WCA

50. The Wisconsin Consumer Act (“WCA”) was enacted to protect consumers against unfair, deceptive, and unconscionable business practices and to encourage development of fair and economically sound practices in consumer transactions. Wis. Stat. § 421.102(2).

51. The Wisconsin Supreme Court has favorably cited authority finding that the WCA “goes further to protect consumer interests than any other such legislation in the country,” and is “probably the most sweeping consumer credit legislation yet enacted in any state.” *Kett v. Community Credit Plan, Inc.*, 228 Wis. 2d 1, 18 n.15, 596 N.W.2d 786 (1999) (citations omitted).

52. To further these goals, the Act’s protections must be “liberally construed and applied.” Wis. Stat. § 421.102(1); *see also* § 425.301.

53. “The basic purpose of the remedies set forth in Chapter 425, Stats., is to induce compliance with the WCA and thereby promote its underlying objectives.” *First Wisconsin Nat’l Bank v. Nicolaou*, 113 Wis. 2d 524, 533, 335 N.W.2d 390 (1983). Thus, private actions under the WCA are designed to both benefit consumers whose rights have been violated and also competitors of the violators, whose competitive advantage should not be diminished because of their compliance with the law.

54. To carry out this intent, the WCA provides Wisconsin consumers with an array of protections and legal remedies. The Act contains significant and sweeping restrictions on the activities of those attempting to collect debts. *See* Wis. Stats. § 427.104.

55. The Act limits the amounts and types of additional fees that may be charged to consumers in conjunction with transactions. Wis. Stats. § 422.202(1). The Act also provides injured consumers with causes of action for class-wide statutory and actual damages and injunctive remedies against defendants on behalf of all customers who suffer similar injuries. *See* Wis. Stats. §§ 426.110(1); § 426.110(4)(e). Finally, “a customer may not waive or agree to forego rights or benefits under [the Act].” Wis. Stat. § 421.106(1).

56. Consumers’ WCA claims under Wis. Stat. § 427.104(1) are analyzed using the same methods as claims under the FDCPA. Indeed, the WCA itself requires that the court analyze the WCA “in accordance with the policies underlying a federal consumer credit protection act,” including the FDCPA. Wis. Stat. § 421.102(1).

57. Further, the Wisconsin Supreme Court has held that WCA claims relating to debt collection are to be analyzed under the “unsophisticated consumer” standard. *Brunton v. Nuvel Credit Corp.*, 785 N.W.2d 302, 314-15. In *Brunton*, the Wisconsin Supreme Court explicitly adopted and followed the “unsophisticated consumer” standard, citing and discussing *Gammon v. GC Servs. Ltd. P’ship*, 27 F.3d 1254, 1257 (7th Cir. 1994). *Id.*

58. Wis. Stat. § 427.104(1)(g) states that a debt collector may not: “Communicate with the customer . . . in such a manner as can reasonably be expected to threaten or harass the customer.”

59. Wis. Stat. § 427.104(1)(h) states that a debt collector may not: “Engage in other conduct which can reasonably be expected to threaten or harass the customer” Wis. Admin.

Code § DFI-Bkg 74.16(9) defines such “other conduct” as “including conduct which violates the Federal Fair Debt Collection Practices Act.”

60. Wis. Stat. § 427.104(1)(j) states that a debt collector may not: “Claim, or attempt or threaten to enforce a right with knowledge or reason to know that the right does not exist.”

61. Wis. Stat. § 427.104(1)(L) states that a debt collector may not: “Threaten action against the customer unless like action is taken in regular course or is intended with respect to the particular debt.”

COUNT I – FDCPA

62. Plaintiff incorporates by reference as if fully set forth herein the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

63. Prior to sending Exhibit B, Alltran knew or should have known Chase had sent Plaintiff an account statement stating Plaintiff’s account had a “Minimum Payment Due” of \$2,038.00, and a “Payment Due Date” of March 15, 2018.

64. Prior to sending Exhibit B, Alltran knew or should have known that Chase had not accelerated Plaintiff’s account balance on the date Alltran mailed Exhibit B to Plaintiff.

65. Alltran represented to Plaintiff that Plaintiff’s Chase account had been accelerated by seeking to collect the entire balance and not just the amount actually due or the amount past due.

66. Alltran misrepresented the amount, character, and legal status of the debt it was collecting.

67. Defendant violated 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692e, 1692e(2)(A), 1692e(10), 1692f, 1692f(1), and 1692g(a)(1).

COUNT II – WCA

68. Plaintiff incorporates by reference as if fully set forth herein the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

69. Prior to sending Exhibit B, Alltran knew or should have known Chase had sent Plaintiff an account statement stating Plaintiff's account had a "Minimum Payment Due" of \$2,038.00, and a "Payment Due Date" of March 15, 2018.

70. Prior to sending Exhibit B, Alltran knew or should have known that Chase had not accelerated Plaintiff's account balance on the date Alltran mailed Exhibit B to Plaintiff.

71. Alltran represented to Plaintiff that Plaintiff's Chase account had been accelerated by seeking to collect the entire balance and not just the amount actually due or the amount past due.

72. Alltran misrepresented the amount, character, and legal status of the debt it was collecting.

73. Defendant violated Wis. Stat. §§ 427.104(1)(g), 427.104(1)(h), 427.104(1)(j), and 427.104(1)(L).

CLASS ALLEGATIONS

74. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of a Class, consisting of (a) all natural persons in the State of Wisconsin (b) who were sent an account statement by Chase in the form of Exhibit A, (c) and subsequently were sent a letter in the form of Exhibit B, (d) where the letter in the form of Exhibit B was mailed prior to the "Minimum Payment Due Date" stated in the account statement in the form of Exhibit A, (e) and the alleged debt was incurred for personal, family or household purposes, (f) and the letter in the form of Exhibit B was mailed between January 24, 2018 and January 24, 2019, (f) and was not returned by the postal service.

75. The Class is so numerous that joinder is impracticable.

76. Upon information and belief, there are more than 50 members of the Class.

77. There are questions of law and fact common to the members of the class, which common questions predominate over any questions that affect only individual class members. The predominant common question is whether Exhibit B violates the FDCPA and/or the WCA.

78. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the Class members. All are based on the same factual and legal theories.

79. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent the interests of the Class members. Plaintiff has retained counsel experienced in consumer credit and debt collection abuse cases.

80. A class action is superior to other alternative methods of adjudicating this dispute. Individual cases are not economically feasible.

JURY DEMAND

81. Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff requests that the Court enter judgment in favor of Plaintiff and the Class and against Defendants for:

- (a) actual damages;
- (b) statutory damages;
- (c) attorneys' fees, litigation expenses and costs of suit; and
- (d) such other or further relief as the Court deems proper.

Dated: January 24, 2019

ADEMI & O'REILLY, LLP

By: /s/ Mark A. Eldridge

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EXHIBIT A



00203&00011305110000000004

P.O. BOX 15123
WILMINGTON, DE
19850-5123

The Past Due
amount of \$1,799.00 is
included in your
Minimum Payment.

Payment Due Date: 03/15/18
New Balance: \$11,305.11
Minimum Payment: \$2,038.00

Account number: 6548

75796 BEX Z 04918 C
KEVIN CONNOLLY
4155 S LAKE DR APT 20
SAINT FRANCIS WI 53235-5927

\$ Amount Enclosed
Make your check payable to: Chase Card Services



CARDMEMBER SERVICE
PO BOX 94014
PALATINE IL 60094-4014



Manage your account online:
www.chase.com/creditcards

Customer Service:
1-800-945-2000

Mobile: Download the
Chase Mobile® app today

ACCOUNT SUMMARY

Account Number:	6548
Previous Balance	\$11,178.73
Payment, Credits	\$0.00
Purchases	\$0.00
Cash Advances	\$0.00
Balance Transfers	\$0.00
Fees Charged	\$0.00
Interest Charged	+\$126.38
New Balance	\$11,305.11
Opening/Closing Date	01/19/18 - 02/18/18
Credit Access Line	\$11,000
Available Credit	\$0
Cash Access Line	\$2,200
Available for Cash	\$0
Past Due Amount	\$1,799.00
Balance over the Credit Access Line	\$305.11

PAYMENT INFORMATION

New Balance	\$11,305.11
Payment Due Date	03/15/18
Minimum Payment Due	\$2,038.00

Late Payment Warning: If we do not receive your minimum payment by the date listed above, you may have to pay a late fee of up to \$37.00.

Minimum Payment Warning: If you make only the minimum payment each period, you will pay more in interest and it will take you longer to pay off your balance. For example:

If you make no additional charges using this card and each month you pay...	You will pay off the balance shown on this statement in about...	And you will end up paying an estimated total of...
Only the minimum payment	31 years	\$21,546

If you would like information about credit counseling services, call 1-866-797-2885.

YOUR ACCOUNT MESSAGES

You are over your credit line/credit access line by \$305.11. You can pay down your balance faster by including this amount with your payment.

Your account is closed and no longer available for use.

CHASE FREEDOM: ULTIMATE REWARDS® SUMMARY

Previous points balance	0
+ 1% (1 Pt)/\$1 earned on all purchases	0
= Total points available for redemption	0

You always earn unlimited 1% cash back on all your purchases. Activate new bonus categories every quarter. You'll earn an additional 4% cash back, for a total of 5% cash back on up to \$1,500 in combined bonus category purchases each quarter. Activate for free at chase.com/freedom, visit a Chase branch or call the number on the back of your card.

ACCOUNT ACTIVITY

Date of Transaction	Merchant Name or Transaction Description	\$ Amount
INTEREST CHARGED		
02/18	PURCHASE INTEREST CHARGE	123.71
02/18	BALANCE TRANSFER INTEREST CHARGE	2.87
	TOTAL INTEREST FOR THIS PERIOD	\$126.38

2018 Totals Year-to-Date	
Total fees charged in 2018	\$37.00
Total interest charged in 2018	\$250.98

Year-to-date totals do not reflect any fee or interest refunds you may have received.

Address Change Request

Please provide information below only if the address information on front is incorrect.

Street Address: _____

City: _____

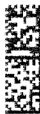
State: ___ Zip: _____

*Home Phone: _____ *Work Phone: _____

E-mail Address: _____

*When you give us your mobile phone number, we have your permission to contact you at that number about all your Chase or J.P. Morgan accounts. Your consent allows us and companies working on our behalf to use text messaging, artificial or prerecorded voice messages and automatic dialing technology for informational and account service calls, but not for telemarketing or sales calls. Message and data rates may apply. You may contact us anytime to change these preferences.

To contact us regarding your account:



Call Customer Service: In U.S. 1-800-945-2000 Español 1-888-446-3308 TTY 1-800-955-8060 Pay by phone 1-800-436-7958 Outside U.S. call collect 1-302-594-8200	Send Inquiries to: P.O. Box 15298 Wilmington, DE 19850-5298	Mail Payments to: P.O. Box 94014 Palatine, IL 60094-4014	Visit Our Website: www.chase.com/creditcards
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Information About Your Account

Crediting of Payments: You may make payments by any of the options listed below. The amount of your payment should be at least your minimum payment due, payable in U.S. dollars and drawn or payable through a U.S. financial institution or the U.S. branch of a foreign financial institution. You can pay down balances faster by paying more than the minimum payment or the total unpaid balance on your account.

You may make payments by regular U.S. mail. Send your payment to the Payments address shown on this statement. Your payments by mail must comply with the instructions on this statement. Do not send cash. Write your Account number on your check or money order. Payments must be accompanied by the payment coupon in the envelope provided with our address visible through the envelope window; the envelope cannot contain more than one payment or coupon; and there can be no staples, paper clips, tape or correspondence included with your payment. If your payment is in accordance with our payment instructions and is made available to us on any day by 5:00 p.m. local time at our Payments address on this statement, we will credit the payment to your Account as of that day, if your payment is in accordance with our payment instructions, but is made available to us after 5:00 p.m. local time at the Payments address on this statement, we will credit it to your Account as of the next calendar day.

You may make payments electronically through our website or by one of our above listed customer service telephone numbers. If we receive your completed payment request through one of these channels by 11:59 p.m. Eastern Time, we will credit your payment as of that day. If we receive your request after 11:59 p.m. Eastern Time, we will credit your payment as of the next calendar day. If you specify a future date in your request we will credit your payment as of that day.

For all other payments or for any payment type above for which you do not follow our payment instructions, crediting of your payments may be delayed for up to 5 days.

Account Information Reported to Credit Bureaus: We may report information about your Account to credit bureaus. Late payments, missed payments or other defaults on your Account may be reflected in your credit report. If you think we have reported inaccurate information to a credit bureau, you may write to us at the Inquiries address shown on this statement.

To Service and Manage Any of Your Account(s): When you give us your mobile phone number, we have your permission to contact you at that number about all your Chase or J.P. Morgan accounts. Your consent allows us to use text messaging, artificial or prerecorded voice messages and automatic dialing technology for informational and account service calls, but not for telemarketing or sales calls. It may include contact from companies working on our behalf to service your accounts. Message and data rates may apply. You may contact us anytime to change these preferences.

Notice About Electronic Check Conversion: When you pay by check, you authorize us either to use information from your check to make a one-time electronic fund transfer from your account or to process the payment as a check transaction. When we use information from your check to make an electronic fund transfer, funds may be withdrawn from your account as soon as the same day we receive your payment, and you will not receive your check back from your financial institution. Call the Customer Service number on this statement if you have questions about electronic check collection or do not want your payments collected electronically.

Conditional Payments: Any payment check or other form of payment that you send us for less than the full balance due that is marked "paid in full" or contains a similar notation, or that you otherwise tender in full satisfaction of a disputed amount, must be sent to Card Services, P.O. Box 15049, Wilmington, DE 19850-5049. We reserve all our rights regarding these payments (e.g., if it is determined there is no valid dispute or if any such check is received at any other address, we may accept the check and you will still owe any remaining balance). We may refuse to accept any such payment by returning it to you, not cashing it or destroying it. All other payments that you make should be sent to the regular Payment address shown on this statement.

Annual Renewal Notice: If your Account Agreement has an annual membership fee, you are responsible for it every year your Account is open. We will add your annual membership fee to your monthly billing statement once a year, whether or not you use your account. Your annual membership fee will be added to your purchase balance and may incur interest. The annual membership fee is non-refundable unless you notify us that you wish to close your account within 30 days or one billing cycle (whichever is less) after we provide the statement on which the annual membership fee is billed. Your payment of the annual membership fee does not affect our rights to close your Account and to limit your right to make transactions on your Account. If your Account is closed by you or us, the annual membership fee will no longer be billed to your Account.

Calculation of Balance Subject to Interest Rate: To figure your periodic interest charges for each billing cycle when a daily periodic rate(s) applies, we use the daily balance method (including new transactions). To figure your periodic interest charges for each billing cycle when a monthly periodic rate(s) applies, we use the average daily balance method (including new transactions). For an explanation of either method, or questions about a particular interest charge calculation on your statement, please call us at the toll free customer service phone number listed above.

We calculate periodic interest charges separately for each feature (for example, purchases, balance transfers, cash advances or overdraft advances). These calculations may combine different categories with the same periodic rates. Variable

rates will vary with the market based on the Prime Rate or such index described in your Account Agreement. There is a transaction fee for each balance transfer, cash advance, or check transaction in the amount stated in your Account Agreement. There is a foreign transaction fee of 3% of the U.S. dollar amount of any foreign transaction for some accounts. Please see your Account Agreement for information about these fees.

We add transactions and fees to your daily balance no earlier than:

- 1) the date of the transaction - for new purchases, balance transfers, overdraft advances or cash advances;
- 2) the date the payee deposits the check - for new cash advance checks or balance transfer checks;
- 3) the date of a related transaction, the date they are posted to your account, or the last day of the billing cycle, whichever we may choose - for fees

How to Avoid Paying Interest on Purchases: Your due date will be a minimum of 21 days after the close of each billing cycle. If you pay your account in full each billing period by the date and time due, no interest is charged on new purchases month to month. Also, we will not impose interest charges on any portion of a purchase balance you repay while that balance is subject to an interest-free period. Subject to any interest-free period for new purchases, we will begin charging interest from the date a transaction (including any balance transfer, cash advance or overdraft advance), fee or interest charge is added to your daily balance until your account is paid in full. Because we apply payments in excess of your minimum payment first to higher rate balances, you may not be able to avoid interest charges on new purchases if you have another balance at a higher interest rate unless you pay your balance in full each month.

What To Do If You Think You Find A Mistake On Your Statement

If you think there is an error on your statement, write to us on a separate sheet at Customer Service, P.O. Box 15299 Wilmington, DE 19850-5299. You may also contact us on the web at chase.com.

In your letter, give us the following information:

- Account information: Your name and Account number.
- Dollar amount: The dollar amount of the suspected error.
- Description of Problem: If you think there is an error on your bill, describe what you believe is wrong and why you believe it is a mistake.

You must contact us within 60 days after the error appeared on your statement.

You must notify us of any potential errors in writing or on the web at chase.com. You may call us, but if you do we are not required to investigate any potential errors and you may have to pay the amount in question.

While we investigate whether or not there has been an error, the following are true:

- We cannot try to collect the amount in question, or report you as delinquent on that amount.
- The charge in question may remain on your statement, and we may continue to charge you interest on that amount. But, if we determine that we made a mistake, you will not have to pay the amount in question or any interest or other fees related to that amount.
- While you do not have to pay the amount in question, you are responsible for the remainder of your balance.
- We can apply any unpaid amount against your credit limit.

Your Rights If You Are Dissatisfied With Your Credit Card Purchases

If you are dissatisfied with the goods or services that you have purchased with your credit card, and you have tried in good faith to correct the problem with the merchant, you may have the right not to pay the remaining amount due on the purchase.

To use this right, all of the following must be true:

1. The purchase must have been made in your home state or within 100 miles of your current mailing address, and the purchase price must have been more than \$50. (Note: Neither of these are necessary if your purchase was based on an advertisement we mailed to you, or if we own the company that sold you the goods or services.)
2. You must have used your credit card for the purchase. Purchases made with cash advances from an ATM or with a check that accesses your credit card Account do not qualify.
3. You must not yet have fully paid for the purchase.

If all of the criteria above are met and you are still dissatisfied with the purchase, contact us in writing at Customer Service, P.O. Box 15299 Wilmington, DE 19850-5299 or on the web at chase.com.

While we investigate, the same rules apply to the disputed amount as discussed above. After we finish our investigation, we will tell you our decision. At that point, if we think you owe an amount and you do not pay we may report you as delinquent.

05010006802015494000100000000



INTEREST CHARGES

Your **Annual Percentage Rate (APR)** is the annual interest rate on your account.

Balance Type	Annual Percentage Rate (APR)	Balance Subject To Interest Rate	Interest Charges
PURCHASES			
Purchases prior to 01/22/2018	13.24%(v)(d)	\$11,002.34	\$123.71
Purchases	13.24%(v)(d)	-0-	-0-
CASH ADVANCES			
Cash Advances	26.24%(v)(d)	-0-	-0-
BALANCE TRANSFERS			
Balance Transfer prior to 01/22/2018	13.24%(v)(d)	\$71.64	\$0.81
Balance Transfer prior to 01/22/2018	13.24%(v)(d)	\$165.78	\$1.86
Balance Transfer	13.24%(v)(d)	-0-	-0-

(v) = Variable Rate

(d) = Daily Balance Method (including new transactions)

(a) = Average Daily Balance Method (including new transactions)

31 Days in Billing Period

Please see Information About Your Account section for the Calculation of Balance Subject to Interest Rate, Annual Renewal Notice, How to Avoid Interest on Purchases, and other important information, as applicable.



Exhibit B

PO BOX 4045
CONCORD CA 94524-4045

Alltran Financial, LP



March 7, 2018

ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED

Creditor: Chase Bank USA, N.A.
Account: XXXXXXXXXXXXX6548
Alltran ID: ██████████6623
Past Due Amount: \$11,305.11
Partial Account Number for Your Security



Kevin Connolly
4155 S LAKE DR APT 20
SAINT FRANCIS WI 53235-5927



Alltran Financial, LP
PO BOX 722929
HOUSTON TX 77272-2929



Please detach at perforation and return with your payment.

YOUR ACCOUNT IS PAST DUE

Please remit payment in full of any undisputed amount of the past due amount, payable to Chase Bank USA, N.A., in the enclosed envelope.

Unless you notify this office within 30 days after receiving this notice that you dispute the validity of the debt or any portion thereof, this office will assume this debt is valid. If you notify this office in writing within the thirty day period that the debt, or any portion thereof, is disputed, this office will: obtain verification of the debt or obtain a copy of a judgment and mail you a copy of such judgment or verification. If you request this office in writing within 30 days from receiving this notice, this office will provide you the name and address of the original creditor, if different from the current creditor.

We want to help you resolve this account. If you wish to discuss your account, please call DESHUNDA ARCENEUX at 888-793-6186, extension 4016, so we may assist you.

This communication is from a debt collector. We are required to inform you that this is an attempt to collect a debt, and any information obtained will be used for this purpose.

Sincerely,
DESHUNDA ARCENEUX
888-793-6186, extension 4016
Alltran Financial, LP
P.O. Box 722929
HOUSTON TX 77272-2929

Looking for a secure and more convenient way to pay your account? Make payments with your Debit Card using your mobile phone or other electronic device at www.alltranfinancialpay.com to take advantage of this simple and free service available 24 hours a day.

If you write to us and ask us to stop communicating with you about this debt, we will, but if you owe this debt, you will still owe it and the debt may still be collected from you. If you have a complaint about the way we are collecting this debt, you may write to our Contact Center, 5800 North Course Drive, Houston, TX 77072 or call our toll-free Complaint Hotline at (800) 326-8040 between 7 AM and 4 PM (Central Time) Monday-Friday

Telephone: 888-793-6186, ext 4016

Office Hours (all times Central)
Monday-Thursday: 8 AM to 9 PM • Friday: 8 AM to 4 PM • Saturday: 7 AM to 11 AM

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 THE REVERSE OF THE FORM.)

Place an X in the appropriate Box: Green Bay Division Milwaukee Division

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

KEVIN CONNOLLY

(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff Milwaukee

(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

(c) Attorney's (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)

Ademi & O'Reilly, LLP, 3620 E. Layton Ave., Cudahy, WI 53110
(414) 482-8000-Telephone (414) 482-8001-Facsimile

DEFENDANTS

ALLTRAN FINANCIAL, LP

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant _____

(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE 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 <i>or</i> 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 <i>and</i> 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	PERSONAL INJURY	<input type="checkbox"/> 610 Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> 422 Appeal 28 USC 158	<input type="checkbox"/> 400 State Reapportionment
<input type="checkbox"/> 120 Marine	<input type="checkbox"/> 310 Airplane	<input type="checkbox"/> 620 Other Food & Drug	<input type="checkbox"/> 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157	<input type="checkbox"/> 410 Antitrust
<input type="checkbox"/> 130 Miller Act	<input type="checkbox"/> 315 Airplane Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881	PROPERTY RIGHTS	<input type="checkbox"/> 430 Banks and Banking
<input type="checkbox"/> 140 Negotiable Instrument	<input type="checkbox"/> 320 Assault, Libel & Slander	<input type="checkbox"/> 630 Liquor Laws	<input type="checkbox"/> 820 Copyrights	<input type="checkbox"/> 450 Commerce
<input type="checkbox"/> 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment	<input type="checkbox"/> 330 Federal Employers' Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 640 R.R. & Truck	<input type="checkbox"/> 830 Patent	<input type="checkbox"/> 460 Deportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 151 Medicare Act	<input type="checkbox"/> 340 Marine	<input type="checkbox"/> 650 Airline Regs.	<input type="checkbox"/> 840 Trademark	<input type="checkbox"/> 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations
<input type="checkbox"/> 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excl. Veterans)	<input type="checkbox"/> 345 Marine Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 660 Occupational Safety/Health	SOCIAL SECURITY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 480 Consumer Credit
<input type="checkbox"/> 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits	<input type="checkbox"/> 350 Motor Vehicle	<input type="checkbox"/> 690 Other	<input type="checkbox"/> 861 HIA (1395ff)	<input type="checkbox"/> 490 Cable/Sat TV
<input type="checkbox"/> 160 Stockholders' Suits	<input type="checkbox"/> 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability	LABOR	<input type="checkbox"/> 862 Black Lung (923)	<input type="checkbox"/> 810 Selective Service
<input type="checkbox"/> 190 Other Contract	<input type="checkbox"/> 360 Other Personal Injury	<input type="checkbox"/> 710 Fair Labor Standards Act	<input type="checkbox"/> 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g))	<input type="checkbox"/> 850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange
<input type="checkbox"/> 195 Contract Product Liability		<input type="checkbox"/> 720 Labor/Mgmt. Relations	<input type="checkbox"/> 864 SSID Title XVI	<input type="checkbox"/> 875 Customer Challenge 12 USC 3410
<input type="checkbox"/> 196 Franchise		<input type="checkbox"/> 730 Labor/Mgmt. Reporting & Disclosure Act	<input type="checkbox"/> 865 RSI (405(g))	<input type="checkbox"/> 890 Other Statutory Actions
REAL PROPERTY	CIVIL RIGHTS	<input type="checkbox"/> 740 Railway Labor Act	FEDERAL TAX SUITS	<input type="checkbox"/> 891 Agricultural Acts
<input type="checkbox"/> 210 Land Condemnation	<input type="checkbox"/> 441 Voting	<input type="checkbox"/> 790 Other Labor Litigation	<input type="checkbox"/> 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant)	<input type="checkbox"/> 892 Economic Stabilization Act
<input type="checkbox"/> 220 Foreclosure	<input type="checkbox"/> 442 Employment	<input type="checkbox"/> 791 Empl. Ret. Inc. Security Act	<input type="checkbox"/> 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609	<input type="checkbox"/> 893 Environmental Matters
<input type="checkbox"/> 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment	<input type="checkbox"/> 443 Housing/Accommodations	IMMIGRATION		<input type="checkbox"/> 894 Energy Allocation Act
<input type="checkbox"/> 240 Torts to Land	<input type="checkbox"/> 444 Welfare	<input type="checkbox"/> 462 Naturalization Application		<input type="checkbox"/> 895 Freedom of Information Act
<input type="checkbox"/> 245 Tort Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 445 Amer. w/Disabilities - Employment	<input type="checkbox"/> 463 Habeas Corpus - Alien Detainee		<input type="checkbox"/> 900 Appeal of Fee Determination Under Equal Access to Justice
<input type="checkbox"/> 290 All Other Real Property	<input type="checkbox"/> 446 Amer. w/Disabilities - Other	<input type="checkbox"/> 465 Other Immigration Actions		<input type="checkbox"/> 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes
	<input type="checkbox"/> 440 Other Civil Rights			
		PRISONER PETITIONS		
		<input type="checkbox"/> 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence		
		Habeas Corpus:		
		<input type="checkbox"/> 530 General		
		<input type="checkbox"/> 535 Death Penalty		
		<input type="checkbox"/> 540 Mandamus & Other		
		<input type="checkbox"/> 550 Civil Rights		
		<input type="checkbox"/> 555 Prison Condition		

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
- 7 Appeal to District Judge from Magistrate Judgment

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. 1692 et seq

Brief description of cause:

Violation of Fair Debt Collection Practices Act

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER F.R.C.P. 23

DEMAND \$ _____

CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint:

JURY DEMAND: Yes No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

(See instructions):

JUDGE _____

DOCKET NUMBER _____

DATE

January 24, 2019

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

/s/ Mark A. Eldridge

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT # _____

AMOUNT _____

APPLYING IEP _____

JUDGE _____

MAG. JUDGE _____

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading 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. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney filing a case should complete the form as follows:

I. (a) Plaintiffs-Defendants. Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.

(b) County of Residence. For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)

(c) Attorneys. Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)".

II. Jurisdiction. The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Rule 8(a), F.R.C.P., which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.

United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here.

United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box.

Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.

Diversity of citizenship. (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.)

III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties. This section of the JS 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.

IV. Nature of Suit. Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If the nature of suit cannot be determined, be sure the cause of action, in Section VI below, is sufficient to enable the deputy clerk or the statistical clerks in the Administrative Office to determine the nature of suit. If the cause fits more than one nature of suit, select the most definitive.

V. Origin. Place an "X" in one of the seven boxes.

Original Proceedings. (1) Cases which originate in the United States district courts.

Removed from State Court. (2) Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 U.S.C., Section 1441. When the petition for removal is granted, check this box.

Remanded from Appellate Court. (3) Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.

Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.

Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.

Multidistrict Litigation. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407. When this box is checked, do not check (5) above.

Appeal to District Judge from Magistrate Judgment. (7) Check this box for an appeal from a magistrate judge's decision.

VI. Cause of Action. Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. **Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.** Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC 553

Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service

VII. Requested in Complaint. Class Action. Place an "X" in this box if you are filing a class action under Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P.

Demand. In this space enter the dollar amount (in thousands of dollars) being demanded or indicate other demand such as a preliminary injunction.

Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.

VIII. Related Cases. This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related pending cases if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.

Date and Attorney Signature. Date and sign the civil cover sheet.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
for the
Eastern District of Wisconsin

KEVIN CONNOLLY

Plaintiff(s)

v.

ALLTRAN FINANCIAL, LP

Defendant(s)

Civil Action No. 19-cv-129

SUMMONS IN A CIVIL ACTION

To: (Defendant's name and address) ALLTRAN FINANCIAL, LP
c/o C T CORPORATION SYSTEM
301 South Bedford Street, Suite One
Madison , WI 53703

A lawsuit has been filed against you.

Within 21 days after service of this summons on you (not counting the day you receive it) – or 60 days if you are the United States or a United States agency, or an officer or employee of the United States described in Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(a)(2) or (3) – you must serve on the plaintiff an answer to the attached complaint or a motion under Rule 12 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The answer or motion must be served on the plaintiff or the plaintiff’s attorney, whose name and address are:

Mark A. Eldridge
Ademi & O'Reilly, LLP
3620 East Layton Avenue
Cudahy, WI 53110

If you fail to respond, judgment by default will be entered against you for the relief demanded in the complaint. You also must file your answer or motion with the court.

STEPHEN C. DRIES, CLERK OF COURT

Date:

Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk

Civil Action No. 19-cv-129

PROOF OF SERVICE

(This section should not be filed with the court unless required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(l))

This summons and the attached complaint for *(name of individual and title, if any)*:

_____ were received by me on *(date)* _____.

I personally served the summons and the attached complaint on the individual at *(place)*:

_____ on *(date)* _____ ; or

I left the summons and the attached complaint at the individual's residence or usual place of abode with *(name)*

_____, a person of suitable age and discretion who resides there, on *(date)* _____, and mailed a copy to the individual's last known address; or

I served the summons and the attached complaint on *(name of individual)* _____

who is designated by law to accept service of process on behalf of *(name of organization)* _____ on *(date)* _____ ; or

I returned the summons unexecuted because _____ ; or

Other *(specify)*: _____

My fees are \$ _____ for travel and \$ _____ for services, for a total of \$ _____ 0.00

I declare under penalty of perjury that this information is true.

Date: _____

Server's signature

Printed name and title

Server's address

Additional information regarding attempted service, etc.:

ClassAction.org

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable class action lawsuit database and can be found in this post: [Alltran Financial Attempted to Collect Debt Amount Not Yet Due, Class Action Claims](#)
