

1 **LAKESHORE LAW CENTER**
2 **Jeffrey Wilens, Esq. (State Bar No. 120371)**
3 **18340 Yorba Linda Blvd., Suite 107-610**
4 **Yorba Linda, CA 92886**
5 **714-854-7205**
6 **714-854-7206 (fax)**
7 **jeff@lakeshorelaw.org**

8 **THE SPENCER LAW FIRM**
9 **Jeffrey P. Spencer, Esq. (State Bar No. 182440)**
10 **903 Calle Amanecer, Suite 220**
11 **San Clemente, CA 92673**
12 **949-240-8595**
13 **949-240-8515 (fax)**
14 **jps@spencerlaw.net**

15 **Attorneys for Plaintiffs**

16 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,**
17 **NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,**
18 **OAKLAND DIVISION**

19 SEAN L. GILBERT,) Case No. CV-13-01171-JSW
20 KEEYA MALONE,) Complaint filed February 11, 2013
21 KIMBERLY BILBREW,)
22 CHARMAINE B. AQUINO,)
23 on behalf of themselves and all)
24 persons similarly situated,)
25) CLASS ACTION
26 Plaintiffs,)
27)
28 v.) [PER COURT ORDER]
29) **FIFTH AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR**
30)
31) **1. Violation of California Deferred**
32) **Deposit Transaction Law (Financial**
33) **Code § 23000 et. seq.) by Making,**
34) **Offering, Arranging, Assisting in the**
35) **Origination of Payday Loans without**
36) **a License in Violation of Financial**
37) **Code § 23005**
38) **2. Violation of Racketeer Influenced**
39) **and Corrupt Organization Act of 1970**

1	BRIAN RAUCH, PREVIOUSLY) (“RICO”), 18 U.S.C. § 1961
	SUED AS DOE NO. 2,) 3. Violation of Unfair Competition Law
2	JOHN HASHMAN, PREVIOUSLY) (Business and Professions Code § 17200
	SUED AS DOE NO. 3,) et. seq.)—Unlawful Act
3	DAVID A. JOHNSON ¹ PREVIOUSLY) 4. Violation of Unfair Competition Law
	SUED AS DOE NO. 15,) (Business and Professions Code § 17200
4	VECTOR CAPITAL IV LP,) et. seq.)—Fraud
	PREVIOUSLY SUED AS DOE NO. 17,)
5	KIRK CHEWNING PREVIOUSLY)
	SUED AS DOE NO. 18,)
6	SAMUEL W. HUMPHREYS)
	PREVIOUSLY SUED AS DOE NO. 19,)
7	DOUGLAS TULLEY PREVIOUSLY)
	SUED AS DOE NO. 20,)
8	ALTON F. IRBY III PREVIOUSLY)
	SUED AS DOE NO. 21)
9	and Does 22 through 100 inclusive,)
)
10)
	Defendants.)
11)
)
12)

13 Plaintiffs allege as follows:

14 **PARTIES**

- 15 1. Plaintiffs SEAN L. GILBERT, KEEYA MALONE, KIMBERLY BILBREW and
 16 CHARMAINE B. AQUINO, individuals, bring this action on behalf of themselves,
 17 and on behalf of a class of similarly situated persons pursuant to Federal Rule of
 18 Civil Procedure 23. Plaintiffs are residents of the State of California and competent
 19 adults.
 20
 21 ~~2. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereupon allege, that Defendant BANK OF~~
 22 ~~AMERICA, N.A. is now, and at all times mentioned in this Complaint was, a national~~
 23

24 _____
 25 ¹The Court has granted an order compelling arbitration as to Defendants David A.
 26 Johnson, Vector Capital IV LP and Kirk Chewning and has stayed the civil action against
 27 them. The Court has granted an order compelling arbitration of the claims against
 28 Defendants Rare Moon Media, LLC, Jeremy Shaffer, Brad Levene, Lindsey Coker, and
 Josh Mitchem, dismissed those claims and later entered a judgment of dismissal.
 Formerly named defendants and claims have been deleted after judgments were entered
 as to those parties or claims, without waiving any rights preserved on appeal.

1 ~~association based in North Carolina and doing business in the County of Alameda,~~
2 ~~State of California, and throughout the State of California and United States. It has~~
3 ~~not designated a principle place of business in California.~~²

4
5 3. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereupon allege, that Defendant
6 MONEYMUTUAL, LLC is now, and at all times mentioned in this Complaint was, a
7 business of unknown form based in Silver Springs, Nevada and doing business in the
8 County of Alameda, State of California, and throughout the State of California and
9 United States. It has not designated a principle place of business in California.

10 4. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereupon allege, that Defendant SELLING
11 SOURCE, LLC is now, and at all times mentioned in this Complaint was, a business
12 of unknown form based in Las Vegas, Nevada and doing business in the County of
13 Alameda, State of California, and throughout the State of California and United
14 States. It has not designated a principle place of business in California.

15
16 5. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereupon allege, that Defendant MONTEL
17 BRIAN ANTHONY WILLIAMS, is now, and at all times mentioned in this Complaint
18 was, a natural person residing in Jackson, Tennessee and doing business in the
19 County of Alameda, State of California, and throughout the State of California and
20 United States.

21
22 6. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereupon allege, that Defendant GLENN
23 MCKAY, is now, and at all times mentioned in this Complaint was, a natural person
24 residing in the State of Nevada and doing business in the County of Alameda, State
25 of California, and throughout the State of California and United States. McKay is the

26
27 ²Text stricken out in this Complaint is pursuant to court order in connection with the
28 revised Fourth Amended Complaint or pursuant to judgment entered for Rare Moon Defendants.

1 President and Chief Operating Officer of Selling Source, LLC.

2 7. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereupon allege, that Defendant Partner
3 Weekly, LLC, is now, and at all times mentioned in this Complaint was, a business of
4 unknown form based in Las Vegas, Nevada and doing business in the County of
5 Alameda, State of California, and throughout the State of California and United
6 States. It has not designated a principle place of business in California.

7
8 8. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereupon allege, that Defendant BRIAN
9 RAUCH, is now, and at all times mentioned in this Complaint was, a natural person
10 residing in San Diego, California and doing business in the County of Alameda, State
11 of California, and throughout the State of California and United States. Rauch was
12 Vice President of Marketing for Partner Weekly during parts of the Class Period.

13
14 9. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereupon allege, that Defendant John
15 Hashman, is now, and at all times mentioned in this Complaint was, a natural
16 person residing in the State of Nevada and doing business in the County of Alameda,
17 State of California, and throughout the State of California and United States.
18 Hashman is the President of Partner Weekly.

19 ~~10. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereupon allege, that Defendant Rare Moon~~
20 ~~Media, LLC is now, and at all times mentioned in this Complaint was, a business of~~
21 ~~unknown form based in Lenexa, Kansas and doing business in the County of~~
22 ~~Alameda, State of California, and throughout the State of California and United~~
23 ~~States. It has not designated a principle place of business in California.~~

24
25 ~~11. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereupon allege, that Defendant Jeremy~~
26 ~~Shaffer is now, and at all times mentioned in this Complaint was, an individual~~
27 ~~residing in the State of Kansas. He is the President and owner of Rare Moon Media.~~
28

1 ~~12. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereupon allege, that Defendant Brad~~
2 ~~Levene is now, and at all times mentioned in this Complaint was, an individual~~
3 ~~residing in the State of Kansas. He is the Vice President of Marketing for Rare Moon~~
4 ~~Media.~~

5 ~~13. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereupon allege, that Defendant Lindsey~~
6 ~~Coker is now, and at all times mentioned in this Complaint was, an individual~~
7 ~~residing in the State of Kansas. She is an account executive for Rare Moon Media.~~

8 ~~14. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereupon allege, that Defendant Josh~~
9 ~~Mitchem is now, and at all times mentioned in this Complaint was, an individual~~
10 ~~residing in the State of Kansas. He is the founder of Rare Moon Media and was its~~
11 ~~President for part of the Class Period and may still be its President.~~

12 ~~15. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereupon allege, that Defendant David A.~~
13 ~~Johnson, is now, and at all times mentioned in this Complaint was, an individual~~
14 ~~residing in Atlanta, Georgia.~~

15 ~~16. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereupon allege, that Defendant Vector~~
16 ~~Capital IV LP is now, and at all times mentioned in this Complaint was, a business of~~
17 ~~unknown form based in San Francisco, California, and doing business in the County~~
18 ~~of Alameda, State of California, and throughout the State of California and United~~
19 ~~States.~~

20 ~~17. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereupon allege, that Defendant Kirk~~
21 ~~Chewning, is now, and at all times mentioned in this Complaint was, an individual~~
22 ~~residing in St. Croix, American Virgin Islands.~~

23 ~~18. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereupon allege, that Defendant Samuel W.~~
24 ~~Humphreys, is now, and at all times mentioned in this Complaint was, an individual~~
25

1 residing in San Francisco, California.

2 19. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereupon allege, that Defendant Douglas
3 Tulley, is now, and at all times mentioned in this Complaint was, an individual
4 residing in San Francisco, California.

5 20. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereupon allege, that Defendant Alton F.
6 Irby III, is now, and at all times mentioned in this Complaint was, an individual
7 residing in San Francisco, California.

8 21. ~~Plaintiffs do not know the true names or capacities of the Defendants sued herein as
9 DOES 22 through 100 inclusive, and therefore sue these Defendants by such
10 fictitious names. Plaintiffs will amend this Complaint to allege their true names and
11 capacities when ascertained. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege,
12 that each of these fictitiously named Defendants is responsible in some manner for
13 the occurrences herein alleged, and that Plaintiffs' damages as herein alleged were
14 proximately caused by those Defendants. Each reference in this Complaint to
15 "Defendant" or "Defendants" or to a specifically named Defendant refers also to all
16 Defendants sued under fictitious names.~~

17 22. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that at all times herein
18 mentioned each of the Defendants, ~~including all Defendants sued under fictitious
19 names, and each of the persons who are not parties to this action but are identified
20 by name or otherwise throughout this Complaint,~~ was the alter ego of each of the
21 remaining Defendants, was the successor in interest or predecessor in interest, and
22 was the agent and employee of each of the remaining Defendants and in doing the
23 things herein alleged was acting within the course and scope of this agency and
24 employment.

25
26
27
28

CLASS ALLEGATIONS

1
2 ~~23.~~ Plaintiffs are members of the Selling Source Class of persons, the members of which
3 are similarly situated to each other member of that class, comprised of: ~~The Main~~
4 ~~Class is defined as follows:~~

5
6 ~~All California residents listed in a spreadsheet produced by~~
7 ~~Defendants as being persons **who applied for a payday**~~
8 ~~**loan** from an UNLICENSED LENDER on or after~~
9 ~~February 11, 2009 using any website affiliated with or in~~
10 ~~response to an email from Selling Source, LLC or one of its~~
11 ~~subsidiaries. Any lender owned by an American Indian tribe~~
12 ~~during the entire Class Period is excluded.~~

13 All California residents who **received** a “payday loan” from
14 an UNLICENSED LENDER on or after February 11, 2009 by
15 using any website affiliated with or in response to an email
16 from Selling Source, LLC or one of its subsidiaries. Any
17 lender owned by an American Indian tribe during the entire
18 Class Period is excluded.

19 24. Plaintiffs except Aquino are also members of the MoneyMutual subclass, the
20 members of which are similarly situated to each other member of that class,
21 comprised of:

22 All California residents who **received** a “payday loan” from
23 an UNLICENSED LENDER on or after February 11, 2009 by
24 using the MoneyMutual website. Any lender owned by an
25 American Indian tribe during the entire Class Period is
26 excluded.

27 25. Plaintiffs Gilbert and Bilbrew are also members of a Cash Yes subclass which is
28 comprised of:

All California residents who obtained a “payday loan” from
Cash Yes or Cash Jar on or after February 11, 2009 through
any means.

26. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereupon allege, that the classes Plaintiffs
represent include at least 100 persons who were referred through a Selling Source

1 website or in response to a Selling Source email or from the MoneyMutual website to
2 UNLICENSED LENDERS and subsequently obtained payday loans from them
3 during the specified time frame. There are approximately 40,000 members of the
4 Cash Yes subclass.

5
6 27. The identity of the members of the classes is ascertainable from Defendants' own
7 business records or those of their agents because Selling Source and its subsidiaries
8 were paid a fee for each payday loan referral and documented the identify of each
9 such borrower and because David Johnson, Kirk Chewning and Vector Capital
10 tracked the identity of each Cash Yes or Cash Jar borrower.

11
12 28. The Plaintiffs and Class Members' claims against Defendants involve questions of
13 law or fact common to each of the classes that are substantially similar and
14 predominate over questions affecting individual Class Members in each of the
15 Classes. All members of the Selling Source or MoneyMutual classes were solicited by
16 one of the Selling Source websites or emails to obtain a payday loan from an illegal
17 lender. With respect to the MoneyMutual subclass, all Class Members were exposed
18 to the same representations on the MoneyMutual website, were referred to and
19 obtained payday loans from the illegal lenders. The same legal questions arise as to
20 the illegality of the loans and the legal effect of the representations on the
21 MoneyMutual website. All of the Cash Yes subclass members obtained the same type
22 of illegal loan.

23
24 29. The claims of Plaintiffs are typical of the claims of the members of the Classes.

25 30. Plaintiffs can fairly and adequately represent the interests of the Classes.

26
27 31. A class action is the superior method of adjudicating the claims of the Class
28 Members.

1 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION FOR VIOLATION OF THE CALIFORNIA**
2 **DEFERRED DEPOSIT TRANSACTION LAW (FINANCIAL CODE § 23005) BY**
3 **ASSISTING IN THE ORIGINATION OF PAYDAY LOANS WITHOUT A**
4 **LICENSE AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS (BROUGHT AS INDIVIDUAL**
5 **ACTIONS AND CLASS ACTION) BY PLAINTIFFS**

6
7 32. Plaintiffs incorporate in this cause of action the allegations contained in paragraphs 1
8 through 31, inclusive.

9 33. Financial Code § 23000, et. seq., the California Deferred Deposit Transaction Law
10 (CDDTL), regulates the making of Deferred Deposit Transactions, more commonly
11 known as “payday loans.”

12 34. In a payday loan, the borrower receives a cash advance of a specified amount secured
13 by a check (or electronic draft) to repay a larger amount of money in a short period
14 of time.

15 35. Payday loans made to California residents by companies located in California or
16 elsewhere are legal under certain circumstances and the industry is heavily
17 regulated.

18 36. Financial Code § 23001 (a) defines a “Deferred Deposit Transaction” as a
19 “transaction whereby a person defers depositing a customer's personal check until a
20 specific date, pursuant to a written agreement for a fee or other charge, as provided
21 in Section 23035.” There is no requirement that the “personal check” be a “paper
22 check” and commonly the borrower provides an entirely electronic version of a check
23 or other form of authorization as security for the loan and the actual repayment is
24 obtained by the lender by electronically withdrawing funds from the borrower’s bank
25 account.
26
27
28

1 37. Financial Code § 23005 provides that “**no person shall** offer, originate, or make a
2 deferred deposit transaction, arrange a deferred deposit transaction for a deferred
3 deposit originator, act as an agent for a deferred deposit originator, or **assist a**
4 **deferred deposit originator in the origination of a deferred deposit**
5 **transaction** without first obtaining a license from the commissioner and complying
6 with the provisions of this division.”
7

8 38.A “Deferred Deposit Originator” is “a person who offers, originates, or makes a
9 deferred deposit transaction.” (Financial Code § 23001 (f).)

10 39. Financial Code § 23035 authorizes **licensed** payday lenders to make payday loans
11 that meet certain requirements, one of which is a cap on finance charges that is
12 much greater than California’s usury law permits (10% APR). For example,
13 California law permits a \$45 finance charge on a \$255 loan that must be repaid
14 within 31 days (and no additional finance charges are allowed). Even legal payday
15 loans can be very profitable.
16

17 The Lenders

18 40. This lawsuit refers to UNLICENSED LENDERS, meaning persons or companies
19 offering loans to California residents but which do not have licenses issued by the
20 State of California to make a payday loan or any other type of loan to a California
21 resident. In addition to the UNLICENSED LENDERS that are part of the Selling
22 Source network as described in the next paragraph, Defendants Gateway Holdings
23 Group LLC, Horizon Opportunities Group, LLC, and Payday Valet are also
24 UNLICENSED LENDERS.
25

26 41. The UNLICENSED LENDERS that are part of the Selling Source network are as
27 follows: (Plaintiffs have excluded some companies which apparently offered a trivial
28

1 number of loans to California residents, lenders who were licensed the entire Class
2 Period and lenders who were owned by Indian tribes the entire Class Period)

- 3 a) 24 Loan Store
- 4 b) 3B Financial
- 5 c) 7X Services LLC (RTMM Consulting aka Paydaywiz.com)
- 6 d) A-1 Premium Acceptance (A-1 Premium Budget, Inc. aka Cash in a Wink)
- 7 e) AALM Consulting Services Ltd.
- 8 f) ABC Payday Loan
- 9 g) ABJT Funding dba Dollar Premier
- 10 h) Action Payday LLC
- 11 i) Advance Business Systems
- 12 j) Allied Finance, LLC
- 13 k) Another Fine Mess Limitada (DBA Mambo Cash)
- 14 l) Apex 1 (Cash Advance Network)
- 15 m) B Financial LLC
- 16 n) Baazing Loans LLC
- 17 o) BD PDL Services LLC
- 18 p) Big Eye Lending
- 19 q) Blizzard Interactive
- 20 r) Blue Hole Financial LDCI
- 21 s) Blue King Inc.
- 22 t) Brighton Financial
- 23 u) Cactus Lending (WTKBJT Financial)
- 24 v) Camel Coin Inc.
- 25
- 26
- 27
- 28

- 1 w) Capeside Productions, LLC
- 2 x) Cash Cure LLC
- 3 y) Cash Factory USA (prior to February 14, 2014)
- 4 z) Cash Jar (Down Under Ventures)
- 5 aa) Cash Yes (Hong Kong Partners)
- 6 bb) Center Ice Servicing LLC
- 7 cc) Churchill Financial Management
- 8 dd) Clear Loan Solutions LLC (MB Processing, LLC)
- 9 ee) ClickonCash
- 10 ff) Clickspeed Marketing
- 11 gg) Cloud 9 Marketing Inc.
- 12 hh) Coral Keys Ltd.
- 13 ii) Cowboy Productions Limited
- 14 jj) Cyberclick Marketing
- 15 kk) Cyberclick Media
- 16 ll) Devwire Consulting LLC
- 17 mm) Dialing It Up (Flobridge Group LLC)
- 18 nn) Direct Financial Solutions
- 19 oo) Direct ROI LLC
- 20 pp) DMA Financial Corp - VIP Cash
- 21 qq) Dynamic Online Solutions LLC (Seaside Trust LLC)
- 22 rr) Eastside Lenders
- 23 ss) Edata Solutions (BMG, Bahamas Marketing Group)
- 24 tt) ePayday Loan
- 25
- 26
- 27
- 28

- 1 uu) Essex Capital
- 2 vv) Fast Cash Advance
- 3 ww) Fast EFENDS
- 4 xx) Fast Pay Day Loans LLC
- 5 yy) Finestra Corporation
- 6 zz) First American Capital Resources LLC
- 7 aaa) Galaxy Marketing (Pluto Marketing, CCMI)
- 8 bbb) Global Process Ventures LLC
- 9 ccc) Government Employees Credit Center (Cash Direct Now, Dollar Financial Group)
- 10 ddd) GR Enterprises Inc.
- 11 eee) Great Falls Processing LLC
- 12 fff) Heritage Marketing (ABC Payday Loan)
- 13 ggg) Horizon Financial
- 14 hhh) IEG, LLC
- 15 iii) Inmarco (ABS)
- 16 jjj) Integrity Advance LLC
- 17 kkk) Integrity PDL Services LLC
- 18 ll) Jet Lending
- 19 mmm) Joro Resources Ltd.
- 20 nnn) Lead Express Inc
- 21 ooo) LeadPile
- 22 ppp) Lend Me Now
- 23 qqq) Lenders International
- 24 rrr) Liquid Ventures

- 1 sss) Loan Pointe LLC
- 2 tt) MB Marketing, LLC
- 3 uuu) Mexsend S.A.P.I DE C.V. SOFOM E.N.R
- 4 vvv) MK Finance LLC
- 5
- 6 www) MMP Finance LLC
- 7 xxx) Money Key
- 8 yyy) MyQuickFNDS C.R.L
- 9 zzz) Net Pay Advance Inc.
- 10 aaaa) Neverland Services SA
- 11 bbbb) Online Advance
- 12 cccc) Online Lending Service LLC
- 13
- 14 dddd) OPM LLC
- 15 eeee) Orvy LLC
- 16 ffff) Overland Financial
- 17 gggg) Payday Loan Yes
- 18 hhhh) PBT Loan Services LLC
- 19 iii) Platinum Finance Company, LLC (Cashlink, Instant Loan Today)
- 20 jjj) PMI, Inc. (Agean)
- 21 kkkk) RBC Servicing LLC
- 22 ll) RD STN Financial
- 23 mmmm) Red Leaf Ventures
- 24 nnn) Rockhill Consulting Group, LLC dba Green Gate Servicing
- 25
- 26 oooo) SCS Processing, LLC
- 27
- 28 pppp) Shanghai Partners LLC

- 1 qqqq) Sierra Lending LLC
- 2 rrrr) Sonic Cash Processing
- 3 ssss) Speedy Servicing Inc
- 4 tttt) Star Group LLC
- 5
- 6 uuuu) Sure Advance LLC
- 7 vvvv) TailRev LLC
- 8 wwww) The Cash Line, LLC
- 9 xxxx) The Servicing Company LLC
- 10 yyyy) The Useful
- 11 zzzz) Total Management Inc
- 12
- 13 aaaaa) Turtle Bay Holdings, LDC dba seaside payday and seaside dollar
- 14 bbbbb) Upfrontpayday LLC
- 15 ccccc) VC Funding
- 16 ddddd) VIP PDL Services LLC
- 17 eeeee) Vista B LLC (Vista B Loans, Fast Next Day Cash)
- 18 fffff) Western Servicing LLC
- 19
- 20 ggggg) Worldwide Consumer Group LLC
- 21 hhhhh) Zip Management Services

22 42. All of the UNLICENSED LENDERS identified herein or as otherwise will be
23 identified during the course of this litigation are “deferred deposit originators” in
24 that they offer and make Deferred Deposit Transactions.

25 43. Every loan made by the UNLICENSED LENDERS was illegal under California law
26 for numerous reasons but most importantly because the lender was not licensed by
27 the State of California to make a payday loan or any other type of loan for that
28

1 matter. Accordingly, even if the loans had not met the definition of a payday loan the
2 loan would still be illegal under California law because the lender was not licensed
3 which is required of all companies in the business of making loans.

4 44. There have been many government actions against the UNLICENSED LENDERS,
5 both as to the named Defendants and others. Cease and Desist orders have been
6 issued by the State of California against the named lenders (and other lenders) but
7 they continue to make payday loans in California.
8

9 45. It should be kept in mind that the names of the lenders are often transitory if not
10 utterly meaningless. Lenders frequently change the names of their “companies.”
11 One of the lenders’ ploys is to change the name of the lender once the “heat”
12 (government action) becomes too intense and continue operations under the new
13 name.
14

15 46. Lenders owned or controlled by the Cane Bay and Rare Moon Defendants will be
16 discussed in later sections of the Complaint. Other lenders used the names Payday
17 Valet and Payday Mobility and used a fake address on the Isle of Man. Their
18 ownership is currently unknown. Another lender is ABJT Funding LLC dba Dollar
19 Premier. This lender is a little atypical because it used a fake address in the State of
20 Utah. Another unidentified lender used the names OPD Solutions, SGQ Processing,
21 Gateway Holdings Group, LLC, and Horizon Opportunities, LLC. These lenders used
22 a fake address in the West Indies.
23

24 47. As indicated above, most but not all of these lenders created fake addresses, often in
25 foreign countries such as Belize, the West Indies and the Isle of Man. The addresses
26 are typically “mail drops” or mail forwarding services and there are no real
27 operations occurring in the foreign countries. The sole purpose for this practice is to
28

1 avoid compliance with state law, even though the loans are made to residents of the
2 United States and California, and to make it extremely difficult to locate the true
3 owners of the illegal lenders.

4 48. These companies also typically use “front men” who serve as their agents in
5 marketing the payday loans to the public. Some of those “front men” are named as
6 defendants in this lawsuit and discussed in detail below
7

8 49. The UNLICENSED LENDERS pay the loan money to borrowers from banks in the
9 United States. Similarly, they use the same banks to extract money from the
10 borrowers’ bank accounts. Typically, the bank accounts of the lenders are under the
11 control of the “front men” described in detail below

12 **Plaintiffs and Class Members obtain Illegal Loans and then Pay Money**

13
14 50. As described in greater detail below, Plaintiffs and Class Members obtained payday
15 loans, from various UNLICENSED LENDERS.

16 51. In November 2012 Plaintiff Gilbert used the MoneyMutual.com website to obtain a
17 payday loan from unlicensed lender Cash Yes and paid at last \$105 when Cash Yes
18 attempted to remove funds from his bank account. In September 2014, Plaintiff
19 Gilbert’s personal information was used on the website of Selling Source affiliate
20 “cashadvance.com” to apply for a payday loan from unlicensed lender Camel Coin
21 but it does not appear that loan ever funded. Plaintiff did not know at the time that
22 cashadvance.com was controlled by Selling Source. Plaintiff Gilbert has also
23 obtained loans from two lenders controlled by former Defendant Rare Moon Media,
24 LLC, but those claims are subject to this Court’s order compelling arbitration.
25 Plaintiff Gilbert has also obtained loans from other unlicensed lenders but currently
26 we are unable to confirm whether those loans came from members of Selling
27
28

1 Source's marketing network.

2 52. Between January and April 2013, Plaintiff Bilbrew used the MoneyMutual.com
3 website to obtain payday loans from unlicensed lenders Cash Yes, 7x Services, LLC
4 and My Quick Funds and paid at least \$450 on these loans.

5
6 53. In November 2012, Plaintiff Malone used the MoneyMutual.com website to obtain a
7 payday loan unlicensed lender Bottom Dollar Payday and paid at least \$575 on this
8 loan. She also used Money Mutual to apply for a loan with unlicensed lender Cash
9 Yes, but that loan apparently never funded.

10 54. In February and March 2013, Plaintiff Aquino used websites of Selling Source
11 affiliates to obtain payday loans from unlicensed lenders Liquid Ventures, Devwire
12 Consulting, Vista B and Vivus Servicing and paid money on all of these loans. It is
13 possible the Devwire Consulting loan was obtained through the MoneyMutual.com
14 website because so far all documentation produced by MoneyMutual Defendants in
15 discovery suggests only MoneyMutual.com leads were sold to Devwire Consulting. It
16 is also possible the "Vista B" loan was really with VIP PDL Services, which is
17 controlled by former Defendant Rare Moon Media, LLC. In the same time frame,
18 Plaintiff Aquino also obtained a payday loan from Dollar Premier (ABJT Funding,
19 LLC), but it has not yet been determined whether this was obtained from a Selling
20 Source affiliate or not. Plaintiff also paid money on both the VIP PDL and Dollar
21 Premier loans.
22
23

24 55. On each of these occasions, Plaintiffs provided the lenders the electronic equivalent
25 of a personal check or draft which was "postdated" to the repayment date and the
26 respective lender agreed not to attempt to "deposit" that electronic draft prior to the
27 scheduled repayment date.
28

1 56. During the Class Period many of the payday loans made to Class Members were
2 made by the foregoing lenders, but many others were made by other UNLICENSED
3 LENDERS.

4 57. As set forth above, because all of the foregoing loans were made by UNLICENSED
5 LENDERS, they were all illegal.

6
7 **Selling Source/MoneyMutual General Marketing of Illegal Payday Loans**

8 58. As explained in greater detail below, all of the Defendants assisted one or more
9 payday lenders (deferred deposit originators) in the origination of payday loans even
10 though neither the lenders nor any of the Defendants on this cause of action had the
11 required license from the State of California. Therefore, these Defendants violated
12 Financial Code § 23005.

13
14 59. During the Class Period, Defendant Selling Source (~~under the ownership of former~~
15 ~~Defendant London Bay Capital~~) was engaged in the business of promoting and
16 facilitating payday loans by unlicensed lenders to California residents. Selling
17 Source did this by aggressively marketing the loans on the Internet and to a lesser
18 extent radio and television. Selling Source obtained leads in part by creating branded
19 websites. But Selling Source also sent “spam” emails to California residents and
20 displayed advertisements on websites visited by California residents.

21
22 60. During the Class Period, Defendant Glen McKay was President and Chief Executive
23 Officer of Defendant Selling Source, LLC. Samuel W. Humphreys, Douglas Tulley
24 and Alton F. Irby III, along with McKay, served on and controlled the Board of
25 Directors of Selling Source, LLC. Collectively these four men directly ordered,
26 authorized and participated in the tortious conduct described below including the
27 decision to promote and facilitate payday loans by unlicensed lenders to California
28

1 residents.

2 61. In 2007, Humphreys, Tulley and Irby, through ~~London Bay Capital~~ and some other
3 holding/acquisition companies, purchased the preexisting business known as Selling
4 Source from Derek LaFavor and Scott Tucker, the co-owners. At that time, Mr.
5 Tucker was heavily involved in the promotion of illegal payday loans and owned at
6 least two unlicensed payday lenders which made loans to California residents. Glenn
7 McKay was already working with LaFavor at Selling Source as a senior officer. By
8 the beginning of the Class Period, Tucker and LaFavor had left and McKay had
9 assumed the Presidency and position on the board of directors. Humphreys, Tulley,
10 Irby, and McKay developed the plan of creating the MoneyMutual website described
11 below and hiring celebrity Montel Williams to promote the website as a source of
12 loans by unlicensed lenders to California and other US residents. These four men in
13 conjunction with Montel Williams were responsible for developing the content of the
14 MoneyMutual website and sites like it on the Internet, and the testimonials provided
15 by Mr. Williams. They knew it was illegal for these lenders to make loans to
16 California residents but intentionally promoted the lenders regardless.

17
18
19 62. One of the branded websites created by Selling Source to promote payday loans to
20 California residents is www.moneymutual.com. It has operated during the entire
21 Class Period.
22

23 63. To conceal its involvement with this website, Selling Source used a network of “shell
24 companies” and fake principals.

25 64. For example, Selling Source arranged for the creation of former Defendant Effective
26 Marketing Solutions, LLC in June 2007 in order to “hold” the domain name for
27 www.moneymutual.com. The purpose was to prevent the true identity of the owners
28

1 of MoneyMutual from being known to the public, including potential victims.

2 65. Another layer of obfuscation was provided by former Defendant Aaron Shoaf, who
3 incorporated Effective Marketing Solutions, LLC in June 2007. Shoaf created
4 another business entity (Tailored Business Solutions) to be the “nominee manager”
5 of Effective Marketing Solutions. That way there would be no apparent connection
6 between Selling Source and the MoneyMutual website.
7

8 ~~66. Shoaf has admitted that the service he provides is intended to protect the true~~
9 ~~owners of a business engaged in fraudulent or other illegal conduct from personal~~
10 ~~liability. His website explains:~~

11 ~~There are two major reasons why someone from another~~
12 ~~state would establish a Nevada corporation: 1. To reduce~~
13 ~~your home state taxes. 2. To protect your assets. We are sure~~
14 ~~you will agree that the **best way to assure that you are**~~
15 ~~**judgment proof is to appear to be poverty stricken**~~
16 ~~**and destitute.** Even if you are sued and a judgment is~~
17 ~~obtained against you, you have nothing to lose. Although~~
18 ~~none of us want to be poverty stricken, we can arrange our~~
19 ~~affairs to appear so. One of the best asset protection~~
20 ~~strategies you have is to be dirt poor. Do not own anything.~~
21 ~~(At least make it appear that you do not own anything.) You~~
22 ~~then will be free from encumbrance.~~

23 67. During the Class Period, two subsidiaries of Selling Source, were Defendants
24 MoneyMutual, LLC and Partner Weekly, LLC. These defendants executed the
25 policies set forth by Selling Source with respect to the promotion of payday loans to
26 California residents.

27 68. Defendant MoneyMutual was set up to run the MoneyMutual website subject to the
28 foregoing control by Selling Source.

69. Defendant Partner Weekly was set up for the purpose of negotiating with and signing
marketing contracts with payday lenders.

1 70. The marketing contracts provide that payday loan leads would be sold by Partner
2 Weekly to the UNLICENSED LENDERS including but not limited to the ones
3 identified by name in this Complaint. Some of these leads are generated by the
4 Money Mutual website as described in greater detail below but leads are also
5 generated by other advertising, websites, spam email, etc. Leads generated through
6 the MoneyMutual website are tracked by Partner Weekly, charged accordingly and
7 leads generated by other means are also tracked by Partner Weekly, and charged
8 accordingly.
9

10 71. Most of these marketing contracts were signed by Defendant John Hashman, an
11 executive Vice President of Selling Source who signs as an officer of Partner Weekly,
12 or Defendant Brian Rauch, a former executive with Selling Source. The marketing
13 contracts are usually signed by some “front man” for the lender but in reality the
14 “front man” is usually also the lender or some affiliated company.
15

16 72. The marketing contracts provided that Partner Weekly would be paid a certain
17 amount of money for each potential borrower who met the lender’s requirements
18 with respect to state of residence and certain financial parameters and whose online
19 application was forwarded to the lender. The lenders only accepted leads from
20 residents of certain states and California residents were always targeted in the
21 marketing agreements at issue in this lawsuit.
22

23 73. This money for leads was paid whether a loan was ultimately made to the California
24 resident or not. In this way, the various MoneyMutual Defendants described below
25 profited by many millions of dollars by promoting payday loans from illegal lenders
26 to California residents during the Class Period
27

28 **Role of Cane Bay and Rare Moon Defendants in assisting in origination**

of Illegal Payday Loans.

1
2 74. The “Cane Bay Defendants” refer to current or former Defendants: a) former
3 Defendant M. Mark High, Ltd., which used the trade names ISG International and
4 Interactive Services Group (collectively MMH); b) former Defendant Cane Bay
5 Partners VI, LLLP which was formerly known as Cane Bay Partners VI, LLC
6 (collectively CBP); c) David A. Johnson; d) newly added Defendant Kirk Chewning;
7 e) former Defendant Sarah Reardon; and f) newly added Defendant Vector Capital
8 IV LP.
9

10 75. All of the Cane Bay Defendants knew at all times that it was illegal for loans to be
11 made to California residents with Cash Yes and Cash Jar being the putative lenders
12 because they were not licensed to make loans in California. When they performed
13 their functions and roles described herein, they intended to offer and originate
14 payday loans to California residents and/or to assist the putative lenders in making
15 these loans.
16

17 76. During the relevant time frame, David A. Johnson and Kirk Chewning were the
18 owners of MMH and CBP. At all times, they directed, authorized and participated in
19 the conduct of the companies and their employees and at all times they were fully
20 aware of their role in assisting the origination of illegal loans to California residents.
21

22 77. The day to day decisions for CBP and MMH were made by David Johnson and Kirk
23 Chewning with some limited-decisions made by former Defendant Sarah Reardon.

24 78. During the Class Period, “Cash Yes” and “Cash Jar” were also owned by Defendants
25 David Johnson, Kirk Chewning and (as of approximately 2012³) Vector Capital.
26

27
28 ³References to the actions of Vector Capital refer to actions starting when it invested in
the payday lending operation, approximately in 2012.

1 Cash Yes was a trade name used by Hong Kong Partners, Ltd., which was owned and
2 controlled by those three. Cash Jar was a trade name used by Down Under Ventures,
3 Ltd., which was also owned and controlled by those three. Johnson and Chewning
4 hired a Belize incorporation service to create dummy companies in Belize and hired
5 a local woman to serve as the nominee (figurehead) director.
6

7 79. All of the money used by Cash Yes and Cash Jar to lend to consumers was funneled
8 to them by Johnson, Chewning and Vector Capital. All of revenue generated by Cash
9 Yes and Cash Jar was funneled out by those three. All policies and procedures
10 followed by Cash Yes and Cash Jar were developed and established by Johnson and
11 Chewning and by Vector Capital as well. Johnson, Chewning and Vector Capital shut
12 Cash Yes and Cash Jar down in approximately December 2013 and removed any
13 assets remaining in those entities.
14

15 80. To conceal their ownership and control of Cash Yes and Cash Jar and to make it
16 appear they were not the actual lenders, Johnson, Chewning and (eventually) Vector
17 Capital created or used a façade of being “consultants” to the lenders, although
18 ultimately David Johnson did not really consult with the lenders because that would
19 be consulting with “himself.”
20

21 81. In short, Johnson, Chewning and eventually Vector Capital made all of the decisions
22 regarding the lending operations including who would be targeted for the loans,
23 what criteria would have to be satisfied by the borrowers, how the loans would be
24 marketed, how the funds to make the loans would be obtained, what loan processing
25 software would be used, what loan agreements would be used, what customer service
26 and call center assistance was needed, what collections activities would be taken, and
27 perhaps most fundamentally that loans would be offered in the United States
28

1 including in California even though neither the lenders nor affiliated companies had
2 a license to make loans there. They were also aware of cease and desist orders by
3 state regulators including in California against unlicensed payday lenders, including
4 Cash Yes and Cash Jar, but chose to disregard those orders.
5

6 82. Although David Johnson sometimes signed the marketing agreements between
7 Partner Weekly and “Cash Yes” or “Cash Jar,” usually he directed Sarah Reardon or
8 “Shirlee Cornejo” to do so. Cornejo was the figurehead director Johnson hired to
9 “front” for the MMH and Cash Yes, but she had no actual authority.

10 83. Typically, Johnson and Chewing and Vector Capital exercised their control over the
11 lending operations by acting through MMH and CBP as part of the aforementioned
12 façade and to suggest that the lenders were independent of the “consultants.”
13 Supposedly there was a division of responsibilities between the two companies.
14 MMH was supposed to purchase the marketing leads for potential borrowers.
15 However, MMH did not actually have any staff. All of the work was performed by
16 employees of CBP serving as “consultants” to MMH. Even though MMH was
17 supposed to be the one in charge of signing the marketing agreements, on many
18 occasions David Johnson, Sarah Reardon and others signed the agreements on
19 behalf of CBP not MMH. In her deposition, Sarah Reardon explained she would get
20 confused about which company was doing what.
21
22

23 84. MMH (under the control of Johnson, Chewing and Vector Capital) targeted
24 California residents (among residents of certain other states but not residents of
25 other states) for the payday loan marketing efforts. For example, at their direction,
26 Cash Yes made over 39,000 loans to California residents between January 2011 and
27 December 2013 and many more before January 2011. The loans in that three year
28

1 period represented at least 20% of the loans made by Cash Yes.

2 85. Not only were California consumers targeted on the front end but they were targeted
3 on the back end. MMH was tasked by Johnson, Chewning and Vector Capital with
4 trying to sell loans to prior California borrowers. At their direction, during the Class
5 Period, MMH emailed and called thousands of California residents who had already
6 taken out prior loans from Cash Yes and Cash Jar in an attempt to convince them to
7 take out another loan. On numerous occasions, MMH was successful and new loans
8 were made to those consumers under the “Cash Yes” or “Cash Jar” lender names.

9
10 86. MMH itself did not have any money to pay for the leads. That money was provided
11 by Johnson, Chewning and Vector Capital. MMH was not actually paid any money
12 for recruiting borrowers for Cash Yes and Cash Jar.

13
14 87. CBP was tasked by Johnson, Chewning and Vector Capital with managing the day to
15 day operations of Cash Yes and Cash Jar. This included obtaining payday loan leads
16 (supposedly from MMH), analyzing their effectiveness in terms of how many
17 resulted in the making of profitable loans, setting up and maintaining the Cash Yes
18 and Cash Jar websites, and overseeing the loan processing software that operated on
19 that website.

20
21 88. The Cane Bay Defendants controlled the bank accounts used to pay the loans from
22 Cash Yes and Cash Jar to consumers and to withdraw and hold the funds taken from
23 the consumers. One of the banks they used was Four Oaks Bank & Trust in North
24 Carolina. This is a small state bank with 14 branches, all in North Carolina. Thus,
25 that bank would appear to be a strange choice for companies supposedly based in the
26 Virgin Islands or Belize to use. The explanation was this bank adopted a “no
27 questions” asked approach to the high-volume questionable transactions that were
28

1 being processed for the lending operations. Eventually the Bank was sued by the
2 United States Justice Department for routing transactions for unlawful Internet
3 payday lenders through the ACH money transfer system, for which service it received
4 more than \$850,000 in bank fees. The Bank paid a \$1.2 million civil fine in 2014
5 and the Cane Bay Defendants were forced to look for another bank to continue their
6 payday loan operations (which by then were being done under new lender names).
7

8 89. Vector Capital is a venture capital firm and it was looking for a high-return
9 investment for its funds. Johnson and Chewing approached Vector Capital in
10 approximately 2012 to raise funds so more loans could be made by Cash Yes and
11 Cash Jar. They presented the financial books concerning the Cash Yes and Cash Jar
12 lending operations to Vector Capital and truthfully disclosed that the lenders made
13 thousands of loans to California residents but were not licensed in California to do
14 so. However, they told Vector Capital the loans were extremely profitable. By the
15 way, Cash Yes and Cash Jar were also making loans in other states where it was also
16 illegal for them to do so because of lack of licensure and excessive finance charges.
17 So Vector Capital was not just motivated by the prospect of benefiting from the
18 profitable loans made to California residents but by those made illegally in other
19 states as well.
20
21

22 90. After reviewing the financial books and lending operations of Cash Yes and Cash Jar,
23 Vector Capital invested at least \$2,000,000 with the express caveat that it be used to
24 make the payday loans (including to California residents). This money was placed in
25 bank accounts under the control of David Johnson and Kirk Chewing.
26

27 91. When Vector Capital invested money with Cash Yes and Cash Jar it did not
28 announce this fact on its website, as it routinely did with other investments nor did it

1 mention that it was involved with payday loans. The reason for this reticence was
2 that it knew the loans were illegal.

3 92. By investing this money, Vector Capital acquired ownership and control of Cash Yes
4 and Cash Jar and had complete control over the operations in conjunction with
5 Johnson and Chewning. This investment was made not just for millions of dollars
6 of revenue from loans made in California but for tens of millions of dollars for loans
7 made across the United States. Vector Capital invested the money knowing it would
8 be used to fund the illegal payday loans that were being made to California and other
9 state's residents.
10

11 93. Before Vector Capital was willing to invest any money in Cash Yes and Cash Jar, it
12 obtained assurances from David Johnson and Kirk Chewning that they intended to
13 continue to offer loans through Cash Yes and Cash Jar for as long as possible because
14 Vector Capital did not have the experience to operate the payday lenders on its own.
15 Thereafter, Vector Capital monitored the payday loan operations on a regular basis,
16 participated in policy decisions about expanding or contracting operations, which
17 decisions as of 2012, were made jointly by Johnson, Chewning and Vector Capital.
18 At some point in time late in 2013, due to ongoing investigations by government
19 authorities as well as lawsuits such as the instant one, Johnson, Chewning and
20 Vector Capital agreed to wind down lending operations through Cash Yes and Cash
21 Jar.
22
23

24 94. All of the Cane Bay Defendants including Vector Capital are still making payday
25 loans but they are just using different websites to do so. For example, they own and
26 control a lender using the website MaxLend.com, which is ostensibly affiliated with
27 an Indian tribe and therefore is not included in the scope of this lawsuit. Just to be
28

1 clear, however, the Cane Bay Defendants including Vector Capital know those loans
2 are also illegal.

3 95. The “Rare Moon Defendants” refer to Defendants Rare Moon Media, LLC, Jeremy
4 Shaffer, Brad Levene, Lindsey Coker, and Josh Mitchem. They owned and
5 controlled lenders operating under the names SCS Processing, LLC aka Everest Cash
6 Advance, VIP PDL Services, LLC aka VIP Loan Shop, Action PDL Services, LLC aka
7 Action Payday, BD PDL Services, LLC aka Bottom Dollar Payday, and Integrity PDL
8 Services, LLC aka Integrity Payday Loans aka IPL Today. In addition, Jeremy
9 Shaffer and Josh Mitchem owned MB Marketing, LLC and IEG, LLC which also
10 offered payday loans through dummy corporations. Plaintiffs are informed and
11 believe these lenders made tens of thousands of loans to California residents during
12 the Class Period. These lenders used fake addresses in Nevis, West Indies and San
13 Jose, Costa Rico. In reality, the lenders’ operations were fully controlled from the
14 Kansas City, Missouri metropolitan area by the Rare Moon Defendants

15
16
17 96. Marketing contracts between Partner Weekly and the above Rare Moon controlled
18 lenders identify Rare Moon Media or its agents as the “entity” purchasing leads on
19 behalf of these lenders.

20
21 97. The contracts were negotiated by and often signed by Defendants Jeremy Shaffer,
22 Brad Levene, Lindsey Coker, and Josh Mitchem, all of whom were employed by and
23 acting in the scope and course of their employment with Defendant Rare Moon
24 Media, LLC when they negotiated and signed the agreements. During the relevant
25 time frame, Josh Mitchem is listed in the agreements as the President and CEO of
26 the lenders. However, Jeremy Shaffer is also listed as the President of the lenders in
27 the same time frame. Brad Levene is listed as the Director or Vice President of
28

1 Marketing for the lenders in the same time frame. Lindsey Coker was in charge of
2 billing services with respect to the leads in the relevant time frame.

3 98. Defendants Shaffer and Mitchem were the founders of Rare Moon Media, LLC in
4 2010. This company was set up because previously Josh Mitchem owned two other
5 companies that served as front men for illegal lenders—PDL Support, LLC and
6 Platinum B Services, LLC. Those companies serviced the same two lenders and
7 other illegal lenders. Mitchem entered into a consent decree with the Arkansas
8 Attorney General and agreed to pay a fine and shut down operations in that state in
9 August 2012. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereupon allege, that those
10 companies were facing other government investigations. Mitchem set up Rare Moon
11 Media to duplicate the services he previously provided with the other companies
12 which were shut down or under investigation.
13
14

15 99. The Rare Moon Defendants also control the bank accounts used to pay the loans to
16 consumers made by the Rare Moon controlled lenders and to withdraw and hold the
17 funds taken from the consumers. They used Missouri Bank and Trust for this
18 purpose, another small state bank with four branches in the Kansas City area. They
19 selected this bank because it is geographically close to their operations center in
20 Kansas City and because it also has a reputation for cooperating with illegal payday
21 lenders.
22

23 **Selling Source/MoneyMutual Marketing of Illegal Payday Loans through**
24 **the MoneyMutual website**

25 100. As alluded to earlier, ~~former Defendants London Bay Capital, LLC, TSS~~
26 ~~Acquisition Company, LLC, Effective Marketing Solutions, LLC, Aaron Shoaf, and~~
27 remaining Defendants Selling Source, LLC, Glen McKay, MoneyMutual, LLC,
28

1 Partner Weekly, LLC, John Hashman, Brian Rauch, Samuel W. Humphreys, Douglas
2 Tulley and Alton F. Irby III [Collectively, the “MoneyMutual Defendants”] generated
3 much of their revenue by selling payday loan leads through the MoneyMutual
4 website (www.moneymutual.com), which was widely advertised on television, radio
5 and the Internet.
6

7 101. The MoneyMutual website contained many pages promoting its network of
8 payday lenders. The website explains: “A cash advance is a signature loan backed by
9 a future source of income, usually your paycheck. That's why they are also known as
10 ‘payday loans.’ A cash advance is designed to help you out through a temporary loss
11 of cash or an unforeseen emergency. You can use the cash for car repair, food, credit
12 card bills, other bills, rent, travel or whatever you need. Payday loans, short term
13 loans, cash advance loans and installment loans are growing in popularity because
14 they are easy to obtain and can be an excellent alternative to exorbitant late fees,
15 reconnect fees and other penalties creditors can charge against your accounts.”
16

17 102. It further explained: “Getting your cash is as easy as 1-2-3. MoneyMutual is not a
18 lender. Instead, we have built one of the nation's largest networks of online short-
19 term lenders. After submitting your information, if you are matched with a lender,
20 MoneyMutual will redirect to the lender's web site where you will be able to review
21 loan terms and conditions. In many cases, the lender will then contact you to
22 confirm your personal information and finalize the loan. They may contact you via
23 telephone, email, text messages, etc. Please make sure that you respond in a timely
24 manner to ensure that funds are deposited as quickly as possible.”
25

26 103. The website assured consumers that all lenders on the MoneyMutual Network are
27 required to adhere to a Code of Lender Conduct, which includes several
28

1 requirements. One of the requirements is that the Lenders on the network are
2 prohibited from using the borrower's personal information to market other products
3 or services or give the information to third parties. However, this requirement was
4 routinely violated by the lenders retained by Plaintiffs and the Class Members. The
5 Lenders sold or gave the information to other entities so they could "spam" the
6 borrowers in an attempt to sell more loans to them in the future. The Lenders also
7 sold Plaintiffs' and Class Members' personal information (including social security
8 numbers) to criminal operations often based in other countries. Those criminals
9 would then make threatening phone calls to Plaintiffs' and Class Members claiming
10 they represented law enforcement agencies and they were going to arrest these
11 borrowers unless the borrowers paid money they supposedly owed.
12

13
14 104. Another requirement of the Code of Lender Conduct was that "Lenders shall not
15 engage in harassing or abusive collections practices and agree to comply with any
16 and all applicable federal and state collections practices laws and regulations." This
17 requirement was also routinely violated by the lenders on the network. As noted
18 above, lenders harassed borrowers including Plaintiffs and Class Members who fell
19 behind in their payments. More importantly, "federal and state collections practices
20 law and regulations" prohibit attempting to collect on an unlawful debt. Yet, all of
21 the lenders on the network tried to collect money from Plaintiffs and the Class
22 Members even though the debts were unlawful (void). They tried to collect the
23 money either by debiting it from Plaintiffs and Class Members' bank accounts or by
24 making written or oral demands for payment. In these demands, the lenders falsely
25 stated that Plaintiffs and Class Members were legally obligated to pay the money.
26 They never told the truth to the borrowers (i.e., that the loans were void and any
27
28

1 repayment was purely a voluntary act of charity).

2 105. The website claimed that “MoneyMutual regularly monitors lender practices for
3 compliance with this Code of Lender Conduct. In the event that MoneyMutual
4 determines that a lender is not acting in accordance with this Code of Lender
5 Conduct, that lender’s participation in the MoneyMutual program is subject to
6 suspension and/or possible termination.”
7

8 106. In reality, the MoneyMutual Defendants did not monitor the lenders for
9 compliance. To the contrary, they were aware the lenders did not comply with the
10 Code of Lender Conduct, but took no action to suspend or terminate their
11 membership in the Lending Network. The only lenders suspended or terminated
12 were those who did not pay the MoneyMutual Defendants the required fees for the
13 leads.
14

15 107. During the same period, television celebrity Montel Brian Anthony Williams,
16 promoted and highly recommended the www.moneymutual.com website and the
17 payday loan referral services provided therein by means of radio, television and
18 Internet advertising. He continues to do so today.
19

20 108. For example, during the Class Period, on the homepage of
21 www.moneymutual.com, there was a large picture of a smiling Montel Williams and
22 a quote from him saying “Money Mutual’s online lending network is a cash source
23 you can trust for finding a short term cash loan quickly and easily.” There is also a
24 logo “As seen on TV.” Mr. Williams has appeared in numerous television and radio
25 commercials during the Class Period for the purpose of promoting
26 www.moneymutual.com.
27

28 109. On YouTube, at www.youtube.com/user/moneymutual?feature=results_main,

1 many of these commercials can be found on the “channel” dedicated to
2 MoneyMutual. In one of the commercials, Mr. Williams assured the viewers or
3 listeners that MoneyMutual can connect consumers to over 100 lenders, who can
4 lend up to \$1,000 fast and “no worries.” In another commercial, he described some
5 financial emergencies that might befall the consumer and then says “I am here to
6 offer you a backup plan—MoneyMutual.” In another commercial, Mr. Williams, in
7 referring to MoneyMutual stated “We have helped people all across America.” In
8 another commercial, Mr. Williams again refers to MoneyMutual when he states “We
9 have the largest network of short-term lenders who can get you up to \$1,000....” In
10 another commercial, Mr. Williams stated “Hi, I’m Montel Williams from
11 MoneyMutual, your trusted source of over 60 lenders to get you short-term cash. . . .
12 . Look for me and you will know it’s MoneyMutual.” Finally, in a commercial dating
13 back to December 2009, Mr. Williams stated “Hi, I’m Montel Williams, would an
14 extra \$1,000 come in handy right now? Then I would like to talk to you about
15 MoneyMutual. It’s your trusted source to over 60 lenders to get you up to \$1,000
16 fast.....”
17
18

19 110. On the MoneyMutual website, during the Class Period there was a frequently
20 asked questions page that contained the following information: “Q. Why is Montel
21 Williams endorsing this site? A. Montel Williams has endorsed MoneyMutual to
22 provide access to short term cash loans to people who have no other alternatives.
23 Montel takes pride in being able to provide people with information to help them live
24 better physically, spiritually, financially, and emotionally. Montel understands that
25 people have unexpected and needed expenses and sometimes difficult to pay due to
26 lack of funds or credit. Rather than bounce a check, or receive late payment
27
28

1 penalties, Montel believes that a short term loan from MoneyMutual's network of
2 participating lenders can provide the immediate assistance to avoid costly fees.
3 According to Williams, "MoneyMutual's online lending network is the only source
4 you can trust for finding a short term loan quickly and easily." MoneyMutual allows
5 people to receive instant approval on getting a cash loan of up to \$1,000*.
6 Restrictions do apply. See Moneymutual.com for details.”
7

8 111. On a different page of the MoneyMutual website, during the Class Period, this
9 statement was displayed: “Why does Montel Williams endorse MoneyMutual?
10 Celebrated talk show host and Daytime Emmy Award winner Montel Williams
11 associates himself only with products that help people live better physically,
12 spiritually, financially and emotionally. He understands that people will find
13 themselves with difficult to pay expenses due to lack of funds or credit and agrees
14 that a cash advance can provide the needed quick assistance and help avoid more
15 costly fees.”
16

17 112. As indicated above, Mr. Williams did not simply act as a celebrity endorser of a
18 product, but repeatedly personally vouched for the integrity of the MoneyMutual
19 Lending Network and repeatedly stated or implied that he personally was part of
20 MoneyMutual.
21

22 113. The MoneyMutual Defendants paid Mr. Williams a substantial fee for his services
23 in “endorsing” the website.

24 114. Notwithstanding the foregoing assurances and the Lender’s Code of Conduct, in
25 reality, the MoneyMutual Network has been comprised of many, if not mostly, illegal
26 and criminal lenders, some of which are identified here as the UNLICENSED
27 LENDERS.
28

1 115. The MoneyMutual Defendants and Montel Williams decided which lenders
2 would be added to the MoneyMutual Lending Network. They considered
3 applications submitted by the lenders including any proof of licensing as well as the
4 lender's websites. They knew from these information sources that many of the
5 lenders were not licensed to make payday loans. They further knew that since those
6 UNLICENSED LENDERS could not legally make any payday loans, they could not
7 legally collect payments on the loans. It is against federal and California debt
8 collection law to attempt to collect on a debt that is not a lawful debt (i.e., a void
9 loan). They further knew that the lenders were violating the MoneyMutual website
10 Lender's Code of Conduct by not being licensed and collecting and trying to collect
11 payments on these illegal loans. Nevertheless, the MoneyMutual Defendants and
12 Montel Williams permitted these lenders to join and to continue to participate in the
13 Lending Network during the Class Period and represented that they were legally
14 authorized to make the loans and to collect payment.
15

16
17 116. During the Class Period, the Departments of Corporations and Attorneys General
18 for numerous states issued cease and desist notices against many of the
19 UNLICENSED LENDERS affiliated with the MoneyMutual website. The
20 MoneyMutual Defendants and Montel Williams knew of these various state law
21 enforcement actions but continued to recommend these lenders to consumers and to
22 represent that they were in compliance with all applicable laws.
23

24 117. At no time during the Class Period, did Mr. Williams or the MoneyMutual
25 Defendants disclose that many of the "approved lenders" were illegal or unlicensed.

26 118. In allowing these illegal lenders to join the Lending Network and in
27 recommending the services of these illegal lenders to consumers, and in concealing
28

1 the illegal status of the lenders, and by representing they were in compliance with all
2 applicable laws, MoneyMutual Defendants and Montel Williams intended to provide
3 and did provide substantial assistance and encouragement to the illegal lenders.

4 119. They did so knowingly because the MoneyMutual Defendants and Montel
5 Williams were paid a significant amount of money, often between \$100 and \$170 per
6 accepted lead, by the lenders. They intended to have the MoneyMutual website lend
7 an aura of respectability and further encourage consumers to take loans from the
8 illegal lenders in the Lending Network.

9
10 120. With respect to the specific loans referenced in paragraphs 52 to 55 as being
11 originated through the MoneyMutual website, the Plaintiffs read the website, and
12 believed the representations contained therein and described above. In reliance on
13 the general representations on the moneymutual.com website and on those made by
14 Montel Williams that the lenders were trustworthy and reliable, and in reliance
15 about the specific representations made in the Lender's Code of Conduct described
16 above, Plaintiffs applied for loans through the MoneyMutual website. After they
17 submitted their applications, there were notified of the name or names of lenders
18 who were willing to make loans to them.

19
20 121. Specifically, Plaintiffs reasonably believed ~~based on the assurances the "Lending~~
21 ~~Network" was trustworthy and reliable, that the lenders on the network were~~
22 ~~trustworthy and reliable.~~ trusting the network is the same as trusting the lenders.
23 They also reasonably understood the Lender Code of Conduct to be grounds to
24 believe the lenders were lawful companies offering a lawful service. For example, the
25 assurance the lenders would not (without penalty) violate debt collection laws,
26 reasonably meant to the Plaintiffs that the lenders would not attempt to collect an
27
28

1 illegal debt and, therefore, could legally offer the loans in question.

2 122. If Plaintiffs had known the truth about the lenders, ~~that they were not~~
3 ~~trustworthy and reliable as claimed by the MoneyMutual Defendants,~~ that they did
4 not comply with the Lender's Code of Conduct but in fact were making illegal loans
5 and then improperly trying to collect on them, and that they routinely shared
6 personal information with criminals, they would not have trusted or used any of the
7 lenders on the MoneyMutual Network of lenders. They would not have trusted
8 MoneyMutual or the lenders with their personal information including their social
9 security numbers.

10
11 123. Similarly, during the Class Period, the Class Members were referred through the
12 MoneyMutual website to the UNLICENSED LENDERS which offered, originated or
13 made Deferred Deposit Transactions. The MoneyMutual website continues to
14 operate in this manner today.

15
16 124. Additionally, through other websites, advertising and spam email, Defendants
17 referred Class Members to UNLICENSED LENDERS even though Defendants knew
18 the lenders had no license. Defendants continue to make these referrals today.

19
20 **General Allegations against all Defendants**

21 125. In the foregoing manners, whether as the UNLICENSED LENDERS, as the "front
22 men" for the "UNLICENSED LENDERS" or by advertising for payday loan
23 customers and referring those customers to the UNLICENSED LENDERS, all of the
24 Defendants violated Financial Code § 23005 either by offering, making, arranging or
25 assisting in the origination of illegal payday loans. All of the lenders were required to
26 have a license to make such loans to California residents and none of them had a
27 license. They continue to operate illegally today.

28

1 126. Financial Code § 23060 (a) provides “If any amount other than, or in excess of,
2 the charges or fees permitted by this division is willfully charged, contracted for, or
3 received, a deferred deposit transaction contract shall be void, and no person shall
4 have any right to collect or receive the principal amount provided in the deferred
5 deposit transaction, any charges, or fees in connection with the transaction.”
6

7 127. Financial Code § 23060 (b) provides “If any provision of this division is willfully
8 violated in the making or collection of a deferred deposit transaction, the deferred
9 deposit transaction contract shall be void, and no person shall have any right to
10 collect or receive any amount provided in the deferred deposit transaction, any
11 charges, or fees in connection with the transaction.”
12

13 128. Moreover, pursuant to Financial Code § 23065, the knowing and willful violation
14 of any provision of the CDDTL by a lender is punishable as a criminal offense
15 carrying up to one year in and payment of a \$10,000 fine.

16 129. As a result of the aforementioned willful violations of provisions of the CDDTL,
17 Plaintiffs and each of the Class Members’ Loan Agreements is void as a matter of law
18 and no person shall have any right to collect or receive the principal amount (or any
19 amount) provided in the deferred deposit transaction, any charges, or fees in
20 connection with the transaction.”
21

22 130. Additionally, pursuant to Financial Code § 23064, Plaintiffs and the Class
23 Members may recover from the Defendants up to three times the damages actually
24 incurred but in no event less than the amount paid by them to the UNLICENSED
25 LENDERS.
26

27 131. Further, pursuant to Financial Code § 23064, upon a determination that
28 Defendants’ violations were willful, the Court may award punitive damages in

1 addition to the amounts set forth above.

2 132. Further, pursuant to Financial Code § 23064, the Court should order Defendants
3 to make restitution and disgorge all money obtained by any of the Defendants in
4 connection with these illegal transactions and shall further enjoin Defendants from
5 offering, making, arranging or assisting in the origination of the payday loans.
6

7 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION FOR VIOLATIONS OF RICO, 18 U.S.C. § 1962**

8 **(c), OPERATION OF AN ENTERPRISE THROUGH RACKETEERING**

9 **ACTIVITY OR THROUGH COLLECTION OF UNLAWFUL DEBT AGAINST**

10 **ALL DEFENDANTS (BROUGHT AS AN INDIVIDUAL ACTION AND CLASS**

11 **ACTION) BY PLAINTIFFS**

12 133. Plaintiffs incorporate in this cause of action the allegations contained in
13 paragraphs 1 through 132, inclusive.
14

15 134. During the Class Period each of the Defendants and each of the UNLICENSED
16 LENDERS who are not currently named as parties was a “RICO” PERSON and was
17 organized and associated with each other in an unnamed entity constituting an
18 “association in fact” that constituted a RICO enterprise as that term is defined in 18
19 U.S.C. § 1961 (4). Defendants and the unnamed UNLICENSED LENDERS were
20 associated together for the common purpose of marketing services to the general
21 public for their mutual profit.
22

23 135. This association had a distinct division of labor and was and is organized and
24 maintained by and through a consensual hierarchy of partners, managers, directors,
25 officers, supervisors, and/or representatives from all RICO PERSONS that
26 formulated and implemented policies relative to the advertising and marketing of
27 services to the general public. It continued as a unit, with a core membership, over a
28

1 substantial period of time and was an ongoing organization established for an
2 economic motive. The association in fact remains viable and active at the time of
3 filing of this amended Complaint.

4 136. This association is and was separate and distinct from the pattern of racketeering
5 activity described in the Complaint in that the association also engaged in conduct
6 unrelated to the racketeering activity and would still exist even if the racketeering
7 activity did not exist.

8 137. The aforementioned enterprise engaged in or affected interstate commerce by
9 using the interstate telephone networks and Internet, interstate telecommunication
10 lines and the United States Mail to advertise and market payday loans, to originate
11 and execute payday loan agreements, to distribute funds and collect payments from
12 persons obtaining these loans, and to engage in debt collection efforts with respect to
13 these loans.

14 138. Defendants, acting through the aforementioned enterprise, and during the Class
15 Period and continuing, engaged in the collection of unlawful debt within the
16 meaning of 18 USC § 1961 (6) in that the debt incurred by Plaintiffs and the Class
17 Members is unenforceable under California law because of laws relating to usury
18 including California Constitution, Article 15, Section 1 as well as the requirements of
19 the CDDTL, and the annual percentage rate charged by all the UNLICENSED
20 LENDERS, who are all engaged in the business of lending money, was more than
21 twice the enforceable rate (10%) under California law. In every instances, the APR
22 on the payday loans obtained by Plaintiffs and the Class Members was more than
23 100%.

24 139. Defendants, acting through the aforementioned enterprise, and during the Class
25
26
27
28

1 Period and continuing thereafter, engaged in “racketeering activity” within the
2 meaning of 18 USC § 1961 (1) by engaging in the acts set forth herein, aiding and
3 abetting the commission of the foregoing acts, and conspiring to commit the
4 foregoing acts, and directly or indirectly conducting the RICO enterprise’s affairs,
5 which constituted numerous violations of 18 U.S.C. § 1341 (mail fraud) and 18 U.S.C.
6 § 1343 (wife fraud).
7

8 140. 18 U.S.C. § 1343 (wire fraud) states in relevant part: “Whoever, having devised or
9 intending to devise any scheme or artifice to defraud, or for obtaining money or
10 property by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises,
11 transmits or causes to be transmitted by means of wire, radio, or television
12 communication in interstate or foreign commerce, any writings, signs, signals,
13 pictures, or sounds for the purpose of executing such scheme or artifice, shall be
14 fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both.
15

16 141. 18 U.S.C. § 1341 (mail fraud) states in relevant part: “Whoever, having devised or
17 intending to devise any scheme or artifice to defraud, or for obtaining money or
18 property by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises, . . . ,
19 for the purpose of executing such scheme or artifice or attempting so to do, places in
20 any post office or authorized depository for mail matter, any matter or thing
21 whatever to be sent or delivered by the Postal Service, or deposits or causes to be
22 deposited any matter or thing whatever to be sent or delivered by any private or
23 commercial interstate carrier, or takes or receives therefrom, any such matter or
24 thing, or knowingly causes to be delivered by mail or such carrier according to the
25 direction thereon, or at the place at which it is directed to be delivered by the person
26 to whom it is addressed, any such matter or thing, shall be fined under this title or
27
28

1 imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both.”

2 142. Plaintiffs allege that the aforementioned activities and/or conduct engaged in by
3 Defendants constituted a “pattern of racketeering activity,” as that term is defined in
4 18 U.S.C. § 1961 (5) in that Defendants committed acts indictable under 18 U.S.C. §
5 1341 and 18 U.S.C. § 1343, on two or more occasions where Plaintiffs and the Class
6 Members personally lost money as a result of the racketeering activity. The number
7 of individual violations was more than 40,000.
8

9 143. As a proximate result of Defendants’ violations of RICO, Plaintiffs and Class
10 Members have suffered damages and/or injuries to their interests in business and/or
11 property through the payment of sums of money as previously alleged.

12 144. Defendants’ conduct was intentional, malicious and intended to harm Plaintiffs
13 and the Class Members. Consequently, Plaintiffs and Class Members are entitled to
14 recover an award of exemplary and punitive damages.
15

16 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION FOR VIOLATION OF THE UNFAIR**
17 **COMPETITION LAW AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS (BROUGHT AS**
18 **INDIVIDUAL ACTION AND CLASS ACTION) BY PLAINTIFFS**
19

20 145. Plaintiffs incorporate in this cause of action the allegations contained in
21 paragraphs 1 through 144, inclusive.

22 146. The Unfair Competition Law prohibits any person from engaging in unfair
23 competition as that term is defined in Business and Professions Code § 17200, which
24 includes any “unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business act or practice,” “unfair,
25 deceptive, untrue or misleading advertising,” and any act prohibited by Chapter 1
26 (commencing with Section 17500) of Part 3 of Division 7 of the Business and
27 Professions Code.
28

1 147. During the Class Period, Defendants violated various sections of the Financial
2 Code as set forth above, which constituted an unlawful business practice.

3 148. As a proximate result of the violation of the UCL as set forth above, Plaintiffs
4 suffered injury in fact and sustained monetary loss (hundreds of dollars) according
5 to proof.
6

7 149. Similarly, during the Class Period, Class Members also lost money as a result of
8 the illegal Deferred Deposit Transactions.

9 150. Pursuant to Business and Professions Code § 17203 and § 17204, Plaintiffs are
10 empowered to compel Defendants to restore to Plaintiffs and the Class Members the
11 money or property that the UNLICENSED LENDERS acquired as a result of any act
12 which constitutes unfair competition.
13

14 151. The conduct of Defendants will continue to harm the general public unless it is
15 enjoined.

16 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION FOR VIOLATION OF THE UNFAIR**
17 **COMPETITION LAW—FRAUD-- AGAINST DEFENDANTS SELLING**
18 **SOURCE, LLC, GLEN MCKAY, MONEYMUTUAL, LLC, PARTNER WEEKLY,**
19 **LLC, JOHN HASHMAN, BRIAN RAUCH, SAMUEL W. HUMPHREYS,**
20 **DOUGLAS TULLEY AND ALTON F. IRBY III (BROUGHT AS INDIVIDUAL**
21 **ACTION AND CLASS ACTION) BY PLAINTIFFS⁴**
22

23 152. Plaintiffs incorporate in this cause of action the allegations contained in
24 paragraphs 1 through 151, inclusive.

25 153. As previously alleged, the MoneyMutual Defendants ~~and Montel Williams~~ made
26

27 _____
28 ⁴Plaintiffs have removed Montel Brian Anthony Williams from this claim in accordance
with this Court's order (Doc. 199).

1 false, misleading and deceptive statements about ~~the reliability and trustworthiness~~
2 ~~and~~ legal status of the lenders in the Lending Network including the UNLICENSED
3 LENDERS. This constituted a fraudulent business practice in violation of the UCL.

4
5 154. As a proximate result of the violation of the UCL as set forth above, Plaintiffs
6 suffered injury in fact and sustained monetary loss (hundreds of dollars) according
7 to proof.

8 155. Similarly, during the Class Period, thousands of Class Members also lost money
9 to Defendants as a result of the violation of the Unfair Competition Law.

10 156. Pursuant to Business and Professions Code § 17203 and § 17204, Plaintiffs are
11 empowered to compel Defendants to restore to Plaintiffs and the Class Members the
12 money or property that Defendants acquired as a result of any act which constitutes
13 unfair competition.
14

15 157. The conduct of Defendants will continue to harm the general public unless it is
16 enjoined.

17 **REQUEST FOR JURY TRIAL**

18 WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs requests trial by jury.

19 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

20 WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment on all causes of action against
21 Defendants as follows:
22

- 23 1. For an order certifying this matter as a class action;
- 24 2. For a declaration of the rights and liabilities of the parties including a declaration
25 that the UNLICENSED LENDERS' payday loans made with the Plaintiffs and Class
26 Members were illegal and that any debt arising from these transactions is void.
- 27 3. For preliminary and permanent injunctive relief pursuant to Financial Code § 23064
28

1 and Business and Professions Code § 17203 restraining and enjoining Defendants
2 from continuing the acts of unlawful competition set forth above, requiring
3 Defendants to take any acts needed to prevent further violations, and requiring
4 Defendants to take affirmative measures to redress past wrongdoings;

5
6 4. For an order requiring Defendants other than MoneyMutual Defendants and
7 Williams to provide an accounting of all moneys which they may have received as a
8 result of the acts and practices found to constitute unfair competition under
9 Business and Professions Code § 17200;

10 5. For an order that Defendants other than MoneyMutual Defendants and Williams
11 identify, locate and make restitution to affected members of the general public, and
12 specifically the members of the Class, and all additional orders necessary to
13 accomplish this purpose, pursuant to Business and Professions Code § 17203;

14
15 6. For restitutionary and nonrestitutionary disgorgement of any money obtained by
16 Defendants in connection with the promotion and making of illegal loans

17 7. For distribution of any moneys recovered on behalf of members of the Class, via fluid
18 recovery or cy pres recovery where necessary to prevent Defendant from retaining
19 the benefits of their wrongful conduct as provided in California v. Levi Strauss & Co.
20 (1986) 41 Cal.3d 460 and People v. Thomas Shelton Powers, M.D. Inc. (1992) 2
21 Cal.App.4th 330;

22
23 8. For compensatory damages on the first cause of action not to be less than the
24 amount paid by Plaintiffs and each Class Member and not to exceed three times any
25 damages;

26 9. For compensatory damages, said sum to be trebled pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1964 (c),
27 on the second cause of action;

28

- 1 10. For punitive or exemplary damages on the first and second causes of action;
- 2 11. For prejudgment interest on the sum of money awarded as damages or restitution;
- 3 12. For reasonable attorney's fees pursuant to Financial Code § 23064, pursuant to 18
- 4 U.S.C. § 1964 (c), pursuant to the Private Attorney General doctrine in Code of Civil
- 5 Procedure § 1021.5, pursuant to the “common fund” doctrine, and pursuant to the
- 6 “substantial benefit” doctrine.
- 7
- 8 13. For costs of suit incurred herein; and
- 9 14. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem proper.

10 DATED: February 2, 2016

11 Respectfully submitted,

12 By /s/ Jeffrey Wilens

13
14 JEFFREY WILENS
15 Attorney for Plaintiffs
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28