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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection; State of Minnesota, by its Attorney General, Keith Ellison; State of North Carolina, *ex rel.* Joshua H. Stein, Attorney General; and The People of The State of California, Michael N. Feuer, Los Angeles City Attorney,

Plaintiffs,

v.

Consumer Advocacy Center Inc., d/b/a Premier Student Loan Center; True Count Staffing Inc., d/b/a SL Account Management; Prime Consulting LLC, d/b/a Financial Preparation Services; Albert Kim, a/k/a Albert King; Kaine Wen, a/k/a Wenting Kaine Dai, Wen Ting Dai, and Kaine Wen Dai; and Tuong Nguyen, a/k/a Tom Nelson,

Defendants, and

Infinite Management Corp., f/k/a Infinite Management Solutions Inc.; Hold The Door, Corp.; and TN Accounting Inc.,

Relief Defendants.

Case No:

COMPLAINT

[FILED UNDER TEMPORARY SEAL]

INTRODUCTION

1. The Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection (Bureau) brings this action under §§ 1031, 1036(a), 1054, and 1055 of the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 (CFPA), 12 U.S.C. §§ 5531, 5536(a), 5564 & 5565; and under and the Telemarketing and Consumer Fraud and Abuse Prevention Act (Telemarketing Act), 15 U.S.C. §§ 6101-6108, and its implementing regulation, the Telemarketing Sales Rule

1 (TSR), 16 C.F.R. Part 310. The Bureau brings this action in connection with the offer and
2 sale of debt-relief services by Defendants Consumer Advocacy Center Inc., d/b/a Premier
3 Student Loan Center; True Count Staffing Inc., d/b/a SL Account Management; Prime
4 Consulting LLC, d/b/a Financial Preparation Services (collectively, Student Loan Debt
5 Relief Companies); and Defendants Albert Kim, Kaine Wen, and Tuong Nguyen
6 (collectively, Individual Defendants).

7 2. The State of Minnesota, by its Attorney General, brings this enforcement
8 action to, among other things, obtain temporary, preliminary, and permanent injunctive
9 relief, restitution, and civil penalties for Defendants' acts or practices in violation of the
10 Minnesota Prevention of Consumer Fraud Act (MNCFA), Minn. Stat. §§ 325F.68-.694;
11 the Minnesota Uniform Deceptive Trade Practices Act (MNDTPA), Minn. Stat. §§
12 325D.43-.48; and the Telemarketing Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 6101-6108, and its implementing
13 regulation, the TSR, 16 C.F.R. Part 310, in connection with Defendants' offer and sale of
14 student loan debt relief services.

15 3. The State of North Carolina, by its Attorney General, brings this
16 enforcement action to, among other things, obtain temporary, preliminary, and permanent
17 injunctive relief, restitution, and civil penalties for Defendants' acts or practices in
18 violation of North Carolina's Debt Adjusting Act, N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-423, *et seq.*,
19 (NCDA); North Carolina's Unfair and Deceptive Practices Act, N.C. Gen. Stat. § 75-
20 1.1 (NCUDPA); North Carolina's Telephonic Seller Registration Act, N.C. Gen. Stat. §
21 66-260, *et seq.* (NCTSRA); and the Telemarketing Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 6101-6108, and its
22 implementing regulation, the TSR, 16 C.F.R. Part 310, in connection with Defendants'
23 offer and sale of student loan debt relief services.

24 4. The People of the State of California (collectively with the States of
25 Minnesota and North Carolina, "the States"), by and through Michael N. Feuer, Los
26 Angeles City Attorney, bring this enforcement action to, among other things, obtain
27 temporary, preliminary, and permanent injunctive relief, restitution, and civil penalties
28 for Defendants' acts or practices in violation of California's Business and Professions

1 Code section 17200 et seq. (the “Unfair Competition Law,” or “UCL”) and the
2 Telemarketing Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 6101-6108, and its implementing regulation, the TSR,
3 16 C.F.R. Part 310, in connection with Defendants’ offer and sale of student loan debt
4 relief services.

5 5. Defendants engage in an ongoing, unlawful student-loan debt-relief business
6 that harms consumers nationwide by charging consumers unlawful advance fees and
7 misrepresenting the terms and conditions of their services.

8 6. The Bureau and the States bring this action to stop Defendants’ unlawful
9 conduct, obtain relief for harmed consumers, and impose civil money penalties on
10 Defendants for their unlawful actions.

11 7. The Bureau and the States also bring this action against Infinite Management
12 Corporation, Hold the Door, Corp., and TN Accounting Inc., as Relief Defendants.

13 OVERVIEW

14 8. Since at least 2015, Defendants have operated a debt-relief enterprise that
15 has deceived thousands of federal-student-loan borrowers and collected over \$71 million
16 in illegal advance fees, in violation of the TSR, the CFP A, the MNCFA, the MNDTPA,
17 the NCDAA, the NCUDPA, the NCTSRA, and the UCL. Unless otherwise noted, all
18 references to “borrowers” and “consumers” in this Complaint include California,
19 Minnesota, and North Carolina borrowers and consumers.

20 9. Defendants purported to help federal-student-loan borrowers obtain loan
21 forgiveness or lower monthly payments through programs administered by the U.S.
22 Department of Education (DOE).

23 10. In fact, Defendants deceived consumers, including by misrepresenting that
24 consumers would qualify for loan forgiveness in a matter of months, when forgiveness
25 takes at least 10 years of on-time payments and is determined by DOE; that consumers
26 were approved for lower monthly payments on their student loans, when consumers had
27 not yet been approved or when the new payment amount was approved based on false
28 information; and that consumers’ lower payments would be permanent when in fact they

1 are subject to change based on changes in the consumers' family size, income, and
2 marital status.

3 11. Defendants also falsely told consumers, or led consumers to believe, that the
4 consumers' payments to the companies would go toward paying consumers' student loan
5 balances.

6 12. When describing the services offered to consumers, Defendants failed to
7 inform consumers that it was their practice to request that consumers' loans be placed
8 into forbearance or that interest would continue to accrue during the forbearance period,
9 thereby increasing consumers' overall loan balances.

10 13. When describing the services offered to consumers, Defendants failed to
11 inform consumers that it was their practice to submit false information about consumers'
12 income, family size, and marital status on loan adjustment applications in order to try to
13 qualify consumers for lower monthly payments.

14 14. Defendants charged consumers an initial fee, typically totaling about \$900-
15 \$1,300 for Defendants' services. This initial fee was typically levied well before
16 consumers had been accepted to and made a payment under their new loan agreement, in
17 violation of the TSR.

18 15. Defendants conducted this operation using a network of several interrelated
19 companies and over a dozen unregistered and fictitious business names. These entities
20 operated as a common enterprise controlled by the individual defendants, rendering each
21 jointly and severally liable for the illegal acts of all Defendants.

22 JURISDICTION AND VENUE

23 16. This Court has subject-matter jurisdiction over this action because it is
24 brought under federal consumer financial law, 12 U.S.C. § 5565(a)(1), presents a federal
25 question, 28 U.S.C. § 1331, and is brought by an agency of the United States, 28 U.S.C.
26 § 1345. This Court has supplemental jurisdiction over the States' claims pursuant to 28
27 U.S.C. § 1367.

28 17. Venue is proper in this district pursuant to 12 U.S.C. § 5564(f) because

1 Defendants are located, reside, or do business in this district.

2 **PARTIES**

3 18. The Bureau is an independent agency charged with enforcing violations of
4 Federal consumer financial laws. 12 U.S.C. § 5491(a). The Bureau has independent
5 litigating authority, 12 U.S.C. § 5564(a)-(b), including the authority to enforce the
6 CFPA’s prohibitions on unfair, deceptive, and abusive acts or practices, 12 U.S.C. §§
7 1031, 1036, and the TSR as it applies to persons subject to the CFPA, 15
8 U.S.C. §§6102(c), 6105(d).

9 19. The Bureau has authority to bring civil actions against persons violating
10 federal consumer-financial laws and to “seek all appropriate legal and equitable relief
11 including a permanent or temporary injunction as permitted by law.” 12 U.S.C.
12 § 5564(a).

13 20. Keith Ellison, Attorney General of the State of Minnesota, is authorized
14 under Minnesota Statutes chapter 8; the MNCFA, Minn. Stat. § 325F.69, *et seq.*; the
15 MNDTPA, Minn. Stat. § 325D.44, *et seq.*; the Telemarketing Act, 15 U.S.C. § 6103(a);
16 and has common law authority, including *parens patriae* authority, to bring this action on
17 behalf of the State of Minnesota and its citizens to enforce Minnesota law.

18 21. The State of North Carolina is acting through its Attorney General Joshua H.
19 Stein, pursuant to authority granted by Chapters 14, 66, 75, and 114 of the North Carolina
20 General Statutes, and the Telemarketing Act, 15 U.S.C. § 6103(a).

21 22. Michael N. Feuer, City Attorney for the City of Los Angeles, is authorized
22 under California Business and Professions Code section 17200 *et seq.* (the “Unfair
23 Competition Law,” or “UCL”) and the Telemarketing Act, 15 U.S.C. § 6103(a) and
24 (f)(2), to bring this civil law enforcement action on behalf of the People of the State of
25 California.

26 23. Defendant Consumer Advocacy Center Inc. (CAC) is a California
27 corporation formed on August 6, 2014, and it has held itself out as doing business at the
28 following addresses: 173 Technology Drive, Suite 202, Irvine, CA 92618; 29901 Santa

1 Margarita Pkwy, Suite 200F, Rancho Santa Margarita, CA 92688; 8 Hughes Parkway,
2 Irvine, CA 92618; 5350 E Suncrest Rd., Anaheim, CA 92807; and 24852 Acropolis Dr.,
3 Mission Viejo, CA 92691.

4 24. CAC has held itself out as doing business as Premier Student Loan Center.

5 25. CAC has transacted its student-loan debt-relief business in the Central
6 District of California since at least November 2015.

7 26. On January 16, 2019, CAC filed for protection under chapter 11 of the
8 Bankruptcy Code in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of
9 Florida. *See In re Consumer Advocacy Center, Inc.*, No. 19-10655-BKC-JKO (Bankr.
10 S.D. Fla.).

11 27. Defendant True Count Staffing Inc. (True Count) registered as a California
12 corporation on February 13, 2017, and it has held itself out as doing business at the
13 following addresses: 173 Technology Dr., Ste 202, Irvine, CA 92618; 777 E. Sierra
14 Madre Ave, Azusa, CA 91702; 8 Hughes Parkway, Irvine, CA 92618; and 7545 Irvine
15 Center Drive, Suite 200, PMB #108, Irvine, CA, 92618.

16 28. True Count has held itself out as doing business as SL Account
17 Management.

18 29. Defendant Prime Consulting LLC (Prime) is a Wyoming limited-liability
19 company that registered with the California Secretary of State on April 25, 2018, and it
20 has held itself out as doing business at 11932 Klingerman Street, Suite 3, El Monte, CA,
21 91732 and 7545 Irvine Center Drive, Suite 200, Room 108, Irvine, CA, 92618.

22 30. Prime has held itself out as doing business as Financial Preparation Services.

23 31. Defendant Albert Kim (a/k/a Albert King) is CAC's primary owner and
24 founder. Kim is a resident of the State of California and performed work for CAC while
25 residing in this jurisdiction.

26 32. Kim exercised substantial control over CAC's business practices.

27 33. Kim exercised managerial responsibility for CAC and participated in the
28 conduct of its affairs.

1 34. Defendant Kaine Wen (a/k/a Wenting Kaine Dai, Wen Ting Dai) is True
2 Count's primary owner and founder and has also been an owner and manager of CAC.
3 Wen incorporated True Count and has served as its chief executive officer, director,
4 partner, and president.

5 35. Wen exercised substantial control over True Count's business practices.

6 36. Wen exercised managerial responsibility for True Count and participated in
7 the conduct of its affairs.

8 37. Wen exercised managerial responsibility for CAC and participated in the
9 conduct of its affairs.

10 38. Defendant Tuong Nguyen (a/k/a Tom Nelson) served as CAC's controller
11 and as True Count's secretary.

12 39. Nguyen exercised managerial responsibility for CAC and participated in the
13 conduct of its affairs.

14 40. Nguyen exercised managerial responsibility for True Count and participated
15 in the conduct of its affairs.

16 41. Relief Defendant Infinite Management Corp., f/k/a Infinite Management
17 Solutions Inc. (Infinite Management) registered as a California corporation on September
18 8, 2016, and it has held itself out as doing business at 9228 City Lights Drive, Aliso
19 Viejo, CA, 92656.

20 42. Kim served as Infinite Management's registered agent and president, and he
21 is the sole signatory on a bank account belonging to it.

22 43. Relief Defendant Hold the Door Corp. (Hold the Door) registered as a
23 California corporation on December 30, 2016, and it listed its address as 777 E. Sierra
24 Madre Ave, Azusa, CA 91702. It described its business type as "consulting services" in
25 corporate filings with the California Secretary of State.

26 44. Hold the Door was incorporated by Wen, and he has served as its sole
27 corporate officer.

28 45. Relief Defendant TN Accounting Inc. (TN Accounting) is a California

1 corporation that filed its Articles of Incorporation with the California Secretary of State
2 on February 8, 2017, and it has listed its principal place of business address of 1704 S.
3 Granada Ave, Alhambra, CA 91801 in corporate filings with the Secretary of State.

4 46. Nguyen has served as TN Accounting's president and sole corporate officer.

5 **FACTS**

6 **Student Loan Forgiveness and Repayment Programs**

7 47. DOE administers several federal student-loan repayment programs. Some
8 potentially offer lower monthly loan payments. Others allow consumers who make the
9 requisite qualifying payments over a period ranging from 10 to 25 years (and who meet
10 other eligibility criteria) to obtain loan forgiveness.

11 48. One such program is the income-driven repayment (IDR) program. IDR
12 plans may lower consumers' monthly payments to more affordable amounts based on the
13 consumers' income and family size. Consumers enrolled in IDR plans who make
14 qualifying payments may also have their outstanding student-loan balances forgiven after
15 20-25 years.

16 49. Under another program, the Public Service Loan Forgiveness program,
17 consumers who work full-time for a qualifying public-service employer, make 120
18 qualifying payments, and meet other eligibility criteria, can apply to have their
19 outstanding student-loan balances forgiven after 10 years.

20 50. Because a borrower's income and family size can fluctuate over the life of
21 the loan, consumers are required to recertify their eligibility for IDR programs on an
22 annual basis. Variables such as marital status and tax-filing status (single, married filing
23 separately, married filing jointly) may affect how DOE calculates monthly payment
24 amounts. As a result, monthly payments under the IDR programs can vary from year to
25 year.

26 **The Student Loan Debt Relief Companies**

27 51. CAC began offering student-loan debt-relief services purporting to lower
28 consumers' monthly loan payments and obtain loan forgiveness through enrollment in

1 loan forgiveness or IDR plans as early as November 2015.

2 52. Initially, CAC's internal structure included sales, processing, and customer-
3 service departments.

4 53. The sales department fielded incoming consumer calls, made outbound
5 marketing calls, and enrolled consumers in the Student Loan Debt Relief Companies'
6 services by providing consumers with contracts for electronic signature during sales calls.

7 54. The processing department charged consumers the initial advance fees, and
8 prepared and submitted forbearance, loan-consolidation, and IDR requests to consumers'
9 student-loan servicers. The consumer's student-loan servicer then evaluated the requests.

10 55. In March 2018, Kim and Wen moved CAC's processing and customer-
11 service operations into a new entity, True Count.

12 56. As part of this shift, CAC's processing and customer-service departments
13 physically moved to a new office location.

14 57. CAC continued to handle sales, while True Count took over preparing and
15 submitting loan-consolidation and IDR-plan applications and collecting payments from
16 consumers (including from consumers who had enrolled for services with CAC).

17 58. As early as April 2018, CAC transferred its sales functions to a new entity,
18 Prime, which ultimately assumed CAC's role as the main sales company enrolling
19 consumers for True Count's services.

20 **Debt Relief Sales and Business Practices**

21 59. The Student Loan Debt Relief Companies marketed their debt-relief services
22 through inbound and outbound calls, websites, social media, and direct mail.

23 60. When consumers called the front-end sales company (CAC or Prime), the
24 consumer first spoke with a sales representative.

25 61. Sales representatives instructed consumers on how to create an ID and
26 password for consumers' online accounts with Federal Student Aid (FSA), an office of
27 DOE, if the consumer had not previously done so. The sales representatives then
28 instructed the consumer to provide the sales representative with the consumer's FSA ID

1 and password.

2 62. Sales representatives downloaded student-loan data from the consumer's
3 online FSA account into the company's customer-relationship-management system.

4 63. Sales representatives often stated that there was an urgent need to sign up for
5 the respective Student Loan Debt Relief Company's services.

6 64. For example, some sales representatives told consumers that they had a
7 limited time in which they could apply for an IDR program.

8 65. At times, sales representatives represented that the respective Student Loan
9 Debt Relief Company was affiliated with DOE.

10 **Representations about Fees**

11 66. During sales calls, sales representatives made affirmative representations or
12 material omissions about the purpose of the fees paid by consumers to the Student Loan
13 Debt Relief Companies.

14 67. Sales representatives frequently represented that the fees would be applied to
15 the balance of consumers' student loans.

16 68. In fact, all monies paid by the consumers to the Student Loan Debt Relief
17 Companies were fees retained by the companies and were not remitted to student-loan
18 servicers to be applied toward consumers' loan balances.

19 69. Sales representatives frequently represented that fees paid to the Student
20 Loan Debt Relief Companies would be the only payments consumers would owe on their
21 student loans after being accepted into a DOE repayment program.

22 70. In fact, the fees paid to the Student Loan Debt Relief Companies were in
23 addition to, and did not relieve consumers of, their obligation to pay their student loans.

24 71. Sales representatives frequently represented to consumers that the fees
25 charged by the Student Loan Debt Relief Companies were necessary to participate and
26 remain enrolled in a loan-forgiveness or IDR program.

27 72. In fact, consumers can apply free of charge for loan forgiveness or IDR
28 programs, either through their student-loan servicer or directly to the DOE.

1 73. Moreover, consumers can recertify annually their eligibility to remain
2 enrolled in their IDR plans through their student-loan servicer for free.

3 **Representations about Loan Forgiveness**

4 74. The Student Loan Debt Relief Companies' sales representatives often told
5 consumers that they were qualified or approved for loan forgiveness.

6 75. Sales representatives frequently represented to consumers that they can get
7 consumers' student loans forgiven in whole or in part shortly after enrolling in the
8 respective Student Loan Debt Relief Company's services.

9 76. The DOE's loan forgiveness programs require anywhere from 10-25 years
10 of qualifying payments, as well as satisfaction of other eligibility criteria, to qualify for
11 loan forgiveness.

12 77. Only the DOE can approve consumers for loan forgiveness.

13 78. Because only the DOE can approve consumers for loan forgiveness, and
14 only after a consumer makes qualifying monthly payments over a period ranging from 10
15 to 25 years, the Student Loan Debt Relief Companies' representations to consumers that
16 all or part of their loans would be forgiven upon payment of enrollment fees were false.

17 **Representations about Lower Monthly Payments**

18 79. The Student Loan Debt Relief Companies' sales representatives often told
19 consumers that they qualified or were approved for a specific lower monthly payment.

20 80. In fact, the new, lower monthly payment amount identified by sales
21 representatives was often calculated based on an incorrect family size, income, or marital
22 status.

23 81. Sales representatives often represented that consumers' lower monthly
24 payment would be in place over the life of the loan.

25 82. In fact, monthly payment amounts are determined by student loan servicers
26 and can fluctuate year to year depending on changes in consumers' income, family size,
27 or marital status, and it is therefore not possible to determine a set monthly payment for
28 an IDR plan for the life of the loan.

1 **Preparing and Submitting Forbearance Requests and IDR Plan Applications**

2 83. Following an initial sales call, consumers who purchased the Student Loan
3 Debt Relief Companies' services were assigned to a company representative called a
4 "processor."

5 84. Processors conducted a "welcome call" during which they typically asked
6 consumers for proof of income and, at times, verified certain information.

7 85. Following the welcome call, processors submitted forbearance requests to
8 student-loan servicers on behalf of consumers.

9 86. Processors typically asked for a forbearance period of three months in the
10 forbearance requests they submitted.

11 87. If a servicer approves a forbearance request, the consumer is excused from
12 making his or her monthly student loan payments during the period of forbearance. But
13 interest on the consumer's student loan accrues during the period of forbearance and may
14 be added to the principal balance.

15 88. Typically, consumers were not informed during sales calls or the welcome
16 call that processors would submit forbearance requests on their behalf.

17 89. Typically, consumers were not informed during sales calls or the welcome
18 call that interest on the consumer's student loan accrues during the period of forbearance
19 and may be added to the principal balance.

20 90. In fact, most consumers did not ask the Student Loan Debt Relief
21 Companies for forbearance requests, and many consumers were not aware that the
22 Student Loan Debt Relief Companies submitted forbearance requests to their student loan
23 servicers on their behalf.

24 91. Processors signed the forbearance requests in the consumer's name so that it
25 appeared the request was submitted by the consumer.

26 92. Many consumers were unaware the fees they paid to the Student Loan Debt
27 Relief Companies were not paying down their student loans.

28 ///

1 **Submitting Consolidation and IDR Requests with False Information**

2 93. Processors submitted IDR applications to servicers on behalf of consumers
3 with false information about consumers' income, family size, or marital status.

4 94. For consumers who did not provide proof of income to the Student Loan
5 Debt Relief Companies, processors frequently listed those consumers as unemployed on
6 their IDR applications, even when the consumers were employed at the time.

7 95. Processors frequently submitted IDR applications to consumers' student
8 loan servicers that listed consumers' family sizes greater than the consumers' actual
9 family size.

10 96. Processors frequently submitted IDR applications to consumers' student
11 loan servicers that listed consumers as single, even if the consumer had informed the
12 Student Loan Debt Relief Companies that he or she was married.

13 97. When submitting IDR applications to consumers' student loan servicers,
14 processors typically changed consumers' email address to an email address created by the
15 Student Loan Debt Relief Company in order to temporarily divert all email
16 correspondence from the consumer's student-loan servicer to the Student Loan Debt
17 Relief Company.

18 98. When submitting IDR applications to consumers' student-loan servicers,
19 processors typically changed consumers' mailing address to a mailing address used by
20 the Student Loan Debt Relief Company in order to temporarily divert all postal mail from
21 the consumer's student-loan servicer to the Student Loan Debt Relief Company.

22 99. After receiving confirmation from a consumer's student loan servicer that a
23 consumer's loan consolidation or IDR application had been approved, processors
24 typically logged back into the consumer's loan account and changed the consumers email
25 and mailing address back to the consumer's actual information.

26 100. The Student Loan Debt Relief Companies' practice of diverting
27 correspondence to consumers from the consumers' student-loan servicers helped conceal
28 the Student Loan Debt Relief Companies' practice of submitting false information to

1 student loan servicers.

2 **Representations about and Collection of Fees from Consumers**

3 101. The Student Loan Debt Relief Companies typically collected enrollment fees
4 from consumers before consumers had been approved for a loan consolidation or an IDR
5 plan.

6 102. The Student Loan Debt Relief Companies collected monthly fees, typically
7 ranging from \$10-\$42, before submitting the consumer’s corresponding annual IDR plan
8 recertification.

9 103. At all times material to this Complaint, the Student Loan Debt Relief
10 Companies did not track whether consumers had made an initial payment on an adjusted
11 loan.

12 104. As early as April 2018, the Student Loan Debt Relief Companies’ contracts
13 began including a section entitled “No Advance Fees.”

14 105. The section of the Student Loan Debt Relief Companies’ contract entitled
15 “No Advance Fees” states that the company “does not take any advance fees from Client”
16 and further provides that consumer fees will be held in an independent third party “trust
17 account” and not paid to the company until the consumer “has received a consolidation,
18 adjustment, or otherwise satisfactory result” and makes one payment “towards such.”

19 106. At all times material to this Complaint, the Student Loan Debt Relief
20 Companies did not use trust accounts to hold fees collected from consumers before
21 placing consumers into loan repayment plans.

22 107. Rather, fees collected from consumers by the Student Loan Debt Relief
23 Companies were directly deposited into the companies’ bank accounts and commingled
24 with company assets.

25 108. The Defendants have collected over \$71 million in illegal advance fees from
26 thousands of consumers nationwide.

27 **Roles of the Individual Defendants**

28 109. Albert Kim (a/k/a Albert King) is CAC’s primary owner and manager.

1 110. Kim was in the office frequently and helped manage CAC's and True
2 Count's day-to-day operations.

3 111. Kim oversaw CAC's marketing.

4 112. Kim signed CAC's merchant-account applications or agreements with at
5 least three different payment processors.

6 113. At times, Kim personally responded to consumers' complaints.

7 114. Kim has controlled CAC's bank accounts, and he has been an authorized
8 user on CAC's and True Count's bank accounts.

9 115. When Kim applied for a merchant account on CAC's behalf in or about July
10 2017, he agreed to maintain fraud and chargebacks below certain levels.

11 116. Monthly account statements sent to CAC's corporate address for that
12 merchant account identify tens of thousands of dollars in chargebacks and hundreds of
13 thousands of dollars in consumer refunds between August 2017 and March 2019.

14 117. After CAC filed for bankruptcy, Kim personally generated marketing leads
15 for Prime.

16 118. Kaine Wen served as CAC's owner, managing partner, and general counsel.

17 119. CAC's 2016 tax returns and U.K. registration documents list Wen as CAC's
18 50% owner.

19 120. Wen made capital contributions to CAC in October 2015 that accounted for
20 75% of capital contributions by members at that time.

21 121. Wen participated in the decision to move CAC's processing functions to
22 True Count.

23 122. Wen personally guaranteed True Count's lease agreement.

24 123. Wen set up payment-processing agreements for True Count.

25 124. Wen corresponded with payment processors regarding True Count's
26 excessive chargeback rates.

27 125. Wen represented to a payment processor that True Count "understands,
28 currently fully complies with, and during the term of the Agreement will fully comply

1 with” the TSR, CFPA, and “all other applicable federal, state, and local laws, rules, and
2 regulations.”

3 126. Wen has been an authorized user on CAC’s, Premier Student Loan Center’s,
4 True Count’s, and Hold the Door’s bank accounts.

5 127. Wen was also a point of contact or signed for at least three merchant
6 accounts for CAC and at least one merchant account for True Count.

7 128. Tuong Nguyen served as the controller and provided accounting services for
8 CAC.

9 129. Nguyen was responsible for paying CAC’s bills, reviewed its bank
10 statements, and was a signatory on several of CAC’s bank accounts.

11 130. At times, Nguyen also responded to consumer complaints, and was listed as
12 a point of contact for CAC’s d/b/a, Premier Student Loan Center, in the Bureau’s
13 consumer-complaint portal.

14 131. True Count identified Nguyen as its secretary in select dealings with banks.

15 132. Nguyen was a point of contact for at least two of CAC’s merchant accounts
16 and one of True Count’s merchant accounts.

17 133. In January 2018, Nguyen signed a letter to a payment processor
18 acknowledging CAC had incurred “excessive chargebacks” during “December/2017.”

19 134. Nguyen also acknowledged that the top chargeback reasons included fraud.

20 135. Nguyen incorporated TN Accounting and served as its president and sole
21 corporate officer.

22 136. Nguyen has been a signatory on a bank account held by TN Accounting.

23 137. TN Accounting’s primary source of income is over \$225,000 from CAC and
24 True Count from March 2017 through December 2018.

25 138. Nguyen was also an authorized user on bank accounts held by CAC, Premier
26 Student Loan Center, and True Count.

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The Student Loan Debt Relief Companies Operate as a Common Enterprise

139. CAC, True Count, and Prime shared employees, customers, scripts, and training materials, and they used the same database to store consumers' information and track aspects of their business activity.

140. CAC, True Count, and Prime shared the proceeds of the debt-relief enterprise.

141. For example, since April 2018, True Count, acting as the purported "billing department" for CAC and Prime, has transferred at least \$12 million to CAC and at least \$25 million to Prime.

142. CAC lent hundreds of thousands of dollars to True Count without interest or any written agreement.

143. CAC stated in a lease guarantee that it had a "financial interest" in True Count.

144. CAC guaranteed at least one lease on behalf of Prime Consulting and two leases on behalf of True Count.

145. CAC, True Count, and Prime have used overlapping addresses to carry out the debt-relief operation.

146. For example, addresses True Count identifies as its business addresses are also business addresses for CAC, Prime, and Hold the Door.

147. To market their debt-relief services to consumers, CAC, True Count, and Prime shared over a dozen fictitious names, including but not limited to South Coast Financial Center, Direct Account Services, Financial Loan Advisors, Account Preparation Services, Administrative Financial, Tangible Savings Solutions, Coastal Shores Financial Group, First Choice Financial Centre (a/k/a First Choice Financial Center), Administrative Account Services, Primary Account Solutions, Prime Document Services, Financial Accounting Center, Doc Management Solutions, First Priority LLC, ALW Loans Administrative Accounting Center, Best Choice Financial Center, First Document Services, Global Direct Accounting Solutions, Keystone Document Center,

1 Pacific Palm Financial Group, Pacific Shores Advisory, Sequoia Account Management,
2 Signature Loan Solutions, Yellowstone Account Services, EDU Doc Support,
3 ClearStudentLoanDebt, and Clear Student Loan Debt.

4 148. The websites for Doc Management Solutions, Financial Accounting Center,
5 Prime Document Services, Primary Account Solutions, Administrative Account Services,
6 South Coast Financial Center, First Choice Financial Center, Coastal Shores Financial
7 Group, Tangible Savings Solutions, Administrative Financial, Account Preparation
8 Services, Financial Loan Advisors, and Direct Account Services are nearly identical.

9 **Transfer of Assets to Relief Defendants**

10 149. Defendants Wen, Kim, and Nguyen direct and control Relief Defendants
11 Hold the Door, Infinite Management, and TN Accounting, respectively.

12 150. Wen, Kim, and Nguyen are the signatories on bank accounts for the
13 respective companies and thus control the flow of money into and out of their corporate
14 accounts.

15 151. From 2017 to 2019, payments from CAC or True Count made up most or
16 almost all the income of Hold the Door, Infinite Management, and TN Accounting.

17 152. Monies were transferred from Hold the Door, Infinite Management, and TN
18 Accounting to the respective individuals' personal accounts or to pay their personal
19 expenses.

20 153. Hold the Door made over \$200,000 in direct transfers to Wen's personal
21 bank accounts, and it made payments for purchases of art and for Wen's Tesla and
22 Mercedes Benz automobiles.

23 154. Infinite Management made more than \$300,000 in payments to pay Kim's
24 personal credit cards, wedding expenses, dental expenses, and to purchase luxury cars.

25 155. TN Accounting transferred over \$100,000 to Nguyen's personal bank
26 accounts and made payments on Nguyen's personal credit cards and Tesla.

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LEGAL BACKGROUND

The TSR

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3 156. The TSR defines “debt relief service” as “any program or service
4 represented, directly or by implication, to renegotiate, settle, or in any way alter the terms
5 of payment or other terms of the debt between a person and one or more unsecured
6 creditors or debt collectors, including, but not limited to, a reduction in the balance,
7 interest rate, or fees owed by a person to an unsecured creditor or debt collector.” 16
8 C.F.R. § 310.2(o).

9 157. The TSR defines a “seller” as “any person who, in connection with a
10 telemarketing transaction, provides, offers to provide, or arranges for others to provide
11 goods or services to the customer in exchange for consideration.” 16 C.F.R. § 310.2(dd).

12 158. The TSR defines “telemarketer” as “any person who, in connection with
13 telemarketing, initiates or receives telephone calls to or from a customer.” 16 C.F.R.
14 § 310.2(ff).

15 159. The TSR defines “telemarketing” in relevant part as “a plan, program, or
16 campaign which is conducted to induce the purchase of goods or services . . . by use of
17 one or more telephones and which involves more than one interstate telephone call.” 16
18 C.F.R. § 310.2(gg).

19 160. The Student Loan Debt Relief Companies offer services to renegotiate,
20 settle, or alter the terms of payments of consumers’ federal student loans by submitting
21 requests for loan forgiveness or IDR plans to consumers’ student-loan servicers.

22 161. The Student Loan Debt Relief Companies offered and provided these
23 services to consumers nationwide using the telephones and employed more than one
24 interstate telephone call.

25 162. The Student Loan Debt Relief Companies offered and provided these
26 services to consumers in exchange for payment of enrollment and monthly fees in
27 connection with a telemarketing transaction.

28 163. The Student Loan Debt Relief Companies are each a “telemarketer” or

1 “seller” offering a “debt relief service” under the TSR.

2 164. Kim arranged for CAC to provide debt-relief services to consumers in
3 exchange for consideration and personally generated marketing leads for Prime. Kim is a
4 “telemarketer” or “seller” offering a “debt relief service” under the TSR. 16 C.F.R.
5 § 310.2(dd), (ff), (o).

6 165. Wen arranged for CAC and True Count to provide debt-relief services to
7 consumers in exchange for consideration. Wen is a “seller” offering a “debt relief
8 service” under the TSR. 16 C.F.R. § 310.2(dd), (o).

9 166. Nguyen arranged for CAC and True Count to provide debt-relief services to
10 consumers in exchange for consideration. Nguyen is a “seller” offering a “debt relief
11 service” under the TSR. 16 C.F.R. § 310.2(dd), (o).

12 **The CFPA**

13 167. Sections 1031 and 1036(a)(1)(B) of the CFPA, 12 U.S.C. §§ 5531,
14 5536(a)(1)(B), prohibit “covered person[s]” from engaging in any “unfair, deceptive, or
15 abusive act or practice.”

16 168. The Student Loan Debt Relief Companies are each “covered persons” under
17 the CFPA because they offer or provide consumer-financial products or services,
18 including financial-advisory services such as assisting consumers with debt-management
19 or debt-settlement and modifying the terms of any extension of credit. 12 U.S.C.
20 § 5481(5), (6), (15)(A)(viii).

21 169. Section 1002(25) of the CFPA defines the term “related person” to mean
22 “any director, officer, or employee charged with managerial responsibility for, or
23 controlling shareholder of,” or “any . . . other person . . . who materially participates in
24 the conduct of the affairs of” a non-bank provider of a consumer-financial product or
25 service. 12 U.S.C. § 5481(25)(C). Section 1002(25) further provides that a “related
26 person” shall be “deemed to mean a covered person for all purposes of any provision of
27 Federal consumer financial law.” 12 U.S.C. § 5481(25)(B).

28 170. Kim is a “related person” and “covered person” under the CFPA because he

1 is CAC’s owner and officer and has managerial responsibility for CAC. He controlled
2 CAC’s bank accounts, oversaw CAC’s sales and marketing, entered into contractual
3 relationships on CAC’s behalf with payment processors, and responded to certain
4 consumer complaints.

5 171. Wen is a “related person” and “covered person” under the CFPA because he
6 is True Count’s owner and officer, has been an owner and manager of CAC, and has had
7 managerial responsibility for both companies. He was involved in making decisions for
8 CAC, including the decision to shift CAC’s processing function to True Count, entered
9 into contractual relationships on behalf of True Count with payment processors, and was
10 a signatory on True Count’s bank accounts.

11 172. Nguyen is a “related person” and “covered person” under the CFPA because
12 he is an officer of CAC and True Count and has managerial responsibility for CAC , and
13 because he materially participated in the conduct of the Student Loan Debt Relief
14 Companies. He managed CAC’s finances and responded to consumers’ complaints on
15 CAC’s behalf. He also was the point of contact for several of CAC’s and True Count’s
16 merchant accounts.

17 **COUNT I**

18 **By the Bureau and the States**
19 **(Advance Fees in Violation of the TSR – Enrollment Fees)**
20 **(All Defendants)**

21 173. The allegations in paragraphs 1-166 are incorporated by reference.

22 174. Under the TSR, it is an abusive act or practice for a seller or telemarketer to
23 request or receive payment of any fee or consideration for any debt-relief services unless
24 and until (A) the seller or telemarketer has renegotiated, settled, reduced, or otherwise
25 altered the terms of at least one debt pursuant to a settlement agreement, debt-
26 management plan, or other such valid contractual agreement executed by the customer;
27 and (B) the customer has made at least one payment pursuant to that settlement
28 agreement, debt-management plan, or other valid contractual agreement between the
customer and the creditor or debt collector. 16 C.F.R. § 310.4(a)(5)(i)(A)-(B).

1 175. In the course of providing, offering to provide, or arranging for others to
2 provide debt-relief services, Defendants charged and collected from consumers
3 enrollment fees before consumers had been approved for IDR plans and before
4 consumers had made any payments toward such IDR plans, in violation of the TSR. 16
5 C.F.R. § 310.4(a)(5)(i)(A)-(B).

6 176. Moreover, because the IDR plans in which consumers were placed often
7 were based on false information about consumers' family size, income, and marital status
8 that the Defendants submitted to consumers' student-loan servicers, none of the payments
9 made by consumers in these plans were made pursuant to a "valid contractual agreement"
10 within the meaning of the TSR and thus were collected in violation of the TSR. 16 C.F.R.
11 § 310.4(a)(5)(i)(A)-(B)

12 **COUNT II**

13 **By the Bureau and the States**
14 **(Advance Fees in Violation of the TSR – Monthly Fees)**
15 **(All Defendants)**

16 177. The allegations in paragraphs 1-166 are incorporated by reference.

17 178. In the course of providing, offering to provide, or arranging for others to
18 provide debt-relief services, the Defendants charged and collected from consumers
19 monthly fees before consumers had completed their annual recertifications of eligibility
20 for IDR plans and before consumers had made any payments toward such recertified IDR
21 plans, in violation of the TSR. 16 C.F.R. § 310.4(a)(5)(i)(A)-(B).

22 179. Moreover, because the IDR plans in which consumers were placed often
23 were based on false information about consumers' family size, income, and marital status
24 that Defendants submitted to consumers' student-loan servicers, none of the payments
25 made by consumers in these plans were made pursuant to a "valid contractual agreement"
26 within the meaning of the TSR and thus were collected in violation of the TSR. 16 C.F.R.
27 § 310.4(a)(5)(i)(A)-(B).

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COUNT III

**By the Bureau and the States
(Misrepresentations About Material
Aspects of Their Services in Violation of the TSR)
(All Defendants)**

180. The allegations in paragraphs 1-166 are incorporated by reference.

181. It is a deceptive practice under the TSR for a seller or telemarketer to misrepresent any material aspect of the efficacy of their services and to misrepresent any material aspect of a debt-relief service. 16 C.F.R. § 310.3(a)(2)(iii), (x).

182. Among other things, Defendants misrepresented, directly or indirectly, expressly or by implication that:

a. fees paid by consumers were payments toward the consumer's outstanding loan debt;

b. fees paid by consumers reflected the adjusted amount of the consumers' periodic payments toward their outstanding loan balance;

c. consumers' loans would be forgiven in whole or in part shortly after enrolling in Student Loan Debt Relief Companies' services;

d. consumers were eligible or approved for lower monthly payments, including where such payment amounts had been calculated based on an incorrect family size, income, or marital status; and

e. consumers' monthly payment amount had been lowered for the life of the repayment plan; and

f. any fees collected would be held in trust accounts maintained by a third-party account provider until the Student Loan Debt Relief Companies had performed certain services.

183. Defendants also failed to inform consumers that:

a. it was Defendants' practice to submit forbearance requests on behalf of consumers; and

b. it was Defendants' practice to falsify consumers' family size, marital

1 status, and income to consumers' student-loan servicers.

2 Defendants' acts or practices, as set forth in this paragraph, are deceptive
3 acts or practices that violate the TSR, 16 C.F.R. 310.3(a)(2)(iii), (x).

4 **COUNT IV**

5 **By the Bureau and the States**
6 **(Substantial Assistance in Violation of the TSR)**
7 **(Individual Defendants)**

8 184. The allegations in paragraphs 1-166 are incorporated by reference.

9 185. The TSR prohibits any person from providing "substantial assistance or
10 support to any seller or telemarketer when that person knows or consciously avoids
11 knowing that the seller or telemarketer is engaged in any act that engages in deceptive or
12 abusive conduct" under the Rule. 16 C.F.R. § 310.3(b).

13 186. Kim managed both CAC's and True Count's day-to-day operations. As
14 CAC's co-owner and president, Kim oversaw CAC's marketing and approved its sales
15 scripts.

16 187. Kim knew, or recklessly avoided knowing, the material misrepresentations
17 and omissions that CAC's and True Count's sales representatives and processors made to
18 consumers.

19 188. Kim knew, or recklessly avoided knowing, that the Student Loan Debt
20 Relief Companies charged and collected enrollment and monthly fees from consumers
21 before the companies had obtained loan-repayment plans for consumers and before
22 consumers had made their first payments toward such repayment plans.

23 189. Kim represented CAC in contractual relationships with payment processors.

24 190. As CAC's point of contact on a merchant account where he agreed to keep
25 chargebacks and fraud below a certain level, Kim knew, or recklessly avoided knowing,
26 that the merchant's monthly statements identified tens of thousands of dollars in
27 chargebacks and hundreds of thousands of dollars in consumer refunds between August
28 2017 and March 2019.

191. As CAC's co-owner and officer and True Count's owner and officer, Wen

1 entered into payment-processing agreements on True Count’s behalf, including at least
2 one where he represented that True Count intended to fully comply with the TSR.

3 192. As a principal representative for CAC’s and True Count’s merchant
4 accounts and a signatory on the bank accounts from which refunds and chargebacks to
5 consumers were paid, Wen knew, or recklessly avoided knowing, CAC’s and True
6 Count’s high chargeback and refund rates, including that during at least one period, the
7 top chargeback reasons included “fraud.”

8 193. Wen knew, or recklessly avoided knowing, the material misrepresentations
9 and omissions that CAC’s and True Count’s sales representatives and processors made to
10 consumers.

11 194. Wen knew, or recklessly avoided knowing, that the Student Loan Debt
12 Relief Companies charged and collected enrollment and monthly fees from consumers
13 before the companies had obtained loan-repayment plans for consumers and before
14 consumers had made their first payments toward such repayment plans.

15 195. As an officer of CAC and True Count, Nguyen managed CAC’s finances,
16 served as a point of contact for several of CAC’s and True Count’s merchant accounts,
17 and responded to consumer complaints on CAC’s behalf.

18 196. Because he signed a January 2018 letter from CAC to a payment processor
19 in which he acknowledged that CAC had incurred excessive chargebacks and that fraud
20 was one of the top reasons for such chargebacks, Nguyen knew, or recklessly avoided
21 knowing, the material misrepresentations and omissions that CAC’s and True Count’s
22 sales representatives and processors made to consumers.

23 197. Nguyen knew, or recklessly avoided knowing, that the Student Loan Debt
24 Relief Companies charged and collected enrollment and monthly fees from consumers
25 before the companies had obtained loan-repayment plans for consumers and before
26 consumers had made their first payments toward such repayment plans.

27 198. Kim, Wen, and Nguyen provided substantial assistance to the Student Loan
28 Debt Relief Companies in their violations of the TSR.

COUNT V

**By the Bureau
(CFPA – Deception)
(All Defendants)**

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4 199. The allegations in paragraphs 1-155 and 167-172 are incorporated by
5 reference.

6 200. Among other things, Defendants misrepresented, directly or indirectly,
7 expressly or by implication that:

8 a. fees paid by consumers were payments toward the consumer's
9 outstanding loan debt;

10 b. fees paid by consumers reflected the adjusted amount of the
11 consumers' periodic payments toward their outstanding loan balance;

12 c. consumers' loans would be forgiven in whole or in part following
13 payment of the initial enrollment fees;

14 d. consumers were eligible or approved for lower monthly payments,
15 including where such payment amounts have been calculated based on an incorrect
16 family size, income, or marital status;

17 e. consumers' monthly payment amounts had been lowered for the life
18 of the repayment plan; and

19 f. any fees collected would be held in trust accounts maintained by a
20 third-party account provider until the Student Loan Debt Relief Companies had
21 performed certain services.

22 201. The Student Loan Debt Relief Companies also failed to inform consumers
23 that:

24 a. it was Defendants' practice to submit forbearance requests on behalf
25 of consumers; and

26 b. it was Defendants' practice to falsify consumers' family size, marital
27 status, and income to consumers' student-loan servicers and the consequences for
28 consumers of that practice.

1 202. The Student Loan Debt Relief Companies’ representations were material and
2 likely to mislead consumers acting reasonably under the circumstances.

3 203. Among other things, Kim generated marketing leads for Prime, approved
4 sales scripts for CAC, and managed day-to-day operations for CAC and True Count. He
5 was also aware of CAC’s and True Count’s high chargeback and consumer-refund rates.
6 He participated directly in these representations or had the authority to control them as
7 CAC’s co-owner and president and had knowledge of these representations, was
8 recklessly indifferent to the truth or falsity of the misrepresentations, or was aware of a
9 high probability of fraud along with an intentional avoidance of the truth.

10 204. Among other things, Wen managed payment-processor relationships on
11 behalf of True Count, was a signatory on True Count’s bank accounts, and was aware of
12 CAC’s and True Count’s high chargeback and consumer-refund rates. He participated
13 directly in these representations or had the authority to control them as CAC’s co-owner
14 and president and True Count’s owner and president and had knowledge of these
15 representations, was recklessly indifferent to the truth or falsity of the misrepresentations,
16 or was aware of a high probability of fraud along with an intentional avoidance of the
17 truth.

18 205. Among other things, Nguyen managed CAC’s finances, responded to
19 consumer complaints, and served as point of contact on several of CAC’s and True
20 Count’s merchant accounts. He was aware of CAC’s and True Count’s high chargeback
21 and consumer-refund rates. He participated directly in these representations or had the
22 authority to control them and had knowledge of these representations, was recklessly
23 indifferent to the truth or falsity of the misrepresentations, or was aware of a high
24 probability of fraud along with an intentional avoidance of the truth.

25 206. Defendants have therefore engaged in deceptive acts or practices in violation
26 of §§ 1031 and 1036 of the CFPA, 12 U.S.C. §§ 5531, 5536.

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COUNT VI

**By the Bureau
(Substantial Assistance in Violation of the CFPA)
(Individual Defendants)**

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4 207. The allegations in paragraphs 1-155 and 167-172 are incorporated by
5 reference.

6 208. Section 1036(a)(3) of the CFP A prohibits any person from “knowingly or
7 recklessly provid[ing] substantial assistance to a covered person or service provider in
8 violation of the provisions of section 1031” and states that “the provider of such
9 substantial assistance shall be deemed to be in violation of that section to the same extent
10 as the person to whom such assistance is provided.” 12 U.S.C. § 5536(a)(3).

11 209. As CAC’s co-owner and president, and as someone who managed the day-
12 to-day operations of CAC and True Count and who generated marketing leads for Prime,
13 Kim knowingly or recklessly provided substantial assistance to the Student Loan Debt
14 Relief Companies in their deceptive acts or practices.

15 210. As CAC’s co-owner and True Count’s owner and president who was aware
16 that high chargeback and consumer refund rates were attributable at least in part to fraud,
17 Wen knowingly or recklessly provided substantial assistance to the Student Loan Debt
18 Relief Companies in their deceptive acts or practices.

19 211. As an individual responsible for managing CAC’s finances and responding
20 to consumers’ complaints on behalf of CAC and who was aware that the Student Loan
21 Debt Relief Companies’ high chargeback and consumer-refund rates were attributable at
22 least in part to fraud, Nguyen knowingly or recklessly provided substantial assistance to
23 the Student Loan Debt Relief Companies in their deceptive acts or practices.

24 212. The Individual Defendants thus provided substantial assistance to the
25 Student Loan Debt Relief Companies in their deceptive acts or practices, in violation of §
26 1036(a)(3) of the CFP A. 12 U.S.C. § 5563(a)(3).

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1 **COUNT VII**

2 **By the Bureau**
3 **CFPA Violation Based on Violation of TSR**
4 **(All Defendants)**

5 213. The allegations in paragraphs 1-172 are incorporated by reference.

6 214. The Bureau is authorized to enforce the Telemarketing Act with respect to
7 the offering or provision of a consumer-financial product or service subject to the CFPA.
8 15 U.S.C. § 6105(d).

9 215. Defendants’ violations of the TSR are treated as violations of a rule under §
10 1031 of the CFPA. 15 U.S.C. § 6102(c).

11 216. Because Defendants are “covered persons” who violated the TSR by
12 charging and collecting illegal advance fees from consumers and engaging in deceptive
13 conduct, they violated § 1036(a)(1)(A) of the CFPA. 12 U.S.C. § 5536(a)(1)(A).

14 **COUNT VIII**

15 **By the Bureau and the States**
16 **(Relief Defendants)**

17 217. The allegations in paragraphs 1-216 are incorporated by reference.

18 218. Relief Defendants Hold the Door, Infinite Management, and TN Accounting
19 have received, directly or indirectly, funds or other assets from Defendants that are
20 traceable to funds obtained from consumers through the deceptive and unlawful practices
21 described herein.

22 219. The Relief Defendants are not bona fide purchasers with legal or equitable
23 title to the funds or other assets received from Defendants.

24 220. The Relief Defendants would be unjustly enriched if not required to disgorge
25 funds or the value of the benefits received as a result of Defendants’ unlawful acts or
26 practices.

27 221. The Relief Defendants therefore hold funds and assets in constructive trust
28 for the benefit of the Student Loan Debt Relief Companies’ customers.

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COUNT IX

**By the State of Minnesota
Prevention of Consumer Fraud Act
Minn. Stat. § 325F.69, et seq.
(All Defendants)**

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5 222. The allegations in paragraphs 1-198 and 217-221 are incorporated by
6 reference.

7 223. Minnesota Statutes section 325F.69, subdivision 1 reads:

8 The act, use, or employment by any person of any fraud, false pretense, false
9 promise, misrepresentation, misleading statement or deceptive practice, with
10 the intent that others rely thereon in connection with the sale of any
11 merchandise, whether or not any person has in fact been misled, deceived, or
12 damaged thereby, is enjoined as provided in section 325F.70.

13 224. The term “merchandise” within the meaning of Minnesota Statutes section
14 325F.69 includes services. *See* Minn. Stat. § 325F.68, subd. 2.

15 225. The term “person” includes “any natural person or legal representative,
16 partnership, corporation (domestic and foreign), company, trust, business entity, or
17 association, and any agent, employee, salesperson, partner, officer, director, member,
18 stockholder, associate, trustee, or cestui que thereof.” Minn. Stat. § 325F.68, subd. 3.
19 Defendants are “persons” within the meaning of the statute.

20 226. Defendants have repeatedly violated Minnesota Statutes section 325F.69,
21 subdivision 1, by engaging in the deceptive and fraudulent practices described in this
22 Complaint, with the intent that others rely thereon in connection with the sale of their
23 student loan debt relief services. This conduct includes, but is not limited to:

24 a. Misrepresenting to consumers that Defendants could forgive
25 consumers’ loans and otherwise misrepresenting their ability to reduce or eliminate
26 student loan debt;

27 b. Misrepresenting to consumers that the consumers were “approved” for
28 student loan relief, and otherwise misrepresenting their ability to qualify borrowers

1 for government programs;

2 c. Misrepresenting and falsely leading consumers to believe that
3 Defendants would apply payments made to it to consumers' loans;

4 d. Misrepresenting and falsely leading consumers to believe that fees
5 paid by consumers reflected the adjusted amount of the consumers' periodic
6 payments toward their outstanding loan balance;

7 e. Misrepresenting to consumers that the amount owed on their student
8 loans would be reduced;

9 f. Misrepresenting to consumers that their loans would be forgiven in
10 whole or in part following payment of the enrollment fees;

11 g. Misrepresenting to consumers that their monthly student loan payment
12 amount had been lowered for the life of the repayment plan;

13 h. Misrepresenting to consumers that fees collected would be held in
14 trust accounts maintained by a third-party account provider until the Student Loan
15 Debt Relief Companies had performed certain services;

16 i. Misleading consumers to believe that Defendants are tied to or have a
17 relationship with the federal government or a particular federal debt relief plan;

18 j. Misrepresenting government programs and payment plan terms to
19 consumers; and

20 k. The other practices described in this Complaint.

21 227. Due to the deceptive and fraudulent conduct described in this Complaint,
22 Minnesota consumers have made payments to Defendants for services that they otherwise
23 would not have purchased, thereby causing harm to those consumers.

24 228. Defendants' conduct, practices, and actions described in this Complaint
25 constitute multiple, separate violations of Minnesota Statutes section 325F.69.

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COUNT X

By the State of Minnesota
Uniform Deceptive Trade Practices Act
Minn. Stat. § 325F.43, et seq.
(All Defendants)

229. The allegations in paragraphs 1-198 and 217-221 are incorporated by reference.

230. Minnesota Statutes section 325D.44, subdivision 1 provides, in part that:

A person engages in a deceptive trade practice when, in the course of business, vocation, or occupation, the person:

(2) causes likelihood of confusion or of misunderstanding as to the source, sponsorship, approval, or certification of goods or services;

(5) represents that goods or services have sponsorship, approval, characteristics, ingredients, uses, benefits, or quantities that they do not have or that a person has a sponsorship, approval, status, affiliation, or connection that the person does not have;

(7) represents that goods or services are of a particular standard [or] quality . . . if they are of another;

(9) advertises goods or services with intent not to sell them as advertised; [or]

(13) engages in any other conduct which similarly creates a likelihood of confusion or of misunderstanding.

231. Defendants are “persons” within the meaning of the statute.

1 232. Defendants have repeatedly violated Minnesota Statutes section 325D.44,
2 subdivision 1, by, in the course of business, engaging in the deceptive and fraudulent
3 practices described in this Complaint that caused a likelihood of confusion or of
4 misunderstanding among consumers in connection with the sale of Defendants' student
5 loan debt relief services, including by making false, deceptive, fraudulent, and/or
6 misleading representations to consumers regarding its advertised services. These
7 practices include but are not limited to:

- 8 a. Misrepresenting to consumers that Defendants could forgive
9 consumers' loans and otherwise misrepresenting their ability to reduce or
10 eliminate student loan debt;
- 11 b. Misrepresenting to consumers that the consumers were "approved" for
12 student loan relief, and otherwise misrepresenting their ability to qualify
13 borrowers for government programs;
- 14 c. Misrepresenting and falsely leading consumers to believe that
15 Defendants would apply payments made to it to consumers' loans;
- 16 d. Misrepresenting and falsely leading consumers to believe that fees
17 paid by consumers reflected the adjusted amount of the consumers' periodic
18 payments toward their outstanding loan balance;
- 19 e. Misrepresenting to consumers that the amount owed on their student
20 loans would be reduced;
- 21 f. Misrepresenting to consumers that their loans would be forgiven in
22 whole or in part following payment of the enrollment fees;
- 23 g. Misrepresenting to consumers that their monthly student loan payment
24 amount had been lowered for the life of the repayment plan;
- 25 h. Misrepresenting to consumers that fees collected would be held in
26 trust accounts maintained by a third-party account provider until the Student
27 Loan Debt Relief Companies had performed certain services;
- 28

- i. Misleading consumers to believe that Defendants are tied to or have a relationship with the federal government or a particular federal debt relief plan;
- j. Misrepresenting government programs and payment plan terms to consumers; and
- k. The other practices described in this Complaint.

233. Due to the deceptive and fraudulent conduct described in this Complaint, Minnesota consumers have made payments to Defendants for services that they otherwise would not have purchased, thereby causing harm to those consumers.

234. Defendants' conduct, practices, and actions described in this Complaint constitute multiple, separate violations of Minnesota Statutes section 325D.44.

Count XI

**By the State of North Carolina
North Carolina Debt Adjusting Act
N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-423, et seq.
(All Defendants)**

235. The allegations in paragraphs 1-198 and 217-221 are incorporated by reference.

236. Defendants are engaged in illegal "debt adjusting" as that term is defined in Article 56 of Chapter 14 of the North Carolina General Statutes. Specifically, N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-423(2) defines "debt adjusting" as any of the following:

"Debt adjusting" means entering into or making a contract, express or implied, with a particular debtor whereby the debtor agrees to pay a certain amount of money periodically to the person engaged in the debt adjusting business and that person, for consideration, agrees to distribute, or distributes the same among certain specified creditors in accordance with a plan agreed upon.

Debt adjusting includes the business or practice of any person who holds himself out as acting or offering or attempting to act for consideration as an intermediary between a debtor and his creditors for the purpose of settling, compounding, or in any way altering the terms of payment of any debt of a debtor, and to that end receives money or other property from the debtor, or on behalf of the debtor, for the

1 payment to, or distribution among, the creditors of the debtor.

2 Debt adjusting also includes the business or practice of
3 debt settlement . . . whereby any person holds himself or herself
4 out as acting for consideration as an intermediary between a
5 debtor and the debtor's creditors for the purpose of reducing,
6 settling, or altering the terms of the payment of any debt of the
7 debtor, whether or not the person distributes the debtor's funds
8 or property among the creditors, and receives a fee or other
9 consideration for reducing, settling, or altering the terms of the
10 payment of the debt in advance of the debt settlement having
11 been completed or in advance of all the services agreed to
12 having been rendered in full.

13 237. Debt adjusting is prohibited by N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-424, which provides
14 that “[i]f any person shall engage in, or offer to or attempt to, engage in the business or
15 practice of debt adjusting, or if any person shall hereafter act, offer to act, or attempt to
16 act as a debt adjuster, he shall be guilty of a Class 2 misdemeanor.”

17 238. Defendants’ offering and purported rendering of debt adjusting services to
18 North Carolina’s debt adjusting statute. Specifically:

19 a. Defendants have entered into contracts with North Carolina student
20 loan debtors whereby the debtors agree to pay certain amounts of money
21 periodically to Defendants, and Defendants, for consideration, represent or imply
22 that they will distribute debtors’ money among debtors’ student loan servicers or
23 lenders and/or DOE in accordance with a plan agreed upon.

24 b. Defendants have engaged, and are engaged in, the business or practice
25 of holding themselves out as acting or offering or attempting to act for
26 consideration, as an intermediary between North Carolina student loan debtors and
27 their servicers or lenders and/or DOE for the purpose of settling, compounding, or
28 altering the terms of payment of the student loan debts of the debtors, and to that
end receive money from the debtors, or on behalf of the debtors, for the payment
to, or distribution among, the student loan creditors of the debtors.

c. Defendants have engaged, and are engaging in, a business or practice
in which they hold themselves out as acting or offering or attempting to act, for
consideration, as an intermediary between North Carolina student loan debtors and

1 their student loan servicers or lenders and/or DOE for the purpose of reducing,
2 settling, or altering the terms of payment of North Carolina debtors' student loan
3 debts, and defendants receive a fee in advance of the debt settlements having been
4 completed or in advance of all the services agreed to having been rendered in full.

5 239. Pursuant to N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-425, the Attorney General is authorized to
6 seek (a) injunctive relief to enjoin Defendants from the continuation of any debt adjusting
7 activities or the offering of any debt adjusting services in North Carolina; (b) the
8 disgorgement of all monies unlawfully collected by Defendants from North Carolina
9 consumers; (c) the appointment of a receiver to assist in the recovery of funds unlawfully
10 collected by Defendants and to ensure their return to consumers; and (d) the assessment
11 of civil penalties under N.C. Gen. Stat. § 75-15.2 and attorneys' fees for the State under
12 N.C. Gen. Stat. § 75-16.1.

13 **Count XII**

14 **By the State of North Carolina**
15 **North Carolina Unfair and Deceptive Practices Act**
16 **N.C. Gen. Stat. § 75-1.1**
17 **(All Defendants)**

18 240. The allegations in paragraphs 1-198, 217-221, and 235-239 are incorporated
19 by reference.

20 241. In the course of soliciting and promoting their student loan debt relief
21 services to North Carolina consumers, in entering into agreements with North Carolina
22 consumers to provide such services, and in either performing or failing to meaningfully
23 perform those services, defendants have engaged in unfair and deceptive acts and
24 practices in trade or commerce in violation of N.C. Gen. Stat. § 75-1.1.

25 242. Defendants are engaged in trade or commerce in the State of North Carolina.

26 243. Defendants' unfair or deceptive acts and practices include, but are not
27 limited to, the following:

28 a. Engaging in violations of the TSR, as set forth *supra*, which are specifically prohibited by 16 C.F.R. Part 310;

1 b. Engaging in illegal debt adjusting activities, as set forth *supra*, which
2 are specifically prohibited by N.C. Gen. Stat. 14-423, *et seq.*;

3 c. Failing to register as a telephonic seller under North Carolina's
4 Telephonic Seller Registration Act, N.C. Gen. Stat §§ 66-260 and 66-261, as set
5 forth *infra*; and

6 d. Making deceptive and misleading representations to consumers,
7 including but not limited to:

8 Misrepresenting to consumers that Defendants could forgive consumers' loans and
9 otherwise misrepresenting Defendants' ability to reduce or eliminate student loan debt;

10 i. Misrepresenting to consumers that the consumers were "approved"
11 for student loan relief, and otherwise misrepresenting their ability
12 to qualify borrowers for government programs;

13 ii. Misrepresenting and falsely leading consumers to believe that
14 Defendants would apply payments made to Defendants to the
15 consumers' outstanding loans;

16 iii. Misrepresenting and falsely leading consumers to believe that fees
17 paid by consumers reflected the adjusted amount of the consumers'
18 periodic payments toward their outstanding loan balance;

19 iv. Misrepresenting to consumers that the amount owed on their
20 student loans would be reduced if students signed up for the
21 Student Loan Debt Relief Companies' services;

22 v. Misrepresenting to consumers that their loans would be forgiven in
23 whole or in part shortly after enrolling in the Student Loan Debt
24 Relief Companies' services;

25 vi. Misrepresenting to consumers that their monthly student loan
26 payment amount had been lowered for the life of the repayment
27 plan;

28 vii. Misrepresenting that consumers were eligible or approved for
lower monthly payments, including where such payment amounts

1 had been calculated based on an incorrect family size, income, or
2 marital status;

3 viii. Misrepresenting to consumers that fees collected would be held in
4 trust accounts maintained by a third-party account provider until
5 the Student Loan Debt Relief Companies had performed certain
6 services;

7 ix. Misleading consumers to believe that the Student Loan Debt Relief
8 Companies are tied to or have a relationship with the federal
9 government or a particular federal debt relief plan;

10 x. Failing to inform consumers that it was their practice to submit
11 false information about consumers' income, family size, and
12 marital status on loan adjustment applications in order to try to
13 qualify consumers for lower monthly payments;

14 xi. Misrepresenting government programs and payment plan terms to
15 consumers; and

16 xii. The other practices described in this Complaint.

17 244. The Attorney General is authorized to seek an injunction against
18 Defendants' practices under N.C. Gen. Stat. § 75-14, the restoration of any moneys
19 obtained by defendants from North Carolina consumers as well as the cancellation of
20 defendants' contracts with North Carolina consumers under N.C. Gen. Stat. § 75-15.1,
21 civil penalties under N.C. Gen. Stat. § 75-15.2, and attorneys' fees under N.C. Gen. Stat.
22 § 75-16.1.

23 **Count XIII**

24 **By the State of North Carolina**
25 **North Carolina Telephonic Seller Registration Act**
26 **N.C. Gen. Stat. § 66-260**
(All Defendants)

27 245. The allegations in paragraphs 1-198, 217-221, and 235-244 are incorporated
28 by reference.

1 246. North Carolina’s Telephonic Seller Registration Act, N.C. Gen. Stat §§ 66-
2 260 and 66-261, requires any non-exempt person engaged in telephonic solicitations
3 directed to North Carolina consumers to: (a) register with the North Carolina Secretary of
4 State not less than 10 days before commencing telephone solicitations; (b) provide
5 specified information on a form provided by the Secretary of State that contains the
6 notarized signature of each principal of the telephonic seller; and (c) pay a \$100.00 filing
7 fee.

8 247. Pursuant to N.C. Gen. Stat. § 66-261(c), a registration of a telephonic seller
9 is valid for one year from the effective date of the provision of all required information,
10 and may be renewed annually by making the filing required by N.C. Gen. Stat. § 66-262,
11 and paying the filing fee of \$100.00.

12 248. Defendants are a “telephonic seller” as defined in N.C. Gen. Stat. § 66-
13 260(11), as defendants have caused directly, or through employees or agents, telephone
14 solicitations or attempted telephone solicitations to occur, and Defendants are not exempt
15 from the Act.

16 249. Defendants have engaged in violations of the Telephonic Seller Registration
17 Act, N.C. Gen. Stat. § 66-260, *et seq.*, by failing to register with the North Carolina
18 Secretary of State as a telephonic seller; by failing to provide the North Carolina
19 Secretary of State with the information mandated by N.C. Gen. Stat. § 66-262; by failing
20 to pay the filing fee of \$100.00; and by failing to register in each year defendants have
21 engaged in telephonic solicitations.

22 250. N.C. Gen. Stat. § 66-266(a) provides that any violation of the Telephonic
23 Seller Registration Act “shall constitute an unfair and deceptive trade practice in violation
24 of N.C. Gen. Stat. §75-1.1.”

25 251. N.C. Gen. Stat. § 66-266(c) further provides that the remedies and penalties
26 available under the section “shall be supplemental to others available under the law, both
27 civil and criminal.”

28 252. Pursuant to N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 66-266(b), in an action by the Attorney

1 General against a telephonic seller for violation of the Telephonic Seller Registration Act,
2 or for any other act or practice by a telephonic seller constituting a violation of N.C. Gen.
3 Stat. § 75-1.1, the court may impose civil penalties of up to \$25,000 for each violation
4 involving North Carolina purchasers or prospective purchasers who are 65 years of age or
5 older.

6 **Count XIV**

7 **By the People of the State of California**
8 **California Unfair Competition Law**
9 **Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200 et seq.**
10 **(All Defendants)**

11 253. The People of the State of California re-allege and incorporate herein
12 paragraphs 1 through 221 of this Complaint.

13 254. California’s UCL, Business and Professions Code section 17200, prohibits
14 any “unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business act[s] or practice[s].” Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code
15 § 17200.

16 255. Section 17203 of the UCL provides that “(a)ny person performing or
17 proposing to perform an act of unfair competition within this state may be enjoined in
18 any court of competent jurisdiction.” Section 17203 also permits recovery of any
19 “interest in money or property, real or personal” acquired by a violation of the UCL. Cal.
20 Bus. & Prof. Code § 17203.

21 256. Section 17206, subdivision (a), of the UCL provides that any person
22 violating Section 17200 “shall be liable for a civil penalty not to exceed two thousand
23 five hundred dollars (\$2,500) for each violation, which shall be assessed and recovered in
24 a civil action brought in the name of the [P]eople of the State of California . . . by any
25 city attorney of a city having a population in excess of 750,000,” thereby authorizing the
26 City Attorney of Los Angeles, which has a population in excess of 750,000, to bring such
27 an action. Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17206.

28 257. Under the UCL’s Section 17205, these remedies and penalties are
“cumulative to each other and to the remedies or penalties available under all other laws

1 of this state.” Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17205.

2 258. Defendants are all “persons” within the meaning of UCL. Cal. Bus. & Prof.
3 Code § 17201.

4 259. “Unlawful” acts or practices, “unfair” acts or practices, and “fraudulent” acts
5 or practices each independently violate Section 17200. Beginning no later than 2015, and
6 continuing to the present, Defendants, and each of them, have repeatedly violated the
7 UCL by engaging in “unlawful, unfair, or fraudulent business act[s] or practice[s]” with
8 the sale of their purported student loan debt settlement services. Cal. Bus & Prof Code §
9 17200. These violations include, but are not limited to:

- 10 a. Violating the UCL through the following unlawful acts or practices
11 committed against California consumers, including in the City and County
12 of Los Angeles:
- 13 i. As to Defendants CAC, True Count, Infinite Management, Hold the
14 Door, TN Accounting, Albert Kim, Kaine Wen and Tuong Nguyen
15 violating California Financial Code § 12000 et seq., the California Check
16 Sellers, Bill Payers and Proraters Law, by acting as a check seller, bill
17 payer, or prorater without first obtaining a license from the California
18 Commissioner of Business Oversight. Cal. Fin. Code § 12200;
- 19 1. As alleged in Paragraphs 8, 9, 23, 25, 27-31, 41, 43, 45 and 47-148
20 of this Complaint, California consumers have provided funds to
21 Defendants based upon assurances and representations that
22 Defendants will assist them in reducing or otherwise managing
23 their student loan debts and/or negotiate with their creditors and
24 distribute payments.
- 25 2. Defendants are not licensed by the California Corporations
26 Commissioner as required by Financial Code § 12000 et seq.
- 27 ii. Violating California Financial Code section 28100, et seq., the California
28 Student Loan Servicing Act, which requires Student Loan Servicers to be

1 licensed to lawfully operate, by engaging in the business of servicing
2 student loans in California without obtaining a license as required under
3 the Act;

4 1. Defendants are “persons” under the Student Loan Servicing Act.

5 Cal. Fin. Code § 28104, subd. (j).

6 2. As alleged in Paragraphs 8, 9, 23, 25, 27-31, 41, 43, 45 and 47-148

7 of this Complaint, Defendants have engaged in the business of

8 servicing student loans in California. Cal. Fin. Code § 28104,

9 subds. (f), (g), (l), (m), (n).

10 3. Defendants have never obtained a license to service student loans

11 as required under the California Student Loan Servicing Act. Cal.

12 Fin. Code § 28102, subd. (a).

13 iii. Violating the Telemarketing Sales Rule (“TSR”), which is specifically set

14 forth in 16 C.F.R. Part 310, as alleged in Paragraphs 8-15, 53, 57, 59, 66,

15 88-89, 156-166, 173-176 (Count I - Advance Fees in Violation of the

16 TSR – Enrollment Fees), 177-179 (Count II - Advance Fees in Violation

17 of the TSR – Monthly Fees), 180-183 (Count III - Misrepresentations

18 About Material Aspects of Their Services in Violation of the TSR), and

19 184-198 (Count IV - Substantial Assistance in Violation of the TSR); and

20 iv. Violating the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 (CFPA), 12

21 U.S.C. §§ 5531 et seq., as alleged in Paragraphs 8-148, 167-172, 199-206

22 (Count V- CFPA – Deception), 207-212 (Count VI - Substantial

23 Assistance in Violation of the CFPA), and 213-216 (Count VII - CFPA

24 Violation Based on Violation of TSR), as set forth in this Complaint.

25 b. Defendants also violated the UCL through the following unlawful,

26 fraudulent and/or unfair acts or practices committed against California

27 consumers, including consumers in the City of Los Angeles:

28

- 1 i. Misrepresenting to consumers that Defendants could forgive consumers’
2 loans and otherwise misrepresenting Defendants’ ability to reduce or
3 eliminate student loan debt;
- 4 ii. Misrepresenting to consumers that the consumers were “approved” for
5 student loan relief, and otherwise misrepresenting their ability to qualify
6 borrowers for government programs;
- 7 iii. Misrepresenting and falsely leading consumers to believe that Defendants
8 would apply payments made to Defendants to the consumers’
9 outstanding loans;
- 10 iv. Misrepresenting and falsely leading consumers to believe that fees paid
11 by consumers reflected the adjusted amount of the consumers’ periodic
12 payments toward their outstanding loan balance;
- 13 v. Misrepresenting to consumers that the amount owed on their student
14 loans would be reduced if students signed up for Student Loan Debt
15 Relief Companies’ services;
- 16 vi. Misrepresenting to consumers that their loans would be forgiven in whole
17 or in part shortly after enrolling in Student Loan Debt Relief Companies’
18 services;
- 19 vii. Misrepresenting to consumers that their monthly student loan payment
20 amount had been lowered for the life of the repayment plan;
- 21 viii. Misrepresenting that consumers were eligible or approved for lower
22 monthly payments, including where such payment amounts had been
23 calculated based on an incorrect family size, income, or marital status;
- 24 ix. Misrepresenting to consumers that fees collected would be held in trust
25 accounts maintained by a third-party account provider until the Student
26 Loan Debt Relief Companies had performed certain services;
- 27 x. Misleading consumers to believe that the Student Loan Debt Relief
28 Companies are tied to or have a relationship with the federal government

1 or a particular federal debt relief plan;

2 xi. Failing to inform consumers that it was their practice to submit false
3 information about consumers' income, family size, and marital status on
4 loan adjustment applications in order to try to qualify consumers for
5 lower monthly payments;

6 xii. Misrepresenting government programs and payment plan terms to
7 consumers; and

8 xiii. The other practices described in this Complaint.

9 260. Due to the deceptive and fraudulent conduct described in this Complaint,
10 California consumers have made payments to Defendants for services that they otherwise
11 would not have purchased, thereby causing harm to those consumers.

12 261. Defendants' conduct, practices, and actions described in this Complaint
13 constitute multiple, separate violations of California Business and Professions Code
14 section 17200.

15 **DEMAND FOR RELIEF**

16 262. WHEREFORE, the Bureau and the States request, under 12 U.S.C.
17 §§ 5538(a), 5565(a); Minn. Stat. §§ 8.31, 325D.45, and 325F.70; the State of Minnesota's
18 common law authority, including *parens patriae* authority; N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 14-424,
19 75-14, 75-15.1, 75-16.1, and 66-266; and Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200 et seq. that
20 the Court:

21 a. award the Bureau and the States such preliminary and injunctive and
22 ancillary relief as may be necessary to avert the likelihood of consumer injury
23 during the pendency of this action, including but not limited to a temporary and
24 preliminary injunction, an order freezing assets, immediate access to business
25 premises, and appointment of a Receiver against Defendants and Relief
26 Defendants;

27 b. permanently enjoin Defendants from committing future violations of
28 the TSR, the CFPA, the MNCFA, the MNDTPA, the NCDAA, the NCUDPA, the

1 NCTSRA, and the UCL, and enter such other injunctive relief as appropriate;

2 c. permanently enjoin Defendants from the advertisement, marketing,
3 promotion, offering for sale, or selling of any consumer-financial product or
4 service, including but not limited to any debt relief service;

5 d. grant additional injunctive relief as the Court may deem to be just and
6 proper;

7 e. award damages and other monetary relief against Defendants and
8 Relief Defendants as the Court finds necessary to redress injury to consumers
9 resulting from Defendants' violations of the CFPA, the TSR, the MNCFA, the
10 MNDTPA, the NCDAA, the NCUDPA, and the NCTSRA, including but not
11 limited to rescission or reformation of contracts, the refund of monies paid,
12 restitution, disgorgement or compensation for unjust enrichment;

13 f. award restitution against Defendants and Relief Defendants as the
14 Court finds necessary to redress injury to consumers resulting from Defendants'
15 violations of the UCL;

16 g. award the Bureau and the States civil money penalties;

17 h. award the Bureau and the States the costs of bringing this action, as
18 well as such other and additional relief as the Court may determine to be just and
19 proper; and

20 i. award the States the costs of investigation and attorneys' fees.

21
22 Dated: October __, 2019

23 Respectfully submitted,

24 CARA PETERSEN
25 Acting Enforcement Director

26 DEBORAH MORRIS
27 Deputy Enforcement Director
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Leanne Hartmann (local counsel)

Sarah Preis (*pro hac vice* admission pending)

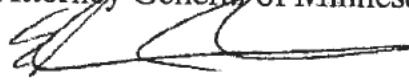
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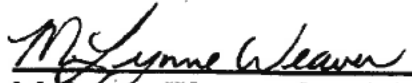
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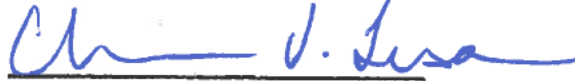


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