

1 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**

2 **DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

3	FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION,)	Case Nos.: 2:12-cv-00536-GMN-VCF ¹
4)	2:18-cv-01813-GMN-DJA
5	Plaintiff,)	2:18-cv-02281-GMN-VCF
6	vs.)	2:17-cv-02966-GMN-NJK
7)	2:17-cv-02967-GMN-BNW
8	AMG SERVICES, INC., <i>et al.</i> ,)	2:17-cv-02968-GMN-NJK
9)	2:17-cv-02969-GMN-DJA
10	Defendants.)	
11)	SECOND AMENDED ORDER²

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14 Pending before the Court is a Motion for Summary Judgment, (ECF No. 900), filed by
15 Defendants Park 269, LLC (“Park 269”) and Kim C. Tucker (“Kim Tucker”) (collectively
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¹ This Second Amended Order amends ECF Nos. 1147 and 1057 in Case No. 2:12-cv-00536-GMN-VCF. However, the Second Amended Order will also be filed in Case Nos. 2:18-cv-01813-GMN-DJA, 2:18-cv-02281-GMN-VCF, 2:17-cv-02966-GMN-NJK, 2:17-cv-02967-GMN-BNW, 2:17-cv-02968-GMN-NJK, and 2:12-cv-02969-GMN-DJA because the Second Amended Order lifts the stays in those cases.

² In the first Amended Order, (ECF No. 1147), the Court clarified that its original Order, (ECF No. 1057), of September 30, 2016, in no way implicates Defendants Nereyda Tucker, as Executor of the Estate of Blaine Tucker, or LeadFlash Consulting, LLC. The first Amended Order did not alter any deadlines set by the original Order, nor did the Amended Order constitute a re-entry of judgment against any defendant.

This Second Amended Order amends Discussion Section III.F.2 of its original Order, (ECF No. 1057), and First Amended Order, (ECF No. 1147), to comply with the Supreme Court’s decision in *AMG Capital Mgmt., LLC v. FTC*, 141 S. Ct. 1341 (2021), and the Ninth Circuit’s subsequent mandate reversing this Court’s award of equitable monetary relief to the FTC. Therefore, the Second Amended Order **GRANTS in part and DENIES in part** the FTC’s Motion for Summary Judgment, and **GRANTS in part and DENIES in part** the Tucker Defendants’ and the Relief Defendants’ (collectively, “Defendants”) Motions for Summary Judgment. Finally, because the parties agreed to stay the FTC’s collection of its monetary award during the pendency of appeal and jointly moved this Court to appoint a Monitor “to preserve the status quo during the pendency of the appeal, and to facilitate the liquidation of assets that absent such liquidation would waste in value during the pendency of appeal,” in Discussion Section III.G., the Second Amended Order includes provisions for the disposition of non-forfeited assets in the Monitorship Estate in preparation for its wind-down, now that the appeal has concluded. (See Order Appointing Monitor (“Monitor Order”) 2:6–8, ECF No. 1099). The Second Amended Order does not alter any deadlines set by the original Order, although it does impose new deadlines in relation to the wind-down of the Monitorship.

1 “Relief Defendants”).³ Plaintiff Federal Trade Commission (“FTC”) filed a Response, (ECF
2 No. 938), and the Relief Defendants filed a Reply, (ECF No. 949).

3 Also pending before the Court is a Motion for Summary Judgment, (ECF No. 913), filed
4 by Defendants AMG Capital Management, LLC (“AMG Capital”); Level 5 Motorsports, LLC
5 (“Level 5”); Black Creek Capital Corporation (“Black Creek”); Broadmoor Capital Partners
6 (“Broadmoor”); and Scott A. Tucker (“Scott Tucker”) (collectively “Tucker Defendants”).⁴
7 The FTC filed a Response, (ECF No. 940), and the Tucker Defendants filed a Reply, (ECF No.
8 950).

9 Also pending before the Court is a Motion for Summary Judgment, (ECF No. 907), filed
10 by the FTC. The Relief Defendants filed a Response, (ECF No. 935), as did the Tucker
11 Defendants, (ECF No. 941). The FTC filed a Reply, (ECF No. 952).

12 For the reasons discussed below, the Court **GRANTS in part and DENIES in part**⁵
13 FTC’s Motion and **GRANTS in part and DENIES in part** the Tucker Defendants’ and Relief
14 Defendants’ (collectively “Defendants”) Motions.⁶

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16 ³ The original Order, (ECF No. 1057), and the First Amended Order, (ECF No. 1147), erroneously identified the
17 Motion for Summary Judgment, (ECF No. 900), as being filed by the Tucker Defendants. The Second Amended
18 Order corrects this error because the Relief Defendants filed the Motion for Summary Judgment, (ECF No. 900).

18 ⁴ As per the Court’s Order of September 20, 2016, the instant Order does not implicate Defendants Nereyda
19 Tucker, as Executor of the Estate of Blaine Tucker, or LeadFlash Consulting, LLC. (*See* Order, ECF No. 1054).

19 ⁵ The previous iterations of this Order, (ECF Nos. 1057 and 1147), granted the FTC’s Motion for Summary
20 Judgement and denied as moot Defendants’ Motions for Summary Judgment. However, because the Court is not
21 awarding equitable monetary relief to the FTC, the Second Amended Order now denies FTC’s Motion for
22 Summary Judgment to the extent that it requests equitable monetary relief and grants Defendants’ Motions for
23 Summary Judgment to the extent that they oppose an award of equitable monetary relief to the FTC.

22 ⁶ Also pending before the Court are three Motions to Reconsider filed by the Tucker Defendants. (See ECF Nos.
23 850, 963, 975). Two of these motions relate to orders entered by Magistrate Judge Cam Ferenbach. “A district
24 judge may reconsider any pretrial matter referred to a magistrate judge in a civil . . . case . . . where it has been
25 shown that the magistrate judge’s ruling is clearly erroneous or contrary to law.” LR IB 3–1. A magistrate
26 judge’s pretrial order issued under 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(A) is not subject to de novo review, and the reviewing
27 court “may not simply substitute its judgment for that of the deciding court.” *Grimes v. City and County of San
28 Francisco*, 951 F.2d 236, 241 (9th Cir. 1991). The Court may overturn the magistrate judge’s decision if, upon
29 review, the Court is left with a definite and firm conviction that a mistake has been made. *See David H. Tedder
30 & Assocs. v. United States*, 77 F.3d 1166, 1169–70 (9th Cir. 1996).

1 **I. BACKGROUND**

2 This action was brought by the FTC, asserting that the “high-fee, short-term payday
3 loans” offered by former Defendants AMG Services, Inc. (“AMG”), SFS, Inc. (“SFS”), Red
4 Cedar Services, Inc. (“Red Cedar”), and MNE Services, Inc. (“MNE”) (collectively “Lending
5 Defendants”) violated section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act of 1914, 15 § U.S.C.
6 45(a)(1), the Truth in Lending Act of 1968, 15 U.S.C. § 1601(a), and Regulation Z, 12 C.F.R. §
7 1026(a). (Am. Compl. 15:1–20:6, ECF No. 386).

8 The FTC has filed its Motion for Summary Judgment against the only remaining parties
9 that did not settle the claims against them. The remaining defendants are AMG Capital, Level
10 5, Black Creek, and Broadmoor (collectively “Corporate Lending Defendants”) as well as Scott
11 Tucker. The FTC seeks injunctive relief against Scott Tucker and equitable monetary relief
12 from the Corporate Lending Defendants and Scott Tucker. The FTC also seeks disgorgement
13 from the Relief Defendants.

14 **A. Factual History⁷**

15 Scott Tucker controlled, founded, or was president of a host of short-term payday loan
16 marketing and servicing companies, including, inter alia, National Money Service, Inc.

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19 The most recently filed Motion, (ECF No. 975), asks the Court to reconsider its Asset Freeze Order, (ECF No.
20 960). Because the Court grants the FTC’s request for equitable monetary relief, *infra*, the Court DENIES this
21 Motion as moot. Similarly, Defendants’ first Motion to Reconsider, (ECF No. 850), is DENIED as moot in light
of the instant Order. In this Motion, Defendants raise a multitude of objections to Magistrate Judge Ferenbach’s
Order, (ECF No. 849), regarding discovery issues. Even if the Court were to grant this Motion, the result of the
instant Order would remain unchanged given the wealth of evidence establishing Defendants’ liability.

22 Finally, Regarding Defendants’ remaining Motion to Reconsider, (ECF No. 963), the Court does not agree with
23 Defendants that Judge Ferenbach exceeded his authority. First, Judge Ferenbach’s Order, (ECF No. 956),
denying Defendants’ request for discovery sanctions did not constitute a dispositive order. See 28 U.S.C. §
24 636(b)(1)(A) (listing dispositive motions). Second, the Court does not endorse Defendants’ interpretation of
Judge Ferenbach’s Order as indicative of double standard. The well-reasoned decision does not reflect
25 Defendants’ absolutist reading. In light of the acrimonious discovery process in this case, Judge Ferenbach’s
Order is a clear attempt to move the discovery process forward. Accordingly, the Court DENIES this Motion.

⁷ Given the lengthy history of this case, the Court provides a brief factual overview and discusses the remaining
facts in further detail, *infra*, as they pertain to specific issues.

1 (“NMS”), CLK Management LLC (“CLK”), and Universal Management Services, Inc.
2 (“UMS”) (collectively “Scott Tucker Loan Servicing Companies”). (Exs. 1–2, 4–5, 14 to
3 Singhvi Decl., ECF Nos. 908-1–2, 4–5, 14). Between 2003 and 2008, the Scott Tucker Loan
4 Servicing Companies entered into agreements with the Santee Sioux Tribe of Nebraska, the
5 Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, and the Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma to allow the tribes to become
6 “authorized lenders” for CLK. (See Exs. 14–15, 18 to Singhvi Decl., ECF Nos. 908-14–15, 18).
7 The tribes subsequently formed SFS, Red Cedar, and MNE. (Exs. 17, 19–20 to Singhvi Decl.,
8 ECF Nos. 908-17, 19–20). In 2006, CLK transferred its trademarks for 500 FastCash,
9 OneClickCash, Ameriloan, USFastCash, and UnitedCashLoans (“Loan Portfolios”) to the new
10 tribal entities. (Ex. 6 to Singhvi Decl., ECF No. 908-6). Following these transfers, SFS, Red
11 Cedar, and MNE became the lenders for the Loan Portfolios. (Dempsey Dep. at 15–19, ECF
12 No. 908-7). In 2008, CLK was acquired by AMG Services, Inc., a tribal corporation created by
13 the Miami Tribe. (Ex. 46 to Singhvi Decl., ECF No. 908-46).

14 **B. Procedural History**

15 On December 27, 2012, the Court signed an Order, (ECF No. 296), entering the parties’
16 joint stipulation for preliminary injunction and bifurcation. The Bifurcation Order divided the
17 litigation into two phases: Phase I, a liability phase, and Phase II, a relief phase. (Id. 9:1–
18 10:23). During Phase I of the proceedings, the Court would adjudicate the merits of the FTC’s
19 claims for violations of the FTC Act, TILA, and EFTA. (Id. 9:1–24). During Phase II of the
20 proceedings, the Court would adjudicate the remaining issues, including the individual liability
21 of the various Defendants. (Id. 10:119). On January 28, 2014, Magistrate Judge Cam
22 Ferenbach entered a Report and Recommendation (“R&R”), (ECF No. 539), granting summary
23 judgment in favor of the FTC on two of its four causes of action. In his R&R, Magistrate Judge
24 Ferenbach reviewed the websites through which the Lending Defendants sold their loans as
25 well as the Loan Note Disclosures contained therein. (See, e.g., R&R 2:12–16).

1 On May 28, 2014, this Court entered an Order, (ECF No. 584), adopting the R&R.
2 Specifically, the Court agreed that “the net impression of the Loan Note Disclosure is likely to
3 mislead borrowers acting reasonably under the circumstances because the large prominent print
4 in the TILA Box implies that borrowers will incur one finance charge while the fine print
5 creates a process under which multiple finance charges will be automatically incurred unless
6 borrowers take affirmative action.” (Order 15:8–12, ECF No. 584). Subsequently, the Lending
7 Defendants stipulated to settle all of the FTC’s claims against them resulting in monetary
8 judgments in the aggregate amount of \$25,496,677. (See generally Orders, ECF Nos. 727, 760–
9 762, 888–889).

10 In the instant Motion, the FTC seeks summary judgment on the Defendants’ remaining
11 affirmative defenses as well as the issues of individual liability, common enterprise liability,
12 liability of the Relief Defendants, and remedies. (Pl.s’ MSJ 14:22–23, ECF No. 907). The
13 Court addresses each of these issues in turn, after first addressing several of Defendants’
14 evidentiary objections.

15 **II. LEGAL STANDARD**

16 The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure provide for summary adjudication when the
17 pleadings, depositions, answers to interrogatories, and admissions on file, together with the
18 affidavits, if any, show that “there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact and the movant
19 is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(a). Material facts are those that
20 may affect the outcome of the case. See *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 248
21 (1986). A dispute as to a material fact is genuine if there is sufficient evidence for a reasonable
22 jury to return a verdict for the nonmoving party. See *id.* “Summary judgment is inappropriate
23 if reasonable jurors, drawing all inferences in favor of the nonmoving party, could return a
24 verdict in the nonmoving party’s favor.” *Diaz v. Eagle Produce Ltd. P’ship*, 521 F.3d 1201,
25 1207 (9th Cir. 2008) (citing *United States v. Shumway*, 199 F.3d 1093, 1103–04 (9th Cir.

1 1999)). A principal purpose of summary judgment is “to isolate and dispose of factually
2 unsupported claims.” *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 323–24 (1986).

3 In determining summary judgment, a court applies a burden-shifting analysis. “When
4 the party moving for summary judgment would bear the burden of proof at trial, it must come
5 forward with evidence which would entitle it to a directed verdict if the evidence went
6 uncontroverted at trial. In such a case, the moving party has the initial burden of establishing
7 the absence of a genuine issue of fact on each issue material to its case.” *C.A.R. Transp.*
8 *Brokerage Co. v. Darden Rests., Inc.*, 213 F.3d 474, 480 (9th Cir. 2000) (citations omitted). In
9 contrast, when the nonmoving party bears the burden of proving the claim or defense, the
10 moving party can meet its burden in two ways: (1) by presenting evidence to negate an
11 essential element of the nonmoving party’s case; or (2) by demonstrating that the nonmoving
12 party failed to make a showing sufficient to establish an element essential to that party’s case
13 on which that party will bear the burden of proof at trial. See *Celotex Corp.*, 477 U.S. at 323–
14 24. If the moving party fails to meet its initial burden, summary judgment must be denied and
15 the court need not consider the nonmoving party’s evidence. See *Adickes v. S.H. Kress & Co.*,
16 398 U.S. 144, 159–60 (1970).

17 If the moving party satisfies its initial burden, the burden then shifts to the opposing
18 party to establish that a genuine issue of material fact exists. See *Matsushita Elec. Indus. Co. v.*
19 *Zenith Radio Corp.*, 475 U.S. 574, 586 (1986). To establish the existence of a factual dispute,
20 the opposing party need not establish a material issue of fact conclusively in its favor. It is
21 sufficient that “the claimed factual dispute be shown to require a jury or judge to resolve the
22 parties’ differing versions of the truth at trial.” *T.W. Elec. Serv., Inc. v. Pac. Elec. Contractors*
23 *Ass’n*, 809 F.2d 626, 631 (9th Cir. 1987). In other words, the nonmoving party cannot avoid
24 summary judgment by relying solely on conclusory allegations that are unsupported by factual
25 data. See *Taylor v. List*, 880 F.2d 1040, 1045 (9th Cir. 1989). Instead, the opposition must go

1 beyond the assertions and allegations of the pleadings and set forth specific facts by producing
2 competent evidence that shows a genuine issue for trial. See *Celotex Corp.*, 477 U.S. at 324.

3 At summary judgment, a court's function is not to weigh the evidence and determine the
4 truth but to determine whether there is a genuine issue for trial. See *Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 249.
5 The evidence of the nonmovant is "to be believed, and all justifiable inferences are to be drawn
6 in his favor." *Id.* at 255. But if the evidence of the nonmoving party is merely colorable or is
7 not significantly probative, summary judgment may be granted. See *id.* at 249–50.

8 **III. DISCUSSION**

9 **A. Evidentiary Objections**

10 The Tucker Defendants object to nearly all of the evidence relied upon by the FTC in its
11 Motion for Summary Judgment. (*See* *Obj.*, ECF No. 943). While the Court addresses some of
12 those objections that pertain to the Court's Order below, the Tucker Defendants' remaining
13 objections do not merit further discussion.

14 *1. The Squar Milner Report*

15 The Squar Milner Report was prepared at AMG's request "to assist management in
16 calculating any outstanding balances to, from, and among AMG, CLK Management, the
17 various portfolios . . . on the one hand, and Scott Tucker and related entities, on the other
18 hand." (Squar Milner Report at 8, ECF No. 908-260). It reflects statements and interviews with
19 unknown individuals, (*see id.* at 11), and the FTC seeks to offer evidence from the Squar
20 Milner Report to prove the truth of the matter asserted: "the presence of *thousands* of
21 transactions solely for Scott Tucker's benefit, that AMG's books and records were not
22 maintained in an orderly fashion, and that the Defendants' complete lack of accounting controls
23 were susceptible to manipulation," (FTC's MSJ 47:24–27, ECF No. 907).

24 The FTC argues this Report falls within the exception under Federal Rule of Evidence
25 803(6) for a business record. (*See* *Resp. to Obj.* 13:3–14:9, ECF No. 953). However, the Court

1 finds that this Report does not meet the requirements in order to constitute a business record
2 pursuant to this Rule. The case relied upon by Defendants, *Paddack v. Dave Christensen, Inc.*,
3 745 F.2d 1254 (9th Cir. 1984), is instructive. In *Paddack*, the subject documents were special
4 audit reports prepared in anticipation of litigation, not restated quarterly and annual reports or
5 corresponding auditor's work product prepared in the ordinary course of business. *Paddack*,
6 745 F.2d at 1257–58. Similarly, the Squar Milner Report is not simply a regular audit report.
7 Instead, it was “a special investigation” in which “a financial audit report under GAAP” was
8 not issued and, moreover, was likely made in anticipation of and preparation for this litigation.
9 (Obj., 4:9–15, ECF No. 943). Therefore, the Court finds that the Squar Milner Report was not
10 made in the normal, regular course of business, as required by Federal Rule of Evidence
11 803(6), and is therefore inadmissible.

12 2. *Emails*

13 The Tucker Defendants argue that the emails relied upon by the FTC “must be excluded
14 as unauthenticated and inadmissible hearsay.” (Obj. 11:25–26). However, all but one of the
15 emails are presumptively authentic because they were produced by a party opponent. *Haack v.*
16 *City of Carson City*, No. 3:11-CV-00353-RAM, 2012 WL 3638767, at *7 (D. Nev. Aug. 22,
17 2012) (noting that exhibits produced by a party opponent are “deemed authentic”). In addition,
18 all of the emails are authentic per Federal Rule of Evidence 901(b)(4) because of their
19 distinctive characteristics. *See, e.g., Brown v. Wireless Networks, Inc.*, No. C 07-4301 EDL,
20 2008 WL 4937827, at *4 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 17, 2008).

21 Regarding the hearsay issue, many of the emails are admissible non-hearsay as they
22 were sent by Scott Tucker or an employee of the Corporate Lending Defendants. *See* Fed. R.
23 Evid. 801(d)(2)(D). Further, other emails are admissible pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence
24 801(c)(2) because they are not offered for the truth of the matter asserted. *See* Fed. R. Evid.
25 801(c)(2). The FTC relies on one such email, for example, to show Scott Tucker was “*aware*

1 that the loan repayment model was problematic and confusing to consumers,” (Resp. to Obj.
2 18:13–15) (emphasis added), not that “90% of the issues [the Tucker Defendants] have with
3 customers stems from them not understanding [the Tucker Defendants’] process of renewal and
4 paydowns,” (Ex. 75 to Singhvi Decl., ECF No. 908-75). The Court therefore overrules the
5 Tucker Defendants’ objections regarding emails.

6 3. *Checks and Other Bank Records*

7 The Tucker Defendants seek to exclude certain checks and bank records as
8 unauthenticated and inadmissible hearsay. (*See* Tucker Defs.’ Resp. to FTC’s MSJ 16:26–
9 18:11, ECF No. 941). With regard to the authentication objection, “[a]s a negotiable
10 instrument, a check is a species of commercial paper, and therefore self-authenticating.” *United*
11 *States v. Pang*, 362 F.3d 1187, 1192 (9th Cir. 2004); *see also* Fed. R. Evid. 902(9). As to the
12 bank records, the Tucker Defendants have not set forth any reasons for questioning the
13 authenticity of the bank records submitted by the FTC. Federal Rule of Evidence 901(a)
14 provides that “the requirement of authentication or identification as a condition precedent to
15 admissibility is satisfied by evidence sufficient to support a finding that the matter in question
16 is what its proponent claims.” Fed. R. Evid. 901(a). The appearance of the bank records and
17 content persuade the Court that the documents are what they purport to be. *See* Fed. R. Evid.
18 902(9) (“Commercial paper, signatures thereon, and documents relating thereto to the extent
19 provided by general commercial law” are self-authenticating); Fed. R. Evid. 901(b)(4)
20 (documents can be authenticated by their “appearance, contents, substance, internal patterns, or
21 other distinctive characteristics, taken in conjunction with the circumstances”).\

22 Next, neither the checks nor the bank records constitute hearsay. The bank records fall
23 under the business records exception to the hearsay rule. *See* Fed. R. Evid. 803(6); (*see, e.g.*,
24 *Custodian of Bus. R. Aff.*, Ex. 257 to Singhvi Decl., ECF No. 908-257) (laying foundation
25 testimony establishing that bank statements are bank’s business records). Further, to the extent

1 the bank statements and checks are signed by Scott Tucker, they are non-hearsay pursuant to
2 Federal Rule of Evidence 801(d)(2)(A). Accordingly, the Court overrules the Tucker
3 Defendants' objections regarding the checks and bank records relied upon by the FTC.

4 **B. Defenses**

5 The remaining affirmative defenses argued by Defendants' are without merit. *See F.T.C.*
6 *v. Am. Microtel, Inc.*, No. CV-S-92-178-LDG(RJJ), 1992 WL 184252, at *1 (D. Nev. June 10,
7 1992) (“[T]he law is well established that principles of laches and equitable estoppel are not
8 available as defenses in a suit brought by the government to enforce a public right or a public
9 interest.”) (citing *United States v. Ruby Co.*, 588 F.2d 697, 705 n. 10 (9th Cir.)); *F.T.C. v. Ivy*
10 *Capital, Inc.*, No. 2:11-CV-283 JCM GWF, 2011 WL 2470584, at *2 (D. Nev. June 20, 2011)
11 (“Section 13(b) of the Federal Trade Commission Act specifies no statute of limitations
12 period.”); *F.T.C. v. Commerce Planet, Inc.*, 815 F.3d 593, 601 (9th Cir. 2016) (holding that
13 “joint and several liability is permissible” in actions brought under § 13(b) and affirming
14 monetary award); *F.T.C. v. Evans Prod. Co.*, 775 F.2d 1084, 1086 (9th Cir. 1985) (rejecting
15 defendant’s attempt to “limit § 13(b) to cases involving ‘routine fraud’” and agreeing that “a
16 ‘proper case’ for which § 13(b) injunctive relief may be sought includes . . . any case involving
17 a law enforced by the FTC”).

18 Likewise, the Court rejects the Tucker Defendants’ argument that the FTC abused its
19 discretion under the FTC Act by proceeding through adjudication rather than rulemaking. (*See*
20 *Tucker Defs.’ Resp. to FTC’s MSJ 96:15–16*). “[T]he choice made between proceeding by
21 general rule or by individual, ad hoc litigation is one that lies primarily in the informed
22 discretion of the administrative agency.” *S.E.C. v. Chenery Corp.*, 332 U.S. 194, 203 (1947).
23 The Ninth Circuit has clarified that where “adjudication change[d] existing law, and ha[d]
24 widespread application,” the FTC “exceeded its authority by proceeding to create new law by
25 adjudication rather than by rulemaking.” *Ford Motor Co. v. F.T.C.*, 673 F.2d 1008, 1010 (9th

1 Cir. 1981). Subsequent cases have clarified that an agency may announce new principals during
2 adjudication so long as “its action [does not] 1) constitute an abuse of discretion or 2)
3 circumvent the [Administrative Procedure Act’s] requirements.” *Union Flights, Inc. v. FAA*,
4 957 F.2d 685, 688 (9th Cir. 1992).

5 Here, adjudication by the FTC is proper. First, this litigation will not result in any
6 changes to existing law. It merely applies the established principles of the FTC Act to the
7 Tucker Defendants’ particular unfair business practices. Moreover, this action is against a
8 single set of defendants and involves one discrete fraudulent practice. The Court’s instant
9 Order does not have “widespread application.” Further, the FTC has not abused its discretion
10 nor attempted to circumvent the APA. The FTC is not using this “adjudication to amend a
11 recently amended rule, or to bypass a pending rulemaking proceeding.” *Union Flights*, 957
12 F.2d at 688. Similarly, the Tucker Defendants cannot claim that they relied on a former FTC
13 policy, or any other recognized situation constituting an abuse of discretion. *See id.* Without
14 these showings, the Tucker Defendants have not demonstrated an abuse of discretion or an
15 attempt to circumvent the APA.

16 C. Individual Liability

17 An individual may be held liable for corporate violations of the FTC Act if the
18 individual: “(1) participated directly in, or had the authority to control, the unlawful acts or
19 practices at issue; and (2) had actual knowledge of the misrepresentations involved, was
20 recklessly indifferent to the truth or falsity of the misrepresentations, or was aware of a high
21 probability of fraud and intentionally avoided learning the truth.” *Commerce Planet*, 815 F.3d
22 at 600; *see also F.T.C. v. Stefanchik*, 559 F.3d 924, 931 (9th Cir. 2009).

23 If the FTC proves direct participation in or authority to control the wrongful act, then the
24 individual may be permanently enjoined from engaging in acts that violate the FTC Act. *F.T.C.*
25 *v. Garvey*, 383 F.3d 891, 900 (9th Cir. 2004). To hold an individual liable for monetary redress,

1 the FTC must additionally establish knowledge. *FTC v. Affordable Media*, 179 F.3d 1228, 1234
2 (9th Cir. 1999); *FTC v. Publ’g Clearing House, Inc.*, 104 F.3d 1168, 1171 (9th Cir. 1997).

3 Proof that the defendant intended to deceive consumers or acted in bad faith is unnecessary to
4 establish a § 5(a) violation. *FTC v. World Travel Vacation Brokers, Inc.*, 861 F.2d 1020, 1029
5 (7th Cir. 1988) (“An advertiser’s good faith does not immunize it from responsibility for its
6 misrepresentations.”); *Feil v. F.T.C.*, 285 F.2d 879, 896 (9th Cir. 1960) (“Whether good or bad
7 faith exists is not material, if the Commission finds that there is likelihood to deceive.”).

8 *I. Participation and Authority to Control*

9 Authority to control may be evidenced by “active involvement in business affairs and
10 making of corporate policy, including assuming the duties of a corporate officer.” *F.T.C. v.*

11 *Amy Travel Serv., Inc.*, 875 F.2d 564, 573 (7th Cir. 1989). An individual’s position as a
12 corporate officer or authority to sign documents on behalf of the corporate defendant is
13 sufficient to show requisite control. *See Publ’g Clearing House*, 104 F.3d at 1170 (holding that
14 individual’s “assumption of the role of president of [the corporation] and her authority to sign
15 documents on behalf of the corporation demonstrate that she had the requisite control over the
16 corporation” for purposes of finding individual liability under § 5(a)).

17 The FTC has satisfied the first prong for individual liability. The evidence abundantly
18 establishes that Scott Tucker participated in and had authority to control the Lending
19 Defendants. As president of NMS and CLK, Scott Tucker directed the creation and
20 organization of the Lending Defendants, which operated merely as a veneer for Scott Tucker’s
21 lending entities. Specifically, Scott Tucker presented the Santee Sioux Tribe of Nebraska, the
22 Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, and the Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma with business proposals that
23 would allow the tribes to become “authorized lenders” for NMS. (Exs. 2, 12–13 to Singhvi
24 Decl., ECF Nos. 908-2, 12–13). These proposals required the Scott Tucker Loan Servicing
25 Companies to provide “the capital to fund all loan transactions” and “the personnel, equipment

1 and knowledge to make the business an immediate success,” while the tribes were not required
2 to invest any capital in the business. (*See, e.g.*, Ex. 2 to Singhvi Decl. at 3, 7, ECF No. 908-2)
3 (“The Tribe and the proposed Tribal entity will not be required to provide any investment, cash
4 or cash equivalent and will not be responsible for any losses.”). Instead, the tribes were merely
5 required to designate one employee and to do “all things reasonably necessary to carry on the
6 Pay Day Loan business as a lender with the full support of [a Scott Tucker Loan Servicing
7 Company].” (*Id.*). In exchange, the tribes would receive a guaranteed monthly fee. (*Id.*). Scott
8 Tucker arranged for the drafting of the tribal lending ordinances that the tribes ultimately
9 enacted without any significant changes. (Exs. 18, 27–29 to Singhvi Decl., ECF Nos. 908-18,
10 27–29).

11 Scott Tucker structured the Lending Defendants to be completely dependent on the Scott
12 Tucker Loan Servicing Companies. The service agreements signed by Scott Tucker between
13 UMS and the tribes required UMS to “furnish . . . all support staff, equipment and business
14 arrangements required to conduct an efficient payday loan business.” (Miami Tribe Serv.
15 Agreement ¶ 3, ECF No. 908-14). Further, UMS agreed to provide all capital for the payday
16 loan operation “to be administered wholly and only by UMS.” (*Id.* ¶ 2); (*see also* SFS Serv.
17 Agreement ¶ 1, ECF No. 908-15). Moreover, the Lending Defendants’ 30(b)(6) representative,
18 Natalie Dempsey, testified that “all the consumer loans ever offered by [the Lending
19 Defendants have] been serviced by AMG, CLK or NM Services.” (Dempsey Dep. at 21, ECF
20 No. 908-7).

21 With regard to the Lending Defendants’ lending activities, SFS’s Rule 30(b)(6)
22 representative, Lee Ickes (“Ickes”), testified that AMG drafted SFS’s loan applications. (Ickes
23 Dep. at 9, ECF No. 908-13). Similarly, MNES stated during discovery that AMG performs “the
24 drafting, modification and review of [MNES’s] loan notes, disclosures and websites.” (MNE
25 Resp. to FTC Interrog. No. 9, ECF No. 908-144); (*see also* Red Cedar Resp. to Interrog. No. 9,

1 ECF No. 908-146) (stating same). Moreover, Dempsey testified that only AMG staff were
2 involved in the drafting and modification of loan disclosures and websites. (Dempsey Dep. at
3 90). Ickes testified that AMG set the payment schedule for consumer loans for SFS and
4 underwrites consumers' loan applications. (Ickes Dep. at 14, 16). Moreover, Ickes testified that
5 SFS does not have access to the criteria for loan approval, and SFS has never rejected a loan
6 that AMG determined met the criteria for approval. (*Id.* at 15–16).

7 Scott Tucker's role did not materially change following the merger of CLK into AMG in
8 2008. Indeed, AMG Meeting Minutes describe CLK's merger with AMG as "just a name
9 change." (Ex. 48 to Singhvi Decl., ECF No. 908-48). In addition, an email to CLK employees
10 announcing the AMG merger clarifies that "[y]our job description, responsibilities and pay will
11 not change at all . . . just the name of the company you work for." (Ex. 49 to Singhvi Decl.,
12 ECF No. 908-49). Even after the merger, Scott Tucker retained the authority to implement
13 policies as AMG's President. (*See* Grote Dep. at 44, Ex. 908-67); (Ex. 54 to Singhvi Decl. at 7,
14 ECF No. 908-54) (referencing Scott Tucker as AMG President). Although Scott Tucker
15 attempted to obfuscate his official title with AMG over time, Defendants admit that, at the very
16 least, Scott Tucker was an executive with operational control of AMG. (AMG Am. Resp. to
17 Expedited Interrog. No. 3, ECF No. 908-58).

18 Consistent with this authority, Scott Tucker continued to participate in control of the
19 Lending Defendants. Scott Tucker had authority to control the Lending Defendants' accounts
20 used to fund consumer loans. (*See* Ickes Dep. at 21) ("AMG Services oversees or manages [the
21 day-to-day operational funds] for the Santee Sioux Nation, SFS, Inc."). Specifically, the Miami
22 Tribe passed a corporate resolution granting Scott Tucker power of attorney over its accounts.
23 (Ex. 80 to Singhvi Decl., ECF No. 908-80). Scott Tucker is also an authorized signatory on the
24 SFS portfolio account and seven other accounts belonging to the Lending Defendants. (Ickes
25 Dep. at 29); (AMG Am. Resp. to Interrog. No. 1, ECF No. 908-81). The FTC has produced a

1 voluminous record of checks signed by Scott Tucker from the Lending Defendants' accounts to
2 the Corporate Lending Defendants wholly owned by Scott Tucker. (*See, e.g.*, Ex. 83 to Singhvi
3 Decl., ECF No. 908-83).

4 Further, Scott Tucker reviewed and approved loan disclosures and websites for the
5 Lending Defendants. (*See, e.g.*, AMG Am. Resp. to Expedited Interrog. No. 9, ECF No. 908-
6 62); (Dempsey Dep. at 90). Indeed, the FTC has produced numerous examples of Scott Tucker
7 involved in such activities. (*See, e.g.*, Ex. 63 to Singhvi Decl., ECF No. 908-63) (email in
8 which Scott Tucker opines on whether or not certain language should be included in lending
9 application). Scott Tucker also had the power to hire and fire and exercised that authority with
10 respect to the expansion of loan processing employees in the Miami office. (Williams Decl. at
11 7, ECF No. 908-155).

12 2. Knowledge

13 The knowledge requirement is satisfied by establishing that “the individual had actual
14 knowledge of the material misrepresentation, was recklessly indifferent to the truth or falsity of
15 a misrepresentation, or had an awareness of a high probability of fraud along with an
16 intentional avoidance of truth.” *Garvey*, 383 F.3d at 900 (citing *Publ’g Clearing House*, 104
17 F.3d at 1171). “The degree of participation in business affairs is probative of knowledge.” *FTC*
18 *v. Am. Standard Credit Sys.*, 874 F. Supp. 1080, 1089 (C.D. Cal. 1994); *see also Affordable*
19 *Media*, 179 F.3d at 1235 (“The extent of an individual’s involvement in a fraudulent scheme
20 alone is sufficient to establish the requisite knowledge for personal restitutionary liability.”).

21 The evidence demonstrates that, at the very least, Scott Tucker was recklessly indifferent
22 to the misleading representations of the Lending Defendants. As discussed above, Scott Tucker
23 reviewed the loan disclosures and websites. Dempsey testified that Tucker “conducted reviews”
24 of loan documents and websites. (Dempsey Dep. at 90). In many instances, Scott Tucker
25 proposed specific language for loan disclosures. (*See, e.g.*, Ex. 65 to Singhvi Decl., ECF No.

1 908-65). Further, Scott Tucker stated in discovery exchanges that he “comments on and
2 recommends proposed changes to webpages.” (Scott Tucker Resp. to Interrog. No. 2, ECF No.
3 908-68).

4 With regard to consumer complaints, Scott Tucker had ample notice of internal AMG
5 complaint tracking reports as well as complaints received by the tribes and third party services.
6 Dempsey testified that Scott Tucker had “seen [AMG] reports on customer complaints.”
7 (Dempsey Dep. at 90). Red Cedar Services’ president, Troy LittleAxe, stated that he “would
8 forward the written [consumer] complaints to AMG Services, Inc., specifically Scott Tucker.”
9 (LittleAxe Resp. to Pl.’s Interrog. No. 4, ECF No. 908-69). Moreover, “[e]verytime
10 [LittleAxe] had contact with an individual consumer or a state agency, [he] would notify . . .
11 AMG Services, Inc., specifically Scott Tucker.” (*Id.*). In emails between Scott Tucker and
12 Blaine Tucker discussing the escalating consumer complaints, Scott Tucker suggested
13 development of a compliance department. (*See Ex. 72 to Singhvi Decl.*, ECF No. 908-72).

14 Finally, Scott Tucker was specifically aware that customers often did not understand
15 Defendants’ process of renewals and paydowns. Scott Tucker received an email from Tim
16 Buckley, an AMG manager, proposing a new repayment model that would address the fact that
17 “90% of the issues we have with customers stem from them not understanding our process of
18 renewals and paydowns.” (Ex. 75 to Singhvi Decl.). When asked about the e-mail during his
19 deposition, Scott Tucker invoked his Fifth Amendment privilege against self-incrimination.⁸
20 (Scott Tucker Dep. 41:25–44:9, , ECF No. 908-76). Scott Tucker’s pervasive role and authority
21 at AMG, which extended to almost every facet of the company’s business and operations, also
22 creates a strong inference that Scott Tucker had the requisite knowledge that the Lending
23 Defendants’ webpages were misleading. *Am. Standard Credit Sys.*, 874 F. Supp. at 1089; *Amy*

24
25 ⁸ In this instance, the Court draws an adverse inference against Scott Tucker for his repeated invocation of his Fifth Amendment privilege during his deposition. *See SEC v. Jasper*, 678 F.3d 1116, 1126–27 (9th Cir. 2012) (affirming district court’s adverse inference in similar circumstances).

1 *Travel*, 875 F.2d at 574; *Affordable Media*, 179 F.3d at 1235. Accordingly, the evidence,
2 coupled with Scott Tucker’s assertions of the Fifth Amendment, demonstrate that Scott Tucker
3 had the requisite knowledge to be held individually liable for the deceptive website marketing
4 of the Lending Defendants.

5 **D. Common Enterprise Liability**

6 Under the theory of common enterprise, each entity in a group of interrelated companies
7 can be held jointly and severally liable for the actions of other entities in that group. *FTC v.*
8 *Network Servs. Depot, Inc.*, 617 F.3d 1127, 1142–43 (9th Cir. 2010). “Entities constitute a
9 common enterprise when they exhibit either vertical or horizontal commonality—qualities that
10 may be demonstrated by a showing of strongly interdependent economic interests or the
11 pooling of assets and revenues.” *Id.* “To determine whether a common enterprise exists, the
12 Court considers factors such as: common control; the sharing of office space and officers;
13 whether business is transacted through a maze of interrelated companies; the commingling of
14 corporate funds and failure to maintain separation of companies; unified advertising; and
15 evidence that reveals that no real distinction exists between the corporate defendants.” *FTC v.*
16 *Grant Connect, LLC*, 827 F. Supp. 2d 1199, 1216 (D. Nev. 2011) *aff’d in part, vacated in part*,
17 763 F.3d 1094 (9th Cir. 2014).

18 The evidence demonstrates that no real distinction exists between the Corporate Lending
19 Defendants. The Tucker Defendants admit that AMG Capital, Level 5, and Broadmore all used
20 the same Nevada address for incorporation. (Tucker Defs.’ Am. Ans. ¶¶ 10–12, 15, ECF No.
21 397). Further, bank statements, checks, and invoices all demonstrate that the Corporate Lending
22 Defendants all operated from the same Kansas address, which the Tucker Defendants do not
23 dispute. (*See* Ex. 168 to Singhvi Dep., ECF No. 908-168). Nor do the Tucker Defendants
24 dispute that the Corporate Lending Defendants are wholly-owned by Scott Tucker. (*See* Corp.
25 Disclosure Statement, ECF No. 58). Finally, as discussed *supra*, Scott Tucker dominated the

1 Lending Defendants' bank accounts and funneled thousands of payments to the Corporate
2 Lending Defendants. Indeed, beyond their unfounded evidentiary objections, the Tucker
3 Defendants do not dispute the commingling of funds between AMG Capital, Level 5,
4 Broadmore, Black Creek, and other entities owned by Scott Tucker. (*See* Tucker Defs.' Resp.
5 to FTC's MSJ 67:15–27, 68:18–24).

6 The Tucker Defendants argue that a common enterprise did not exist because “the FTC
7 has not shown that the Tucker entities participated in the lending.” (Resp. 66:5–7). The Tucker
8 Defendants oversimplify the standard to show common enterprise liability. The Ninth Circuit
9 panel in *Network Services* did not find the existence of a common venture dispositive. *Network*
10 *Servs.*, 617 F.3d at 1143. Instead, the panel also considered the existence of pooled resources,
11 staff, and funds as well as common ownership in its determination that a common enterprise
12 existed under the facts in that case. *Id.* Likewise, other courts analyze these factors collectively
13 without emphasis on any one factor. *See, e.g., Fed. Trade Comm'n v. Mortg. Relief Advocates*
14 *LLC*, No. CV-14-5434-MWF (AGRx), 2015 WL 11257575, at *6 (C.D. Cal. July 1, 2015) (“It
15 is not necessary that the FTC prove any particular number of entity connections in order to
16 establish a common enterprise, and, similarly, no one connection is dispositive.”). Accordingly,
17 in light of the overwhelming evidence that the Tucker Defendants operated as a common
18 enterprise, each is jointly and severally liable for one another's wrongful conduct.

19 **E. Relief Defendants**

20 District courts are given broad authority under the FTC Act to fashion equitable
21 remedies to the extent necessary to ensure effective relief. *Network Servs.*, 617 F.3d at 1141–
22 42. “[T]he broad equitable powers of the federal courts can be employed to recover ill gotten
23 gains for the benefit of the victims of wrongdoing, whether held by the original wrongdoer or
24 by one who has received the proceeds after the wrong.” *S.E.C. v. Colello*, 139 F.3d 674, 676
25 (9th Cir. 1998). “The creditor plaintiff must show that the [relief] defendant has received ill

1 gotten funds *and* that he does not have a legitimate claim to those funds.” *Id.* at 677. Upon such
2 a showing, the remedy is an equitable monetary judgment in the amount of the funds that the
3 relief defendant received. *See id.*; *see also S.E.C. v. Banner Fund Int’l*, 211 F.3d 602, 617 (D.C.
4 Cir. 2000) (“[D]isgorgement is an equitable obligation to return a sum equal to the amount
5 wrongfully obtained, rather than a requirement to replevy a specific asset.”).

6 The evidence establishes that Scott Tucker diverted millions of dollars from himself and
7 the Corporate Lending Defendants to the Relief Defendants. Beginning with Scott Tucker’s
8 wife, Kim Tucker, numerous bank statements show payments amounting to \$19,072,774 in
9 favor of Kim Tucker from the Tucker Defendants. (*See* Ex. 227 to Singhvi Decl., ECF No. 908-
10 227). These payments include a check for over \$4.1 million from Black Creek. (Ex. 228 to
11 Singhvi Decl., ECF No. 908-228). In addition, on several occasions Scott Tucker directed loan
12 portfolios to make payments to a Corporate Lending Defendant, then simultaneously caused the
13 Corporate Lending Defendant to pay the aggregate amount to Kim Tucker. (*See, e.g.*, Ex. 231
14 to Singhvi Decl., ECF No. 908-231). Moreover, Kim Tucker admits that she “intermittently
15 received monies from or on behalf of her spouse, Scott Tucker, through AMG Services, Inc.
16 and Black Creek Capital Corporation . . . for the purposes of personal and household uses.”
17 (Kim Tucker Supp. Ans. to Interrog. 6(c), ECF No. 908-226).

18 Turning to Park 269, Kim Tucker’s wholly owned entity and nominal owner of an \$8
19 million home located at 269 Park Avenue, Aspen, Colorado, the evidence demonstrates that
20 AMG financed the purchase, mortgage, furnishing, maintenance, housekeeping, landscaping,
21 and property taxes for the property. (*See* Ex. 87 to Singhvi Decl., ECF No. 908-87); (Ex. 238 to
22 Singhvi Decl., ECF No. 908-238). Park 269 does not dispute these payments. (*See generally*
23 *House Dep.*, ECF No. 908-237). Further, a summary created by Blaine Tucker of Scott
24 Tucker’s investments shows that AMG is the holding company and funding company for Park
25 269. (Ex. 202 to Singhvi Decl. at 4, ECF No. 908-202).

1 Neither Kim Tucker nor Park 269 have a legitimate claim to these funds. *See Colello*,
2 139 F.3d at 676. Kim Tucker admits she had no role or ownership interest in any Corporate
3 Lending Defendant. (Kim Tucker Supp. Resp. to Interrog. No. 1, ECF No. 908-226). Nor did
4 Kim Tucker provide any consideration for the money transfers to her. (*See Kim Tucker Supp.*
5 *Ans. to Interrog. 6(c)*). Further, Park 269 disclaims having offered any services or other value
6 to the Tucker Defendants. (Park 269 Resp. to Interrog. No. 6, ECF No. 908-235). The Court
7 therefore finds disgorgement of \$19,072,774 from Kim Tucker's accounts and \$8 million from
8 Park 269 is appropriate.

9 **F. Remedies**

10 The FTC requests both a permanent injunction against the Tucker Defendants and
11 monetary equitable relief, in the form of restitution or, in the alternative, disgorgement. (First
12 Am. Compl. 20:7–19, ECF No. 386). Under § 13(b) of the FTC Act, the FTC “may seek, and
13 after proper proof, the court may issue, a permanent injunction.” 15 U.S.C. § 53(b); *see also*
14 *Evans Prods.*, 775 F.2d at 1086. “This provision gives the federal courts broad authority to
15 fashion appropriate remedies for violations of the Act,” *F.T.C. v. Pantron I Corp.*, 33 F.3d
16 1088, 1102 (9th Cir. 1994), including “any ancillary relief necessary to accomplish complete
17 justice,” *F.T.C. v. H. N. Singer, Inc.*, 668 F.2d 1107, 1113 (9th Cir. 1982).

18 *1. Permanent Injunction*

19 A permanent injunction is justified if there exists “some cognizable danger of recurrent
20 violation,” *United States v. W.T. Grant Co.*, 345 U.S. 629, 633 (1953), or “some reasonable
21 likelihood of future violations,” *CFTC v. Co Petro Mktg. Grp., Inc.*, 502 F. Supp. 806, 818
22 (C.D. Cal. 1980), *aff'd*, 680 F.2d 573 (9th Cir. 1982). The Court examines the totality of the
23 circumstances involved and a variety of factors in determining the likelihood of future
24 misconduct. *Co Petro Mktg. Grp.*, 502 F. Supp. at 818; *SEC v. Murphy*, 626 F.2d 633, 655 (9th
25 Cir. 1980). Nonexhaustive factors include the degree of scienter involved, whether the violative

1 act was isolated or recurrent, whether the defendant's current occupation positions him to
2 commit future violations, the degree of harm consumers suffered from the unlawful conduct,
3 and the defendant's recognition of his own culpability and sincerity of his assurances, if any,
4 against future violations. *Murphy*, 626 F.2d at 655; *FTC v. Magui Publishers, Inc.*, No. 89–
5 3818, 1991 WL 90895, at *15–16 (C.D. Cal. Mar. 28, 1991). “[I]t must be ‘absolutely clear that
6 the allegedly wrongful behavior could not reasonably be expected to recur.’” *TRW, Inc. v.*
7 *F.T.C.*, 647 F.2d 942, 953 (9th Cir. 1981) (quoting *United States v. Concentrated Phosphate*
8 *Exp. Ass’n*, 393 U.S. 199, 203 (1968)).

9 The Court finds that a permanent injunction against Scott Tucker is appropriate under
10 the circumstances to enjoin him from engaging in similar misleading and deceptive lending
11 activities. Here, Scott Tucker did not participate in an isolated, discrete incident of deceptive
12 lending, but engaged in sustained and continuous conduct that perpetuated the deceptive
13 lending since at least 2008. Scott Tucker initiated the Corporate Lending Defendants’
14 relationship with the tribes and oversaw the organization of the Lending Defendants. Scott
15 Tucker served as a key leader and executive of the Corporate Lending Defendants. Scott
16 Tucker reviewed the various iterations of the loan documents and webpages and, at the very
17 least, was recklessly indifferent to the fact that they were misleading, given the ample notice of
18 consumer confusion. In addition, Scott Tucker was previously convicted on federal charges
19 related to another fraudulent lending scheme. *See United States v. Tucker*, Case No. CR-90-
20 00163-01 (W.D. Mo. Aug. 13, 1990); *United States v. Tucker*, Case No. 4:81-CR-00001 (W.D.
21 Mo. Jan. 4, 1991). Further, as with every question asked during his deposition, Scott Tucker
22 invoked the Fifth Amendment as to his current business ventures and whether or not he is
23 currently engaged in consumer lending. (*See Scott Tucker Dep.* 111:21–114:12); *Colello*, 139
24 F.3d at 677 (affirming district court’s adverse inference against defendant who “consistently
25

1 invoked his Fifth Amendment privilege not to testify”). All of these factors weigh in favor of
2 imposing a permanent injunction against Scott Tucker.

3 2. *Monetary Equitable Relief*⁹

4 The Ninth Circuit has long held that Section 13(b) permits a panoply of equitable
5 remedies, including monetary equitable relief in the form of restitution and disgorgement, as
6 well as miscellaneous relief such as asset freezing, accounting, and discovery to aid in
7 providing redress to injured customers. *See Pantron I Corp.*, 33 F.3d at 1103 n.34; *F.T.C. v.*
8 *Figgie Int’l, Inc.*, 994 F.2d 595, 606–08 (9th Cir. 1993); *H.N. Singer*, 668 F.2d at 1113. Based
9 on this precedent, the Court originally awarded \$1.27 billion in equitable monetary relief to the
10 FTC in this case, which the Ninth Circuit affirmed. *See FTC v. AMG Capital Management,*
11 *LLC*, 910 F.3d 417, 426–27 (9th Cir. 2018); *FTC v. AMG Services, Inc.*, No. 2:12-cv-00536-
12 GMN-VCF, 2016 WL 5791416, at *11–13 (D. Nev. Sept. 30, 2016); (Order, ECF No. 1057).
13 However, the Supreme Court held that “[section] 13(b) as currently written does not grant the
14 [FTC] authority to obtain equitable monetary relief.” *AMG Capital Management, LLC v. FTC*,
15 141 S. Ct. 1341, 1352 (2021). The Ninth Circuit subsequently vacated its affirmation of the
16 FTC’s monetary award, reversing this Court’s Order and remanding for further proceedings
17 consistent with the Supreme Court’s opinion. *See FTC v. AMG Capital Management, LLC*, 998
18 F.3d 897, 897–98 (9th Cir. 2021). Now, on remand, the Court amends its prior order to account
19 for the Supreme Court’s decision. Accordingly, the Court denies the FTC’s request for
20 equitable monetary relief under Section 13(b).

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24
25 ⁹ The Second Amended Order modifies this section to comply with the Supreme Court’s decision in *AMG Capital Management, LLC v. FTC*, 141 S. Ct. 1341, 1352 (2021). In previous Orders, (ECF Nos. 1057 and 1147), the Court awarded \$1.27 billion in equitable monetary relief to the FTC, but the Court now amends this Order to find that the FTC is not entitled to equitable monetary relief.

1 **G. Monitorship**

2 In anticipation of Defendants’ appeal of the Court’s original Order, (ECF No. 1057), the
3 FTC and Defendants jointly moved to (1) stay the FTC’s collection of the monetary relief
4 award; (2) freeze Defendants’ assets; and (3) appoint a monitor, Thomas W. McNamara (“the
5 Monitor”), to “oversee the asset freeze and the orderly sale of certain assets the Tucker
6 Defendants have agreed to liquidate while the appeal is pending.” (*See* Order Appointing
7 Monitor (“Monitor Order”) 1:14–15, ECF No. 1099). The Monitor’s purpose was to “preserve
8 the status quo during the pendency of the appeal, and to facilitate the liquidation of assets that
9 absent such liquidation would waste in value during the pendency of the appeal.” (*Id.* 2:6–8).
10 According to the Monitor’s most recent status report, the Monitorship Account currently holds
11 \$14,957,327.76 in net cash. (*See* Interim Status Report 2:12–18, ECF No. 1314). Because the
12 appeal has concluded, the Monitor must now begin to wind-down the Monitorship and dispose
13 of the assets in the Monitorship Estate pursuant to the terms in the Monitor Order.

14 On April 17, 2018, the District Court for the Southern District of New York (“SDNY”)
15 imposed a money judgment against Scott Tucker for \$3.5 billion, \$3.4 billion of which remains
16 outstanding. On May 9, 2021, the SDNY entered a Preliminary Order of Forfeiture (“POOF”),
17 which includes many of the assets currently in the Monitor’s possession. Nonetheless, some
18 Monitorship assets, including ongoing litigation, outstanding judgments, settlement
19 agreements, and documents (collectively, “non-forfeited assets”), are not covered by the
20 SDNY’s POOF, and the Court provides for the disposition of those assets, and the subsequent
21 wind-down of the Monitorship Estate, in Section XII below.

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1 **IV. CONCLUSION**

2 **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that the Relief Defendants’ Motion for Summary
3 Judgment, (ECF No. 900), is **GRANTED in part and DENIED in part**.¹⁰

4 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the Tucker Defendants’ Motion for Summary
5 Judgment, (ECF No. 913), is **GRANTED in part and DENIED in part**.¹¹

6 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the Tucker Defendants’ Motions to Reconsider,
7 (ECF Nos. 850, 963, 975), are **DENIED**.

8 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the FTC’s Motion for Summary Judgment, (ECF
9 No. 907), is **GRANTED in part and DENIED in part**¹² pursuant to the following terms:

10 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the Clerk shall also file this Second Amended Order
11 in the following cases: 2:18-cv-01813-GMN-DJA, 2:18-cv-02281-GMN-VCF, 2:17-cv-02966-
12 GMN-NJK, 2:17-cv-02967-GMN-BNW, 2:17-cv-02968-GMN-NJK, and 2:12-cv-02969-
13 GMN-DJA.¹³

14 **I. DEFINITIONS**

15 For the purpose of this Order, the following definitions apply:

16 1. “Collection of Debts” means any activity the principal purpose of which is to collect
17 or attempt to collect, directly or indirectly, Debts owed or due or asserted to be owed or due.

18 2. “Consumer credit” means credit offered or extended to a natural person primarily for
19 personal, family, or household purposes.

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21
22 ¹⁰ The Second Amended Order grants the Relief Defendants’ Motion for Summary Judgment to the extent that it
opposes an award of equitable monetary relief to the FTC.

23 ¹¹ The Second Amended Order grants the Tucker Defendants’ Motion for Summary Judgment to the extent that it
opposes an award of equitable monetary relief to the FTC.

24 ¹² The Second Amended Order denies FTC’s Motion for Summary Judgment to the extent that it requests
25 equitable monetary relief.

¹³ The Second Amended Order lifts the stays in these cases.

1 3. “Corporate Defendants” means AMG Capital Management, LLC; Black Creek
2 Capital Corporation; Level 5 Motorsports, LLC; and Broadmoor Capital Partners, LLC, and
3 their successors and assigns, individually, collectively, or in any combination.

4 4. “Debt” means any obligation or alleged obligation of a consumer to pay money
5 arising out of a transaction in which the money, property, or services that are the subject of the
6 transaction are primarily for personal, family, or household purposes, whether or not such
7 obligation has been reduced to judgment.

8 5. “Defendants” means the Corporate Defendants and Scott Tucker.

9 6. “Material” means likely to affect a person’s choice of, or conduct regarding,
10 goods or services.

11 7. “Person” means a natural person, organization, or other legal entity, including a
12 corporation, partnership, proprietorship, association, cooperative, or any other group or
13 combination acting as an entity.

14 8. “Relief Defendants” means Kim Tucker and Park 269, LLC.

15 9. “Ongoing Litigation” refers to the matters brought by the Monitor pursuant to the
16 authority granted to him by the Monitor Order, (ECF No. 1099). These matters include:
17 *McNamara v. Charles Hallinan, et al.*, No. 2:17-cv-02966-GMN-NJK (D. Nev.); *McNamara v.*
18 *Linda Hallinan, et al.*, No. 2:17-cv-02967-GMN-BNW (D. Nev.); *McNamara v. Patten, et al.*,
19 No. 2:17-cv-02968-GMN-NJK (D. Nev.); *McNamara v. Selling Source, LLC, et al.*, No. 2:17-
20 cv-02969-GMN-DJA (D. Nev.); *McNamara v. Stealth Power, LLC*, No. 2:18-cv-01813-GMN-
21 DJA (D. Nev.); and *McNamara v. Intercept Corp., et al.*, No. 2:18-cv-02281-GMN-VCF (D.
22 Nev.).

23 10. “Outstanding Judgments” refer to four judgments obtained by the Monitor
24 pursuant to the authority granted to him by the Monitor Order, (ECF No. 1099), that have not
25 yet been fulfilled. The Outstanding Judgments include: (1) A judgment in the amount of

1 \$2,416,666.36 against David Feingold, Dylan, Jagger Investment Co., Inc., Homeowners
2 Realty, LLC, UMR Building LLC, and United Material Recovery, LLC, (*see* ECF Nos. 1290,
3 1291); (2) A judgment in the amount of \$2,000,000 plus post-judgment interest against
4 WhamTech, Inc.; (3) A judgment in the amount of \$952,104.47 plus prejudgment interest of
5 \$627,860.00 through July 1, 2019, and interest accruing since at \$528.95 per day against United
6 Resource Holdings, LLC, Kendallwood Senior Properties, LLC, John T. Julian, Linda L.
7 Julian, and Paul K. Thoma; and (4) A judgment in the amount of \$516,928.33 plus prejudgment
8 interest of \$340,885.52 through July 1, 2019, and interest accruing since at \$287.18 per day
9 against United Resource Holdings, LLC, Milan Development Group, LLC, John T. Julian, and
10 Paul K. Thoma, (*see* ECF No. 1277).

11 11. “Defendants’ Documents” refer to the documents obtained from Defendants by
12 the Monitor during his investigation, which include over 200 banker’s boxes of hard copy
13 documents gathered from Defendants’ files from their Overland Park, Kansas facilities and a
14 voluminous quantity of electronic data.

15 II. BAN ON CONSUMER LENDING

16 **IT IS ORDERED** that Scott Tucker and the Corporate Defendants, whether directly or
17 through an intermediary, are permanently restrained and enjoined from, or assisting others
18 engaged in:

19 A. Providing, arranging for, or assisting any consumer in receiving or applying for
20 any loan or other extension of Consumer Credit; and

21 B. Advertising, marketing, promoting, or offering any loan or other extension of
22 Consumer Credit.

23 III. PROHIBITION AGAINST MISREPRESENTATIONS

24 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Scott Tucker and the Corporate Defendants, and the
25 Corporate Defendants’ officers, agents, employees, and attorneys, and all other persons in

1 active concert or participation with any of them, who receive actual notice of this Order,
2 Whether acting directly or indirectly, in connection with promoting or offering for sale any
3 good or service, are permanently restrained and enjoined from misrepresenting or assisting
4 others in misrepresenting, expressly or by implication, any fact Material to consumers
5 concerning any good or service, such as: the total costs; any material restrictions, limitations, or
6 conditions; or any material aspect of its performance, efficacy, nature, or central characteristics.

7 **IV. PROHIBITION AGAINST DECEPTIVE COLLECTION PRACTICES**

8 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Scott Tucker and the Corporate Defendants, and
9 their officers, agents, employees, and attorneys, and all other persons in active concert or
10 participation with any of them, who receive actual notice of this Order, whether acting directly
11 or indirectly, in connection with the Collection of Debts, are hereby permanently restrained and
12 enjoined from misrepresenting, or assisting others in misrepresenting, expressly or by
13 implication:

14 A. That consumers can be arrested, prosecuted, or imprisoned for failing to pay the
15 Defendant;

16 B. That the Defendant will or can take formal legal action against consumers who do
17 not pay the Defendant, including but not limited to, filing suit; and

18 C. Any other Material fact.

19 **V. INJUNCTION CONCERNING ELECTRONIC FUND TRANSFER PRACTICES**

20 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Scott Tucker and the Corporate Defendants, and
21 their officers, agents, employees, and attorneys, and all other persons in active concert or
22 participation with any of them, who receive actual notice of this Order, whether acting directly
23 or indirectly, are hereby permanently restrained and enjoined from conditioning the extension
24 of credit on preauthorized electronic fund transfers.

25

1 **VI. CUSTOMER INFORMATION**

2 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Scott Tucker and the Corporate Defendants, the
3 Corporate Defendants’ officers, agents, employees, and attorneys, and all other persons in
4 active concert or participation with any of them, who receive actual notice of this Order, are
5 hereby permanently restrained and enjoined from directly or indirectly:

6 A. Failing to provide sufficient customer information, to the extent it is in the
7 Defendants’ possession, custody or control, to enable the Commission to efficiently administer
8 consumer redress. If a representative of the Commission requests in writing any information
9 related to redress, the Defendants must provide it, in the form prescribed by the Commission,
10 within 14 days.

11 B. Disclosing or transferring to any other person customer information, including the
12 name, address, telephone number, email address, social security number, other identifying
13 information, or any data that enables access to a customer’s account (including a credit card,
14 bank account, or other financial account), that the Defendants obtained prior to entry of this
15 Order in connection with the offering and collection of high-fee, short-term payday loans.

16 C. Failing to destroy such customer information in all forms in its possession,
17 custody, or control within 30 days after receipt of written direction to do so from a
18 representative of the Commission. *Provided, however,* that customer information need not be
19 disposed of, and may be disclosed, to the extent requested by a government agency or required
20 by law, regulation, or court order.

21 **VII. ORDER ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

22 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the Defendants and Relief Defendants obtain
23 acknowledgments of receipt of this Order:
24
25

- b. Identify all of Scott Tucker's or the Corporate Defendant's businesses by all of their names, telephone numbers, and physical, postal, email, and Internet addresses;
- c. Describe the activities of each business and the involvement of any other defendant in this proceeding;
- d. Describe in detail whether and how Scott Tucker and the Corporate Defendants are in compliance with each Section of this Order; and
- e. Provide a copy of each Order Acknowledgment obtained pursuant to this Order, unless previously submitted to the Commission.

2. Additionally, Scott Tucker must:

- a. Identify all telephone numbers and all physical, postal, email and Internet addresses, including all residences;
- b. Identify all business activities, including any business for which Scott Tucker performs services whether as an employee or otherwise and any entity in which Scott Tucker has any ownership interest; and
- c. Describe in detail Scott Tucker's involvement in each such business, including title, role, responsibilities, participation, authority, control, and any ownership.

B. For 20 years after entry of this Order, Scott Tucker and the Corporate Defendants must submit compliance notices, sworn under penalty of perjury, within 14 days of any change in the following:

1. Scott Tucker and each Corporate Defendant must report any change in:
 - a. Any designated point of contact; or

1 b. The structure of any Corporate Defendant or any entity that Scott
2 Tucker or any Corporate Defendant has any ownership interest in or
3 controls directly or indirectly that may affect compliance
4 obligations arising under this Order, including: creation, merger,
5 sale, or dissolution of the entity or any subsidiary, parent, or
6 affiliate that engages in any acts or practices subject to this Order.

7 2. Additionally, Scott Tucker must report any change in:

- 8 a. Name, including aliases or fictitious names, or residence address; or
9 b. Title or role in any business activity, including any business for
10 which Scott Tucker performs services whether as an employee or
11 otherwise and any entity in which Scott Tucker has any ownership
12 interest, and identify the name, physical address, and any Internet
13 address of the business or entity.

14 C. Scott Tucker and the Corporate Defendants must submit to the Commission
15 notice of the filing of any bankruptcy petition, insolvency proceeding, or similar proceeding by
16 or against Scott Tucker or the Corporate Defendants within 14 days of its filing.

17 D. Any submission to the Commission required by this Order to be sworn under
18 penalty of perjury must be true and accurate and comply with 28 U.S.C. § 1746, such as by
19 concluding: “I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America
20 that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on: _____” and supplying the date, signatory’s
21 full name, title (if applicable), and signature.

22 E. Unless otherwise directed by a Commission representative in writing, all
23 submissions to the Commission pursuant to this Order must be emailed to DEbrief@ftc.gov or
24 sent by overnight courier (not the U.S. Postal Service) to: Associate Director for Enforcement,
25 Bureau of Consumer Protection, Federal Trade Commission, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW,

1 Washington, DC 20580. The subject line must begin: FTC v. AMG Services, Inc., No.
2 X120026.

3 **IX. RECORDKEEPING**

4 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Scott Tucker and the Corporate Defendants must
5 create certain records for 20 years after entry of the Order, and retain each such record for 5
6 years. Specifically, Corporate Defendants and Scott Tucker for any business that Scott Tucker,
7 individually or collectively with any other defendants in this action, is a majority owner or
8 controls directly or indirectly, must create and retain the following records:

9 A. Accounting records showing the revenues from all goods or services sold;

10 B. Personnel records showing, for each person providing services, whether as an
11 employee or otherwise, that person's: name; addresses; telephone numbers; job title or position;
12 dates of service; and (if applicable) the reason for termination;

13 C. Records of all consumer complaints and refund requests, whether received
14 directly or indirectly, such as through a third party, and any response;

15 D. All records necessary to demonstrate full compliance with each provision of this
16 Order, including all submissions to the Commission; and

17 E. A copy of each unique advertisement or other marketing material.

18 **X. COMPLIANCE MONITORING**

19 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that, for the purpose of monitoring Scott Tucker and the
20 Corporate Defendants' compliance with this Order:

21 A. Within 14 days of receipt of a written request from a representative of the
22 Commission, Scott Tucker and the Corporate Defendants must: submit additional compliance
23 reports or other requested information, which must be sworn under penalty of perjury; appear
24 for depositions; and produce documents for inspection and copying. The Commission is also
25 authorized to obtain discovery, without further leave of court, using any of the procedures

1 prescribed by Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 29, 30 (including telephonic depositions), 31,
2 33, 34, 36, 45, and 69, provided that Scott Tucker or the Corporate Defendants, after attempting
3 to resolve a dispute without court action and for good cause shown, may file a motion with this
4 Court seeking an order for one or more of the protections set forth in Rule 26(c).

5 B. For matters concerning this Order, the Commission is authorized to communicate
6 directly with the Defendants. The Defendants must permit representatives of the Commission to
7 interview any employee or other person affiliated with the Defendants who has agreed to such
8 an interview. The person interviewed may have counsel present.

9 C. The Commission may use all other lawful means, including posing, through its
10 representatives, as consumers, suppliers, or other individuals or entities, to the Defendants or
11 any individual or entity affiliated with the Defendants, without the necessity of identification or
12 prior notice. Nothing in this Order limits the Commission's lawful use of compulsory process,
13 pursuant to Sections 9 and 20 of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 49, 57b-1.

14 **XI. PRESERVATION OF RECORDS AND TANGIBLE THINGS**

15 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the Defendants and officers, agents, employees, and
16 attorneys, and all other persons in active concert or participation with any of them, who receive
17 actual notice of this Order are hereby enjoined from: destroying, erasing, mutilating,
18 concealing, altering, transferring, or otherwise disposing of, in any manner, directly or
19 indirectly, any documents or records that relate to the business practices, or business or
20 personal finances, of the defendants in this proceeding or any other entity directly or indirectly
21 under the control of any defendant in this proceeding. In the event of the dissolution of any
22 Corporate Defendant, that Defendant shall ensure continued preservation of all such documents
23 and records through the conclusion of the proceeding (and any appeals therefrom). *Provided*
24 *that*, nothing in this Article shall prohibit destruction of consumer information as may be
25 directed by the Commission pursuant to Article VI.C.

1 **XII. DISPOSITION OF NON-FORFEITED ASSETS IN THE MONITORSHIP ESTATE**

2 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that:

3 A. For the Ongoing Litigation, the stays in each of these matters are hereby lifted
4 and any interested parties shall have thirty (30) days from the date of this Order to appear in
5 one or more of the Ongoing Litigation to assert an interest in such case(s). If no movant comes
6 forward in one or more of the Ongoing Litigation matters within thirty (30) days of this Order,
7 the Monitor shall file dismissals in such case(s).

8 B. For Defendants' Documents, Defendants, or any one of them, shall have forty-
9 five (45) days to take possession of the documents. Should none of the Defendants take
10 possession of the documents, the Monitor may petition the Court for permission to shred,
11 delete, or otherwise destroy the documents.

12 C. For the Outstanding Judgments, any interested party shall have thirty (30) days
13 from the date of this Order to appear before the Court and assert an interest in one or more of
14 the Judgments. If a movant does not appear within such time, Defendants, or any one of them,
15 shall have an additional thirty (30) days in which to take steps to effectuate an assignment of
16 the Outstanding Judgments.

17 D. For the Court-approved confidential settlement between the Monitor and a
18 confidential third-party, (*see* Order Approving Settlement, ECF No. 1304), the Monitor shall
19 return \$510,000 in settlement payments to the confidential third-party because the settlement
20 agreement, buy its own terms, is void in light of the Supreme Court's reversal of the FTC's
21 award of equitable monetary relief.

22 E. The Monitor no longer has the authority to pursue the pending Motion to
23 Approve Settlement, (ECF No. 1307), with third-party Ward Katz. The Court will allow thirty
24 (30) days from the date of this Order for an interested party to move the Court to assert the right
25

1 to pursue the pending motion. If no movant comes forward within thirty (30) days of the date
2 of this Order, the Monitor shall withdraw the pending Motion.

3 F. Following the resolution of the issues identified in Section XII, A–E, the
4 Monitor shall file his Final Report and wind down the Monitorship consistent with the terms of
5 the Monitor Order, (ECF No. 1099).

6 **XIII. DISSOLUTION OF STIPULATED ORDERS FOR PRELIMINARY AND**
7 **PERMANENT INJUNCTIONS AND JUDGMENT**

8 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that, upon entry of this Order, the Court’s Order
9 Entering Stipulated Preliminary Injunction and Bifurcation dated December 27, 2012 (ECF No.
10 296) is **VACATED**; and

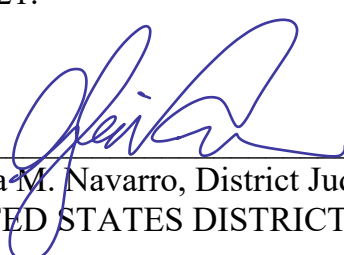
11 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that, upon entry of this Order, the Court’s Stipulated
12 Order for Permanent Injunction and Judgment dated October 8, 2013 (ECF No. 478) is
13 **VACATED**.

14 **XIV. RETENTION OF JURISDICTION**

15 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that this Court retains jurisdiction of this matter for
16 purposes of construction, modification, and enforcement of this Order.

17 The Clerk of the Court shall enter judgment accordingly and close the case.

18 **DATED** this 3 day of September, 2021.

19
20
21 
22 _____
23 Gloria M. Navarro, District Judge
24 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
25