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MARK BRNOVICH 1 Attorney General 2 Firm State Bar No. 14000 Alyse C. Meislik (No. 024052) 3 Office of the Attorney General 4 2005 North Central Avenue Phoenix, Arizona 85004 5 Telephone: (602) 542-3725 consumer@azag.gov 6 Alyse.Meislik@azag.gov 7 Attorneys for State of Arizona 8 9 IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA 10 IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF MARICOPA 11 STATE OF ARIZONA, ex rel. MARK Case No: **CV2020-011728** BRNOVICH, Attorney General, 12 13 Plaintiff, **COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE AND** OTHER RELIEF 14 VS. 15 MARK ANTHONY SMITH and DEBORAH (Non-classified Civil; Consumer Fraud) ANN BUTLER, individually and as husband 16 and wife, d/b/a CMS FINANCIAL GROUP, (Jury Trial Demanded) JOHN LEE GROUP & ASSOCIATES, and 17 TD FINANCIAL SOLUTIONS GROUP AZ, 18 Defendants. 19 20 Plaintiff, State of Arizona ex rel. Mark Brnovich, the Attorney General (the "State"), 21 alleges the following for its Complaint against defendants Mark Anthony Smith and Deborah 22 Ann Butler, d/b/a CMS Financial Group, John Lee Group & Associates, and TD Financial 23 Solutions Group AZ (collectively "Defendants"). 24 25

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#### **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

- 1. This action is brought pursuant to the Arizona Consumer Fraud Act, Arizona Revised Statutes ("A.R.S.") §§ 44-1521 to 44-1534, (the "CFA") to obtain injunctive relief to permanently enjoin and prevent the unlawful acts and practices alleged in this Complaint, and to obtain other relief, including restitution, disgorgement of profits, gains, gross receipts, or other benefits, civil penalties, and costs and attorneys' fees.
  - 2. This Court has subject-matter jurisdiction.
- 3. This Court may issue appropriate orders both prior to and following a determination of liability pursuant to A.R.S. § 44-1528.
- 4. Defendants caused events to occur in this state out of which the claims which are the subject of this Complaint arose.
  - 5. Venue is proper in Maricopa County pursuant to A.R.S. § 12-401(17).

#### <u>PARTIES</u>

- 6. The State is authorized to bring this action under the CFA.
- 7. Defendant Mark Anthony Smith ("Defendant Smith") is a resident of Maricopa County, Arizona. Defendant Smith is an owner, the Chief Executive Officer, and the manager of Arizona debt collection businesses that operated under the registered trade names of CMS Financial Group, John Lee Group and Associates, and TD Financial Solutions Group AZ.
- 8. At all times material and relevant to this Complaint, Defendant Smith directed, managed, and controlled the affairs of CMS Financial Group, John Lee Group and Associates, and TD Financial Solutions Group AZ.
- 9. Defendant Deborah Ann Butler ("Defendant Butler") is a resident of Maricopa County, Arizona. Defendant Butler registered and owns the trade names CMS Financial Group, John Lee Group and Associates, and TD Financial Solutions Group AZ. Defendant Butler is the Chief Financial Officer, opens bank accounts, trains administrative and secretarial employees, distributes payroll, receives payments, and makes financial deposits for the

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businesses.

- 10. As the owner and Chief Financial Officer of CMS Financial Group, John Lee Group and Associates, and TD Financial Solutions Group AZ, Deborah Butler, with actual and/or constructive knowledge, approved, endorsed, directed, ratified, controlled, or otherwise participated in the illegal acts and practices alleged herein.
  - 11. Defendant Smith acted on behalf of his sole and separate property.
  - 12. Defendant Butler acted on behalf of her sole and separate property.
- 13. Defendant Smith and Defendant Butler have been husband and wife since July 20, 2019. Since July 20, 2019, Defendant Smith and Defendant Butler acted for and on behalf of their marital community as well as their sole and separate property.
- 14. Defendant Smith and Defendant Butler are sued jointly pursuant to A.R.S. § 25-215 to establish the liability of the marital community for the violations alleged herein occurring prior to July 20, 2019.
- 15. At all times material and relevant to this Complaint, any reference to acts and practices of Defendants shall mean that such acts and practices were by and through the acts and practices of CMS Financial Group's, John Lee Group and Associates', and TD Financial Solutions Group AZ's owners, officers, employees, representatives, and/or other agents.
- 16. Defendants operated through the trade name CMS Financial Group in Phoenix, Arizona from approximately October 21, 2015 until the date of this Complaint.
- 17. Defendants operated through the trade name John Lee Group and Associates in Phoenix, Arizona from approximately April 5, 2016 until May 2017.
- 18. Defendants operated through the trade name TD Financial Solutions Group AZ in Phoenix, Arizona from approximately April 15, 2016 until June 2017.

## **DEFENDANTS' BUSINESS PRACTICES**

19. At all times relevant to this action, Defendants have engaged in consumer debt collection services by regularly collecting or attempting to collect from consumers debts that

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25 26 Defendants allege to be due.

- 20. Defendants regularly attempt to collect on alleged debts by placing telephone calls from Arizona to alleged consumer debtors nationwide.
- 21. In many cases, Defendants do not have ownership of the debt or the right to collect the debt they collect or attempt to collect from consumers.
- 22. Although the State has demanded that Defendants provide proof of their ownership of the debt or authority to collect the debt, Defendants have been unable or unwilling to do so.
- 23. Defendants collect or attempt to collect debts allegedly owed by consumers by making false or misleading statements, including representations that a civil or criminal action has been filed or is imminent, and will result in adverse consequences, including arrest and incarceration, unless consumers promptly pay Defendants or otherwise cooperate with Defendants' collection efforts.
- 24. Defendants falsely represent themselves on debt collection calls as law enforcement officers, government officials, and process servers in order to scare or intimidate consumers into paying debts that are allegedly owed.
- 25. Defendants frequently use call spoofing software for their collection calls to reinforce their claims that they are law enforcement officers, government officials, or process servers by making it appear as though calls originate from courthouses, sheriffs' offices, jails, or other public offices.
- 26. When Defendants use call spoofing software for collection calls, Defendants typically spoof fax numbers at various public offices, which makes it more difficult for consumers to use caller ID to verify who called.
- 27. Between January 1, 2016 and May 26, 2020, Defendants used call spoofing software to make approximately 65,808 calls to consumers. At least 3,174 of those calls used the spoofing software to make the calls appear to originate from local courthouses, law

enforcement offices, or other public offices.

- 28. Defendants, while impersonating law enforcement officers or process servers, call and leave voicemails for consumers in which they attempt to convince consumers that civil legal actions have been initiated against them by providing case numbers and making statements such as that consumers have an "SC 100 Summons and Complaint," are being "summoned" to court, and/or need to be "served."
- 29. In Defendants' voicemails impersonating law enforcement officers or process servers, Defendants create a false sense of urgency for consumers to return their calls by making false claims such as saying that this is a "time sensitive" or "urgent" situation, that consumers could have an "FTA" or "Failure to Appear," that consumers could be found in "contempt of court," and/or that legal actions will continue without the consumers' participation if consumers do not respond quickly and call the phone number Defendants leave on the voicemails.
- 30. In Defendants' voicemails impersonating law enforcement officers and process servers, Defendants often make false threats that they are going to go out to consumers' "POE" or "place of employment" to serve consumers with court papers if they do not return Defendants' calls.
  - 31. For example, Defendants left the following voicemail for one consumer:

Hello, this is Officer Anderson out of Orange County. I am trying to reach a [consumer's name]. I have an SC 100, which is a Summons and Complaint that we have been trying to get a hold of you on. Now I am not quite sure what has taken place here, but it appears that dispatch has made several attempts to get a hold of you, but they have been unsuccessful. Listen, at this point in time, we are trying to make sure you don't receive an FTA, which is a failure to appear and be held in contempt of court. So, I do have a number to the issuing agency. The number is 833-277-4484. There is a case number associated with this. That case number is C as in Charlie; V as in Victor 0200-0139. Again, I would make contact with these folks immediately. If in fact my lieutenant gives me further

instructions here shortly that you are still not in compliance—unfortunately, umm Mr. [consumer's name], we are going to have to serve you at your place of employment. We are trying to avoid any embarrassment or we are trying to make sure that you do receive these documents. Thank you.

- 32. While impersonating law enforcement, Defendants call consumers' family members and employers regarding consumers' alleged debts. During these calls, Defendants recite badge numbers to substantiate their claims that they are law enforcement; tell people they call that the consumers have a criminal or civil case, and/or notify people that the consumers will be arrested if Defendants do not hear back from them.
- 33. When consumers speak to Defendants, Defendants have consumers' personal information, such as the last four digits of consumers' social security numbers, old addresses, and drivers' license numbers, which Defendants use in order to misrepresent their authority to collect debts from consumers.
- 34. When Defendants are not pretending to be law enforcement, Defendants typically expressly claim to be or imply that they are attorneys, employed by attorneys, or calling on behalf of an attorney or law firm.
- 35. Defendants expressly claim to be or imply that they are attorneys or associated with attorneys or law firms by making representations such as calling themselves the "litigation department," the "director of litigation," head of the "legal team," the "litigation manager," a "lawyer," a "paralegal," or referring to themselves as "CMS Legal Group" or "CMS Law Office."
- 36. For example, Defendants left a second voicemail for the consumer that received the voicemail in paragraph 31 saying the following:

Uh [consumer name], this is Patrick Stevens with CMS Law Office. I spoke with you yesterday. I spoke with you regarding the revised payment arrangement for the 250 today. We haven't heard from you with the tracking numbers so go ahead and give me a call back as soon as you get the message here. The number is 833-277-4484 and

my extension is 135. I'll hold the case for an hour. Go ahead and give me a call back. Unfortunately, if not, we will have to go ahead and have you served and move forward with due process. Thank you.

- 37. Defendants are not a law firm and do not work with, on behalf of, or refer matters to attorneys or law firms for their debt collection activities.
- 38. Defendants use the threat of lawsuits to intimidate consumers into paying Defendants for alleged debts.
- 39. Defendants have no authority to institute legal actions and have never brought a lawsuit against a consumer for failing to pay a debt.
- 40. Defendants misrepresent that if consumers do not immediately pay Defendants the amounts allegedly due or the amounts for which Defendants offer to settle, consumers will be required to pay substantially greater sums of money for court costs and attorneys' fees.
- 41. Despite the fact that Defendants have no authority to do so, Defendants threaten to file lawsuits; serve summonses; garnish wages and tax returns; place liens on house and car titles; freeze bank accounts; file to have consumers' drivers licenses suspended; send out law enforcement to consumers' houses, their relatives' houses, and/or place of employment; and/or have consumers arrested if consumers do not immediately pay Defendants the alleged debts owed or amounts demanded by Defendants.
- 42. In many instances, when consumers request that Defendants provide a verification of the debt, which Defendants are required to do pursuant to 15 U.S. Code § 1692(g), Defendants tell consumers that they must pay Defendants before Defendants will verify the debts.
- 43. Despite the fact that none of Defendants' businesses are law firms or associated with law firms, Defendants send consumers correspondence that includes an email address of <a href="mailto:admin@cmslegalgroup.com">admin@cmslegalgroup.com</a> in the letterhead to imply that consumers are entering into an agreement with a law firm.

44. After convincing consumers to either pay alleged debts in full or "settle" alleged debts for a lower amount and/or with a payment plan, Defendants typically email consumers a document that they require consumers to electronically sign ("Settlement Agreement"). The following is a sample Settlement Agreement:

MAIL  ADMIN@CMSLEGALGROUP.COM   PHONE   602.666.9988   FAX 855.710.7672	
6/12/2019  , We thank you for the agreement you have entered within our office	, ,
Claim 2018-155844. If arrangements for the prompt payment of this debt are not made on the agreed upon date, we will proceed to file suit against you in your current county. Should any payment be received more than 1 day late, we reserve the right to move forward with suit for the balance owing plus court costs and reasonable attorney's fees.  Upon successful payment of the compromised amount, CMS Financial agrees to modify any negative information that may have been placed on the debtor's credit report. Finalized payment of this account will end your obligation for the above referenced debt and a release of liability letter will be issued for your records. Thank you for cooperation herein.  Your payment options are as follows:	
Overnight (next Day delivery) USPS Money Order or Cashier's  CMS Financial 3145 E Chandler Blvd, Ste. 110 - #438 Phoenix, AZ 85048  Money Order Serial #: NA	Payment(s) as follows: 6/13/19 \$500.00 6/14/19 \$500.00
Carrier Tracking #: <u>NA</u> Estimated Date of Delivery: <u>6-14-19</u> Please sign this Authorization for our records to validate your settle agreement.	8/30/19 \$750.00
Signature:Phone Number: _	Date: 12 / 06 / 2019

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- 45. Defendants have no legal authority or intention to institute legal actions; nevertheless, Defendants' Settlement Agreement represents that "[i]f arrangements for the prompt payment of this debt are not made on the agreed upon date, we will proceed to file suit against you in your current county. Should any payment be received more than 1 day late, we reserve the right to move forward with suit for the balance owing plus court costs and reasonable attorney's fees."
- 46. Defendants' Settlement Agreement states that, "[u]pon successful payment of the compromised amount, CMS Financial agrees to modify any negative information that may have been placed on the debtor's credit report"; however, Defendants do not report to credit agencies when consumers pay money to them and do not have the ability or authority to modify any negative information that may have been placed on a debtor's credit report.
- 47. Even though Defendants, in many cases, do not have ownership of the debts or the right to collect the debts, Defendants' Settlement Agreement states that "[f]inalized payment of this account will end your obligation for the above referenced debt."
- 48. Defendants have reaped considerable profits from their combination of aggressive misrepresentations and unsubstantiated or false claims that consumers owe debts. Since October 2015, Defendants have processed and collected at least \$1,627,058.49 in consumer payments.

## **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

49. The State requests a jury trial on all issues triable by jury, pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 38.

## **CLAIMS FOR RELIEF**

# Violations of the Arizona Consumer Fraud Act (A.R.S. §§ 44-1521 to 44-1534)

50. The State re-alleges and incorporates by reference the prior allegations of this Complaint as though fully set forth herein.

- 51. As alleged above, in the conduct of their debt collection business, Defendants violate the Arizona Consumer Fraud Act, A.R.S. §§ 44-1522 to 44-1574, by engaging in the act, use or employment of deception, deceptive or unfair acts or practices, fraud, false pretense, false promise, misrepresentation, or concealment, suppression, or omission of any material fact with intent that others rely on such concealment, suppression, or omission, in connection with the sale of debt elimination services, by committing acts, including, but not limited to:
  - a. Misrepresenting that Defendants own the debts or have authorization to collect the debts from consumers;
  - b. Concealing, suppressing, or omitting the material facts that Defendants do not own the debts or have authorization to collect the debts from consumers, and doing so with the intent that others rely on such concealment, suppression, or omissions;
  - c. Misrepresenting that a civil lawsuit or criminal action has been filed or is imminent and will result in adverse consequences unless consumers promptly pay Defendants or otherwise cooperate with Defendants' collection efforts;
  - d. Concealing, suppressing, or omitting the material facts that Defendants do not have authorization to file and have never filed civil lawsuits or criminal actions against consumers for failure to pay a debt, and doing so with the intent that others rely on such concealment, suppression, or omissions;
  - e. Misrepresenting that Defendants are law enforcement officers, government officials, and process servers;
  - f. Concealing, suppressing, or omitting the material facts that Defendants are not law enforcement officers, government officials, or process servers, and doing so with the intent that others rely on such concealment, suppression, or omissions;
  - g. Misrepresenting the origin of Defendants' calls by using spoofing software for calls;

- h. Concealing, suppressing, or omitting the material facts that Defendants are not calling from courthouses, law enforcement offices, or other public offices, and doing so with the intent that others rely on such concealment, suppression, or omissions;
- Misrepresenting that Defendants intend to seize, garnish, or attach the consumers' property or wages;
- j. Concealing, suppressing, or omitting the material facts that Defendants do not have the authority to seize, garnish, or attach consumers' property or wages, and doing so with the intent that others rely on such concealment, suppression, or omissions;
- k. Misrepresenting that consumers will be arrested if they do not pay alleged debts to Defendants;
- Concealing, suppressing, or omitting the material facts that Defendants do not
  have the authority to arrest consumers for failure to pay alleged debts, and doing
  so with the intent that others rely on such concealment, suppression, or omissions;
- m. Misrepresenting expressly or by implication that Defendants are attorneys or employed by attorneys or working with an attorney or law firm;
- n. Concealing, suppressing, or omitting the material facts that Defendants are not attorneys, law firms, or working with law firms, and doing so with the intent that others rely on such concealment, suppression, or omissions;
- o. Misrepresenting to consumers that Defendants will "modify any negative information that may have been placed" on the consumer's credit report when Defendants do not actually report debt payments to credit reporting agencies;
- p. Concealing, suppressing, or omitting the material facts that Defendants do not report debt payments to credit reporting agencies and cannot "modify any negative information that may have been placed" on consumers' credit reports,

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- and doing so with the intent that others rely on such concealment, suppression, or omissions;
- q. Misrepresenting to consumers that Defendants have the authority to release consumers' liability for debt; and
- r. Concealing, suppressing, or omitting the material facts that Defendants do not have the authority to release consumers' liability for debt, and doing so with the intent that others rely on such concealment, suppression, or omissions.
- 52. Defendants' acts and practices set forth above were willful, as defined by A.R.S. § 44-1531(B), as Defendants knew or should have known that their conduct was of the nature prohibited by A.R.S. § 44-1522.

#### RELIEF REQUESTED

WHEREFORE, the State respectfully requests that the Court:

- 1. Pursuant to A.R.S. § 44-1528(A)(1), issue a permanent injunction, enjoining and restraining (a) Defendants, (b) their officers, agents, servants, employees, attorneys, and (c) all persons in active concert or participation with anyone described in part (a) or (b) of this paragraph, directly or indirectly, from engaging in deceptive, misleading, or unfair acts or practices, or concealments, suppressions, or omissions, that violate the CFA, A.R.S. § 44-1522(A);
- 2. Pursuant to A.R.S. § 44-1528(A)(2), order Defendants to restore to all persons any money or property, real or personal, that may have been acquired by means of any unlawful acts or practice as alleged in this Complaint in an amount of at least \$1,627,058.49;
- 3. Pursuant to A.R.S. § 44-1528(A)(3), order Defendants to disgorge any profits, gain, gross receipts, or other benefits obtained as a result of any unlawful acts or practices as alleged in this Complaint;

- 4. Pursuant to A.R.S. § 44-1528(A)(4), issue a permanent injunction, enjoining and restraining Defendants from engaging in a specified trade or occupation, specifically debt collection;
- 5. Pursuant to A.R.S. § 44-1531, order Defendants to pay to the State a civil penalty of not more than \$10,000 for each willful violation of the Arizona Consumer Fraud Act, in an amount of at least \$31,740,000, for violations including, but not limited to: (a) \$10,000 per violation for at least 3,174 calls in which Defendants used call spoofing software to misrepresent that their calls originated from courthouses, jails, and other public offices; and (b) \$10,000 per violation for each misrepresentation made in connection with their debt collection businesses;
- 6. Pursuant to A.R.S. § 44-1534, order Defendants to reimburse the State for its costs and attorneys' fees incurred in the investigation and prosecution of Defendants' activities alleged in this Complaint;
- 7. Pursuant to A.R.S. § 44-1201, require Defendants to pay pre-judgment and post-judgment interest to the State and all consumers; and
- 8. Award the State such further relief as the Court deems just and proper under the circumstances.

DATED this 23<sup>rd</sup> day of September 2020.

MARK BRNOVICH Attorney General

By: <u>/s/ Alyse C. Meislik</u>
Alyse C. Meislik
Assistant Attorney General
Attorneys for Plaintiff
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