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NATURE OF THE ACTION

- 1. Defendants have engaged in a widespread and coordinated fraudulent scheme to improperly and unlawfully sell equity-indexed universal life insurance policies issued by OM Financial Life Insurance Company ("OM Financial") to individuals throughout California and the United States. Plaintiff and each member of the putative classes (collectively referred to as "clients" herein) have purchased one of the policies through agents and advisors operating under a common marketing scheme known as "Missed Fortune 101."
- 2. The purpose and effect of Defendants' scheme is to reap profits for themselves by deceiving their clients into stripping the equity out of their homes, diverting money from legitimate investments, and using that money to purchase life insurance policies which their clients do not need and that do not perform as promised. The policies are uniformly inappropriate, unsuitable and misrepresented as investment plans. As a direct result of Defendants' scheme, Plaintiff and each member of the putative classes each lost money when they relied upon Defendants' misrepresentations and followed Defendants' advice, instruction, and planning and purchased the life insurance policies as part of a Missed Fortune 101 plan. This class action seeks to end and remedy Defendants' fraudulent scheme and the harm caused by this scheme.
 - 3. Defendants' fraudulent scheme is a violation of the Racketeer

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Influenced and Corrupt Organization statute, 18 U.S.C. § 1961, et seq. (hereinafter "RICO"). This scheme has been ongoing for years and poses a threat of continued harm. Defendants' unlawful, unfair, and deceptive acts and practices also constitute a violation of Cal. Bus. & Prof. § 17200, et seq., Cal. Bus. & Prof. § 17500, et seq., and Cal. Code Civ. Proc. § 1750, et seq.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 4. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and 18 U.S.C. § 1964 as Plaintiff and the putative class seek relief in part under the federal RICO statute.
- 5. Venue in this case is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1391 and 18 U.S.C. § 1965 in the United States Court for the Central District of California, Western Division, in that a substantial portion of Defendants' conduct which forms the basis of this action occurred in this judicial district. Defendants do business in this judicial district and have received and continue to receive substantial revenue and profits from their unlawful conduct in this judicial district. Plaintiff resides in this judicial district.

PARTIES

- 6. Plaintiff Eddie L. Cressy is, and at all times relevant herein was, a citizen of the State of California, residing in Los Angeles County.
 - 7. Defendant OM Financial Life Insurance Company ("OM Financial")

- 1 is, and at all times relevant herein was, a corporation organized and existing under
- 2 | the laws of the State of Maryland, with its principal place of business in Baltimore,
- Maryland, and is authorized to transact the business of selling insurance in the
- 4 State of California.

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- 8. Defendant Ogan Financial Group, Inc. ("Ogan Financial") is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of California, with its principal place of business in Ventura County, California.
- 9. Defendant Capital Line Financial Services, LLC ("Capital Line Financial") is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of California, with its principal place of business in Calabasas, California.
- 10. Defendant Paramount Financial Services, Inc. ("Paramount Financial") is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Utah, with its principal place of business in Salt Lake City, Utah.
- 11. Defendant Partnervest Advisory Services LLC ("Partnervest") is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of California, with its principal place of business in Santa Barbara, California.
- 12. Defendant Douglas Andrew is, and at all times relevant herein was, a resident citizen of the State of Utah.
- 13. Defendant William J. Tessar is, and at all times relevant herein was, a resident citizen of the State of California.

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- 14. Defendant Kenneth R. Ogan, Jr. is, and at all times relevant herein was, a resident citizen of the State of California, licensed and appointed to sell OM Financial life insurance policies.
- 15. Defendant Robert Knight is, and at all times relevant herein was, a resident citizen of the State of California.
- 16. Defendants OM Financial, Ogan Financial and Mr. Ogan owed a fiduciary duty to Plaintiff, arising from their acts and undertakings as financial planners for the Plaintiff, and from their procurement and sale of investments and insurance. Defendants Paramount Financial and Douglas Andrew aided and abetted the breach of fiduciary duties perpetrated by the other Defendants.
- 17. Defendants are each active participants in the unlawful conduct alleged herein, including in the misleading, unlawful, deceptive and unfair practices described.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

18. Plaintiff brings this action as a class action pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Plaintiff asserts a nationwide class, for individuals who were harmed by Defendants' RICO and breach of contract violations, and a separate statewide class, for residents of California who were harmed by Defendants' other unlawful conduct. All information necessary to determine the class members and the damages those members suffered is in

common questions are:

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Whether Defendants engaged in a widespread and systematic practice a. which deceived or misled Plaintiff and members of the putative class

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1		•	Defendants' fraudulent scheme.
2		k.	Whether Defendants have ceased engaging in the wrongful conduct
3			alleged herein.
4		1.	Whether Defendants have violated the federal RICO statute, 18
5			U.S.C. § 1962(c).
6		m.	Whether Defendants have conspired to violate the federal RICO
7			statute, 18 U.S.C. § 1962(d).
8		n.	Whether Defendants constitute an enterprise as contemplated by the
9			Federal RICO statute, 18 U.S.C. § 1961, et seq.
10		0.	Whether Defendants engaged in a pattern of racketeering activity as
11			prohibited by the Federal RICO statute, 18 U.S.C. § 1961, et seq.
12		p.	Whether Defendants violated 18 U.S.C. § 1343.
13		q.	Whether Defendants violated 18 U.S.C. § 1341.
14		r.	Whether Defendants conspired to violate RICO, 18 U.S.C. § 1961, et
15			seq.
16		s.	Whether Defendants aided and abetted violations of RICO, 18 U.S.C.
17			§ 1961, et seq.
18			
19	,		Typicality and Numerosity
20		21.	The claims of the named Plaintiff are typical of the claims of the

classes. The total number of members of each putative class exceed five hundred (500) members.

Adequate Representation

22. The named Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the members of the classes and has no interest antagonistic to those of other class members. Plaintiff has retained class counsel who are competent to prosecute class actions and are financially able to represent the class.

Superiority

- 23. The class action mechanism is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this litigation since individual joinder of all members of the class is impracticable. The class action mechanism provides the benefit of unitary adjudication, economies of scale and comprehensive supervision by a single court. The interests of judicial economy favor adjudicating the claims for Plaintiff and putative class members class rather than for Plaintiff and putative class members on an individual basis.
- 24. Defendants have acted on grounds applicable to the classes as a whole, thereby making appropriate final injunctive relief or corresponding declaratory relief with respect to the classes as a whole.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

The Defendants' Fraudulent Scheme

25. The Defendants' scheme is an elaborate ruse designed and carried out for the primary purpose of selling high-dollar equity-indexed universal life insurance policies (the "policies") under the pretense that the policies have been pre-determined by the Defendants to be the best and most effective investment vehicle to be used in an investment program created and managed by the Defendants.

The Defendants' refer to their investment program as "The Equity Asset Management System" (i.e. "T.E.A.M.S."). To make this investment program appear legitimate, Defendants make a host of uniform misrepresentations to their clients. As set out in detail below, these misrepresentations all have the uniform purpose and effect of deceiving clients into believing that Defendants are highly trained investment professionals, working for their clients' best interests, and that by following Defendants' advice and purchasing the policies in question the clients will obtain safe, liquid, "investment grade" policies which will create greater wealth and security than other investments.

26. To fund this investment program and to purchase the policies,
Defendants instruct their customers to strip the equity out of their homes and to
divert money away from legitimate investments. Defendants each played

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separate, autonomous roles in the fraudulent scheme, and have worked in coordination with other parties whose identities are currently unknown to Plaintiff, as set forth below. Importantly, each Defendant profited directly from their fraudulent scheme.

Defendant OM Financial designed and created the equity-indexed 27. universal life insurance policies (the "policies"), and underwrote each of the policies sold to the class. OM Financial also designed marketing materials for the policies and appointed agents to market and to sell the policies. Defendants Paramount Financial and Douglas Andrew created and carried out a complex marketing system to sell the policies as part of an investment program. Marketing and sales of the investment program is elaborate and highly developed to falsely promote the scheme as a "legitimate" investment plan. Douglas R. Andrew authored a book titled Missed Fortune 101. In addition to the book, Mr. Andrew and Paramount developed the "Missed Fortune" marketing program aimed at "Insurance Professionals" (also referred to as "Asset Managers") and "Mortgage Professionals" (also referred to as "Debt Managers"). The Missed Fortune marketing program is sold and/or licensed to the Asset Managers and Debt Managers who commit to being a T.E.A.M. member by paying fees and other charges to Paramount and/or Andrew. Through this arrangement, Paramount and Andrew have a uniform training platform and a unified distribution system

whereby the Missed Fortune marketing materials are distributed to T.E.A.M. members across the country. The marketing materials sent to T.E.A.M. members across the country are substantially uniform, if not identical. Likewise, the training T.E.A.M. members receive is substantially the same for all T.E.A.M. members. OM Financial has approved and/or ratified the Missed Fortune marketing system.

- 28. Defendants used standard, form, pre-printed sales materials which had the purpose and effect of misleading potential clients into believing that Defendants and their agents were highly trained and competent investment advisors. An important aspect of the marketing program and scheme is the use of designations by the individuals involved. As will be explained in more detail below, the individual participants in the scheme all held themselves out as "advisors" and collectively as a "Team of Advisors." Also used were the designations of investment advisors, financial planners, financial professionals, Certified Senior Advisors, Debt and Equity Advisors, and Mortgage Planning Specialists. These designations were used to falsely and deceptively imply that the Defendants had special training, education, and expertise that made them specially qualified to advise the Plaintiff and others on financial and investment matters.
- 29. Defendants also use standard, form, pre-printed sales materials which are designed to—and in fact did—mislead prospective clients into believing that the policies Defendants sold were carefully designed to perform as a low risk

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investment vehicle or individual retirement plan. Defendants carefully ensure that the sales and marketing force which sells the policies follows the same marketing scheme and parrots the same misrepresentations to potential clients.

- The policies are sold by a nationwide network of individual 30. producers, agents, brokers and advisors that included Michael Voogd and Defendants Kenneth Ogan, and Robert Knight. There are many other agents who dealt with members of the putative class and who are active in Defendants' fraudulent scheme, but whose identities are currently unknown. Each of these agents are "appointed" by OM Financial. Each are also 'certified' by Paramount Financial and/or Douglas Andrew and each attended training sessions put on by Defendants Paramount Financial and/or Douglas Andrew where they learned the fraudulent scheme and their roles in that scheme, and each enter into agreements with OM Financial, Paramount Financial and/or Douglas Andrew to market and sell the policies. While these agents operate independently within the scheme for their own financial benefit and are legally distinct from all other Defendants, OM Financial and/or Paramount Financial and Douglas Andrew approved, ratified and condoned the practices, methods and manners employed by the agents at all times.
- 31. The agents are also organized under "field marketing organizations" ("FMO") or "independent marketing organizations" ("IMO"). These marketing organizations exist largely to provide sales leads and other sales and marketing

support to the agents who affiliate with them. In exchange, the marketing organizations received an over-ride commission or other compensation for each policy sold by the agents. For the purpose of the scheme, Paramount and Andrew (who operate their own IMO known as "Missed Fortune Producer Group"), coordinated with other IMOs and FMOs to distribute the Missed Fortune marketing scheme to agents across the company. Agents, regardless of his or her FMO/IMO affiliation, were allowed to become "Missed Fortune Certified" and to participate in the scheme.

- 32. In addition to their IMO/FMO affiliation, and consistent with the overall design of the scheme, "Missed Fortune Certified" Asset Managers and Debt Managers organized themselves into "TEAMS". By organizing in this manner, the agents were better able to falsely hold themselves out to Clients as teams of experts whose combination of training and expertise benefit Clients by guiding them through "The Equity Asset Management System" (i.e. "T.E.A.M.S.").
- 33. Following Defendants' advice, instruction, and planning, Plaintiff and putative class members each invested significant sums in separate OM Financial Life equity-indexed universal life insurance policies. To obtain the money necessary to purchase the policies, Defendants uniformly instructed Plaintiff and putative class members to strip the equity out of their homes by entering into new

mortgages. The funds that were invested came from the proceeds of mortgages on Plaintiff and putative class members individual homes, from Plaintiff and putative class members' individual savings, and/or by re-directing contributions away from Plaintiff and putative class members' individual 401(k)s. Defendants designed investment plans for Plaintiff and putative class members and facilitated every aspect of the plans. The general premise and common element for the plans was referred to by Defendants as "True Asset Optimization" and/or "Equity Management Implementation." The primary purpose for the marketing, sale and issuance of the OM Financial policy was as an investment vehicle and/or retirement plan, rather than for providing life insurance.

- 34. Contrary to their representations, Defendants were not highly skilled and qualified investment advisors or financial planners and the investment plan they created was a ruse designed only to sell a high dollar life insurance policy that would generate significant commissions for the agent, and to sell a mortgage on Plaintiff and putative class members' homes that would generate additional fees for the "Mortgage Professionals" involved.
- 35. Defendants put their own interests ahead of Plaintiff and putative class members' and fraudulently reaped profits and benefits at the expense of Plaintiff and putative class members. Defendants were paid, either directly or indirectly, substantial commissions, over-rides, fees and other compensation, and collected

charges for their participation in the scheme. Each of the Defendants received compensation, income, revenue and/or other valuable consideration for their participation in the scheme. The compensation received by the Defendants was paid, either directly or indirectly, from the Plaintiff's and putative class members' funds.

As a result of the acts and omissions of Defendants, as alleged herein, Plaintiff, like the putative class members, invested and lost a substantial amount of money in an unsuitable investment, encumbered his real property with an additional mortgage and lost the opportunity of more suitable investments. addition to monies paid to fund the investment plan (i.e. premiums for the policies), Plaintiff and putative class members also lost money by paying fees, charges and interest related to the mortgage loans arranged by the Defendants as part of their fraudulent scheme. Plaintiff and putative class members also incurred taxes that would have been otherwise deferred, reduced or not required had they not followed the directions and advice of the Defendants. Plaintiff also has suffered mental anguish, emotional distress and anxiety as a direct and proximate result of the Defendants wrongdoing. Plaintiff has been otherwise damaged and suffered loss as direct result of the acts and omissions of the Defendants.

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The Uniform Misrepresentations, Half-Truths, and Omissions Defendants Made To Plaintiff and Each Member of the Putative Class

- 36. In furtherance of their scheme, Defendants made uniform misrepresentations, half-truths, and material omissions. These misrepresentations all conveyed exactly the same message to Plaintiff and members of the putative class: that the policies Defendants sold were "investment grade," safe, effectively liquid, and would increase financial security. Defendants withheld material facts including that the policies were worth less than represented, and fundamentally inferior to other investments. Defendants falsely represented that by purchasing the policies and stripping the equity from their homes, Plaintiff and putative class members would "optimize" their assets.
- 37. Notably, Defendants employed a standard, form sales pitch through the agents. The agents learned this standardized sales pitch, and agreed to make it to the exclusion of other sales pitches, through the uniform training sessions discussed above which each attended. Upon information and belief, the agents adhere to a uniform script when making sales presentations.
 - 38. The Defendants uniformly misrepresented:
 - a. That the projections illustrated by the Defendants were attainable if the Plaintiff and putative class members followed the Defendants' expert advice and planning, and allowed them to plan the investments

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1		at issue;		
2	b.	That the OM Financial Life equity-indexed universal life policy was		
3		'investment grade';		
4	c.	That the OM Financial Life equity-indexed universal life policy was		
5		an investment vehicle;		
6	d.	That the plan's purpose was to optimize the Plaintiff's and putative		
7		class members' existing assets;		
8	e.	That the plan had been adequately designed to achieve tax-free annual		
9		income for life for the Plaintiff and putative class members at or near		
.0		retirement age of 65;		
.1	f.	That the OM Financial Life equity-indexed universal life policy was		
2		designed to achieve the Plan's promised results;		
.3	g.	The premiums planned by the Defendants were adequate to achieve		
4		the Plan's promised results;		
5	h.	That the investment plan was suitable for the Plaintiff and putative		
.6		class members;		
.7	39.	Throughout all of their dealings with the Plaintiff and putative class		
8	members, the Defendants knew, but nonetheless concealed and/or otherwise failed			
9	to disclose, that			
20	a.	They were conducting a scheme designed to deceive the Plaintiff and		
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CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

insurance and mortgage financing;

j. That Missed Fortune 101 was a marketing scheme created to benefit insurance sales people and mortgage brokers at the expense and to the detriment of consumers like the Plaintiff;

k. That the Defendants were acting with a conflict of interests in their

dealings with the Plaintiff and putative class members;

- 1. That the investment plan created and implemented by the Defendants was designed to fail;
- m. That the Defendants had no process in place to properly analyze the suitability of the investment plan for the Plaintiff and putative class members;
- n. That the Defendants were not properly monitoring and supervising each other's activities to adequately safeguard the Plaintiff's and putative class members' interests.

Causation

40. These misrepresentations and omissions directly caused injury to Plaintiff and members of the putative class, and such injury may be determined for Plaintiff and each member of the putative class through a class-wide method of proving damages. To the extent necessary, Plaintiff can establish reliance in causation through common evidence. Such evidence includes, but is not limited to, the fact Defendants made uniform misrepresentations to Plaintiff and each member

of the putative class and that in reliance on these misrepresentations Plaintiff and each member of the putative class purchased the policies in question. Such standardized misrepresentations may be established by generalized proof, including but not limited to evidence of uniform training, scripts, written marketing materials, computer programs, and other documents showing the uniform nature of Defendants' fraudulent scheme. Further, evidence may establish that in this case Defendants' fraudulent scheme primarily involved omissions, in which case reliance may be presumed. No rational member of the putative class would have purchased the policies in question but for Defendants' misrepresentations and omissions. The only logical explanation for Plaintiff and each class members' conduct is that they relied upon Defendants' misrepresentations and omissions.

Proposed Class Representative Mr. Cressy's Transactions

- 41. Plaintiff Eddie L. Cressy's transactions and experiences with Defendants' fraudulent scheme are representative of those of the remainder of the putative class.
- 42. Around November 2006, Mr. Cressy read an advertisement for a seminar to be put on by Ogan Financial and Capital Line Financial claiming to help people achieve greater wealth with tax-free retirement plans. This advertisement was published by Defendants, or some of them, in a newspaper. At the seminar attended by Mr. Cressy, Ogan Financial and Capital Line Financial's

moderators urged Mr. Cressy and the other attendees to 'harvest' their home equity and invest it in an 'Equity Indexed Universal Life' insurance policy, thereby achieving more wealth than with IRA's, 401(K)'s, Mutual Funds, Stocks, Bonds and Real Estate. This would be achieved by utilizing his home's equity, the purported tax savings Mr. Cressy would realize by maintaining a high mortgage balance, the purported tax deferred treatment of the life insurance accumulation value, and "borrowing" from his life insurance cash value in his later years as a retirement strategy. It was represented to Mr. Cressy that this strategy was safe, liquid, and would earn a "good rate of return." Additionally, Mr. Cressy was provided with Missed Fortune 101 marketing materials which provided the same false message as was provided to all other members of the putative class.

- 43. Soon thereafter, Mr. Cressy had a meeting with Mr. Michael Voogd of Ogan Financial. They spoke about Mr. Cressy's financial situation, plans and goals. Mr. Cressy explained that he made about \$45,000 per year as a mechanic's apprentice, was not a sophisticated investor, was not married, had no children, his parents were in their sixties, and his home was his main source of savings and net worth.
- 44. Mr. Cressy further stated that he wanted to pay off his house as soon as possible, rent it out and purchase another house. Mr. Voogd told him that this is exactly the opposite of what he should do, because paying off the house would

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greatly increase his tax liability. Mr. Voogd told him that he should cash out his home equity by refinancing at current value and put all the equity into an OM Financial equity-indexed universal life insurance policy. It was stated and illustrated to Mr. Cressy that he could earn more interest on his life insurance policy than the interest he would be paying on his new mortgage. Mr. Voogd also stated that by having a higher mortgage, Mr. Cressy would save more on income taxes. It was stated to Mr. Cressy that this investment strategy was "liquid" and could be withdrawn for any purpose if he chose to do so.

- 45. It was further represented to Mr. Cressy that the housing market in the long run always goes up, and home equity does not get a "good rate of return". Mr. Voogd generated a spreadsheet which demonstrated that every year Mr. Cressy would be able to continually cash out the equity in his home, place it in life insurance, and earn a better rate of return and it would have guarantees. The assumption in the sales literature provided to Mr. Cressy was that housing prices would go up each year, for the next thirty (30) years.
- 46. Mr. Cressy purchased his home in 1991 for approximately \$114,000. In 2006, his outstanding mortgage balance was approximately \$135,000. He had short-term debts of approximately \$3,500 in credit card, \$9,000 in automobile debt, and \$1,700 motorcycle debt, for a total of approximately \$15,000. His mortgage payment was approximately \$950 per month.

- Mr. Cressy was directed by Mr. Voogd to Capital Line Financial and Mr. Tessar, who had spoken at the seminar Mr. Cressy previously attended. Mr. Tessar, a "Certified Mortgage Planning Specialist," in close contact with Mr. Voogd, arranged the withdrawal of equity from Mr. Cressy's home (about \$84,432). Mr. Tessar suggested that Mr. Cressy take out a 30-year-interest-only loan for 100% loan-to-value on his home. Mr. Cressy explained again that he wanted to pay off his home eventually, and did not want an interest-only loan. Mr. Cressy was once again dissuaded from his position, and was told that he could pay off his home even faster through the program Mr. Voogd was directing him into. Mr. Cressy was encouraged to borrow long-term to pay off short-term debt, thereby obligating himself to pay it off over the next 30 years.
- 48. Mr. Cressy, at the insistence of Capital Line Financial and Mr. Voogd, refinanced all of his debts and withdrew his home equity, which totaled \$240,000. So, instead of an approximate \$135,000 mortgage and \$15,000 in short-term debts, he now has a \$240,000, 30-year interest only mortgage to pay off, a One Million One Hundred Ninety Six Thousand-dollar (\$1,196,000) life insurance policy which he did not, and does not need.
- 49. On February 16, 2007, after having attended the seminar and presentation by Ogan Financial and Capital Line Financial, having reviewed the marketing materials provided to him, and having met with Mr. Voogd several

- times, Mr. Cressy was convinced and invested the proceeds of the refinancing in an Equity Indexed Universal Life (herein referred to as "EIUL") policy (although no funds over the last three years have ever been allocated to an equity index, rather, the funds were completely allocated to a "fixed" rate) offered by OM Life Insurance.
- 50. The payments due in the early years of the policy were more than Mr. Cressy's yearly net income.
- 51. Mr. Cressy has paid \$94,258.51 into the policy as of June 16, 2011. His surrender value is approximately \$65,722.72 if he were to withdraw as of the date of this Complaint, not including penalties and fees.
- 52. The Defendants affirmatively concealed their fraudulent scheme by making additional misrepresentations and concealing material facts after the sale of the policy. Aside from the other fraudulent conduct set forth herein, in an ongoing effort to obtain additional funds and conceal their wrongdoing from the Plaintiff and class members and consistent with the Missed Fortune marketing scheme, the Defendants purportedly made annual reviews of the investment plans and reiterated the earlier representations that the plan was performing consistent with its design and stated purpose. Additionally, at some time after the sale of the policies to the Plaintiff and putative class, upon information and belief Defendant OM Financial changed its internal policies and procedures and made a

determination that the purchase of its life insurance policies using home equity funds was not in the customers' best interest. Despite this determination, OM Financial consciously decided to remain silent and not inform the Plaintiff and the putative class all of who the Defendant knew had been sold a policy by a Missed Fortune Certified agent. Plaintiff and members of the putative class did not and could not have discovered the injuries he sustained from Defendants' fraudulent scheme due to Defendants' ongoing efforts to conceal the nature and effect of this scheme, as discussed herein. Further, Defendants' fraudulent acts and fraudulent scheme are ongoing today.

53. Indeed, Mr. Cressy discovered only within the last year that the 'investment plan' he had been directed to participate in by the Defendants was not as the Defendants had represented it to be, as described above.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF FEDERAL CIVIL RICO (18 U.S.C. § 1962(c))

- 54. Plaintiff adopts, re-alleges and incorporates herein each and every allegation in Paragraphs 1 through 55, as though fully set forth herein. To the extent necessary, this cause of action is pled in the alternative to the Second Cause Of Action, *infra*.
- 55. Defendants' conduct as set out herein constitutes a violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c). Defendants have acted together, along with individuals and

entities whose identities are currently unknown to Plaintiff, to conduct an enterprise through a pattern of racketeering activity. As discussed in detail herein, Defendants have intentionally participated in a scheme to defraud Plaintiff and the putative class of money by means of material misrepresentations, omissions and half-truths. Plaintiff and the putative class reasonably relied upon these misrepresentations, omissions and half-truths, and, as a result of such reliance, directly and proximately suffered real and specifiable damages. There is a threat of long-term racketeering activity given the extensive scope of Defendants' activity and the significant monetary gains such activity has garnered them. Defendants use the United States Mail and the internet in furtherance of their fraudulent scheme.

56. Each Plaintiff and putative class member is a "person" within the meaning of the Federal RICO statute. Each Defendant is a "person" within the meaning of the Federal RICO statute, separate from the enterprise in which they engaged. Each member of the enterprise profits from their participation in the illegal and fraudulent scheme.

I. Defendants Conduct And Control A RICO Enterprise.

57. Plaintiff alleges two distinct association in fact enterprises, as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 1961(4), which are alleged alternatively to the extent necessary. The first is comprised of Defendants and Michael Voogd, along with other

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individuals and entities who acted as "agents" and/or "TEAM members" to market and sell the policies in question to putative class members (whose identities are currently unknown to Plaintiff). These individuals and entities associated together with the common purpose of engaging in the wrongful conduct set forth herein. Alternatively, the second association in fact enterprise is comprised of Defendants OM Financial, Paramount Financial, Douglas Andrew, and individuals and entities who assisted in the creation and implementation of the marketing plan for and design of the policies in question (whose identities are currently unknown to Plaintiff). These individuals and entities associated together with the common purpose of engaging in the wrongful conduct set forth herein. The allegations throughout this Complaint, both above and below, apply to both enterprises.

- 58. Each Defendant participated directly in the operation or management of the enterprise and was associated in fact in furtherance of the enterprise. The role of each Defendant in the fraudulent scheme and the enterprise is discussed in detail *supra*. The enterprise described herein was formal and/or informal in nature. The association of Defendants together furnished a vehicle for the commission of multiple predicate acts set out below in detail.
- 59. The members of the enterprise have communicated throughout the class period regarding the coordination and implementation of their fraudulent scheme, including the marketing, misrepresenting, and sale of the policies in

question. Further, each member of the enterprise (including each Defendant) worked with each other, and was aware of the other members of the enterprise and of those members' roles in the enterprise. At the time each particular predicate act was committed, each member of the enterprise at that time was acting in concert with each other and with the group as a whole. Additionally, every member of the enterprise was operating under an agreement (explicit or otherwise) to further the fraudulent scheme set forth herein.

- 60. The enterprise in which Defendants are engaged affects interstate commerce and/or its activities affect interstate commerce. Defendants operate across state lines and throughout a majority of the United States. Defendants send documents across state lines and collect and distribute revenue from the fraudulent scheme across state lines.
- 61. Each member of the RICO enterprise, including each Defendant, is a separate and distinct legal entity which is free to act independently to advance its own interests, and which makes its own day-to-day business decisions. To the extent that any Defendant may be a related entity of another member of the enterprise (i.e. a subsidiary, parent, or sister corporation), the decision to operate as separate entities facilitated the wrongful conduct in question.
- 62. The members of the enterprise are each distinct from the enterprise itself. Each member is not conducting solely its own affairs, but is conducting the

affairs of the enterprise aside and apart from its own affairs. The members of the enterprise have banded together to accomplish the fraudulent scheme and pattern of racketeering activity discussed herein, which could not have been accomplished by any member alone.

II. Defendants Engage In A Pattern Of Racketeering Activity.

- 63. To conduct the affairs of the enterprise, Defendants engaged in a widespread pattern of racketeering activity as defined by 18 U.S.C. § 1961(5). This pattern is ongoing today and presents the threat of future harm. This pattern of racketeering activity consists of more than two acts of racketeering activity as defined by 18 U.S.C. § 1961(1). The most recent act of racketeering activity occurred within four years after the commission of the prior act.
- 64. Defendants' acts of racketeering activity include hundreds, and likely thousands, of violations of the federal mail and wire fraud statutes, 18 U.S.C. § 1341 and 18 U.S.C. § 1343 (the "predicate acts"). Defendants violate the mail fraud statute by unlawfully sending (and/or cause to be sent) documents including communications, certificates, marketing materials, applications, policy statements, "illustrations," reports, and invoices through the United States Postal Service, by facsimile, and/or through the internet. Defendants send these documents for the purpose of carrying out their fraudulent scheme, including for the purpose of disseminating the misrepresentations set forth above, charging and colleting

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premiums on the policies at issue, and distributing the money obtained by their fraudulent scheme among themselves. These predicate acts were necessary for Defendants to carry out their fraudulent scheme, indeed, among other things, it was through these predicate acts that Defendants largely obtained Plaintiff and putative class members' money.

- Each member of the putative class has received one of the documents 65. sent through the mails or wires in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1341 and/or 18 U.S.C. § 1343. For example, Mr. Cressy received payment due notices through the United States Mail on or about February 16, 2008, February 16, 2009, February 16, 2010, and February 16, 2011 from OM Financial which requested payment of premiums on the policy sold to him. Mr. Cressy also received documents from Capital Line regarding the mortgage he was sold subject to Defendants' scheme on or about February 2, 2007, from Mr. Voogd regarding the policy he was sold on or about February 8, 2011, and from Ogan Financial regarding the policy he was sold on or about November 20, 2006 (including an application for that policy). Defendants have used the mails and wires to further their fraudulent scheme many other times. Much of this information is currently within Defendants' exclusive possession and control.
- 66. The purpose of this fraudulent scheme is to obtain Plaintiff and putative class members' money through false and/or fraudulent pretenses. This is

in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1341.

- 67. Defendants also send and receive other writings (letters, contracts, checks, invoices and other paper) and sound communications (including but not limited to telephone calls, facsimile transmissions, and bank wire transfers) for the purpose of executing and attempting to execute a scheme to obtain Plaintiff and putative class members' money through false and/or fraudulent pretenses in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1343. Upon information and belief, Defendants regularly use e-mail, which is transmitted through the wires, to coordinate the fraudulent scheme amongst themselves.
- 68. To the extent that any Defendant did not itself send writings in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1341 and 18 U.S.C. § 1343, it causes these writings to be sent, or knowingly and willfully aids and abets those violations.
- 69. The multiple acts of racketeering activity are not isolated events. They are part of a common and continuous pattern of unlawful and wrongful acts which has been ongoing for at least five years, and are a necessary part of the fraudulent scheme. The separate acts of racketeering are related in that they have the same or similar intended victims: Plaintiff and the putative class. The separate acts of racketeering also have the same or similar purposes (obtaining clients' money through the marketing and selling of the policies, mortgages, and other products), results (actual acquisition of clients' money), participants (Defendants

- along with individuals and entities whose identities are currently not known, as detailed above) and methods of commission (use of certain marketing materials and invoices sent through the mail, the collection and distribution of money for premiums).
- 70. Additionally, many if not the majority of Defendants' wrongful acts occurred within the previous four years. These acts are not simply reaffirmations of previous acts, but rather are new and independent acts undertaken in furtherance of the fraudulent scheme described herein. For example, Defendants have made misleading statements, omitted material facts, and sent documents through the mails and wires in furtherance of the fraudulent scheme within the previous four years. Further, these acts have inflicted new and accumulating injury on the Plaintiff, and on members of the putative class.
- 71. Defendants also fraudulently concealed their fraudulent scheme throughout the class period, and due to this concealment Plaintiff and members of the putative class could not have discovered the scheme through the exercise of due diligence.

III. Defendants Proximately And Directly Injured Plaintiff And The Putative Class.

72. Plaintiff and putative class members have been directly and proximately damaged by the misrepresentations in that they caused Plaintiff and putative class members to reasonably rely upon such misrepresentations and to pay

- premiums and fees. The amount of damages incurred by Plaintiff and putative class members is specifiable and easily determined from documents maintained by Defendants. Plaintiff and putative class members were the intended victims of Defendants' racketeering activity, enterprises, and scheme.
- 73. Defendants' wrongful acts proximately caused damage to Plaintiff and putative class members' business and property. Plaintiff and putative class members were directly injured by the Defendants' racketeering activity. Defendants' violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1961, et seq. (and of 18 U.S.C. § 1341 and 18 U.S.C. § 1343) was the but for cause of Plaintiff and putative class members' injuries.
- 74. By the acts of racketeering and the conduct of the scheme discussed above, Defendants acquired Plaintiff and putative class members' money in the form of payment of premiums, fees, and charges. Plaintiff and the putative class relied upon Defendants' misrepresentations, half-truths, and omissions by paying such premiums, fees, and charges.
- 75. Plaintiff and putative class members were the direct and intended victims—as opposed to the indirect victims—of Defendants racketeering violations as Defendants racketeering acts were targeted at Plaintiff and putative class members.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

CONSPIRACY TO VIOLATE SECTION 1962(c) OF THE FEDERAL RICO STATUTE (18 U.S.C. § 1962(d))

- 76. Plaintiff adopts, re-alleges and incorporates herein each and every allegation in Paragraphs 1 through 77, as though fully set forth herein. To the extent necessary, this cause of action is pled in the alternative to the First Cause Of Action, *infra*.
- 77. Defendants each conspired to violate Section 1962(c). Each was a knowing, active, and willing member of this conspiracy. The conspiracy took place from (at least) November 2006 until the present. The object of the conspiracy was to conduct the fraudulent scheme set forth in detail herein, including (but not limited to) marketing and selling the policies in question in order to strip equity from Plaintiff and putative class members' homes in order to improperly create profit for Defendants.
- 78. In furtherance of this conspiracy, Defendants each undertook certain overt acts including, but not limited to, creating and disseminating marketing materials, making misrepresentations, half-truths and omissions, designing and creating the policies at issue, putting on and attending marketing meetings, organizing amongst themselves and apportioning tasks to be conducted in furtherance of the scheme to defraud, and meeting with Plaintiff and putative class

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- members to market and sell the policies at issue. Additionally, included among these overt acts, are acts of mail and wire fraud in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1341 and 18 U.S.C. § 1343. Details of some of these violations, including the date, purpose, and persons directly involved, are set forth above. Information as to other violations is currently within Defendants' exclusive possession or control.
- 79. Defendants each agreed to commit the predicate acts of mail and wire fraud set forth herein, to participate in the fraudulent scheme set forth herein, and to participate in the pattern of racketeering activity set forth herein. At a minimum, each Defendant agreed to the commission of at least two predicate acts by someone associated with the RICO enterprise. Defendants each knew that the predicate acts were a part of a pattern of racketeering activity, and in no way were isolated events.
- 80. Plaintiff and putative class members have been directly and proximately damaged by Defendants' conspiracy. Additionally, Plaintiff and putative class members were directly injured by the Defendants' racketeering activity. Plaintiff and each putative class member relied upon Defendants' misrepresentations, half-truths, and omissions by paying money for policies, fees, and charges. Defendants have each obtained money wrongfully from such payment. The amount of damages incurred by Plaintiff and putative class members is specifiable and easily determined from documents maintained by

Defendants. Plaintiff and putative class members were the direct and intended victims of Defendants' conspiracy, racketeering activity, enterprise, and fraudulent scheme, and Defendants intentionally targeted Plaintiff and putative class members.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

UNLAWFUL, UNFAIR AND FRAUDULENT BUSINESS PRACTICES (Cal. Bus. & Prof. § 17200, et seq.)

- 81. Plaintiff adopts, re-alleges and incorporates herein each and every allegation in Paragraphs 1 through 82, as though fully set forth herein.
- 82. Plaintiff brings this claim individually, on behalf of the class and on behalf of the general public.
- 83. Through the conduct and scheme described herein, and particularly through the marketing and selling of OM Financial equity-indexed universal life insurance policies to Plaintiff and members of the public, Defendants engaged in unlawful, deceptive, and unfair business acts within the meaning of California Business and Professions Code § 17200 et seq. Defendants' acts and practices offend an established public policy, and Defendants engage in immoral, unethical, oppressive, and unscrupulous activities that are substantially injurious to consumers including Plaintiff.
- 84. Defendants' acts of unfair competition and unlawful business practices include violations of the Civil RICO statute, California Civil Code

- a. selling Plaintiff and members of the public equity-indexed universal life insurance policies that were unsuitable for their investment, estate planning, insurance, and/or financial needs;
- b. misrepresenting and inflating the returns and results Plaintiffs and members of the putative class could achieve by purchasing equity-indexed universal life insurance policies;
- c. misrepresenting to Plaintiff and members of the public that OM

 Financial equity-indexed universal life insurance policies are

 "investment grade";
- d. misrepresenting to Plaintiff and members of the public that an investment in equity-indexed universal life insurance is "liquid";
- e. misrepresenting to Plaintiff and members of the public that withdrawing 100% of one's home equity and investing the proceeds in an policy was "safe";
- f. failing to adequately disclose the true nature of equity-indexed universal life insurance policies and the penalties imposed for liquidating such policies.

- 86. There were reasonably available alternatives to further Defendant's legitimate business interests, other than the conduct described herein.
- 87. Defendant's actions, claims, nondisclosures, and misleading statements, as alleged in this Complaint, likely to deceive Plaintiff and the public, and were intended to deceive Plaintiff and members of the public. Plaintiff and class members have in fact been deceived and have relied on Defendant's representations and omissions. This reliance has caused harm to Plaintiff and class members. Plaintiff and class members have suffered injury in fact and lost money as a result of Defendant's unlawful, unfair, and fraudulent practices.
- 88. As a result of its deception, Defendant has been able to reap unjust revenue and profit. Further, upon information and belief, unless restrained and enjoined, Defendant will continue to engage in the above-described conduct. Accordingly, injunctive relief is appropriate.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

UNFAIR, DECEPTIVE AND MISLEADING ADVERSTISING (Cal. Bus. & Prof. § 17500, et seq.)

89. Plaintiff adopts, re-alleges and incorporates herein each and every

allegation in Paragraphs 1 through 90, as though fully set forth herein.

- 90. Plaintiff brings this claim individually, on behalf of the class and on behalf of the general public.
- 91. Through the conduct and scheme described herein, and particularly through the marketing and selling of OM Financial equity-indexed universal life insurance policies to Plaintiff and members of the public, Defendants engaged in unfair, deceptive, and misleading advertising within the meaning of California Business and Professions Code § 17500 et seq. Defendants' acts and practices offend an established public policy, and Defendants engage in immoral, unethical, oppressive, and unscrupulous activities that are substantially injurious to consumers including Plaintiff.
- 92. Defendants' acts of unfair, deceptive, and misleading advertising include violations of the Civil RICO statute, California Civil Code §§1572, 1573, 1709, 1711, 1770, California Insurance Code §§ 330, 331, 332, other portions of the California Insurance Code and related regulations and rules, and the common law. Such acts include, but are not limited to:
 - a. selling Plaintiff and members of the public equity-indexed universal life insurance policies that were unsuitable for their investment, estate planning, insurance, and/or financial needs;

- b. misrepresenting and inflating the returns and results Plaintiffs and members of the putative class could achieve by purchasing equity-indexed universal life insurance policies
- c. misrepresenting to Plaintiff and members of the public that OM

 Financial equity-indexed universal life insurance policies are

 "investment grade";
- d. misrepresenting to Plaintiff and members of the public that an investment in equity-indexed universal life insurance is "liquid";
- e. misrepresenting to Plaintiff and members of the public that withdrawing 100% of one's home equity and investing the proceeds in an policy was "safe";
- f. failing to adequately disclose the true costs necessary to sustain the policies necessary to achieve the intended results of the investment plan;
- g. failing to adequately disclose the true nature of equity-indexed universal life insurance policies and the penalties imposed for liquidating such policies;
- 93. Plaintiff reserves the right to allege other violations which constitute other unlawful business acts or practices. Upon information and belief, Defendant's wrongful conduct in violation of § 17200, et seq. is ongoing and

continues to this date.

- 94. There were reasonably available alternatives to further Defendant's legitimate business interests, other than the conduct described herein.
- 95. Defendant's actions, claims, nondisclosures, and misleading statements, as alleged in this Complaint, likely to deceive Plaintiff and the public, and were intended to deceive Plaintiff and members of the public. Plaintiff and class members have in fact been deceived and have relied on Defendant's representations and omissions. This reliance has caused harm to Plaintiff and class members. Plaintiff and class members have suffered injury in fact and lost money as a result of Defendant's unlawful, unfair, and fraudulent practices.
- 96. As a result of its deception, Defendant has been able to reap unjust revenue and profit. Further, upon information and belief, unless restrained and enjoined, Defendant will continue to engage in the above-described conduct. Accordingly, injunctive relief is appropriate.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE CONSUMERS LEGAL REMEDIES ACT (Cal. Civil Code § 1750 et seq.)

- 97. Plaintiff adopts, re-alleges and incorporates herein each and every allegation in Paragraphs 1 through 98, as though fully set forth herein.
- 98. As set forth herein, Defendants misrepresented the nature and liquidity of the equity-indexed universal life insurance policies in question.

- and unfair acts and practices pursuant to the Consumer Legal Remedies Act. Defendants disseminated misrepresentations common to Plaintiff and members of
 - 100. Defendants' actions were intended to, and did result in a sale of goods
- 101. Plaintiff and members of the putative class are consumers under the
- 102. Defendants violated the Consumer Legal Remedies Act by, among
 - representing the policies to have uses and benefits which they do not
 - representing that the policies are of "investment grade" or similarly
 - representing that Plaintiff and members of the putative class would c. receive an economic benefit that was to occur subsequent to purchase of the polices which did not, and could not have, occurred; and
 - engaging in other prohibited and unlawful acts. d.

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103. Defendants' actions have caused harm to Plaintiff and members of the putative class. Plaintiff seeks to remedy this harm by appropriate injunctive relief, actual damages, and any other relief the court deems proper.

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SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

BREACH OF THE IMPLIED COVENANT OF GOOD FAITH AND FAIR DEALING

- 104. Plaintiff adopts, re-alleges and incorporates herein each and every allegation in Paragraphs 1 through 105, as though fully set forth herein.
- 105. Defendants have breached their duty of good faith and fair dealing owed to Plaintiff and members of the putative class, in the following respects:
- 106. Defendants unreasonably and in bad faith misrepresented pertinent facts and policy provisions relating to the liquidity and appropriateness of coverage;
- 107. Defendants failed to give equal consideration to the interests of Plaintiff in relation to their own interests; and
- 108. Defendants knowingly allowed the policy to be issued despite the fact it was inappropriate for Plaintiff.
- 109. Upon information and belief, Defendants have breached their duty of good faith and fair dealing owed to Plaintiff and members of the putative class by other acts and omissions of which he is not presently aware. Plaintiff may seek leave of court to amend this Complaint at such time as he ascertains and discovers the other acts or omissions constituting further breach. As a proximate result of the aforementioned wrongful conduct of Defendants, as set forth in detail herein,

Plaintiff and members of the putative class have suffered and will continue to suffer, damages stemming from Defendant's breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing for a total amount to be shown at trial.

- 110. As a further proximate result of the aforementioned wrongful conduct of Defendants, Plaintiff and members of the putative class have suffered and will continue to suffer incidental damages and out of pocket expenses, all to Plaintiff's and members' of the putative class detriment in a total amount to be shown at trial.
- 111. As a further and proximate result of the aforementioned wrongful conduct of Defendants, Plaintiff was compelled to retain legal counsel to protect his interests. Therefore, Defendants are liable to Plaintiff for those attorney fees and costs reasonably and necessarily incurred to protect his interests in a sum to be determined at trial;
- 112. Plaintiff alleges that the aforementioned conduct was undertaken by Defendants and/or their agents with an intent to harm Plaintiff and members of the putative class, or was undertaken with a conscious disregard for Plaintiff's and members' of the putative class rights and was despicable, or fraudulent in nature, such as to warrant an award of punitive damages against Defendants, as set forth in California Civil Code § 3294 in an amount to be proven at trial.

SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

BREACH OF FIDUCIARY DUTIES

- 113. Plaintiff adopts, re-alleges and incorporates herein each and every allegation in Paragraphs 1 through 114, as though fully set forth herein.
- 114. To the extent necessary, this claim is pled in the alternative to those claims asserted on behalf of the putative class and/or is asserted on behalf of Plaintiff alone.
- 115. There exists a fiduciary duty between Plaintiff and each Defendant, because Plaintiff reposed in each of them great trust with his financial affairs and investments, and trusted them with his retirement plan;
- 116. Plaintiff alleges that Defendants each breached the fiduciary duty owed to Plaintiff in the following respects:
 - a. Defendants advised him to refinance his home, and invest the proceeds in an equity-indexed universal life policy, which greatly exceed his stated risk-tolerance and stated financial goals;
 - Defendants represented to Plaintiff that his investment in life insurance would be liquid when in fact by an average person's understanding it is not;
 - b. Said Defendants directed him into a life insurance policy which has initial payments exceeding his annual income;

c. Defendants' interests conflicted with the Plaintiff's and the
Defendants put their interests before the Plaintiff's;

d. he Defendants engaged in self-dealing at the expense of the Plaintiff;
and

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e. Defendants caused forfeiture on the part of Plaintiff by exorbitant fees and penalties for early withdrawal from the life insurance policy.

EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION

FRAUD

- 117. Plaintiff adopts, re-alleges and incorporates herein each and every allegation in Paragraphs 1 through 119, as though fully set forth herein.
- 118. To the extent necessary, this claim is pled in the alternative to those claims asserted on behalf of the putative class and/or is asserted on behalf of Plaintiff alone.
- 119. At all times material hereto, Defendants were under a duty to not misrepresent, or to disclose, the true nature of the equity-indexed universal life insurance policy and investment plan, to Plaintiff.
- 120. Defendants' representations set forth herein were false. Defendants' representations that the policy was "investment grade," "safe," "liquid," and better for Plaintiff's needs than other investments or comparable products were false. Further, Defendants' representations regarding the potential and/or expected rate of

- 121. Defendant makes these, and similar misrepresentations, on marketing materials, in emails and other correspondence, in "illustrations," and in other documents which were sent or given to Plaintiff. The dates of some of these occurrences are set forth herein. Other dates are currently within Defendants' sole possession or control. Defendants also falsely held themselves out as a team of experts, well-versed in financial matters, who were representing Plaintiff's interests above their own.
- 122. Defendants knew these representations were false at the time they made them. Defendants made these representations and omitted material facts with the intent to defraud and deceive Plaintiff.
- 123. Plaintiff believed Defendants' statements to be true and, in reliance on those statements, paid fees and other costs and retained Defendants' services. Plaintiff was ignorant of the falsity of Defendants' representations and believed them to be true.
- 124. Plaintiff reasonably relied on Defendants' representations because of the reasons set out herein, including Defendant's affirmative acts of concealment.

Plaintiff had no reason to suspect that Defendants' statements were untrue or misleading or that Defendant was intentionally omitting material facts.

- 125. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' intentional misrepresentations and intentional concealment of material facts, Plaintiff purchased the policy in question, stripped equity out of their homes to do so, paid related fees and charges, and otherwise changed their course of conduct.
- 126. The above-described conduct by Defendants was willful, wanton, and fraudulent, and was intended to, did, and does cause injury to Plaintiff. Plaintiff is therefore entitled to an award of punitive or exemplary damages.
- 127. Defendants' misrepresentation and failure to disclose important information to Plaintiff was material to Plaintiff's decisions and ensuing conduct. As a result of Plaintiff's reasonable reliance on Defendants' representations and repeated assurances, Plaintiff changed his financial position and put himself in harm's way, causing financial injury.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for judgment against Defendants and each of them, as follows:

- 128. For an Order certifying this action as a class action under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 as set forth herein;
 - 129. For actual and compensatory damages in such amount as the Court or

1 jury deems just and proper;

- 130. For statutory, treble, and punitive damages for all Cause of Action alleged herein for which such damages are permissible under applicable law, including RICO, sufficient to punish Defendants and to deter further malicious fraudulent, and oppressive conduct, in such amount as the Court or jury deems just and proper;
- 131. For attorney's fees and costs for all Cause of Action alleged herein for which such amounts are permissible under applicable law, including <u>California</u> Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5 and Federal RICO, in such amount as the Court or jury deems just and proper;
 - 132. For prejudgment interest;
- 133. For an Order requiring Defendant to provide notice to the class and to pay for such notice;
- 134. For imposition of a constructive trust, recessionary relief, and injunctive relief, including prohibition of Defendants' unfair, illegal and fraudulent business practices set forth herein, and including restitution and disgorgement of ill-gotten profits; and
 - 135. All other relief which the Court and/or jury deems equitable and just.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff on his own behalf and on behalf of the putative class, demands a

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. 1 .	jury trial in the above captioned matter.
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3	DATED: July 14, 2011
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5	By: // liaf / my/
6	Nicholas W. Armstrong
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8 9 10 11 12	Nicholas W. Armstrong, Esq. (Bar No. 270963) McCallum, Methvin & Terrell, PC 2201 Arlington Ave South Birmingham, Alabama 35205 Tel: (205) 939-0199; Fax: (205) 939-0399
13 14 15 16 17 18	Gary A. Waldron, Esq. (Bar No. 99192) David I. Lipsky, Esq. (Bar No. 51009) WALDRON & BRAG, LLP 23 Corporate Plaza Drive, Suite 200 Newport Beach, California 92660-7901 Tel: (949) 760-0204; Fax: (949) 760-2507
19	Attorneys for Plaintiff

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT TO UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE FOR DISCOVERY

This case has been assigned to Distric	ct Judge John Kronstadt and the assigned disc	covery
Magistrate Judge is Jacqueline Choolijan.		

The case number on all documents filed with the Court should read as follows: CV11- 5871/JAK)(JCx) Pursuant to General Order 05-07 of the United States District Court for the Central District of California, the Magistrate Judge has been designated to hear discovery related motions. All discovery related motions should be noticed on the calendar of the Magistrate Judge ______ **NOTICE TO COUNSEL** A copy of this notice must be served with the summons and complaint on all defendants (if a removal action is filed, a copy of this notice must be served on all plaintiffs). Subsequent documents must be filed at the following location: [X] Western Division [_] Southern Division [] Eastern Division 312 N. Spring St., Rm. G-8 411 West Fourth St., Rm. 1-053 3470 Twelfth St., Rm. 134 Los Angeles, CA 90012 Santa Ana, CA 92701-4516 Riverside, CA 92501 Failure to file at the proper location will result in your documents being returned to you.

Name & Address:

OM Financial Life Insurance Company Attn.: Karen Harris c/o Corporation Service Company 2730 Gateway Oaks Drive, Suite 100	
Sacramento, CA 95833	
UNITED STATES I CENTRAL DISTRIC	
Eddie L. Cressy	CASE NUMBER
PLAINTIFF(S) V.	LACV11-5871JAKLIY
OM Financial Life Ins. Co.; Ogan Financial Group, Inc.; apital Line Financial, LLC; Paramount Financial Services, ic.; Partnervest Advisory Services, LLC; Douglas indrew; William J. Tessar; Kenneth R. Ogan, Jr.; and obert Knight	SUMMONS
TO: DEFENDANT(S):	
must serve on the plaintiff an answer to the attached counterclaim cross-claim or a motion under Rule 1 or motion must be served on the plaintiff's attorney. Ni	2 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The answer scholas W. Armstrong , whose address is ve. South, Birmingham, AL 35205. If you fail to do so,
	Clerk, U.S. District Court
Dated:JUL_ 1 8 2011	By: Deputy Clerk
	(Seal of the Court)
[Use 60 days if the defendant is the United States or a United State 60 days by Rule 12(a)(3)].	es agency, or is an officer or employee of the United States. Allowed
CV_01A (12/07) SUM	IMONS

Name & Address:	
Ogan Financial Group, Inc. c/o Reg. Agent, Kenneth R. Ogan, Jr. 2775 Tapo Street, Suite 204 Simi Valley, CA 93063	
UNITED STATES I CENTRAL DISTRIC	
	CASE NUMBER
Eddie L. Cressy	
PLAINTIFF(S)	LACV11-587 1JAK JY
of M Financial Life Ins. Co.; Ogan Financial Group, Inc.; apital Line Financial, LLC; Paramount Financial Services, c.; Partnervest Advisory Services, LLC; Douglas andrew; William J. Tessar; Kenneth R. Ogan, Jr.; and obert Knight	SUMMONS
TO: DEFENDANT(S):	
must serve on the plaintiff an answer to the attached ☐ counterclaim ☐ cross-claim or a motion under Rule or motion must be served on the plaintiff's attorney. N	12 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The answer icholas W. Armstrong, whose address is ve. South, Birmingham, AL 35205, If you fail to do so,
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Name & Address:	•
Capital Line Financial, LLC c/o Reg. Agent, William J. Tessar 23925 Park Sorrento, # 200 Calabasas, CA 91302	
•	DISTRICT COURT CT OF CALIFORNIA
Eddie L. Cressy	CASE NUMBER
PLAINTIFF(S)	LACV11-587 1JAKUL
OM Financial Life Ins. Co.; Ogan Financial Group, Inc.; Capital Line Financial, LLC; Paramount Financial Services, Inc.; Partnervest Advisory Services, LLC; Douglas Andrew; William J. Tessar; Kenneth R. Ogan, Jr.; and Robert Knight DEFENDANT(S).	SUMMONS
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TO; DEFENDANT(S):	
must serve on the plaintiff an answer to the attached ☐ counterclaim ☐ cross-claim or a motion under Rule	ens on you (not counting the day you received it), you complaint amended complaint 12 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The answer icholas W. Armstrong, whose address is twe. South, Birmingham, AL 35205 . If you fail to do so, relief demanded in the complaint. You also must file
	Clerk, U.S. District Court
Dated:JUL_18 2011	By: South Clerk
	(Seal of the Court)
[Use 60 days if the defendant is the United States or a United States 60 days by Rule 12(a)(3)].	tes agency, or is an officer or employee of the United States. Allowed

SUMMONS

CV-01A (12/07)

Name & Address:	
Paramount Financial Services, Inc.	
c/o Reg. Agent, Douglas R. Andrew 6340 S. 3000 E # 280	
Salt Lake City, Utah 84121	
Sait Lake City, Cant Cite	
•	DISTRICT COURT CT OF CALIFORNIA
Eddie L. Cressy	CASE NUMBER
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c.; Partnervest Advisory Services, LLC; Douglas	SUMMONS
ndrew; William J. Tessar; Kenneth R. Ogan, Jr.; and obert Knight DEFENDANT(S).	
DEFENDANI(S).	
TO: DEFENDANT(S):	
A lawsuit has been filed against you.	
or motion must be served on the plaintiff's attorney, 1	12 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The answer licholas W. Armstrong , whose address is Ave. South, Birmingham, AL 35205. If you fail to do so
	Clerk, U.S. District Court
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	stes agency, or is an officer or employee of the United States. Allowe
60 days by Rule 12(a)(3)].	•

Name & Address:	
Partnervest Advisory Services, Inc.	·
c/o Golden State Documents, Inc.	• ,
10943 Mayfield Road	
Houston, TX 77043-3908	
110uston, 17/1045-5906	
•	DISTRICT COURT CT OF CALIFORNIA
	CASE NUMBER
Eddie L. Cressy	
PLAINTIFF(S)	LACV11-5871JAKU
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TO: DEFENDANT(S):	
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CV-01A (12/67) SUI	1MONS

Name & Address:	
Douglas Andrew 2420 Wrenhaven Lane Salt Lake City, Utah 84121-2365	
•	DISTRICT COURT CT OF CALIFORNIA
Eddie L. Cressy	CASE NUMBER
PLAINTIFF(S)	LACV11-5871JAKU
OM Financial Life Ins. Co.; Ogan Financial Group, Inc.; Capital Line Financial, LLC; Paramount Financial Services, nc.; Partnervest Advisory Services, LLC; Douglas	
ndrew; William J. Tessar; Kenneth R. Ogan, Jr.; and DEFENDANT(S).	SUMMONS
TO: DEFENDANT(S):	
or motion must be served on the plaintiff's attorney. N	12 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The answer icholas W. Armstrong , whose address is ve. South, Birmingham, AL 35205. If you fail to do so relief demanded in the complaint. You also must file
	Clerk, U.S. District Court
Dated:JUL_ 1 8 2011	By: Soutoman Deputy Clerk
	(Seal of the Court)
[Use 60 days if the defendant is the United States or a United Stat 60 days by Rule 12(a)(3)].	es agency, or is an officer or employee of the United States. Allowe
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Name & Address:	:	•
William J. Tess	ar	
638 Oak Tree S		•
Simi Valley, CA		
James Valley, Cr	195005 0221	
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		DISTRICT COURT CT OF CALIFORNIA
Eddie L. Cressy		CASE NUMBER
	PLAINTIFF(S)	LACV11-5871JAKU
M Financial Life Ins.	v. Co.; Ogan Financial Group, Inc.;	•
	LLC; Paramount Financial Services,	
	ory Services, LLC; Douglas	SUMMONS
	ssar; Kenneth R. Ogan, Jr.; and	SUMMONS
obert Knight	DEFENDANT(S).	
	,	
TO: DEFENDA	ANT(S):	
or motion must be McCallum, Methy judgment by defau	cross-claim or a motion under Rule 1 served on the plaintiff's attorney, Nivin & Terrell, P.C., 2201 Arlington A	complaint amended complaint 2 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The answer cholas W. Armstrong , whose address is ve. South, Birmingham, AL 35205 . If you fail to do so relief demanded in the complaint. You also must file
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		Clerk, U.S. District Court
Dated:	JL 18 2011	By: Shustoman Dis
	•	Deputy Clerk
		(Seal of the Court)
[Use 60 days if the de 60 days by Rule 12(a)	fendant is the United States or a United State (3)].	es agency, or is an officer or employee of the United States. Allowe
CV-01A (12/07)	SUM	MONS

Name & Address:	
Kenneth R. Ogan, Jr. 980 Enchanted Way, Suite 206 Simi Valley, CA 93065-0913	
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UNITED STATES D CENTRAL DISTRIC	
Eddie L. Cressy	CASE NUMBER
PLAINTIFF(S)	LACV11-5871JAKED
OM Financial Life Ins. Co.; Ogan Financial Group, Inc.; Capital Line Financial, LLC; Paramount Financial Services, nc.; Partnervest Advisory Services, LLC; Douglas Andrew; William J. Tessar; Kenneth R. Ogan, Jr.; and Robert Knight DEFENDANT(S).	SUMMONS
TO: DEFENDANT(S):	
must serve on the plaintiff an answer to the attached of counterclaim cross-claim or a motion under Rule 12 or motion must be served on the plaintiff's attorney, Nic McCallum, Methvin & Terrell, P.C., 2201 Arlington Avijudgment by default will be entered against you for the reyour answer or motion with the court.	c of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The answer holas W. Armstrong, whose address is e. South, Birmingham, AL 35205. If you fail to do so.
	Clerk, U.S. District Court
Dated:	By: Solotoman Deputy Clerk
	(Seal of the Court)
[Use 60 days if the defendant is the United States or a United States 60 days by Rule 12(a)(3)].	agency, or is an officer or employee of the United States. Allowed
CV-01A (12/97): SUMM	ONS

Name & Address:	
Robert Knight 980 Enchanted Way, Suite 206 Simi Valley, CA 93065-0913	
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Eddie L. Cressy	CASE NUMBER
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or motion must be served on the plaintiff's attorney, 1 McCallum, Methvin & Terrell, P.C., 2201 Arlington	e 12 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The answer Nicholas W. Armstrong whose address in Ave. South, Birmingham, AL 35205. If you fail to do see relief demanded in the complaint. You also must file
	Clerk, U.S. District Court
Dated: JUL 1 8 2011	By: Sold Clerk
	(Seal of the Court)
[Use 60 days if the defendant is the United States or a United States of days by Rule 12(a)(3)].	ates agency, or is an officer or employee of the United States. Allow

Case 2:11-cv-05871-JAK-JC Document 1 Filed 07/18/11 Page 62 of 63 Page ID #:462 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA CIVIL COVER SHEET

I (a) PLAINTIFFS (Check box if you are representing yourself □) Eddie L. Cressy	DEFENDANTSOM Financial Life Ins. Co.; Ogan Financial Group, Inc., Capital Line Financial, LLC; Paramount Financial Services, Inc.;	
	Partnervest Advisory Services, LLC; Douglas Andrew; William J. Tessar; Kenneth R. Ogan, Jr.; and Robert Knight	
(b) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address and Telephone Number. If you are representing yourself, provide same.) Nicholas W. Armstrong, Esq.	Attorneys (If Known)	
McCallum, Methvin & Terrell, P.C., 2201 Arlington Avenue South		
Birmingham, AL 35205 Tel: (205) 939-0199		
II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an X in one box only.) III. CITIZE (Place a	CNSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES - For Diversity Cases Only in X in one box for plaintiff and one for defendant.)	
☐ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff 2 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party) Citizen of The	PTF DEF PTF DEF	
☐ 2 U.S. Government Defendant ☐ 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)	nother State	
Citizen or Su	bject of a Foreign Country □ 3 □ 3 Foreign Nation □ 6 □ 6	
IV. ORIGIN (Place an X in one box only.)		
Model 1 Original □ 2 Removed from □ 3 Remanded from □ 4 Reinstated or Proceeding State Court Appellate Court Reopened	□ 5 Transferred from another district (specify): □ 6 Multi- District Judge from Litigation Magistrate Judge	
V. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT: JURY DEMAND: Ves No (Check '	es' only if demanded in complaint.)	
	MONEY DEMANDED IN COMPLAINT: § undetermined	
VI. CAUSE OF ACTION (Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing and 18 UCS 1962; 18 USC 1964	write a brief statement of cause. Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.)	
VII. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an X in one box only.)		
OTHER STATUTES CONTRACT TORIS □ 400 State Reapportionment □ 110 Insurance PERSONAL INJU		
□ 410 Antitrust □ 120 Marine □ 310 Airplane □ 430 Banks and Banking □ 130 Miller Act □ 315 Airplane Pro	PROPERTY 510 Motions to Act duct 370 Other Fraud Vacate Sentence 720 Labor/Mgmt.	
☐ 450 Commerce/ICC ☐ 140 Negotiable Instrument Liability	☐ 371 Truth in Lending Habeas Corpus Relations	
Rates/etc.	el & 380 Other Personal 530 General 730 Labor/Mgmt. 730 Property Damage 535 Death Penalty Reporting &	
□ 460 Deportation Overpayment & Slander 1 470 Racketeer Influenced Enforcement of □ 330 Fed. Employ	rers' 385 Property Damage 5540 Mandamus/ Disclosure Act	
and Corrupt Judgment Judgment Ja40 Marine	Product Liability Other ☐ 740 Railway Labor Act	
Organizations LI 151 Medicare Act LI 345 Marine Prod	uct BANKRUPTCY 550 Civil Rights 790 Other Labor Litigation	
Liability	158 EGREFIER CONTROL C	
□ 810 Selective Service Student Loan (Exci. □ 350 Motor Vehic	D 423 Withdrawal 28 PENALTY Security Act	
□ 850 Securities/Commodities/ □ 153 Recovery of Product Liab	USC 157 LI 610 Agriculture	
Exchange Overpayment of User Person Veteran's Benefits Injury	ial GIVID RIGHTS G20 Other Food & G820 Copyrights G141 Voting G1920 Copyrights G141 Voting G1920 Copyrights	
USC 3410 USC 362 Personal Injury	□ 442 Employment □ 625 Drug Related □ 840 Trademark	
☐ 890 Other Statutory Actions ☐ 190 Other Contract Med Malpra	ctice 443 Housing/Acco- Seizure of Social SECURITY	
□ 891 Agricultural Act □ 195 Contract Product □ 365 Personal Inju □ 892 Economic Stabilization □ Liability □ Product Liab	D 000 D1 17 (000)	
Act 196 Franchise 368 Asbestos Pe	rsonal 🗆 445 American with 🖂 630 Liquor Laws 🖂 863 DIWC/DIWW	
☐ 893 Environmental Matters REAL PROPERTY Injury Produ		
□ 894 Energy Allocation Act □ 210 Land Condemnation □ Liability □ 895 Freedom of Info. Act □ 220 Foreclosure □ IMMIGRATIO	Employment ☐ 650 Airline Regs ☐ 864 SSID Title XVI	
□ 900 Appeal of Fee Determi- □ 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment □ 462 Naturalization		
nation Under Equal 240 Torts to Land Application	Other 690 Other 670 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff	
Access to Justice 245. Tort Product Liability 463 Habeas Corp		
□ 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes □ 290 All Other Real Property Allen Detair □ 465 Other Immig Actions	i Kights Later Market and the contract of th	
FOR OFFICE USE ONLY: Case Number:		

ONLY: Case Number: ________AFTER COMPLETING THE FRONT SIDE OF FORM CV-71, COMPLETE THE INFORMATION REQUESTED BELOW.

Case 2:11-cv-05871-JAK-JC Document 1 Filed 07/18/11 Page 63 of 63 Page ID #:463 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA CIVIL COVER SHEET

VIII(a). IDENTICAL CAS If yes, list case number(s):	SES: Has this action been pr	eviously filed in this court and d	ismissed, remanded or closed? Mr No Li Yes	
VIII(b). RELATED CASE If yes, list case number(s):	ES: Have any cases been pro	eviously filed in this court that ar	re related to the present case? VNo 🗆 Yes	
Civil cases are deemed rela	ited if a previously filed ca	se and the present case:		
(Check all boxes that apply) ☐ A. Arise from the same or closely related transactions, happenings, or events; or				
☐ B. Call for determination of the same or substantially related or similar questions of law and fact; or				
☐ C. For other reasons would entail substantial duplicat				
			d one of the factors identified above in a, b or c also is present.	
	LID. invoive the same p	atent, trademark or copyright, and	d one of the factors identified above in a, o of c also is present.	
		ion, use an additional sheet if ne		
(a) List the County in this ☐ Check here if the gover	District; California County on ment, its agencies or empl	outside of this District; State if ot oyees is a named plaintiff. If this	ther than California; or Foreign Country, in which EACH named plaintiff resides. s box is checked, go to item (b).	
County in this District:*			California County outside of this District; State, if other than California; or Foreign Country	
T A				
Los Angeles				
(b) List the County in this Check here if the gove	District; California County	outside of this District; State if of	ther than California; or Foreign Country, in which EACH named defendant resides. his box is checked, go to item (c).	
County in this District:*			California County outside of this District; State, if other than California; or Foreign Country	
Ventura, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara			Maryland, Utah	
		outside of this District; State if or on of the tract of land involved	ther than California, or Foreign Country, in which EACH claim arose.	
County in this District:*			California County outside of this District; State, if other than California; or Foreign Country	
Los Angeles				
* Los Angeles, Orange, Sa Note: In land condemnation		ventura, Santa Barbara, or San e tract of land inyefved	a Luis Obispo Counties	
X. SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY (OR PRO PER):			natura Date 7/14/2011	
or other papers as requi	red by law. This form, appro	wed by the Judicial Conference o	ation contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings of the United States in September 1974, is required pursuant to Local Rule 3-1 is not filed the civil docket sheet. (For more detailed instructions, see separate instructions sheet.)	
Key to Statistical codes rela	ting to Social Security Case	3:		
Nature of Su	it Code Abbreviation	Substantive Statement of C	ause of Action	
861	HIA	All claims for health insurance benefits (Medicare) under Title 18, Part A, of the Social Security Act, as amended. Also, include claims by hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, etc., for certification as providers of services under the program. (42 U.S.C. 1935FF(b))		
862	BL	All claims for "Black Lung" (30 U.S.C. 923)	All claims for "Black Lung" benefits under Title 4, Part B, of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969. (30 U.S.C. 923)	
863	DIWC	All claims filed by insured w amended; plus all claims file	All claims filed by insured workers for disability insurance benefits under Title 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended, plus all claims filed for child's insurance benefits based on disability. (42 U.S.C. 405(g))	
863	DIWW	DIWW All claims filed for widows or widowers insurance benefits based on disability under Title 2 of the Social Se Act, as amended. (42 U.S.C. 405(g))		
864	SSID	All claims for supplemental s Act, as amended.	security income payments based upon disability filed under Title 16 of the Social Security	
865	RSI	All claims for retirement (old U.S.C. (g))	d age) and survivors benefits under Title 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended. (42	