ENDORSED FHFD Allonn E. Levy (State Bar No. 187251) 1 Erika J. Gasaway (State Bar No. 264708) JUN 26 2015 HOPKINS & CARLEY 2 A Law Corporation Double Park of the Character Court Character Space Court The Letitia Building 3 70 S First Street Ceptul tide San Jose, CA 95113-2406 4 http://www.justice.gov/eoir/vll/libindex.html mailing address: 5 P.O. Box 1469 http://www.bizjournals.com/washington/print-San Jose, CA 95109-1469 6 edition/2012/04/06/harvest-bank-of-maryland-(408) 286-9800 Telephone: (408) 998-4790 faces.html Facsimile: 7 Attorneys for Plaintiffs 8 http://www.bizjournals.com/search?g=U.S. AVVA LLC and MEHRDAD ELIE +Immigration+Investment+Center+LLC 9 SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA 10 COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA CASE NO. 1150 V282380 11 AVVA LLC, a California Limited Liability Company; MEHRDAD ELIE, an COMPLAINT FOR: individual, 13 (1) FRAUD; BREACH OF FIDUCIARY DUTY; Plaintiffs, 14 NEGLIGENCE; (3)NEGLIGENT MISREPRESENTATION; ν. 15 BREACH OF ORAL CONTRACT; (5) U.S. IMMIGRATION AND (6) BREACH OF IMPLIED CONTRACT; 16 INVESTMENT CENTER LLC, a CONVERSION/THEFT; (7) California Limited Liability Company; VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA 17 USIIC, LLP, a Delaware Limited Liability SECURITIES LAW; Partnership; USIIC I, LP a Delaware FEDERAL SECURITIES FRAUD; 18 Limited Partnership; MAHNAZ KHAZEN, (10) DECLARATORY RELIEF an individual; MICHAEL SHADMAN, an (11) IMPOSITION OF CONSTRUCTIVE 19 individual; and DOES 1 through 50, TRUST inclusive; 20 Defendants. 21 22 23 24 Plaintiffs AVVA, LLC and Mehrdad Elie allege as follows: 25 IDENTIFICATION OF NAMED PARTIES 26 AVVA, LLC ("AVVA") is, and all times herein mentioned was, a California 1. 27 Limited Liability Company with its principal place of business in San Mateo County, California. 28 814\1234819.9 PKINS & CARLEY ATTORNEYS AT LAW AN JOSE + PALO ALTO

COMPLAINT

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to act on behalf of USIIC. Khazen also held herself out as a "broker" of securities in California.

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Plaintiff has recently become informed and now believes that Khazen is a real estate salesperson and broker licensed by the California Bureau of Real Estate, but holds no specialized licensure relating to the sale of securities.

- 9. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and thereon allege that Defendant Michael Shadman ("Shadman"), is, and at all times herein mentioned was, an individual residing in Santa Clara County, California. Plaintiffs are further informed and believe that Shadman held himself out to be an officer purporting to act on behalf of USIIC.
- 10. Plaintiffs are unaware of the true names or capacities of defendants DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, and therefore sue these Defendants by such fictitious names. Plaintiffs will seek leave of court to allege said true names and capacities when the same have been ascertained.
- 11. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and thereon allege that defendants DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, and each of them, are in some means or manners legally obligated and liable for the obligations, duties and claims hereinafter set forth. Plaintiffs are informed and believe that Does 25 through 50 are each the agent, partner, employee and/or alter-ego of one or more of the remaining defendants and in doing the things herein alleged were acting within the course and scope of said agency, partnership and/or employment.
- 12. Plaintiffs sometimes hereinafter refers to Defendants USIIC, Khazen, Shadman and DOES 1 through 50 collectively as "Defendants."

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

- 13. This action is properly before this court because at least some of the Defendants reside in and are physically present within the state of California and because a substantial portion of the events which give rise to the claims set forth herein occurred in the State of California.

 Inter alia, California was the focal point of Defendants' scheme to induce the Plaintiffs to deliver funds to Defendants, which funds were not used for the intended investment purposes and were used to convert property for the benefit of the Defendants.
- 14. This action is properly venued in this county because defendant USIIC and/or USIIC LLC's principal place of business is in Santa Clara County and defendant Khazen resides within Santa Clara County.

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Defendants Convinced Plaintiffs to Enter Into a Partnership or Joint Venture Intended To Gain A Controlling Interest In a Distressed Bank.

- 15. In approximately October 2010, Elie sought to invest in a bank located in Washington, D.C. that was in jeopardy of failing due to a diminution in the value of the Bank's total assets. Several other investors, including Khazen and/or USIIC, were concurrently seeking to invest in the same bank. Khazen was introduced to Elie through the bank's owners. Ultimately the investment efforts failed when a large investor pulled out of the deal. Days later, the bank was seized by Federal bank regulators.
- 16. Following the unsuccessful investment efforts, Khazen continued to contact Elie, purportedly seeking to enter into a business relationship with him and/or an entity controlled by him. Eventually, Khazen "pitched" a scheme to Elie wherein he or AVVA LLC would join forces with Khazen and an entity she controlled, USIIC, and jointly obtain a controlling interest in another bank. Khazen urged Elie to jointly invest with her in Tri-Valley Bank, located in Livermore, California (the "Bank").
- 17. As a result of various discussions between Khazen and Elie, Defendants convinced Plaintiffs to enter into a partnership and/or joint venture, with Defendants wherein Plaintiffs and Defendants each invested approximately \$400,000.00, for a total of \$800,000.00, to purchase shares of stock in the Bank. Their agreed upon goal and purpose of the partnership or joint venture was to obtain at least a ten percent share ownership in the Bank so that one or both of them could join the Board of Directors and influence the Bank's business strategies with their expertise, thereby increasing the value of the shares and profit from their cooperative ownership of the shares. Specifically, the two agreed that the Bank could benefit from Elie's vast experience in the mortgage industry and that Khazen and Elie would utilize their control over the shares and their power on the board of directors of the Bank to open a mortgage division at the Bank with Elie at the helm. Profits from this venture were to be evenly divided.
- 18. Khazen convinced Elie that in order to implement their venture it was best if one of Khazen's companies, USIIC LLC, was seen as the investment mechanism used by the two. In

order to assure Elie that this change would not affect their agreed-upon plans, Khazen purported to grant Elie 10% of the outstanding shares in USIIC. Khazen indicated that this would act as "security" that their original venture and/or partnership remained in effect.

- 19. In reliance on Defendants' promises, inducements and in furtherance of the partnership or joint venture, Plaintiffs transferred approximately \$400,000.00 to Defendants' control.
- 20. In August 2012, at Khazen's direction, 2,285,715 shares of Tri-Valley Bank common stock was purchased (the "Bank Shares"). Khazen represented to Elie that half of the monies for those shares came from Plaintiffs and half from Khazen.
- 21. Although Khazen stated that the purchase had been made, Plaintiffs never received any of the Bank Shares and never received any documentation evidencing Plaintiffs' 10% ownership in USIIC.

Defendants Attempted to Convince Plaintiffs to Sign Documents For a Completely Different Deal.

- 22. After obtaining Plaintiffs' funds, and after purchasing the Bank Shares,
 Defendants, through their counsel, emailed Plaintiffs a voluminous series of documents and
 directed Plaintiffs to execute them. These documents included an Offering Circular, a Limited
 Partnership Agreement, and a Subscription Agreement.
- 23. Plaintiffs did not execute those documents and instead had them reviewed by their counsel. Without waiving the privilege between attorney and client, shortly after the review, Plaintiffs discovered that the documents provided by Defendants set forth a completely different arrangement than had been agreed-upon by Elie and Khazen.
- 24. Specifically, the documents called for AVVA LLC to invest in USIIC I. USIIC I would then take the invested funds and loan them to a separate entity, USIIC LLC. USIIC LLC would then purchase the Bank Shares. Contrary to the prior agreement with, and representations of, Khazen, under this new mechanism, Elie would have no interest in the Bank, no control over or within the Bank, and would be relegated to a simple creditor of a separate entity unrelated to the Bank or even the entity purchasing the Bank Shares. In short, Plaintiffs would risk ½ of the

funds for the venture, but enjoy none of the upside if it was successful (except presumably for any interest that might be paid on the loan).

- 25. Plaintiffs also discovered that notwithstanding the plans discussed between Khazen and Elie with respect to Elie's involvement in the Bank and the anticipated opening of a mortgage division within the Bank, Bank representatives themselves had no interest in implementing any such plan.
- 26. Unsurprisingly, Plaintiffs refused to sign any of the documents presented by Defendants. Nevertheless, Defendants continued to assure Plaintiffs that nothing was wrong and that the original partnership or venture remained in effect, notwithstanding Plaintiffs' refusal to execute the documents presented to them.

Defendants Subsequently Refused to Provide Plaintiffs With the Bank Shares or The Ownership Share in USIIC.

- 27. Subsequent to the purchase of the Bank Shares, Khazen admitted to Elie that unbeknownst to Plaintiffs, Defendants had sold, encumbered, or otherwise generated a profit from the Bank Shares. According to Khazen, Defendants did so by selling some of the shares or offering the shares as collateral for a "loan" to generate monies at approximately \$1.00 per share, or roughly three times the value of the Bank Shares when purchased.
- 28. Defendants did not share the profits they made from the Bank Shares with Plaintiffs.
- 29. When confronted, Khazen indicated that the profits were generated from "her half" of the Bank Shares, and that Elie's half of the shares remained intact. Khazen repeatedly promised to transfer "Elie's half" of the shares to him, but at all times failed to do so.
- 30. In February 2014, Khazen agreed to transfer one half of the Bank Shares into Elie's name, but only if Plaintiffs agreed to abide by certain conditions. Plaintiffs did not agree to the conditions and no transfer was made. Elie continued to demand the shares.
- 31. In December 2014, Shadman represented to Elie that, pursuant to Shadman's instructions, the Bank's transfer agent, ComputerShare, had transferred one half of the Bank Shares to Elie and that Elie would soon be receiving the share certificates. Elie never received

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the share certificates. At this point it became apparent that Defendants had no intention of even partially performing their various promises.

- 32. Plaintiff never received documentation of the 10% interest in USIIC that Khazen gave him.
- Ouring subsequent investigation, Plaintiffs learned that USIIC, which purports to offer EB-5 investment services to foreign nationals has never been granted status as an authorized Regional Center with the USCIS.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION (Fraud - Against All Defendants)

- 34. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate herein by reference, as though separately set forth herein, the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 33 above, inclusive.
- 35. Defendants misrepresented to Plaintiffs that they would use Plaintiffs' investment in USIIC to purchase shares of the Bank as a fiduciary for Plaintiffs. Defendants concealed the profits they derived from the partnership's assets when they sold, encumbered, or otherwise profited from the Bank Shares. Defendants, in promising Plaintiffs a 10% share of USIIC as "security" to further incentivize Plaintiffs' continued investment, expressly or impliedly promised to provide documentation of that transfer but failed to provide the same.
- 36. Defendants knew when they made the misrepresentations above that their statements were false.
- 37. Defendants intended to induce Plaintiffs reliance on their misrepresentations because Plaintiffs would not have agreed to transmit the funds to USIIC, or to maintain said investment, had Defendants been truthful that they never intended to provide Plaintiffs with control over any of the Bank Shares; that they intended to sell, encumber or otherwise profit from the Bank Shares without informing Plaintiffs and without sharing said profits with Plaintiffs; that they intended to retroactively recharacterize the investment as a loan to a separate USIIC entity, and that they never intended to provide Plaintiffs with any documentation of the grant of a 10% ownership share in USIIC. Defendants intended to conceal the profits they derived from selling, encumbering or otherwise profiting from the Bank Shares so that they could keep the profits for

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themselves.

- Plaintiffs justifiably relied on Defendants misrepresentations. Khazen and Shadman repeatedly referred to Elie as a "partner." When Elie demanded that Defendants transfer half of the Bank Shares into his name, Khazen and Shadman provided assurances that they would do so.
- 39. Plaintiffs have been significantly damaged by the misrepresentations and concealment described above. Plaintiffs have incurred damages exceeding \$2 Million, including but not limited to, the loss of the \$400,000.00 that was to be invested in the Bank Shares; one half of the secret profits Defendants made from selling, encumbering, or otherwise profiting from the Bank Shares believed to be at least approximately \$720,000.00 (~\$.63/share for one half of the Bank Shares); and the value of the 10% ownership share of USIIC that was promised as part of Plaintiffs' investment (since absent documentation of the ownership right, Plaintiffs are unable to secure or exploit said value).
- 40. Defendants' statements were willful, fraudulent, malicious, and oppressive. As a result, Plaintiffs are entitled to punitive damages.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment against Defendants as hereinafter set forth.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

(Breach of Fiduciary Duty - Against All Defendants)

- Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate herein by reference, as though separately set 41. forth herein, the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 40 above, inclusive.
- 42. At all times mentioned herein, Defendants were acting as partners and/or joint venturers, and owed fiduciary duties to Plaintiffs. Furthermore, in acting as described above, Khazen, Does 1-3, Does 25-27, and USHC acted as securities brokers who owed fiduciary duties and the highest good faith to Plaintiffs. Khazen and USIIC LLC did not exercise the care required of a securities broker, partner, or joint venture, and failed to protect the best interests of Plaintiffs. Defendants had a duty to Plaintiffs to render services based upon a standard of skill and care that exists within their profession, stood in a position of trust and confidence with respect to their relationship with Plaintiffs, and owed a fiduciary duty to act in the best interests of

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Plaintiffs.

- 43. Defendants failed to protect Plaintiffs' interests when they, *inter alia*: obtained secret profits and failed to share profits with Plaintiffs which they reaped from the partnership's or joint venture's assets; failed to register the purchased shares in Plaintiffs' name or to otherwise memorialize the joint ownership of the same; failed to provide half of the shares to Plaintiff as promised; attempted to or did shift Plaintiff's assets into (and for the sole benefit of) Defendants' USIIC entities; and failed to document the purported transfer to Plaintiffs of a 10% ownership interest in USIIC, all to the detriment of Plaintiffs.
- 44. As a proximate cause of Defendants' breaches, Plaintiffs have been damaged in an amount to be proved at trial and exceeding \$2 Million, including but not limited to, the loss of the \$400,000.00 that was to be invested in the Bank Shares; one half of the secret profits Defendants made from selling, encumbering, or otherwise profiting from the Bank Shares believed to be at least approximately \$720,000.00 (~\$.63/share for one half of the Bank Shares), and the value of the 10% ownership share of USIIC that was promised as part of Plaintiffs' investment (since absent documentation of the ownership right, Plaintiffs are unable to secure or exploit said value).
- 45. The aforementioned acts of Defendants were willful, wanton, malicious, and oppressive, and done in reckless disregard of the rights and interests of Plaintiffs, and with the intent to injure Plaintiffs and deprive them of their rights. As a result, Plaintiffs are entitled to an award of punitive and exemplary damages against Defendants in an amount to be determined at trial.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment against Defendants as hereinafter set forth.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION (Negligence - Against All Defendants)

- 46. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate herein by reference, as though separately set forth herein, the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 45 above, inclusive.
- 47. Defendants owed a duty to exercise due care in acting as partners and/or joint venturers.

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- 48. Defendants Khazen, Does 1-3, Does 25-27, and USIIC owed a duty to exercise due care in acting as securities brokers.
- 49. Defendants owed a duty to exercise due care in their business dealings with Plaintiffs.
- 50. Defendants breached their duties to Plaintiffs by failing to exercise due care in their interactions with Plaintiffs.
- 51. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' negligence, Plaintiffs suffered harm and were forced to bring the instant litigation.
- 52. The damages sustained by Plaintiffs were caused solely by Defendants' negligence, without any fault of Plaintiffs contributing thereto. Plaintiffs are therefore entitled to recover from Defendants the full amount of their damages.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Negligent Misrepresentation - Against All Defendants)

- 53. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate herein by reference, as though separately set forth herein, the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 52 above, inclusive.
- 54. Defendants negligently misrepresented to Plaintiffs that they would use Plaintiffs' investment in USIIC to purchase shares of the Bank as a fiduciary for Plaintiffs. Defendants concealed the profits they derived from the partnership's assets when they sold, encumbered, or otherwise profited from the Bank Shares. Defendants negligently represented, expressly or impliedly, to Plaintiffs that Defendants would receive documentation evidencing their 10% ownership share of USIIC.
- 55. Defendants did not have reasonable grounds to believe the misrepresentations were true.
- 56. Defendants made the representations intending that Plaintiffs would act in reliance on their oral and written representations.
- 57. Plaintiffs reasonably relied upon Defendants' representations and based on those representations, they transmitted approximately \$400,000.00 to Defendants.

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58. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' negligent misrepresentations of the Defendants, Plaintiffs were forced to bring the instant litigation and were damaged in an amount exceeding \$2 Million. Plaintiffs continue to suffer economic losses stemming from Defendants' misrepresentations, all in an amount to be proven at trial.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for judgment against Defendants as hereinafter set forth.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Breach of Oral Contract – Against All Defendants)

- 59. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate herein by reference, as though separately set forth herein, the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 58 above, inclusive.
- 60. As set forth above, Defendants entered into an oral agreement with Plaintiffs to use Plaintiffs' approximately \$400,000.00 and Khazen's approximately \$400,000.00 to purchase at least a ten percent share of the Bank so that they could use their control over the shares and power on the Board of Directors to open a mortgage division at the Bank with Elie at the Helm. Both Plaintiffs and Defendants would benefit by the increase in value of the Bank Shares. At no time did Plaintiffs agree that Defendants could unilaterally sell, encumber, or otherwise profit from the Bank Shares. Defendants also agreed to provide Plaintiffs with 10% ownership of USIIC, as an inducement to use Khazen's company as the investment mechanism.
- 61. Plaintiffs performed all conditions, covenants, and promises under oral agreement to be performed on their part.
- 62. Defendants breached the oral agreement by, among other things, failing to provide Plaintiffs with one half of the Bank Shares, failing to provide Plaintiffs with documentation of Plaintiff's 10% ownership of USIIC, and selling, encumbering, or otherwise profiting from the Bank Shares without sharing said profits with Plaintiffs. The breach became apparent in late 2014 when Defendants repeatedly made representations indicating they would at least partially perform or had partially performed, but then reneged.
- 63. As a result of the breach of oral contract, Plaintiffs suffered damages in an amount to be proven at trial.

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SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Breach of Implied Contract- Against All Defendants)

- 64. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate herein by reference, as though separately set forth herein, the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 63 above, inclusive.
- 65. As set forth above, Defendants entered into an implied agreement with Plaintiffs to use Plaintiffs' approximately \$400,000.00 and Khazen's approximately \$400,000.00 to purchase at least a ten percent share of the Bank so that they could use their control over the shares and power on the Board of Directors to open a mortgage division at the Bank with Elie at the Helm. Both Plaintiffs and Defendants would benefit by the increase in value of the Bank Shares. At no time did Plaintiffs agree that Defendants could sell, encumber, or otherwise profit from the Bank Shares. Defendants also agreed to provide Plaintiffs with 10% ownership of USIIC, as an inducement to use Khazen's company as the investment mechanism.
- 66. Defendants manifested their assent by accepting Plaintiffs' approximately \$400.000.00 and purchasing the Bank Shares.
- 67. Plaintiffs performed all conditions, covenants, and promises under oral agreement to be performed on their part.
- 68. Defendants breached the implied agreement by, among other things, failing to provide Plaintiffs with one half of the Bank Shares, failing to provide Plaintiffs with documentation of Plaintiffs' 10% ownership of USIIC, and selling, encumbering, or otherwise profiting from the Bank Shares.
- 69. As a result of the breach of the implied contract, Plaintiffs suffered damages in an amount to be proven at trial.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment against Defendants as hereinafter set forth.

SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION (Conversion/Theft - Against All Defendants)

70. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate herein by reference, as though separately set forth herein, the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 69 above, inclusive.

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	71.	At all times herein mentioned, Plaintiffs were, and still is, the owner of, and is
entitle	d to the	immediate possession of at least 1,142,857 shares of Tri-Valley Bank common
stock.		

- 72. Plaintiffs deposited \$400,000.00 with Defendants for the purpose of purchasing shares. Upon the realization that Defendants were not complying with the original agreement of the parties, and that the Bank Shares were effectively in the control of Defendants, Plaintiffs demanded that Defendants transfer their half of the Bank shares to Plaintiffs.
- 73. Defendants failed and refused, and continue to fail and refuse to transfer the Plaintiffs half of the Bank shares to Plaintiffs.
- 74. Further, Elie demanded Khazen to transfer one half of the Bank Shares to him. Khazen did not deliver the shares. Khazen also sold, pledged, or otherwise exercised dominion over some or all of Elie's half ownership interest in the Bank Shares. It is the duty of a broker who has purchased fully paid for shares of stock for a client to have on hand at all times certificates evidencing the shares, or other certificates equivalent to them. Her unauthorized sale, pledge, or other exercise of dominion over the shares constituted conversion.
- 75. The aforementioned acts of Defendants were willful, wanton, malicious, and oppressive, and done in reckless disregard of the rights and interests of Plaintiffs and with the intent to injure Plaintiffs and deprive them of their rights. As a result, Plaintiffs are entitled to an award of punitive and exemplary damages against Defendants in an amount to be determined at trial.
- 76. As a proximate result of the Defendants' conversion, Plaintiffs suffered actual damages in a sum to be determined at trial.

EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Violation of California Corporations Code 25501.5-Against Khazen and USIIC LLC)

- 77. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate herein by reference, as though separately set forth herein, the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 76 above, inclusive.
 - 78. Elie purchased securities from Khazen and or USIIC.

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- 79. Khazen and USIIC were required to be registered as broker-dealers at the time of the purchase because they solicited Elie as an investor for the purchase of securities, negotiated the terms of the transaction, handled the funds involved in the transaction, and Elie believed that Khazen and USIIC were previously involved in the sale of securities and have been subsequently involved in the sale of securities such that they are in the regular business of such transactions.
- 80. In approximately June of 2015, Elie first learned that Mahnaz and USIIC LLC had not, at the time of the purchase, applied for or secured a certificate pursuant to California Corporations Code Part 3, beginning with section 25200.
- 81. Elie seeks statutory damages in the amount of the difference between the price at which the security was bought plus interest at the legal rate from the date of purchase (August 31, 2012) and the value of the security at the time it was disposed of by the plaintiff plus the amount of any income received on the security by the plaintiff.

NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Federal Securities Fraud -- Against Khazen and all Does)

- 82. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate herein by reference, as though separately set forth herein, the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 81 above, inclusive.
- 83. Khazen and some or all Does expressly misrepresented, in emails to Plaintiffs and during conversations with Elie regarding the purchase of the Bank Shares, the material misrepresented facts included that Defendants would use Plaintiffs' investment to purchase shares that would yield Plaintiffs' direct ownership rights in the Bank, expressly or impliedly represented that said rights would be documented in a commercially acceptable manner, and expressly or impliedly represented that Defendants would treat Elie's assets as responsible fiduciaries. Further, in promising Plaintiffs a 10% share of USIIC as "security" to further incentivize Plaintiffs' continued investment, Khazen and the Does expressly or impliedly promised to provide documentation of that transfer but failed to provide the same. Additionally Khazen and the Does concealed the intention to obtain, and later the actual profits they derived, from the partnership's assets when they sold, encumbered, or otherwise profited from the Bank

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- 84. Khazen and the Does knew when she made the misrepresentations above that their statements were false.
- Misrepresentations because Plaintiffs would not have agreed to transmit the funds had she been truthful that she never intended to provide Plaintiffs with control over any of the Bank Shares; that she intended to sell, encumber or otherwise profit from the Bank Shares without informing Plaintiffs and without sharing said profits with Plaintiffs; that she intended to retroactively recharacterize the investment as a loan to a separate USIIC entity, and that she never intended to document Plaintiffs 10% ownership share of USIIC, or ownership share in the Bank. Defendants intended to conceal the profits they derived from selling, encumbering or otherwise profiting from the Bank Shares so that they could keep the profits for themselves.
 - 86. Plaintiffs justifiably relied on Khazen and the Doe's misrepresentations.
- 87. Plaintiffs have been significantly damaged by the misrepresentations and concealment described above. As a direct and proximate cause of Khazen's misrepresentations, Plaintiffs have incurred damages exceeding \$2 Million, as set forth above.
- 88. Defendants' statements were willful, fraudulent, malicious, and oppressive. As a result, Plaintiffs are entitled to punitive damages.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment against Defendants as hereinafter set forth.

TENTH CAUSE OF ACTION (Declaratory Relief – Against All Defendants)

- 89. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate herein by reference, as though separately set forth herein, the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 88 above, inclusive.
- 90. An actual and judicial controversy now exists between the parties as to their respective rights and duties. Elie requested the Defendants transfer title to the Bank Shares to him and provide him with documentation of his 10% ownership of USIIC.
- 91. Defendants failed and refused and continue to fail and refuse to direct the Bank to transfer the shares to Plaintiffs and to provide Plaintiffs with documentation of Elie's 10%

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ownership of USIIC.

- 92. Defendants' refusal to instruct the Bank to transfer the Bank Shares to Plaintiffs has resulted in, and will result in, irreparable harm and damage to Plaintiff.
- 93. Plaintiffs desire a judicial determination and a declaration that Plaintiff is the true owner of at least 1,142,857 shares of the Bank, unencumbered in any way, presently in the possession, custody or control of Defendants.
- 94. Plaintiffs desire a judicial determination and a declaration that Plaintiff is the true owner of 10% of the ownership shares of USIIC.
- 95. An additional actual and judicial controversy now exists between the parties as to the respective rights, duties and obligations of each of the Defendants. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges that defendants Khazen, USIIC LLC, USIIC, LLP, USIIC I LP, and Does 25-50 (hereafter the "Alter-Ego Entities") are each the *alter-ego* of the other. Specifically, Plaintiff is informed and believes that:
 - There exists and at all times herein relevant there existed a unity of interest and ownership between each of the Alter-Ego Entities, such that any individuality and separateness between each has ceased, and each is the alter-ego of the other;
 - USIIC LLC, USIIC, LLP, USIIC I LP, and Does 25-50 were each a mere shell
 and sham without capital, assets, stock, members, owners, or stockholders and
 Defendants have used those entities as a device to avoid individual liability and
 for the purpose of hindering, delaying, or defrauding Defendant's then or
 future creditors, including Plaintiff;
 - Defendants have utilized the assets of the Alter-Ego Entities for their personal
 use, have caused assets of the Alter-Ego Entities to be transferred to them
 without adequate consideration and vice-versa;
 - USIIC LLC, USIIC, LLP, USIIC I LP, and Does 25-50 failed to observe legal formalities and were each a mere shell, instrumentality, and conduit through which Defendants carried on business exactly as they had conducted business

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prior to organization or absent organization, exercising complete control and dominance of such;

- Adherence to the fiction of the separate existence of the Alter-Ego Entities as
 distinct from Defendants would permit an abuse of the corporate/LLC/LP
 privilege and would sanction fraud and permit injustice in that Plaintiff would
 be prohibited or hampered in obtaining full recovery for the wrongs
 committed.
- 96. Plaintiff is informed and believes that Defendants dispute these contentions.
- 97. These controversies have resulted in a denial of rights and benefits owed to Plaintiff and will result in irreparable harm and damage to Plaintiff.
- 98. Plaintiff desires a judicial determination and declaration that each of the Alter-Ego Entities is the *alter-ego* of each of Defendants and *vice-versa*.
- 99. A judicial determination and declaration of each of the aforementioned issues is appropriate and necessary at this time in order that the parties may ascertain their respective rights.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment against Defendants as hereinafter set forth.

ELEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION (Constructive Trust – Against All Defendants)

- 100. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate herein by reference, as though separately set forth herein, the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 95 above, inclusive.
- 101. By virtue of Defendants' fraudulent and wrongful acts alleged hereinabove, they hold the Plaintiffs' assets including but not limited to at least 1,142,857 shares of the Bank; approximately \$700,000 in secret profits obtained from selling, encumbering, or otherwise profiting from the Bank Shares; and 10% ownership of USIIC, as constructive trustees for the Plaintiffs' benefit.
- 102. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and thereon allege that Defendants would be unjustly enriched if Defendants were permitted to retain control over the assets described immediately above.

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II	*	
WHE	REFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment against Defendants as hereinafter set forth.	
	PRAYER	
WHE	REFORE, Plaintiffs pray for relief against defendants, and each of them, as follows:	
ON THE FIL (Breach of F	RST CAUSE OF ACTION (Fraud) and SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION iduciary Duty):	
1.	For damages according to proof at the time of trial in an amount in excess of the	
minimum jurisdiction of this Court;		
2.	For punitive damages, to punish Defendants for their fraudulent conduct;	
3.	For prejudgment interest at 10% per annum;	
4.	For costs of suit incurred herein, including reasonable attorney fees as permitted	
by law; and		
5.	For such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.	
ON THE THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION (Negligence), THE FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION (Negligent Misrepresentation), THE FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION (Breach of Oral Contract) and SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION (Breach of Implied Contract):		
1.	For damages according to proof at the time of trial in an amount in excess of the	
minimum iur	isdiction of this Court;	
2.	For interest thereon accruing at the maximum legal rate; For costs of suit incurred	
herein, includ	ling reasonable attorney fees as permitted by law; and	
3.	For such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.	
ON THE SE	VENTH CAUSE OF ACTION (Conversion/Theft):	
1.	Damages according to proof at trial, including but not limited to damages	
sufficient to	compensate the Plaintiffs for the time and money expended in pursuit of Plaintiffs'	
	ank Shares plus damages in the amount of the value of the Bank Shares and the	
profits Defendants made from the converted Bank Shares;		
4.	For punitive damages, to punish Defendants for their fraudulent conduct;	
5.	For prejudgment interest at 10% per annum;	
6.	For costs of suit incurred herein, including reasonable attorney fees as permitted	
by law; and		
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1	7.	For such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.		
2	ON THE EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION (Violation of California Corporations Code			
3	25501.5): 1.	For damages in the amount of the difference between the price at which the		
4	security was l	bought plus interest at the legal rate from the date of purchase (August 31, 2012) and		
5		he security at the time it was disposed of by the plaintiff plus the amount of any		
6	income receiv	ved on the security by the plaintiff;		
7	2.	For prejudgment interest at 10% per annum; and		
8	3.	For such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.		
9	ON THE NI	NTH CAUSE OF ACTION (Federal Securities Fraud):		
10	1.	For damages according to proof at the time of trial in an amount in excess of the		
1	minimum jurisdiction of this Court;			
12	2.	For prejudgment interest at 10% per annum;		
13	3.	For costs of suit incurred herein, including reasonable attorney fees as permitted		
15	by law; and	*		
16	4.	For such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.		
7	ON THE TE	ENTH CAUSE OF ACTION (Declaratory Relief):		
8	1.	For a judicial determination declaring that Plaintiff is entitled to 1,142,857 shares		
9	of the Bank, t	inencumbered in any way;		
20	2.	For a judicial determination declaring that Plaintiffs are entitled to 10% ownership		
21	of USIIC.	The secret		
22	3.	For a judicial determination declaring Plaintiffs are entitled to half of the secret		
23	profits Defen	dants obtained from selling, encumbering, or otherwise profiting from the Bank		
24	Shares;	1 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1		
25	4.	For a judicial determination and declaration that each of the Alter-Ego Entities is		
26	,	of each of Defendants and vice-versa.		
27	5.	For costs of suit incurred herein; and		
28	6.	For such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.		

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1	ON THE ELEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION (Constructive Trust):				
2	1.	For an order declaring that Defendants hold 1,142,857 shares of the Bank in trust			
3	for the Plaintiffs;				
4	2.	For an order declaring that Defendants hold secret profits in trust for the Plaintiffs;			
5	3.	For an order declaring that Defendants hold 10% ownership of USIIC in trust for			
6	the Plaintiffs;				
7	4.	For an order compelling Defendants to transfer 1,142,857 shares of the Bank to			
8	Elie;				
9	5.	For an order compelling Defendants to deliver half of the secret profits they made			
10	from the Bank	Shares to Plaintiffs;			
11	6.	For an order compelling Defendants to deliver 10% ownership of USIIC to			
12	Plaintiffs, incl	luding any profits related thereto;			
13	7.	For costs of suit incurred herein, including reasonable attorney fees as permitted			
14	by law; and	*			
15	8.	For such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.			
16					
17	Dated: June 26, 2015 HOPKINS & CARLEY A Law Corporation				
18					
19		By: Allonn E. Levy			
20 21		Attorneys for Plaintiffs AVVA LLC and MEHRDAD ELIE			
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