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9  
10 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
11 **CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**  
12

13  
14 **SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE**  
**COMMISSION,**

15 **Plaintiff,**

16 **vs.**

17  
18 **DIRECT LENDING INVESTMENTS,**  
**LLC,**

19 **Defendant.**  
20

Case No. 2:19-cv-2188

**COMPLAINT**

21  
22 Plaintiff Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) alleges:

23 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

24 1. The Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to Sections 20(b),  
25 20(d)(1) and 22(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 (“Securities Act”), 15 U.S.C. §§  
26 77t(b), 77t(d)(1) & 77v(a), and Sections 21(d)(1), 21(d)(3)(A), 21(e) and 27(a) of the  
27 Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Exchange Act”), 15 U.S.C. §§ 78u(d)(1),  
28 78u(d)(3)(A), 78u(e) & 78aa(a), and Sections 209(d), 209(e)(1) and 214 of the

1 Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (“Advisers Act”), 15 U.S.C. §§ 80b-9(d), 80b-  
2 9(e)(1) & 90b-14.

3 2. Defendant has, directly or indirectly, made use of the means or  
4 instrumentalities of interstate commerce, of the mails, or of the facilities of a national  
5 securities exchange in connection with the transactions, acts, practices and courses of  
6 business alleged in this complaint.

7 3. Venue is proper in this district pursuant to Section 22(a) of the Securities  
8 Act, 15 U.S.C. § 77v(a), Section 27(a) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78aa(a), and  
9 Section 214 of the Advisers Act, 15 U.S.C. § 80b-14, because certain of the  
10 transactions, acts, practices and courses of conduct constituting violations of the  
11 federal securities laws occurred within this district. In addition, venue is proper in  
12 this district because Defendant has its principal place of business in this district.

13 **SUMMARY**

14 4. This matter concerns a multi-year fraud perpetrated by Defendant Direct  
15 Lending Investments, LLC (“DLI”), a registered investment adviser, through its then-  
16 principal, Brendan Ross (“Ross”), which resulted in approximately \$11 million in  
17 over-charges of management and performance fees to fund investors, and the  
18 inflation of DLI’s private funds’ returns.

19 5. DLI advises a private fund structure that invests in various lending  
20 platforms, including QuarterSpot, Inc. (“QuarterSpot”), an online small business  
21 lender. Management at DLI recently discovered that for years, Ross, DLI’s 100%  
22 owner and then-chief executive officer, arranged with QuarterSpot to falsify borrower  
23 payment information for QuarterSpot’s loans and to falsely report to DLI that  
24 borrowers made hundreds of monthly payments when, in fact, they had not.

25 6. According to a senior executive representative of DLI, many of these  
26 loans should have been valued at zero, but instead were valued at par, because of the  
27 false payments Ross helped engineer. The effect of this was that, between 2014 and  
28 2017, DLI cumulatively overstated the valuation of its QuarterSpot position by

1 approximately \$53 million and misrepresented the Funds’ performance by  
2 approximately two to three percent annually. As a result, DLI collected roughly \$11  
3 million in excess management and performance fees from the Funds that it would not  
4 have otherwise collected, had the QuarterSpot position been accurately valued.

5 7. By engaging in this conduct, DLI violated Section 10(b) of the Securities  
6 Exchange Act of 1934 (“Exchange Act”) and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder,  
7 Section 17(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 (“Securities Act”), and Sections 206(1),  
8 206(2), and 207 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (“Advisers Act”).

9 8. The SEC seeks a preliminary injunction and appointment of a permanent  
10 receiver; permanent injunctions; disgorgement with prejudgment interest, and civil  
11 penalties.

### 12 THE DEFENDANT

13 9. **Defendant Direct Lending Investments, LLC** is an SEC registered  
14 investment adviser with its principal place of business in Glendale, California. It  
15 advises a private fund structure comprised of two “feeder” funds (Direct Lending  
16 Income Fund, L.P. and Direct Lending Income Feeder Fund, Ltd.) and a “master”  
17 fund (DLI Capital, Inc.) (collectively, the “Funds”) and is solely responsible for the  
18 Funds’ management. According to its latest SEC Form ADV Part 1A filing on  
19 February 25, 2019, DLI had approximately \$866,300,000 in assets under  
20 management as of May 31, 2018.

### 21 OTHER PERSONS AND ENTITIES

22 10. **Brendan Ross** is the 100% owner and was until recently the chief  
23 executive officer of DLI.

24 11. **QuarterSpot, Inc.** is a private company located in New York that  
25 provides online lending services to small businesses and retailers.

### 26 THE ALLEGATIONS

#### 27 **A. DLI’s Business**

28 12. DLI was founded by Ross in 2012, and he was its CEO until his

1 resignation on March 18, 2019.

2 13. Its primary investment focus is on buying loans, participating in loans,  
3 and owning credit facilities and other structures where loans and other assets serve as  
4 collateral.

5 14. DLI has at times described its “typical investments” as consisting of  
6 “\$50-200 million asset-backed credit facilities to a diverse group of specialty finance  
7 companies, special purpose vehicles and other counterparties . . . across the small  
8 business, consumer, receivables, real estate and other sectors.”

9 15. DLI charges clients both a management fee and a performance fee on the  
10 Funds’ assets. The management fee is calculated as 1% of the master fund’s gross  
11 asset value plus beginning of month subscriptions less redemptions. The  
12 performance fee is incurred when the master fund’s net asset value exceeds its prior  
13 high net asset value and is calculated as 20% of these earnings before interest and  
14 taxes.

15 16. DLI has regularly communicated with Fund investors through monthly  
16 investor letters signed by Ross and an investor portal.

17 17. The monthly letters have typically included statements regarding the  
18 amount of DLI’s assets under management and returns on investment broken out by  
19 month.

20 18. The investor portal has at times provided investors with access to  
21 detailed information on DLI’s asset portfolio and its specific counterparties, including  
22 the valuation of its various counterparty positions by unpaid principal balance and the  
23 profits and losses information (including gross income and changes in loss reserves  
24 data) for those counterparty positions over different periods of time.

25 19. DLI’s assets under management are reported in the Forms ADV that DLI  
26 files with the SEC.

27 20. In its marketing materials, DLI has touted its strong, consistent returns to  
28 its investors. For example, DLI “fact sheets” marketed its 10-12% returns, no lock-

1 up, and monthly (35-day) liquidity.

2 21. In multiple written communications with potential and actual investors  
3 spanning at least October 2015 to June 2016, Ross highlighted the Funds' "10-12%  
4 returns net to investors with no down months," as well as the fact that defaults could  
5 be as high as 20% without any loss of principal to investors.

6 **B. DLI's Relationship with QuarterSpot**

7 22. QuarterSpot is one of DLI's longest standing Fund investments, and its  
8 principals are close business associates of Ross.

9 23. On its website, QuarterSpot advertises its "lower rates without personal  
10 guarantees or credit checks" and its ability to provide working capital in as little as 24  
11 hours.

12 24. In August 2013, DLI entered into an agreement with QuarterSpot where  
13 it agreed to purchase "unsecured payment dependent promissory notes ('Spots') from  
14 QuarterSpot."

15 25. Under the terms of this arrangement, QuarterSpot would continue to  
16 service the loans and keep a service fee, or "investor fee," that was later  
17 memorialized in several internal and audit-related documents at 17.5% of interest  
18 collected.

19 26. Between August 2013 and June 2017, DLI's QuarterSpot position (loan  
20 principal plus cash value) increased significantly from \$427,333 to \$149,608,733.

21 27. In late September 2017, DLI entered into a transaction to sell  
22 approximately \$55 million of the QuarterSpot assets at par to DL Global Ltd. ("DL  
23 Global"), an investment vehicle run by one of Ross's business associates, with  
24 foreign investors.

25 28. Ross personally guaranteed the performance of the QuarterSpot assets  
26 sold in the transaction, and further pledged his equity interest in DLI as collateral for  
27 the guarantee. The transaction resulted in DLI's position in QuarterSpot (loan  
28 principal plus cash value) dropping from \$139,756,336 to \$71,506,605 between

1 August and September 2017.

2 29. DLI remained involved in processing the loan information for the  
3 QuarterSpot loans after those loans were sold to DL Global.

4 30. As part of DLI's monthly reporting and closing process, QuarterSpot is  
5 required to provide DLI with loan-level data, including performance figures for each  
6 loan.

7 31. DLI used this loan-level information to determine how the QuarterSpot  
8 loans are performing, and to create a monthly closing report and valuation for the  
9 QuarterSpot position.

10 32. The monthly fair values of QuarterSpot and each of the Funds' other  
11 investments are used to determine the aggregate fair value of the Funds' portfolio and  
12 in turn, the master fund's value.

13 33. Monthly management fees are calculated based on the gross asset value  
14 of the master fund.

15 34. The net asset value of the master fund serves as the basis for calculating  
16 that month's performance fees and the monthly returns reported to current and  
17 prospective investors.

18 35. According to a senior DLI representative, for DLI's QuarterSpot  
19 position, every single dollar paid (or not paid) on a given loan impacts DLI's  
20 financials.

21 **C. Ross's Scheme to Manipulate QuarterSpot's Payment Data**

22 36. Between 2014 and at least February 2018, Ross knew of problems with  
23 the quality of DLI's QuarterSpot loan portfolio and actively took steps to conceal  
24 these issues.

25 37. Email communications between Ross and QuarterSpot's principals  
26 between 2014 to early 2018, frequently from his personal email account and always  
27 without copying anyone else from DLI, show that Ross encouraged QuarterSpot to  
28 manipulate the loan-level information that it reported to DLI, including both directing

1 QuarterSpot to delay recognizing delinquent loans, and falsifying borrower payment  
2 information to make it appear as though payments had been made by borrowers,  
3 when they had not.

4 38. More specifically, Ross regularly emailed QuarterSpot principals at the  
5 beginning of each month spreadsheets that appear to contain falsified payment figures  
6 that Ross was directing QuarterSpot to apply to certain non-performing loans.

7 39. For example, on March 8, 2014, Ross sent QuarterSpot's principals an  
8 email titled "Late Loans.," where he noted "a very substantial number of Late loans  
9 that are not written off", describing the problem as "scary" and saying "I need to  
10 understand how we get out of the woods that we're in right now, where you are using  
11 up equity to make up for the underwriting, which is scary as hell for both of us."

12 40. On January 18, 2015, Ross emailed QuarterSpot's principals  
13 spreadsheets titled "Payments 12-31-2014" and "LateLoans," that appear to direct  
14 QuarterSpot to add borrower payments for 42 loans that totaled \$13,734 before  
15 sending the information to others at DLI.

16 41. On February 8, 2015, Ross emailed QuarterSpot's principals, expressing  
17 concern that "more loans are going late each month than I can afford and still have  
18 normal returns, so that the can we are kicking down the road is growing in size," and  
19 asking QuarterSpot to send "a version of the Late Loans report that has their true,  
20 non-quarterspot Last Posted date."

21 42. On February 3, 2016, Ross emailed QuarterSpot that "quite a few of  
22 these loans have Payment amounts of 50, 100, or 200," noting that "they will stick  
23 out and should be reverted back to their normal payment amount for these late loans."

24 43. On August 7, 2017, QuarterSpot informed Ross, using his personal  
25 rather than his DLI email address, that it planned to add values for borrowers who did  
26 not make payments; Ross responded, "Do you want to permanently edit the  
27 'Payment' field for those borrowers, inserting \$150 or something like that? Seems  
28 like there should be a value in the database for them."

1 44. The spreadsheets that Ross regularly sent to QuarterSpot at the  
2 beginning of each month often had “BR” or “BRpays” in their titles and included  
3 falsified monthly payment figures that in some cases included hundreds of loans in a  
4 given month.

5 45. The total value of the falsified payment figures in a given month ranged  
6 from just under \$20,000 to just under \$100,000.

7 46. In many of these emails, Ross directed QuarterSpot to apply the  
8 fictitious payment figures and to then send on the information to DLI’s finance team.

9 47. According to a company representative, up until at least February 2018,  
10 the falsified borrower payments that Ross directed QuarterSpot to make were  
11 included in what QuarterSpot reported to DLI on a monthly basis.

12 48. A recent analysis by DLI also showed that the money that was falsely  
13 labeled borrower payments likely came from QuarterSpot rebating its servicing fees,  
14 meaning that QuarterSpot did not take portions of its fees during certain months and  
15 that these amounts were paid or credited to DLI but disguised as loan borrower  
16 payments to give the false impression that the underlying loans were performing.

17 49. Any reasonable investor would have believed it important to know that  
18 Ross was manipulating and falsifying data necessary to value the Funds’ position in  
19 QuarterSpot and DLI’s management fees.

20 50. Ross acted knowingly, recklessly, and negligently in deceiving DLI, the  
21 Funds, Fund investors, and others at DLI, concerning the QuarterSpot loan quality  
22 and performance, and failed to exercise reasonable care to ensure that Fund investors  
23 were not deceived as to this information.

24 **D. Material Misstatements of DLI’s Funds’ Fees and Performance**

25 51. According to a representative of DLI, Ross’s falsification of borrower  
26 payment information led DLI to value many of the nonperforming QuarterSpot loans  
27 at par when the values should have been reduced to zero.

28 52. Even though DLI still received money from QuarterSpot in the form of



1 rebated fees, the false payment data undermined DLI's ability to assess the credit of  
2 the underlying loans, which should have been considered defaulted.

3 53. This caused the QuarterSpot position to be overvalued and the Funds'  
4 net asset value to be inflated.

5 54. According to a DLI representative, the falsified QuarterSpot borrower  
6 payment information led DLI to materially overstate the valuation of its QuarterSpot  
7 position by an approximate cumulative amount of \$53 million between 2014 and  
8 2017.

9 55. According to a DLI representative, the incorrect valuation of the  
10 QuarterSpot position resulted in DLI overstating the Funds' heavily marketed returns  
11 by an approximate 2-3% on an annual basis between 2014 and 2017, with the most  
12 significant effect felt earlier in time when the QuarterSpot position was a larger  
13 percentage of the DLI portfolio.

14 56. According to a company representative, the false valuation and  
15 performance figures for the QuarterSpot position resulted in DLI collecting roughly  
16 \$11 million in excess management and performance fees through 2017.

17 57. According to a DLI representative, Ross's manipulation of borrower  
18 payment data for loans held by the Funds likely continued up until at least February  
19 2018.

20 58. Any reasonable investor would have wanted to know that DLI was  
21 overcharging management and performance fees and that the Funds' returns were  
22 overstated.

23 59. Ross acted knowingly, recklessly, and negligently in materially  
24 misstating the Funds' valuation, performance, and fees, and failed to exercise  
25 reasonable care to ensure that Fund investors received the Funds' true valuation,  
26 performance and fees.

27 **E. Ross's Recent Resignation from DLI**

28 60. In October 2018, a debt collector for DLI's QuarterSpot loan portfolio

1 informed a representative of DLI that certain borrower payment data on DLI's books  
2 did not match data the collector had received directly from QuarterSpot.

3 61. When that DLI representative confronted QuarterSpot, QuarterSpot's  
4 representatives indicated it was "an IT issue" and that QuarterSpot would work it out.

5 62. In December 2018, a DLI employee responsible for debt collection  
6 spoke to a QuarterSpot representative, who said the borrowers identified as having  
7 made small payments had not actually made the payments.

8 63. When next asked about this issue in or about January 2019, the  
9 QuarterSpot representatives refused to answer and directed the DLI representative to  
10 Ross, who denied knowledge of the false payments.

11 64. On February 11, 2019, DLI announced to Fund investors that the Funds  
12 had suspended withdrawals and redemptions because one of DLI's largest  
13 counterparties, VOIP Guardian Partners I, LLC ("VOIP Guardian"), had ceased  
14 making payments on a \$192 million loan. DLI indicated in its announcement that it  
15 suspected that the cessation of payments was likely a result of undetermined  
16 misconduct and that a substantial portion of the outstanding \$160 million loan  
17 balance may not be recoverable.

18 65. On March 19, 2019, DLI announced to Fund investors that another of  
19 the Funds' positions, QuarterSpot, may have been materially overstated for a period  
20 of years, and that, following the request of DLI's management committee that he take  
21 a leave of absence, Ross had formally resigned all positions at DLI on March 18,  
22 2019 and had ceded control to its management committee.

23 **F. Defendant DLI is an Investment Adviser**

24 66. Defendant DLI is an investment adviser registered with the SEC.

25 67. It acted as an investment adviser to the Funds because it advised the  
26 Funds about investing in securities and received compensation in the form of a  
27 percentage of assets managed and a performance fee.

28 68. As an investment adviser, DLI owed the Funds a fiduciary duty and was

1 prohibited from making untrue statements of material fact or from omitting to state  
2 material facts necessary to make its statements not misleading. Through Ross's  
3 conduct, which is imputed to DLI because he was chief executive officer and 100%  
4 owner, DLI violated these obligations, by the acts alleged in this Complaint.

5 **G. The Limited Partnership Interests in the Funds Are Securities**

6 69. Investor funds were pooled in the Funds to finance various ventures that  
7 DLI would choose to invest in.

8 70. The investors in the Funds were dependent on the success of the  
9 underlying businesses to generate their return, while DLI was also dependent on the  
10 success of the businesses because the DLI management and performance fees were  
11 directly tied to how the positions grew and performed, respectively.

12 71. The efforts of DLI and Ross in allocating capital and managing the  
13 Funds' investments were critical to the enterprise's success, as there is no indication  
14 that investors in the Funds played an active role in managing DLI's investment  
15 decisions.

16 **FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

17 **Fraud by an Investment Adviser**

18 **Violations of Sections 206(1) and 206(2) of the Advisers Act**  
19 **(against Defendant DLI)**

20 72. The SEC realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through  
21 71 above.

22 73. DLI breached its fiduciary duties when it defrauded its clients, the  
23 Funds, by fabricating borrower payment figures and otherwise manipulating  
24 information concerning the value of the underlying loans, which caused the Funds to  
25 pay materially inflated management and performance fees. The effect of this was to  
26 make the QuarterSpot loans look stronger than they were, which made DLI's  
27 QuarterSpot investment appear sounder, which inflated the Funds' assets, valuation,  
28 and performance numbers. Information concerning the viability and profitability of

1 the QuarterSpot investment, which for many years exceeded \$100 million in DLI's  
2 portfolio, was certainly material to the Funds' valuation and performance data, as  
3 confirmed by a representative of DLI.

4 74. The false information regarding the QuarterSpot loans also materially  
5 impacted the management and performance fees that DLI charged the Funds. As a  
6 result of this manipulation concerning the value of DLI's QuarterSpot position, the  
7 Funds were charged roughly \$11 million in excess management and performance fees  
8 between 2014 and 2017.

9 75. Ross, whose scienter and negligence can be imputed to DLI, was fully  
10 aware of the underlying manipulation of loan-level data and appears to have directed  
11 that process, seemingly for the very purpose of mismarking the Funds' assets and  
12 inflating their performance numbers.

13 76. By engaging in the conduct described above, Defendant DLI, directly or  
14 indirectly, by use of the mails or means and instrumentalities of interstate commerce,  
15 knowingly, recklessly or negligently: (a) employed or is employing devices, schemes  
16 or artifices to defraud clients or prospective clients; and (b) engaged in or is engaging  
17 in transactions, practices, or courses of business which operated as a fraud or deceit  
18 upon clients or prospective clients.

19 77. By engaging in the conduct described above, Defendant DLI has  
20 violated, and unless restrained and enjoined, is reasonably likely to continue to  
21 violate, Sections 206(1) and (2) of the Advisers Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 80b-6(1) & 80b-  
22 6(2).

23 **SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

24 **Fraud in the Connection with the Purchase and Sale of Securities**

25 **Violations of Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5**

26 **(against Defendant DLI)**

27 78. The SEC realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through  
28 71 above.

1           79. DLI made false and misleading statements and engaged in deceptive  
2 conduct towards the investors in its Funds. Through its investor letters and investor  
3 portal, DLI provided the Funds' investors with information concerning its assets  
4 under management, the valuation of different positions within its portfolio, and the  
5 performance of its different loan platforms, including QuarterSpot. The information  
6 that DLI provided to investors regarding QuarterSpot was false and misleading  
7 because it was based on fabricated underlying loan level data that concealed the true  
8 delinquency levels for the QuarterSpot loan portfolio, thereby masking the true  
9 performance and valuation of DLI's QuarterSpot position. This in turn caused DLI to  
10 make false and misleading statement to the Funds' investors about the management  
11 and performance fees that the Funds owed.

12           80. The misrepresentations made by DLI were material because investors in  
13 the Funds would have considered it important to their investment decisions to have  
14 accurate information concerning the financial stability of the underlying platforms in  
15 which the Funds were investing their money, as that could directly impact their  
16 ability to receive back their principal investments and achieve the high returns that  
17 DLI advertised. The misrepresentations were also material because they directly  
18 impacted the management and performance fees that DLI charged the Funds, thereby  
19 diminishing the returns flowing to the investors.

20           81. DLI knew, or was reckless in not knowing, that its statements regarding  
21 its QuarterSpot position, including the valuation and performance of that position,  
22 were false or misleading because it was Ross himself who manipulated the  
23 underlying borrower payment information, creating a situation where the QuarterSpot  
24 position could not be properly valued or its performance assessed. Ross's use of his  
25 personal email account to communicate with QuarterSpot about adjusting the  
26 borrower payment information is further evidence of his efforts to conceal his  
27 conduct and his fraudulent intent. Ross's scienter can be imputed to DLI.

28           82. Ross, DLI's principal, knowingly engaged in a multi-year scheme to

1 mask the poor performance of one of the Funds' largest investments, QuarterSpot.  
2 The principal purpose and effect of this was to allow the Funds to delay recognizing  
3 losses on the QuarterSpot position, which could have threatened DLI's ability to  
4 attract or maintain investors and eroded its ability to cite the strong performance of  
5 the Funds. Ross committed acts in furtherance of the scheme by routinely falsifying  
6 borrower payment entries for QuarterSpot's loans. This scheme had a material effect  
7 on the information that DLI provided to the investors in the Funds.

8 83. By engaging in the conduct described above, Defendant DLI, directly or  
9 indirectly, in connection with the purchase or sale of a security, by the use of means  
10 or instrumentalities of interstate commerce, of the mails, or of the facilities of a  
11 national securities exchange: (a) employed devices, schemes, or artifices to defraud;  
12 (b) made untrue statements of a material fact or omitted to state a material fact  
13 necessary in order to make the statements made, in the light of the circumstances  
14 under which they were made, not misleading; and (c) engaged in acts, practices, or  
15 courses of business which operated or would operate as a fraud or deceit upon other  
16 persons.

17 84. Defendant DLI, with scienter, employed devices, schemes and artifices  
18 to defraud; made untrue statements of a material fact or omitted to state a material  
19 fact necessary in order to make the statements made, in the light of the circumstances  
20 under which they were made, not misleading; and engaged in acts, practices or  
21 courses of conduct that operated as a fraud on the investing public by the conduct  
22 described in detail above.

23 85. By engaging in the conduct described above, Defendant DLI violated,  
24 and unless restrained and enjoined will continue to violate, Section 10(b) of the  
25 Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78j(b), and Rules 10b-5(a), 10b-5(b), and 10b-5(c)  
26 thereunder, 17 C.F.R. §§ 240.10b-5(a), 240.10b-5(b) & 240.10b-5(c).  
27  
28

**THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

**Fraud in the Offer or Sale of Securities**

**Violations of Section 17(a) of the Securities Act**

**(against Defendant DLI)**

86. The SEC realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 71 above.

87. DLI engaged in deceptive conduct and obtained money by means false and misleading statements to the investors in its Funds. Through its investor letters and investor portal, DLI provided the Funds' investors with information concerning its assets under management, the valuation of different positions within its portfolio, and the performance of its different loan platforms, including QuarterSpot. The information that DLI provided to investors regarding QuarterSpot was false and misleading because it was based on fabricated underlying loan level data that concealed the true delinquency levels for the QuarterSpot loan portfolio, thereby masking the true performance and valuation of DLI's QuarterSpot position. This in turn caused DLI to make false and misleading statement to the Funds' investors about the management and performance fees that the Funds owed.

88. The misrepresentations made by DLI were material because investors in the Funds would have considered it important to their investment decisions to have accurate information concerning the financial stability of the underlying platforms in which the Funds were investing their money, as that could directly impact their ability to receive back their principal investments and achieve the high returns that DLI advertised. The misrepresentations were also material because they directly impacted the management and performance fees that DLI charged the Funds, thereby diminishing the returns flowing to the investors.

89. DLI's statements regarding its Funds' performance and assets under management were pillars of its marketing strategy that brought investors to the Funds. By inflating those key metrics through manipulation of the QuarterSpot loan

1 figures, DLI was able to recruit and maintain investors in the Funds on whose assets  
2 it could charge management and performance fees, thereby obtaining money by  
3 means of the misrepresentations.

4 90. DLI knew, or at a minimum was negligent in not knowing, that its  
5 statements regarding its QuarterSpot position, including the valuation and  
6 performance of that position, were false or misleading because it was Ross himself  
7 who manipulated the underlying borrower payment information, creating a situation  
8 where the QuarterSpot position could not be properly valued or its performance  
9 assessed. Ross's use of his personal email account to communicate with QuarterSpot  
10 about adjusting the borrower payment information is further evidence of his efforts to  
11 conceal his conduct and his fraudulent intent. Ross's scienter and negligence can be  
12 imputed to DLI.

13 91. By engaging in the conduct described above, Defendant DLI, directly or  
14 indirectly, in the offer or sale of securities, and by the use of means or instruments of  
15 transportation or communication in interstate commerce or by use of the mails  
16 directly or indirectly: (a) employed devices, schemes, or artifices to defraud; (b)  
17 obtained money or property by means of untrue statements of a material fact or by  
18 omitting to state a material fact necessary in order to make the statements made, in  
19 light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; and (c)  
20 engaged in transactions, practices, or courses of business which operated or would  
21 operate as a fraud or deceit upon the purchaser.

22 92. Defendant DLI with scienter, employed devices, schemes and artifices to  
23 defraud; with scienter or negligence, obtained money or property by means of untrue  
24 statements of a material fact or by omitting to state a material fact necessary in order  
25 to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they were  
26 made, not misleading; and, with scienter or negligence, engaged in transactions,  
27 practices, or courses of business which operated or would operate as a fraud or deceit  
28 upon the purchaser.



1 93. By engaging in the conduct described above, Defendant DLI violated,  
2 and unless restrained and enjoined will continue to violate, Sections 17(a)(1),  
3 17(a)(2), and 17(a)(3) of the Securities Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 77q(a)(1), 77q(a)(2), &  
4 77q(a)(3).

5 **FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

6 **False Forms ADV**

7 **Violations of Section 207 and of the Advisers Act**

8 **(against Defendant DLI)**

9 94. The SEC realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through  
10 71 above.

11 95. DLI violated Section 207 by filing multiple annual amendments to its  
12 Forms ADV between 2014 and March 2018 that included materially inflated numbers  
13 for the adviser's regulatory assets under management and for the Funds' gross asset  
14 values. These numbers were inflated because they were based on a valuation for the  
15 QuarterSpot position that was materially false due to Ross's falsification of the  
16 underlying loan-level performance data.

17 96. By engaging in the conduct described above, Defendant DLI, directly or  
18 indirectly, willfully made untrue statements of material fact in any registration  
19 application or report filed with the Commission under section 203, or 204, of the  
20 Advisers Act and willfully omitted to state in any such application or report any  
21 material fact which is required to be stated therein.

22 97. By engaging in the conduct described above, Defendant DLI has  
23 violated, and unless restrained and enjoined, is reasonably likely to continue to  
24 violate, Section 207 of the Advisers Act, 15 U.S.C. § 80b-7.

25 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

26 WHEREFORE, the SEC respectfully requests that the Court:

27 **I.**

28 Issue findings of fact and conclusions of law that Defendant committed the

1 alleged violations.

2 **II.**

3 Issue judgments, in forms consistent with Rule 65(d) of the Federal Rules of  
4 Civil Procedure, preliminarily and permanently enjoining Defendant DLI, and its  
5 officers, agents, servants, employees and attorneys, and those persons in active  
6 concert or participation with any of them, who receive actual notice of the judgment  
7 by personal service or otherwise, and each of them, from violating Sections 206(1),  
8 206(2), and 207 of the Advisers Act [15 U.S.C. §§ 15 U.S.C. § 80b-6(1), 80b-6(2),  
9 80b-7]; Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. §§ 78j(b)] and Rule 10b-5  
10 thereunder [17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5]; and Section 17(a) of the Securities Act [15  
11 U.S.C. §77q(a)]; and imposing a receiver over DLI and its successors, affiliate  
12 entities, and subsidiaries.

13 **III.**

14 Order Defendant to disgorge all funds received from their illegal conduct,  
15 together with prejudgment interest thereon.

16 **IV.**

17 Order Defendant to pay civil penalties under Section 20(d) of the Securities  
18 Act [15 U.S.C. § 77t(d)], Section 21(d)(3) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. §  
19 78u(d)(3)]; and Section 209(e)(1) of the Advisers Act [15 U.S.C. § 80b-9(e)(1)].

20 **V.**

21 Retain jurisdiction of this action in accordance with the principles of equity and  
22 the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure in order to implement and carry out the terms of  
23 all orders and decrees that may be entered, or to entertain any suitable application or  
24 motion for additional relief within the jurisdiction of this Court.

25 **VI.**

26 Grant such other and further relief as this Court may determine to be just and  
27 necessary.

1 Dated: March 22, 2019

2 */s/ Amy Jane Longo*

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Amy Jane Longo

4 Lynn M. Dean

5 Christopher A. Nowlin

6 Attorneys for Plaintiff

7 Securities and Exchange Commission

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