



May 18, 2016), *aff'd sub nom. Gingras v. Think Fin., Inc.*, 922 F.3d 112 (2d Cir. 2019) (finding that tribal lending entity's contacts with Vermont "would have been sufficient to subject [the tribal entity] to personal jurisdiction in Vermont" for purposes of claims for violations of state and federal law, including state usury laws and RICO, where tribal entity operated a website that advertised loans in Vermont, sent emails and loan applications to Vermont consumers and transferred loan principal to consumers' Vermont bank accounts); *Duggan v. Martorello*, 18cv12277, 2022 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 58075, at \*33-34, 2022 WL 952183 (D. Mass. Mar. 30, 2022); *Dawkins v. Blue Dart Ventures*, 8:20cv2353, 2021 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 130297 (M.D. Fla. Apr. 1, 2021).

b. Selected which states to offer loans in, thereby targeting those states. *Illinois v. Hemi Group, LLC*, 622 F.3d 754, 760 (7th Cir. 2010).

5. Venue is proper because acts to obtain and collect the loans impacted Plaintiff in Indiana.

6. Article III is satisfied because actions for statutory damages and invalidation of loans for usury were entertained by the courts of England and the United States in 1787. English Usury Act of 1713, 12 Anne Session 2 c. 17. All thirteen original American states replaced the English usury statutes with their own usury laws between 1641 and 1791. Christopher L. Peterson, *Usury Law, Payday Loans, and Statutory Sleight of Hand: Salience Distortion in American Credit Pricing Limits*, 92 Minnesota Law Review 1110, 1116-18 (April 2008), summarizing statutes allowing 5% to 8% interest.

## **PARTIES**

### **Plaintiff**

7. Plaintiff Richard Hall is a resident of Greenwood, Indiana.

### **Defendants**

8. Defendant East Line Lending, LLC was an online lender that offered loans to consumers at annual percentage rates of more than 700%. (Exhibit A) It purports to be an entity formed under the laws of, and claims to be owned and controlled by, the Menominee Tribe of

Wisconsin, a federally-recognized Indian Tribe. (Exhibit A, second page) It uses the address P. O. Box 958, Keshena, WI 54135. It also uses the address W2818 Warrington Road, Keshena, WI 54135.

9. East Line Lending, LLC operated through the website [www.eastlinelending.com](http://www.eastlinelending.com).

10. The domain registry for the website is nominally in Iceland (Exhibit B), which would not be necessary were it actually owned and controlled by the Menominee Tribe.

11. In late 2023 a notice appeared on the website, as follows: “We regret to inform you that East Line Lending is no longer taking new applications. If you have any questions regarding your outstanding loans, please contact us by calling us at 1-866-337-0799 or emailing us at [support@eastlinelending.com](mailto:support@eastlinelending.com).”

12. The fax number East Line Lending uses is 920-393-9460. (Exhibit C, p. 6 of 7) Keshena, Wisconsin is not within the 920 area code.

13. Defendant Crystal Chapman-Chevalier has been the Chief Executive Officer of Wolf River Development Company since June 2022. (Exhibit D) Her duties included direction and lending policy for East Line Lending.

14. Defendant Wolf River Development Company is an entity located at W2907 Tribal Office Loop Road, Keshena, WI 54135.

15. The activities of the Wolf River Development Company include high-interest loans. (Exhibit E)

16. Defendant New Platform Fund, LLC is an entity which uses the addresses W2818 Warrington Road, Keshena, WI 54135 and P. O. Box 1017, Keshena, WI 54135.

17. Defendant New Platform Fund, LLC holds a security interest in all assets of East Line Lending, LLC, including receivables. (Exhibit F)

18. On information and belief, Defendant New Platform Fund, LLC funded the loans made by East Line Lending, LLC. There is no other reason it would hold a security interest in the assets and receivables of East Line Lending, LLC.

19. East Line Lending, LLC is one of multiple high-interest lending entities supposedly owned by the Menominee Indian Tribe. Others include Moose Lending, LLC; Elk Lending, LLC; Fox Lending, LLC d/b/a Loop Fund; and West Side Lending LLC.

20. All of these entities are operated by Wolf River Development Company through two subsidiaries, Four Directions Lending LLC and Five Clans Lending LLC. (Exhibits G-H)

21. New Platform Fund, LLC also holds a security interest in all assets of West Side Lending, LLC, another alleged “tribal” lender. (Exhibit I)

22. On information and belief, the economic benefit of the activities of East Line Lending, LLC is received by non-Native American persons, as described below.

23. East Line Lending, LLC did business in Indiana over the Internet, via text message, via Automated Clearing House transactions, and over the telephone.

24. Defendants John Does 1-20 are other natural and artificial persons involved in the lending activities described herein, such as the persons who use the fax number 920-393-9460 and the persons responsible for [www.eastlinelending.com](http://www.eastlinelending.com).

#### **FACTS RELATING TO PLAINTIFF**

25. On or about October 14, 2022, Plaintiff took out an installment loan from East Line Lending, LLC. (Exhibit A) The loan had an amount financed of \$475 and a disclosed annual percentage rate of 771.78%.

26. Plaintiff made some payments, with interest at the stated rate.

27. The loan was obtained for personal, family or household purposes and not for business purposes.

28. Exhibit A is written on a standard form loan agreement used by East Line Lending, LLC on a regular basis.

29. Defendants regularly made loans to individuals in Indiana at such rates.

30. The East Line Lending, LLC website lists states in which Defendants will not make loans. (Exhibit C, p. 5 of 7) Indiana is not one of these states.

31. Defendants seek out loans from residents of states other than those listed.

32. On information and belief, the list of states is primarily dependent on the likelihood of public or private enforcement in those states.

33. Defendants claim amounts are still owed on the loan.

### **INDIANA REGULATION OF LENDING**

34. The Indiana Uniform Consumer Credit Code establishes a maximum loan finance charge of 36% per annum for consumer loans.

35. Ind. Code § 24-4.5-3-201, dealing with loans other than supervised loans, provides:

(1) Except as provided in subsections (7) and (9), with respect to a consumer loan, other than a supervised loan (as defined in section 501 [IC 24-4.5-3-501] of this chapter), a lender may contract for a loan finance charge, calculated according to the actuarial method, not exceeding twenty-five percent (25%) per year on the unpaid balances of the principal (as defined in section 107(3) [IC 24-4.5-3-107(3)] of this chapter). . . .

36. With respect to supervised loans, the Indiana Uniform Consumer Credit Code, Ind. Code § 24-4.5-3-508, provides:

Loan finance charge for supervised loans.

(1) With respect to a supervised loan, including a loan pursuant to a revolving loan account, a supervised lender may contract for and receive a loan finance charge not exceeding that permitted by this section.

(2) The loan finance charge, calculated according to the actuarial method, may not exceed the equivalent of the greater of:

(a) the total of:

(i) thirty-six percent (36%) per year on that part of the unpaid balances of the principal (as defined in section 107(3) [IC 24-4.5-3-107(3)] of this chapter) which is two thousand dollars (\$2,000) or less;

(ii) twenty-one percent (21%) per year on that part of the unpaid balances of the principal (as defined in section 107(3) of this chapter) which is more than two thousand dollars (\$2,000) but does not exceed four thousand dollars (\$4,000); and

(iii) fifteen percent (15%) per year on that part of the unpaid balances of the principal (as defined in section 107(3) of this chapter) which is more than four thousand dollars (\$4,000); or

(b) twenty-five percent (25%) per year on the unpaid balances of the principal (as

defined in section 107(3) of this chapter). . . .

37. The amount of finance charge provided for in Exhibit A greatly exceeds that permitted in Indiana on either unsupervised or supervised loans.

38. Ind. Code § 24-4.5-1-201, “Territorial application,” provides:

(1) Except as otherwise provided in this section, this article applies to sales, leases, and loans made in this state and to modifications, including refinancings, consolidations, and deferrals, made in this state, of sales, leases, and loans, wherever made. For purposes of this article, the following apply: . . .

(c) A loan or modification of a loan agreement is made in this state if a writing signed by the debtor and evidencing the debt is received by the lender or a person acting on behalf of the lender in this state.

(d) Except as provided in subdivisions (e) and (f), a sale, lease, or loan transaction occurs in Indiana if a consumer who is a resident of Indiana enters into a consumer sale, lease, or loan transaction with a creditor or a person acting on behalf of the creditor in another state and the creditor or the person acting on behalf of the creditor has advertised or solicited sales, leases, or loans in Indiana by any means, including by mail, brochure, telephone, print, radio, television, the Internet, or electronic means.

(e) A sale, lease, or loan transaction does not occur in Indiana if a consumer who is a resident of Indiana enters into a consumer sale, lease, or loan transaction secured by an interest in land located outside Indiana.

(f) A sale, lease, or loan transaction does not occur in Indiana if a consumer who is a resident of Indiana enters into a consumer sale, lease, or loan transaction at a creditor’s place of business in another state.

For purposes of subdivisions (a) through (c), an offer is received by a creditor or a person acting on behalf of the creditor in Indiana if the offer is physically delivered, or otherwise transmitted or communicated, to a person who has actual or apparent authority to act for the creditor or the person acting on behalf of the creditor in Indiana, regardless of whether approval, acceptance, or ratification by any other agent or representative of the creditor or the person acting on behalf of the creditor in another state is necessary to give legal consequence to the consumer credit transaction. . . .

(5) Notwithstanding other provisions of this section:

(a) except as provided in subsection (2), this article does not apply if the buyer, lessee, or debtor is not a resident of this state at the time of a credit transaction and the parties then agree that the law of the buyer’s, lessee’s, or debtor’s residence applies; and

(b) this article applies if the buyer, lessee, or debtor is a resident of this state at the time of a credit transaction and the parties then agree that the law of this state applies.

(6) Except as provided in subsection (5), the following agreements by a buyer, lessee, or debtor are invalid with respect to consumer credit sales, consumer leases, consumer loans, or modifications thereof, to which this article applies:

- (a) An agreement that the law of another state shall apply.
- (b) An agreement that the buyer, lessee, or debtor consents to the jurisdiction of another state.
- (c) An agreement that fixes venue. . . .

39. Ind. Code § 24-4.5-5-202, “Effect of violations on rights of parties,” provides:

. . . (3) A debtor is not obligated to pay a charge in excess of that allowed by this Article, and ***if the debtor has paid an excess charge the debtor has a right to a refund***. A refund may be made by reducing the debtor’s obligation by the amount of the excess charge. If the debtor has paid an amount in excess of the lawful obligation under the agreement, the debtor may recover the excess amount from the person who made the excess charge or from an assignee of that person’s rights who undertakes direct collection of payments from or enforcement of rights against debtors arising from the debt.

(4) ***If a debtor is entitled to a refund and a person liable to the debtor refuses to make a refund within a reasonable time after demand, the debtor may recover from that person a penalty in an amount determined by a court not exceeding the greater of either the amount of the credit service or loan finance charge or ten (10) times the amount of the excess charge. If the creditor has made an excess charge in deliberate violation of or in reckless disregard for this Article, the penalty may be recovered even though the creditor has refunded the excess charge.*** No penalty pursuant to this subsection may be recovered if a court has ordered a similar penalty assessed against the same person in a civil action by the department (IC 24-4.5-6-113). With respect to excess charges arising from sales made pursuant to revolving charge accounts or from loans made pursuant to revolving loan accounts, no action pursuant to this subsection may be brought more than two (2) years after the time the excess charge was made. With respect to excess charges arising from other consumer credit sales or consumer loans, no action pursuant to this subsection may be brought more than one (1) year after the due date of the last scheduled payment of the agreement pursuant to which the charge was made. . . .

(7) If the creditor establishes by a preponderance of evidence that a violation is unintentional or the result of a bona fide error, no liability is imposed under subsections (1), (2), and (4) and the validity of the transaction is not affected.

(8) In any case in which it is found that a creditor has violated this Article, the court may award ***reasonable attorney’s fees*** incurred by the debtor. . . . (Emphasis added)

40. Defendants are aware through prior litigation that their lending operations are illegal.

### **RENT-A-TRIBE SCHEMES**

41. In an attempt to evade prosecution under usury laws of states like Indiana, non-tribal owners of online payday lending businesses frequently engage in a business model commonly referred to as a “rent-a-tribe” scheme.

42. In such schemes, non-tribal payday lenders create an elaborate charade claiming their non-tribal businesses are owned and operated by Native American tribes.

43. The illegal payday loans are then made in the name of a Native American tribal business entity which purport to be shielded from state and federal laws prohibiting usury due to tribal sovereign immunity. However, the tribal lending entity is simply a facade for an illegal lending scheme; all substantive aspects of the payday lending operation – funding, marketing, loan origination, underwriting, loan servicing, electronic funds transfers, and collections – are performed by individuals and entities that are unaffiliated with the tribe.

44. In exchange for use of the tribe’s name, the beneficial owner of the payday lending scheme pays the cooperating tribe a fraction of the revenues generated. While the percentage varies from scheme-to-scheme, the number is almost always in the single digits.

45. While a purported tribal lending entity is held out as the lender making loans in violation of state usury law, it contractually relinquishes control over key aspects of the lending business to “investors” and “servicers” and allows the “investors” and “servicers” to conduct the day to day operations of the lending business, such as origination, credit approval, servicing and collection.

46. The non-Indian “investors” and “servicers” obtain the vast majority of the revenue of the lending operation – 97% is typical.

47. “Matchmakers” put together many of the deals between tribes and non-Indian “investors” and “servicers” on a “turnkey” basis, using standardized documents. According to a lawsuit, one such matchmaker, Rosette LLP, “has set up more than thirty payday loan enterprises at more than a dozen tribes.” *Williams & Cochrane, LLP v. Quechan Tribe of Fort Yuma Indian Reservation*,

3:17cv01436, 2018 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 96158, 2018 WL 2734946, at \*5 (S.D.Cal. June 7, 2018), citing amended complaint at ¶222. Tribal Loan Management, LLC, a management company created by Rosette, contracted “to provide and entire turn-key lending operation to provide consumers with small loans” and “a business structure and pro-forma models.” Tribal Loan Management, LLC agreed “to negotiate and enter into Transaction Documents with any and all parties . . . to develop and manage all aspects of the Project.” (*Id.*) Among other things, the Tribe enters into a “servicing agreement” by which the management of the lending operation is conducted by non-Indians.

48. According to a complaint filed by Rosette in *Lac Courte Oreilles Financial Services, LLC v. Cane Bay Partners VI, LLLP*, 3:22cv344 (W.D.Wisc.) – a lawsuit filed by a tribe against a group of “investors” and “servicers” disputing whether they paid the tribe what they agreed – the latter offer tribes “a full-service suite” to create and operate an Internet lending operation, including “everything from underwriting expertise, call center coverage, training for Tribal employees, and, notably, access to credit.” (¶27) The provision of money for making the loans was conditioned on using the servicer provided by the investors. (¶28) The various agreements provide that the vast majority of the revenue derived from the loans goes to the “investors” and “servicers.”

49. The fact that a single tribe is associated with multiple “tribal lenders” indicates that the tribe is not the real party in interest behind any of them, but has allowed its name to be used by multiple third parties to operate high-interest lending businesses. Otherwise, there would not be any need to lend under five or more different names.

50. The lending schemes fail because an entity must function as a legitimate “arm of the tribe” in order to fall under that tribe’s sovereign immunity. *See Breakthrough Mgmt. Grp., Inc. v. Chukchansi Gold Casino & Resort*, 629 F.3d 1173, 1183 (10th Cir. 2010).

51. To determine if a particular entity is entitled to sovereign immunity, the majority of courts have adopted the framework laid out in *Breakthrough*, which analyzed “(1) [the entities] method of creation; (2) their purpose; (3) their structure, ownership, and management, including the amount of control the tribe has over the entities; (4) whether the tribe intended for the entities to

have tribal sovereign immunity; (5) the financial relationship between the tribe and the entities; and (6) whether the purposes of tribal sovereign immunity are served by granting immunity to the entities.” *Breakthrough* at 1183, 1187-88.

52. These so-called “tribal lenders” usually do not survive scrutiny when examined closely, since virtually all business functions occur far from tribal land, by nontribal members, and overwhelmingly benefit non-tribal members to such a degree that tribal involvement is effectively nil.

53. Where non-tribal individuals and entities control and manage the substantive lending functions, provide the lending capital necessary to support the operation, and bear the economic risk associated with the operation, they are not in fact “operated” by Native American tribes and, therefore, are not shielded by sovereign immunity.

54. Further, sovereign immunity, even if legitimately invoked, still does not turn an otherwise illegal loan into a legal one. *See, e.g., United States v. Neff*, 787 F. App’x 81 (3d Cir. 2019) (upholding criminal convictions of two individuals engaged in an online payday lending rent-a-tribe scheme; sovereign immunity does not transform illegal loans into legal ones, and “reasonable people would know that collecting unlawful debt is unlawful”).

55. Attempting to circumvent state interest rate caps by fraudulently hiding behind tribal sovereign immunity has been found to constitute criminal conduct. On October 13, 2017, a jury in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York convicted Scott Tucker and Timothy Muir on 14 felony counts for their operation of a network of tribal lending companies. *See United States v. Tucker, et al.*, No. 1:16-cr-00091-PKC (S.D.N.Y). The conviction was affirmed in *United States v. Grote*, 961 F.3d 105 (2d Cir. 2020).

56. Telltale indicia of a “rent-a-tribe” scheme are the fact that telephone numbers and websites used by the lending scheme are identified with locations not connected with the tribe.

**COUNT I – INDIANA UNIFORM CONSUMER CREDIT CODE**

57. Plaintiff incorporates paragraphs 1-56.

58. Because the loan made to Plaintiff violated the rate limits set by Indiana law, and the violation was intentional, Plaintiff is entitled to an amount equal to the greater of (a) the finance charge or (b) ten (10) times the amount of the excess charge.

**CLASS ALLEGATIONS**

59. Plaintiff brings this claim on behalf of a class, pursuant to Fed.R.Civ.P. 23(a) and (b)(3).

60. The class consists of (a) all individuals with Indiana addresses (b) to whom a loan was made in the name of “East Line Lending” at more than 36% interest (all of its loans qualify) (c) where the last scheduled payment on the loan was on or after a date one year prior to the filing of this action.

61. Plaintiff may alter the class definition to conform to developments in the case and discovery.

62. The class is so numerous that joinder of all members is not practicable. On information and belief, based on the making of loans over the Internet using form documents, there are at least 40 class members.

63. There are questions of law and fact common to the class members, which common questions predominate over any questions relating to individual class members. The predominant common questions are whether Defendants engage in a practice of making and attempting to collect illegal loans.

64. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent the class members. Plaintiff has retained counsel experienced in class actions and consumer credit litigation.

65. Plaintiff’s claims are typical of the claims of the class members. All are based on the same factual and legal theories.

66. Defendants have acted on grounds that apply generally to the class, so that final

injunctive relief or corresponding declaratory relief is appropriate.

67. The class is entitled to a declaration that Defendants are not entitled to collect on the loans described, an injunction against any further collection efforts by Defendants, and restitution of all such amounts collected by Defendants.

WHEREFORE, the Court should enter judgment in favor of Plaintiff and the class and against Defendants for:

- i. Statutory damages;
- ii. Attorney's fees, expenses and costs; and
- iii. Such other or further relief as is appropriate.

### **COUNT II – RICO**

68. Plaintiff incorporates paragraphs 1-56.

69. This claim is against Crystal Chapman-Chevalier, Wolf River Development Company, and New Platform Fund, LLC, who are the RICO “persons.”

70. All loans made in the name of “East Line Lending” to Indiana residents are (a) unenforceable under Indiana law in whole or in part as to principal or interest because of the laws relating to usury, and (b) were incurred in connection with the business of lending money at a rate usurious under Indiana law, where (c) the usurious rate is at least twice the enforceable rate (36%).

71. The loans are therefore “unlawful debts” as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 1961(6).

72. “East Line Lending” is an enterprise affecting interstate commerce, in that it is located outside of Indiana and makes loans to Indiana residents via the Internet.

73. Defendants Crystal Chapman-Chevalier, Wolf River Development Company, and New Platform Fund, LLC, are each associated with this enterprise.

74. Defendants Crystal Chapman-Chevalier, Wolf River Development Company, and New Platform Fund, LLC, each conducted or participated in the conduct of the affairs of “East Line Lending” through a pattern of collection of unlawful debt, as set forth above, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §1962(c).

75. Plaintiff was deprived of money as a result.

**CLASS ALLEGATIONS**

76. Plaintiff brings this claim on behalf of a class.

77. The class consists of (a) all individuals with Indiana addresses (b) to whom a loan was made in the name of “East Line Lending” at more than 72% interest (all of its loans qualify) (c) where the loan was made on or after a date 4 years prior to the filing of suit.

78. The class is so numerous that joinder of all members is not practicable. On information and belief, based on the making of loans over the Internet using form documents, there are at least 40 class members.

79. There are questions of law and fact common to the class members, which common questions predominate over any questions relating to individual class members. The predominant common questions are:

- a. Whether the loans at issue are “unlawful debts” as defined in RICO.
- b. Whether “East Line Lending” is an “enterprise.”
- c. Whether Defendants Crystal Chapman-Chevalier, Wolf River Development Company, and New Platform Fund, LLC, are each associated with “East Line Lending.”
- d. Whether Defendants Crystal Chapman-Chevalier, Wolf River Development Company, and New Platform Fund, LLC, each conducted or participated in the affairs of “East Line Lending” through a pattern of making and collecting unlawful loans.

80. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent the class members. Plaintiff has retained counsel experienced in class actions and consumer credit litigation.

81. Plaintiff’s claim is typical of the claims of the class members. All are based on the same factual and legal theories.

82. A class action is superior for the fair and efficient adjudication of this matter, in that:

- a. Individual actions are not economically feasible.
- b. Members of the class are likely to be unaware of their rights.

WHEREFORE, the Court should enter judgment in favor of Plaintiff and the class and against Defendants for:

- i. Treble damages;
- ii. Attorney's fees, litigation expenses and costs of suit; and
- iii. Such other or further relief as the Court deems proper.

/s/ Daniel A. Edelman  
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**JURY DEMAND**

Plaintiff demands trial by jury.

/s/ Daniel A. Edelman  
Daniel A. Edelman

**NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT**

Please be advised that all rights relating to attorney's fees have been assigned to counsel.

/s/ Daniel A. Edelman  
Daniel A. Edelman

**DOCUMENT PRESERVATION DEMAND**

Plaintiff hereby demands that each Defendant take affirmative steps to preserve all recordings, data, documents, and all other tangible things that relate to Plaintiff, class members, the events described herein, any third party associated with any telephone call, campaign, account, sale or file associated with Plaintiff, and any account or number or symbol relating to them. These materials are likely very relevant to the litigation of this claim. If any Defendant is aware of any third party that has possession, custody, or control of any such materials, Plaintiff demands that Defendant request that such third party also take steps to preserve the materials. This demand shall not narrow the scope of any independent document preservation duties of the Defendant.

/s/ Daniel A. Edelman  
Daniel A. Edelman