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 NOVATION VENTURES, LLC  
 7

8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
 9 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, WESTERN DIVISION  
 10

11 NOVATION VENTURES, LLC,  
 12

Plaintiff,  
 13

vs.  
 14

15 THE J.G. WENTWORTH COMPANY,  
 LLC, a Delaware limited liability  
 company, formerly known as JGWPT  
 16 HOLDINGS, LLC; THE J.G.  
 WENTWORTH COMPANY, a  
 17 Delaware corporation, formerly known  
 as JGWPT, INC.; J.G. WENTWORTH  
 18 S.S.C. Limited Partnership, a Nevada  
 limited partnership; and PEACH  
 19 HOLDINGS, LLC, a Delaware limited  
 liability company dba PEACHTREE  
 20 FINANCIAL SOLUTIONS,  
 21

Defendants.  
 22

Case No. 2:15-cv-00954

**COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES  
 AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF FOR:**

**VIOLATION OF SECTION 7  
 OF THE CLAYTON ACT AND  
 SECTION 2 OF THE  
 SHERMAN ACT**

**[DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL]**

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1 Plaintiff, demanding trial by jury, complains and alleges as follows:

2 **I.**

3 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

4 1. This Complaint sets forth claims under the antitrust laws to recover  
5 damages pursuant to Section 4 of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. § 15) and to secure  
6 injunctive relief pursuant to Section 16 of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. § 26) for  
7 Defendants’ violations of Section 2 of the Sherman Act (15 U.S.C. § 2) and Section  
8 7 of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. § 18) against Defendants The J.G. Wentworth  
9 Company, LLC; The J.G. Wentworth Company; J.G. Wentworth S.S.C. Limited  
10 Partnership; and Peach Holdings, LLC.

11 2. Each Defendant transacts business and is found within the Central  
12 District of California.

13 **II.**

14 **PARTIES**

15 3. Plaintiff Novation Ventures, LLC (“Novation”) is a limited liability  
16 company organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware, with its  
17 principal place of business at 1641 Worthington Road West, Palm Beach, Florida  
18 33409. Novation is engaged in the business of factoring structured settlement  
19 payment rights by buying the right to receive scheduled future payments from  
20 settlement recipients who do not wish to or cannot wait years for their annuitized  
21 payments.

22 4. Defendant The J.G. Wentworth Company, LLC, formerly known as  
23 JGWPT Holdings, LLC (“JGWPT Holdings”), is a limited liability company  
24 organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware, with its principal  
25 place of business at 201 King of Prussia Road, Suite 200, Radnor, Pennsylvania  
26 19807. Defendant The J.G. Wentworth Company, formerly known as JGWPT, Inc.  
27 (“JGWPT”), is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of  
28 Delaware, with its principal place of business also at 201 King of Prussia Road,



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1 Suite 200, Radnor, Pennsylvania 19807. Hereinafter, both The J.G. Wentworth  
2 Company business entities will be referred to individually and collectively as JG  
3 Wentworth, one of several brand names used by Defendants in their advertising on  
4 television and the Internet. JG Wentworth is by far the largest participant in the  
5 factoring of structured settlements, with about 75% of the U.S. market. Like  
6 Novation, JG Wentworth is engaged in the business of factoring structured  
7 settlement payment rights by buying the right to receive scheduled future payments  
8 from consumers who do not wish to or cannot wait years for their annuitized  
9 settlement.

10 5. Defendant Peach Holdings, LLC, dba Peachtree Financial Solutions,  
11 (“Peachtree”) is a limited liability company organized and existing under the laws of  
12 the State of Delaware, with its principal place of business now located at the same  
13 Radnor, Pennsylvania address as Defendant JG Wentworth.

14 6. Defendant J.G. Wentworth S.S.C. Limited Partnership, a Nevada  
15 limited partnership with its principal place of business at the same Radnor,  
16 Pennsylvania address as Defendant JG Wentworth, is the record owner of the  
17 federal trademarks: “Peachtree Financial Solutions,” “The JG Wentworth  
18 Company,” and “JGWPT Holdings,” and is wholly controlled by Defendant JG  
19 Wentworth.

20 7. Prior to its acquisition of Peachtree in August 2011, JG Wentworth had  
21 been Peachtree’s largest competitor, funding 40-45% of the structured settlement  
22 factoring transactions completed in the United States annually. JG Wentworth  
23 would broadcast television ads and compete with Peachtree for on-screen “shelf  
24 space” and position in pay-per-click Internet advertising. Most importantly, prior to  
25 the 2011 merger, individual consumers considering Peachtree could solicit and  
26 receive bids from JG Wentworth for their structured settlement payments and have  
27 the two companies compete on price.

28 8. Prior to its acquisition by JG Wentworth in August 2011, Peachtree had

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1 been JG Wentworth’s largest competitor, funding 25-30% of the structured  
2 settlement factoring transactions completed in the United States annually. Peachtree  
3 would broadcast television ads and compete with JG Wentworth for on-screen  
4 “shelf space” and position in pay-per-click Internet advertising. Most importantly,  
5 prior to the 2011 merger, individual consumers considering JG Wentworth could  
6 solicit and receive bids from Peachtree for their structured settlement payments and  
7 have the two companies compete on price.

8 9. JG Wentworth acquired Peachtree in August 2011. Thereafter, JG  
9 Wentworth terminated nearly all of Peachtree’s employees engaged in the structured  
10 settlement factoring business and relocated a handful of surviving employees to JG  
11 Wentworth’s Radnor, Pennsylvania headquarters. Since the merger, JG Wentworth  
12 has controlled Peachtree branding, advertising, marketing, product offerings, and  
13 transaction pricing.

14 10. Google, Inc. (“Google”), not named as a party defendant herein, has, as  
15 a non-party, collaborated with and aided and abetted the named Defendants in their  
16 activities, which violate Section 2 of the Sherman Act, and has taken actions in  
17 furtherance of those activities.

18 11. Google is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the  
19 State of Delaware with its principal place of business at 1600 Amphitheatre  
20 Parkway, Mountain View, California 94043. Google, among other things, offers the  
21 dominant online search engine, allowing consumer users to find information on the  
22 Internet and is the primary means the public uses for seeking information about the  
23 factoring of structured settlements and finding purchasers for their structured  
24 settlement payments.

25 12. A substantial fraction of Google’s revenue is derived from its sale of  
26 paid listings in Google’s online search results. Every moment of every day,  
27 commercial advertisers bid to display their ads in the search results shown to those  
28 who use the Google online search engine to find information about a designated

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1 search term. Google calls this business “AdWords.”

2 13. Google operates its AdWords advertising business as a dynamic on-  
3 line auction in which competing businesses bid against one another to pay Google a  
4 “per click” fee whenever (a) a Google user seeks information about a designated  
5 search term, (b) the advertiser’s listing is displayed, and (c) the user “clicks” on the  
6 displayed listing, thereby taking the user to the advertiser’s website or phone  
7 number. All other things being equal, the higher the ranking of a search result on a  
8 user’s desktop computer or mobile phone screen, the more likely it is that the user  
9 will consider and “click on” that listing. Thus, advertisers using the AdWords  
10 system compete with one another to achieve a relatively higher position in Google’s  
11 “paid search” rankings, bidding more to achieve a higher ranking. Depending on  
12 the category of good or service advertised, region, time of day, and other factors, a  
13 single “click” on AdWords may cost as little as a few pennies or as much as five  
14 hundred dollars

15 14. Since the August 2011 merger between JG Wentworth and Peachtree,  
16 Google has accepted at least \$10 million and perhaps as much as \$20 million in pay-  
17 per-click fees from JG Wentworth or its subsidiaries in consideration for directing  
18 internet users to websites and/or phone numbers managed and controlled by JG  
19 Wentworth brands including both “JG Wentworth” and “Peachtree.”

20 **III.**

21 **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS COMMON TO ALL CLAIMS**

22 **A. The Acquisition**

23 15. In or about August 2011, within the past four years, Defendant JG  
24 Wentworth acquired the business and assets of Defendant Peachtree. Post-merger,  
25 the two brands (JG Wentworth and Peachtree) operate under common ownership,  
26 and management (JGWPT Holdings) and are based together at the same address at  
27 201 King of Prussia Road, Suite 200, Radnor, Pennsylvania 19807. Together, JG  
28 Wentworth and Peachtree are by far the largest single player in the structured

1 settlement factoring business, controlling about 75% of the market. The merger,  
2 combining the two largest competitors and affording the surviving entity or entities  
3 a monopoly market share, standing alone, violates section 7 of the Clayton Act (15  
4 U.S.C. § 18). Coupled with their subsequent conduct, as set forth below, JG  
5 Wentworth and Peachtree also violate the attempt to monopolize, conspiracy to  
6 monopolize, and monopolization clauses of Section 2 of the Sherman Act (15  
7 U.S.C. § 2). It is estimated that JG Wentworth and Peachtree account for at least  
8 75% of the structured settlement factoring industry’s revenues and profits.

9 **B. Nature of Trade and Commerce**

10 16. The relevant product market in these antitrust claims is the factoring of  
11 structured settlement payment rights. The relevant geographic market is the United  
12 States.

13 17. There are only a handful of companies competing for the factoring of  
14 structured settlement payment rights in the United States. Post-merger, JG  
15 Wentworth is by far the largest, with a market share of about 75%. Novation has a  
16 market share believed to be no more than 7%.

17 18. JG Wentworth (whether branded as JG Wentworth or as Peachtree)  
18 buys the right to receive scheduled future payments from the persons for whose  
19 benefit a structured settlement has been arranged, but who do not wish to or cannot  
20 wait years for the annuitized settlement. The factoring company pays the consumer  
21 cash up-front and, in exchange, receives the consumer’s right to receive some or all  
22 of their future settlement payments. Typically, a consumer will sell only a part of  
23 their future payments to raise cash for a specified need. Some structured settlement  
24 recipients will, over time, enter into multiple factoring arrangements over a period  
25 of years, each time selling different fractions of different specified future payments  
26 to one or more purchasing companies.

27 19. In the structured settlement factoring business, what is bought and sold  
28 is different in each transaction. There are no posted or standard prices or rates



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1 published. The size of the funding; the credit rating of the annuity issuer; prevailing  
2 interest rates at the time of the transaction; and the duration of the cash flow being  
3 bought and sold all can be factors in determining discount rate and price.  
4 Accordingly, pricing in each transaction is the result of individualized “negotiation”  
5 between buyer and seller – with price often influenced by whether the consumer-  
6 seller has “shopped” and/or received genuinely competitive bids.

7 20. A very large number and a high percentage of all structured settlement  
8 factoring transactions take place in California and are submitted by each of the  
9 parties (Novation, JG Wentworth, and Peachtree) to superior courts of the State of  
10 California for review and approval in accordance with California Insurance Code §§  
11 10134 – 10139.5.

12 21. In each petition to approve a proposed transfer of structured settlement  
13 payment rights, a superior court judge is asked to find that the proposed transaction  
14 is “fair” and in the selling consumer’s “best interests.” In making that determination  
15 and finding, many courts will assess the selling consumer’s capacity to handle their  
16 own affairs and give some weight to a seller’s ability to “shop around” and/or  
17 consider other options. In that regard, courts may take some comfort in seeing that  
18 while many of their sellers choose JG Wentworth, many others appear to choose  
19 Peachtree. What courts and consumers are not told is that JG Wentworth and  
20 Peachtree are now one and the same: commonly owned and controlled; they pretend  
21 to (but do not actually) compete with each other.

22 22. Typically, individuals (or their advisors) seeking to find a buyer for  
23 structured settlement payment rights will search the Internet using Google. A  
24 desktop computer user may be offered hundreds of pages of Google search results,  
25 but only the top listings on the first page of results are likely to be reviewed and  
26 “clicked” on. If a mobile phone is used, the small screen offers room only for the  
27 top two or three results, and users seeking competitive bids will investigate a couple  
28 of the top listed companies.



1           23.     In the context of Google “pay-per-click” advertising, JG Wentworth’s  
2 maintenance of two brands, each pretending to compete with the other, harms both  
3 consumers and genuine competitors such as Novation. By coordinating their  
4 Google AdWords “pay-per-click” bidding and budgets, JG Wentworth and  
5 Peachtree are able to consistently grab two of the top three or four search listing  
6 results on many of the keywords used by consumers searching for structured  
7 settlement buyers. This behavior crowds out competitors and/or drives up the cost  
8 of being in second or third position in any given search ranking, making it more  
9 difficult and expensive for Novation to be found by potential customers looking for  
10 genuinely competing offers. And this behavior also harms consumers, who are led  
11 to believe they are shopping among competing alternatives, but really are not.

12           24.     Google continues to allow JG Wentworth and Peachtree to list  
13 themselves separately in the paid search results on the same keywords when in fact  
14 Google knows, or should know, that the two brands are commonly owned and  
15 controlled.

16           25.     Novation will be able to provide statistical evidence measuring or  
17 quantifying those instances where it was never contacted because of Google’s dual  
18 listing of JG Wentworth and Peachtree, and Novation was required to pay more to  
19 have its Google ad listings seen. With that evidence, Novation can provide a  
20 statistical basis for determining the number of transactions from which it has been  
21 excluded and a plausible method to estimate its actual lost profit damages.

22           26.     The root cause of these losses is the illegal 2011 merger which has, in  
23 turn, led to an unbroken chain of events, producing an anticompetitive scheme  
24 calculated to eliminate or reduce competition to JG Wentworth and its former (but  
25 now fake) “competitor” Peachtree.

26           27.     After the acquisition/merger described above, a common ownership  
27 and management entity, maintains and promotes both brands, running ads for both  
28 JG Wentworth and Peachtree as though they continue to be separate, competitive

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1 entities when in fact they are commonly owned and managed. It is this duplicity in  
2 making it appear to the public that JG Wentworth and Peachtree are still competitors  
3 that is a material part of the Sherman Act § 2 claim.

4       28. By simultaneously bidding on the same key words (e.g., “cash for  
5 structured settlement”), JG Wentworth and Peachtree have been able to “rig” the  
6 Google pay-per-click bidding system. This “rigging” has had two major  
7 anticompetitive effects. *First*, it has driven up the cost of being in the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, or 3<sup>rd</sup>  
8 position so as to effectively preclude or minimize the competitive impact of other  
9 entrants – it is simply harder to gain prominent display if one big participant with a  
10 75% market share is taking two of the three available positions visible on a small  
11 mobile screen. *Second*, and perhaps more importantly, JG Wentworth and Peachtree  
12 are deceiving consumers in that structured settlement recipients seeking to shop  
13 among competing structured settlement buyers might click on the one or two  
14 displayed entities and not proceed further, believing – incorrectly – that when JG  
15 Wentworth and Peachtree occupy these two positions, consumers are getting the full  
16 benefits of competitive bidding. Because JG Wentworth and Peachtree customer  
17 databases and telephone systems are co-located and commonly owned and  
18 controlled, JG Wentworth can know whether the consumer on the line already has  
19 been in contact with Peachtree (and vice versa) and can calibrate its “pitch” and  
20 bidding accordingly. And when a potential customer (unaware of the two brands’  
21 common ownership) tells a Peachtree representative that they’ve received a bid from  
22 JG Wentworth (or vice-versa), one brand can give way to the other – preserving  
23 both profit for the common parent and the comforting illusion of vigorous  
24 competition. There is, therefore, true bid rigging involved, and the public,  
25 competition, and competitors have been adversely affected.

26       29. By knowingly allowing JG Wentworth and Peachtree to simultaneously  
27 bid on the same search terms, Google is deliberately allowing consumers to be  
28 deceived into thinking they are exploring genuine competing alternatives when, in



1 fact, they are getting bids from two parts of the same integrated, commonly-  
2 managed entity. And Google is sharing in the profit generated by this scheme by  
3 accepting millions of dollars in “pay-per-click” payments from JG Wentworth every  
4 year. Google is facilitating this deception in violation of its own policies and  
5 applicable state and federal law. The end result is that a consumer who uses Google  
6 to find JG Wentworth and Peachtree thinks she has shopped around and received  
7 competitive bids but has not. She has been “tricked.” And actual competitors, such  
8 as Novation, are frozen out of the opportunity to offer a better price and to win a  
9 share of the market, which JG Wentworth and Peachtree continue to dominate. The  
10 present system serves to relieve JG Wentworth and Peachtree of the pressure  
11 normally created by competitive pricing and has permitted an artificially enhanced  
12 pricing structure that causes consumers to pay higher prices. This trend and adverse  
13 effects have been exacerbated and magnified because so many consumers now rely  
14 on small handheld mobile phones for internet access, and this auctioning of space  
15 typically limits the willingness and ability of consumers to search beyond the top  
16 one or two of the displayed entities. Accordingly, the present system has ensured  
17 that even price-sensitive consumers who do try to shop will often only find JG  
18 Wentworth and its sister brand Peachtree displayed.

19 30. Google, as a conscious and willing participant with JG Wentworth and  
20 Peachtree, has played and continues to play a crucial and necessary role in enabling  
21 this “scam” on the public, competition, and competitors and by causing  
22 overpayment of huge sums by consumers while profiting handsomely from the  
23 above-described deception it perpetuates.

24 31. Since the August 2011 JG Wentworth/Peachtree merger, Google has  
25 accepted between \$10 and \$20 million in pay-per-click fees from JG Wentworth or  
26 its subsidiaries in consideration for directing internet users to websites and/or phone  
27 numbers managed and controlled by JG Wentworth brands (including both “JG  
28 Wentworth” and “Peachtree”), all while turning a blind eye to the deception it

1 promotes and perpetuates.

2 **IV.**

3 **CLAIMS FOR RELIEF UNDER THE ANTITRUST LAWS**

4 **Section 7 of the Clayton Act and Section 2 of the Sherman Act**

5 32. The actual and likely continued effect of JG Wentworth's acquisition of  
6 Peachtree, has substantially lessened and will continue to substantially lessen  
7 competition and to create a monopoly in interstate trade and commerce in the United  
8 States factoring of structured settlements in violation of Section 7 of the Clayton  
9 Act, 15 U.S.C. § 18.

10 33. The aforesaid acquisition, taken together with the acts described in  
11 paragraphs 1 through 31, inclusive, constitute a violation of Section 2 of the  
12 Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2, in that those acts constitute and evidence an attempt to  
13 monopolize, a conspiracy to monopolize, and actual monopolization of the  
14 structured settlement relevant market in the United States.

15 34. As a result of the foregoing merger and additional conduct, the  
16 following effects will continue to exist and/or are likely to occur:

17 (a) Actual and potential competition between JG Wentworth and  
18 Peachtree has been eliminated in the United States, and JGWPT will emerge with  
19 monopoly power;

20 (b) In the long term, prices paid for structured settlement factoring  
21 will diminish, to the injury of consumers;

22 (c) The incentive to innovate and improve products will be reduced;  
23 and

24 (d) Consumers utilizing structured settlement factoring will be  
25 deprived of a choice of vendors and will be forced to deal with a JGWPT entity.

26 **A. Injury to Novation**

27 35. By reason of the foregoing, Novation has suffered antitrust injury, *i.e.*,  
28 injury resulting directly from a reduction in the vigor of the competitive process in

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1 the factoring of structured settlements. Consumers have been deprived of the  
2 benefit of competition in that industry and have been effectively deprived of true  
3 choice. This injury consists of Novation being foreclosed from the opportunity of  
4 competing in the aforesaid relevant product market and continuing to operate as a  
5 competitive force in that market. As a result, Novation has been, and will continue  
6 to be, deprived of the revenues and profits that it would otherwise have earned in the  
7 competitive process. In addition, but for the illegal merger and the subsequent  
8 monopolizing conduct, the value of Novation as an ongoing concern would have  
9 continued to increase, whereas now its business has a vastly reduced value because  
10 it has been substantially neutralized as a competitor as a result of the integration of  
11 JG Wentworth and Peachtree and the follow-on anticompetitive conduct. Novation  
12 does not now know the exact amount of the damages caused by the conduct  
13 described in this claim for relief, but believes such damages to exceed \$15,000,000.

14 **RELIEF REQUESTED**

15 **WHEREFORE**, Plaintiff Novation requests entry of judgment against  
16 Defendants as follows:

- 17 1. That the acquisition by Defendant JG Wentworth of Defendant  
18 Peachtree be adjudged and decreed to violate Section 7 of the Clayton Act, and that  
19 Defendant JG Wentworth be required to divest itself of the assets acquired from  
20 Defendant Peachtree and to reconstitute a new and effective competitor;
- 21 2. That Plaintiff Novation recover treble damages, costs, and reasonable  
22 attorneys' fees for the alleged violations of Section 7 of the Clayton Act and Section  
23 2 of the Sherman Act as alleged herein; and
- 24 3. That an injunction be issued preventing future violations; and  
25 4. Such other and further relief as may be just and proper.
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Dated: February 10, 2015

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By:           /s/ Maxwell M. Blecher            
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**DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

Plaintiff hereby demands trial by jury pursuant to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 38(b) and Local Rule 38-1.

Dated: February 10, 2015

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MAXWELL M. BLECHER  
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By:           /s/ Maxwell M. Blecher            
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