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## **ENFORCEMENT COUNSEL'S WITNESSES:**

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ENFORCEMENT	COUNSEL	IDENTIFICATION	ADMITTED
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# PROCEEDINGS 1 2 JUDGE McKENNA: Back on the record. Pursuant to agreement of the parties, we will 3 break on Mr. Carnes's testimony and we will 4 telephonically contact Mr. Foster for his testimony in 5 this proceeding. 6 7 Proceed. MR. WHEELER: Thank you, Your Honor. 8 9 Enforcement Counsel calls Edward Foster. 10 (Attorney advisor calls Edward Foster via conference call.) 11 MR. FOSTER: Hello. This is Edward Foster. 12 MS. MACCLINTOCK: Good morning, Mr. Foster. 13 We are calling from the matter of Integrity Advance. 14 I'm going to turn you over to Mr. Wheeler. 15 16 THE WITNESS: Okay. JUDGE McKENNA: All right. Do the parties 17 recognize the voice of the individual on the phone? 18 19 MR. CARNES: Yes. MR. SACHS: Mr. Foster, just so that you're 20 21 This is Gerry Sachs, your attorney. I'm in the room. 22 23 THE WITNESS: Okay. Thank you. JUDGE McKENNA: Could you please stand, raise 24 your right hand. 25

THE WITNESS: I'm doing so. 1 2 EDWARD FOSTER A witness produced on call of Enforcement 3 Counsel, having first been duly sworn, was examined 4 and testified as follows: 5 JUDGE McKENNA: All right. Please be seated. 6 7 Mr. Wheeler. MR. WHEELER: Thank you, Your Honor. Good 8 9 morning, Mr. Foster. Can you hear me? 10 THE WITNESS: Yes, I can. DIRECT EXAMINATION 11 BY MR. WHEELER: 12 All right. Mr. Foster, do you recall having 13 O. your deposition taken in this matter? 14 Yes, I do. Α. 15 And do you remember that you sat in the 16 conference room and answered questions? 17 18 Α. Yes, I do. 19 And I asked you some questions and my colleague, Ms. Weinberg, asked you some questions? 20 Yes, I do recall that when I last met you --21 Α. both of you, yes, I do. 22 23 And you were represented by Allyson Baker that day? 24

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Yes, that's correct.

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Α.

- Q. And you were under oath at that time?
- A. Yes, I was.

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- Q. And you understood that being under oath meant that you had to be truthful, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And you were truthful that day in your answers?
  - A. Yes, I was.
- Q. Mr. Foster are you familiar with a company called Integrity Advance?
  - A. Yes, I am.
    - Q. What is Integrity Advance?
- A. Integrity Advance is a Delaware limited liability company that had offices in Delaware and was owned by a parent company called Hayfield Investment Partners.
  - Q. Did you work for Integrity Advance?
- A. So what I would -- to clarify that, Integrity
  Advance had no employees; however, there were
  individuals that worked for the parent company Hayfield
  Investment Partners that performed duties and jobs when
  necessary for the benefit of Integrity Advance.
- Q. Did you perform a job and duties to benefit Integrity Advance?
  - A. Yes, I did.

- Q. And how long did you do that?
- A. Since inception of Integrity Advance.
- Q. When was the inception of Integrity Advance?
- A. I actually do not recall.

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- Q. Would it have been in 2008?
- A. That sounds correct or in the ballpark for sure.
- Q. So how long did you perform services for Integrity Advance?
- A. So since inception through well actually even after the sale in December of 2012, so in a wind down capacity, sometime into 2013.
  - Q. What was the business of Integrity Advance?
- A. Integrity's primary business was to make short-term loans, short-term high dollar -- I'm sorry. I apologize. Short-term low dollar loans to consumers predominantly through the Internet.
- Q. Who hired you to provide services for Integrity Advance?
  - A. The president and CEO, James Carnes.
- Q. What did Mr. Carnes tell you about Integrity Advance before you were hired to perform services for the company?
- A. So I want to remind everybody that my, both prior to my actual, and again, I was never hired by

Integrity Advance, I was hired by Hayfield Investment Partners and its company that served as the manager of Hayfield called Willowbrook Partners, my predominant roles were general counsel. Therefore our discussions about both my hiring as general counsel and discussions around what you just asked that involve attorney/client privilege, I cannot speak to.

- Q. When you started providing services to Integrity Advance, did you have a job title?
- A. For Integrity Advance I served as the executive vice president, general counsel, I believe secretary and assistant treasurer as well.
  - Q. What were your duties in that position?
- A. Predominantly to provide legal counsel to Integrity Advance.
- Q. Did you also have business functions in addition to your legal functions?
- A. Specifically for Integrity Advance those were not spelled out so to speak, but all of us from time to time helped out with matters that required attention from time to time whether they were HR or administrative or something, but it was not what I would call an official job duty of the general counsel.
- Q. Could you estimate how much of your time was spent on legal matters and how much was spent on

business matters?

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- A. Well, time period would be somewhat relevant, but at no time -- I mean the vast, vast majority 90 percent would have been spent on legal matters.
- Q. In your position as executive vice president did you receive a salary?
- A. I never received any compensation from Integrity Advance.
- Q. Did you receive a salary in connection with the services you were providing to Hayfield?
- A. Again, not from Hayfield Investment Partners.

  Both Jim Carnes and myself were employed by Willowbrook

  Partners.
- Q. Did you receive a salary from Willowbrook Partners?
  - A. Yes, I did.
  - Q. Who set that salary?
  - A. The president, Mr. Carnes.
- Q. When you were executive vice president of Integrity Advance who did you report to?
- A. In that capacity I would have reported to the president of Integrity Advance.
  - Q. And that's Mr. Carnes?
  - A. That's correct, yes.
    - Q. When you were executive vice president, how

often did you talk to Mr. Carnes?

A. So I think to clarify and make sure everybody is on the same page, it's important to recognize that both time periods and then that the office in Kansas City was the office of Willowbrook Partners and Hayfield Investment Partners, the parent company that owned and operated about 20 different subsidiaries including Integrity Advance.

So I need really some more specificity when you say that because my job for Hayfield Investment Partners and Willowbrook was to report to Mr. Carnes, no matter what the matter was about.

- Q. How often did you talk to Mr. Carnes about Integrity Advance business when you were executive vice president?
- A. That would have varied depending on the year.

  Obviously, early on during setup and formation that
  would have been more often, daily I would say when

  Mr. Carnes was in the office.

As time went by and near the end, like everybody else in the office, in Kansas City, the time spent on Integrity Advance matters became a very small percentage of time spent on things.

Q. So if you could specify the time period. You said as time went on people spent less time on

Integrity Advance. When would that time period be that people would be spending less time on Integrity

Advance?

- A. So obviously 2008, formation year, would have been the most time by anybody, and every year that went by it would have waned. Certainly by 2010, '11, '12, '13 the time spent on Integrity Advance matters from the Kansas City office would have been a minority, probably a small minority of people's time?
- Q. You mentioned that there was an office in Kansas City?
  - A. Yes, the Kansas City metro area, correct.
  - Q. Is that the office where you worked?
  - A. Yes, it was.

- Q. Did you work there on a daily basis?
- A. Other than travel, yes.
- Q. Did Mr. Carnes work out of that office on a daily basis?
- A. That was his main and only office, but Mr. Carnes did travel and had other matters outside the office as well. So again depending on the time period Mr. Carnes spent a lot of time out of the office.
- Q. At some point you were promoted; is that correct?
  - A. I did receive a promotion for Hayfield

Investment Partners.

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- Q. And what was that promotion?
- A. I added the title of chief operating officer to my roles and responsibilities.
  - Q. When did that happen?
- A. I'm sorry, Hayfield Investment Partners and to answer your other question that happened I believe in June of 2010.
- Q. Weren't you also the chief operating officer of Integrity Advance?
- A. I don't -- my recollection is Integrity

  Advance never elected any officers other than the ones

  I already spoke to.
- Q. Did you continue receiving a salary in your position as chief operating officer?
  - A. From Hayfield Investment Partners? Yes.
  - Q. Was it a higher salary?
  - A. I recall I did receive a raise, I believe.
  - Q. Who decided on the amount of your raise?
  - A. Mr. Carnes.
- Q. And I assume in your new role you continued to report to Mr. Carnes?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. Did Integrity Advance have something called a dashboard?

We used dashboards for many of our businesses, 1 2 and I recall that Integrity Advance had a dashboard for its operations, yes. 3 Could you explain what that is? 4 It would have been a web page that could be 5 refreshed to update it from time to time, that would 6 7 display the number of applications that the Integrity Advance technology system or platform would be 8 9 reviewing or receiving and then follow those through 10 the process and show how many were looked at, how many were scored and then purchased, how many were then 11 e-signed, how many were converted to loans and 12 ultimately how many loans were made on any given time 13 period. 14 Did you have access to this dashboard system? 15 Ο. 16 Α. Yes, I did. Did Mr. Carnes have access to the dashboard 17 Q. system? 18 19 MS. BAKER: Objection. Calls for speculation. 2.0 BY MR. WHEELER: 21 Ο. As far as you know? I will allow it, if he knows. 22 JUDGE McKENNA: 23 Answer the question if you know. THE WITNESS: I would be shocked if Mr. Carnes

did not have access to it.

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BY MR. WHEELER:

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# Did you and Mr. Carnes ever discuss the 2 information that was contained in the dashboard system? 3 MS. BAKER: Objection to the extent it calls 4 for privileged communications. 5 MR. WHEELER: I'm not asking for contents, 6 7 Your Honor, just did they discuss it. JUDGE McKENNA: Yes. To the extent --8 9 sustained. THE WITNESS: I think I can answer that there 10 would have been times we discussed the contents of the 11 dashboard. 12 BY MR. WHEELER: 13 How often? 14 Q. MS. BAKER: Same objection/warning. 15 JUDGE McKENNA: All right. You have a 16 continuing objection. 17 Mr. Foster, you still remember how to be an 18 attorney, correct? 19 THE WITNESS: Yes, I do, Your Honor. 2.0 JUDGE McKENNA: All right. Excellent. 21 MS. BAKER: And Mr. Foster this is Allyson 22 Baker on behalf of Integrity Advance. 23 THE WITNESS: Yes, Ms. Baker, thank you. And 24 I do understand and appreciate my obligation to 25 SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER IN 2015-CFPB-0029

continue to honor the attorney/client privilege in any matters that would be covered by that, not to disclose those in any capacity. I think I can comfortably answer that that was not a regular or daily discussion between -- in our office.

#### BY MR. WHEELER:

- Q. Could you estimate how often?
- A. You're specifically asking between Mr. Carnes and myself? Weekly.
- Q. Mr. Foster, during your time providing services to Integrity Advance, did you become familiar with the company's loan product?
  - A. Yes, I did.
- Q. Did Integrity Advance charge a fee for its loans?
  - A. Yes, it did.
  - 0. What was the amount of that fee?
- A. My recollection is that for first time customers the fee was \$30 per \$100 borrowed. And for returning customers that were classified as VIP because they had successfully paid back the loan, they received a discounted rate. I believe it a 20 percent discount. So \$24 per \$100.
  - Q. Did those fee rates change over time?
  - A. I don't believe so, no.

JUDGE McKENNA: Your objection is overruled, number one. And I have a question, Mr. Sachs.

So, who are you objecting -- who are you representing now?

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MS. BAKER: Who am I representing?

I'm objecting on behalf of the company because the privilege that Mr. Foster has belongs to Integrity Advance. I'm their attorney. So my objection to questions is on behalf of Respondents and specifically with respect to privilege, it's on behalf of the company because the company is the entity that holds the privilege, not Mr. Foster.

So to the extent he is being asked to disclose communications that would waive that privilege or impede that privilege, it's my responsibility as counsel for the company to prevent that from happening.

To that's the capacity in which I am objecting. I am not Mr. Foster's attorney.

MR. SACHS: And I'm representing Mr. Foster.

If I could sit in-between the government and respondent maybe I would do that.

JUDGE McKENNA: That's all right. I just wanted to find out who's on first. So now what I want to do is, the question specifically related to the terms of the contract. There is no impressions. It's straight and so Mr. Foster, you understand what you were asked?

THE WITNESS: I believe I'm being asked what

the contents of the contract that was available publically to consumers provided as options to them from Integrity Advance.

Is that an accurate reflection of the question?

JUDGE McKENNA: Yes.

MR. WHEELER: Yes.

THE WITNESS: So yes, I believe I can answer that without waiving attorney/client privilege because that contract has been produced and it was publically available.

That contract had to comply with Delaware law, which provided most of the details of what that product could do, what it needed to offer the consumer when operating under the license received from the Delaware banking department. And by law the customer could either at time of first due date could pay the loan in full, could make a partial paydown of principal or could extend that loan as well.

BY MR. WHEELER:

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- Q. Under the terms of the contract, if the consumer did not contact Integrity Advance in advance of their next pay date after they took the loan, what would happen?
  - A. My recollection of the terms of the contract

that the provisions for that if Integrity Advance did not receive communications from the customer that they wanted to do anything but let it roll over, the loan would roll over.

- Q. And when you say roll over, what do you mean?
- A. Depending on where in the cycle it was, that would be to extend the loan for an additional period, I believe typically two weeks. And the customer would owe the finance charges that had accrued on that loan through the due date.

How many rollovers could a consumer have on their loan?

MS. BAKER: Objection. Vague.

JUDGE McKENNA: Overruled.

THE WITNESS: My recollection is up to three rollovers, with no principal pay down, any after that would require, I believe, a minimum of \$50 of principal pay down.

### BY MR. WHEELER:

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- Q. Who designed the loan renewal and auto work out process?
- A. As I stated before, the vast majority of that, what the product looked like and how it functioned was defined by Delaware law.
  - Q. Did Delaware law require Integrity Advance to

roll over consumer loans?

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- A. I don't have the statutes in front of me, my recollection though it was an option that had to be offered to the customer.
- Q. Was it required to be a default option under Delaware law?
  - A. I don't recall.
- Q. Whose decision was it to implement the rollover and workout process we have been discussing?
- A. I don't know that it was anyone's decision. That was the standard product that was offered in the industry by almost all online lenders is my understanding.
- Q. Did Integrity Advance ever consider using a different renewal and work out process?
- MS. BAKER: Objection to the extent it calls for privileged communications or disclosure of any work product that Mr. Foster would have learned of or have been a participant in in connection with his role as general counsel.

JUDGE McKENNA: Duly noted.

THE WITNESS: Could you repeat the question?

BY MR. WHEELER:

Q. Did Integrity Advance ever consider using a different renewal and work out process?

MS. BAKER: Same objection. 1 THE WITNESS: Yeah, I can't answer that 2 question to the extent it involved communications that 3 would have been legal in nature. 4 BY MR. WHEELER: 5 I'm not asking about the specifics of the 6 7 communications. I'm asking did it ever happen? Was it ever considered? 8 9 MS. BAKER: Same objection. THE WITNESS: 10 I don't recall. JUDGE McKENNA: The objection is overruled. 11 It's sustained as to the legal issue. 12 All right. 13 I'm troubled somewhat, Mr. Foster, as to your 14 answer to the question. There would appear to me to 15 16 be an answer that doesn't involve a violation of attorney/client privilege; am I incorrect there? 17 THE WITNESS: 18 No. JUDGE McKENNA: Would you answer the question? 19 Keeping in mind Ms. Baker's admonition. 2.0 21 THE WITNESS: Sure. I cannot speak to any discussions that took place between myself and 22 Mr. Carnes or anybody else within Integrity Advance 23 that involved matters about the product and any legal 24 advice around that. 25

### BY MR. WHEELER:

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Q. So I guess that answer confused me a little bit. Are you saying you are not aware of any discussions about using a different loan process; is that your testimony?

MS. BAKER: I'm just going to lodge for the record the same objection.

JUDGE McKENNA: Duly noted.

Same ruling.

THE WITNESS: I cannot answer matters that would be protected by the attorney/client privileged communications.

MR. SACHS: By disclosing whether there did occur any type of discussion based on a subject matter, disclosing the subject matter of that conversation would be protected by attorney/client privilege.

So while I think Mr. Foster wants to answer your questions he is having trouble because the attorney/client privilege would protect the contents of any conversation he may have had with his client and to the extent he admits or denies having conversations about something, a subject matter, that would disclose the subject matter that was discussed.

MR. WHEELER: I disagree with that, Your

Honor.

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I'm not asking for the contents of the discussion, who said what, what was discussed. I'm just asking was that ever a topic of discussion.

MR. SACHS: And again, Your Honor, I would caution my client, that disclosing the topic of a conversation would by its nature disclose the contents or potential contents of that conversation.

MS. BAKER: And Your Honor, on behalf of the company, our position would be that that information is protected from disclosure to the extent it's even an issue.

In other words, to the extent he served as general counsel and he said he had conversations that had to do with options, he was wearing his lawyer hat. That would be information that he was providing to his client or receiving from his client in connection with his role as an attorney. That is protected from disclosure by attorney/client privilege.

JUDGE McKENNA: He was also COO and the question arises, you know, was this -- was this legal advice or was this executive advice?

And you can't hide behind the attorney/client privilege and play hide and seek.

MS. BAKER: Your Honor, the question hasn't

specified a timeline.

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I think the testimony has established he wasn't COO the entirety of the company's existence.

Mr. Wheeler's question has no time associated with it.

So if that's the capacity in which Mr. Foster is answering the question as COO, I think the foundation needs to be laid for that line of questions.

JUDGE McKENNA: I agree.

MR. WHEELER: I believe Mr. Foster testified that he had business responsibilities in addition to legal responsibilities throughout his time at Integrity Advance.

JUDGE McKENNA: I think that's correct. You understand what we are getting at, Mr. Foster?

THE WITNESS: Yes, I do.

JUDGE McKENNA: Proceed Mr. Wheeler.

Reassert your question. Put a timeframe on it, and put a job title on it.

### BY MR. WHEELER:

Q. Mr. Foster, in 2008, when you were executive vice president, were you a part of any discussions about Integrity Advance using a different loan process than the one we discussed earlier?

MS. BAKER: Same objection.

JUDGE McKENNA: Duly noted.

And the question would subsume that you're not asked to violate the attorney/client privilege, so we are not talking about that issue.

THE WITNESS: Understood.

At no time would I have ever discussed, to the extent it would have ever happened, that I would have ever discussed matters about the product or any of the products that would not have involved a legal discussion and therefore, are protected by the attorney/client privilege.

JUDGE McKENNA: Thank you. That puts a seal on the envelope.

## BY MR. WHEELER:

- Q. Mr. Foster, did Integrity Advance ever try to project the number of loans it might originate?
  - A. I don't recall.
- Q. Do you recall Integrity Advance ever trying to project how much revenue it might generate?
- A. I don't recall Integrity Advance ever preparing projections on its performance.
- Q. So your testimony is Integrity Advance never tried to plan out how much revenue it might generate or how many loans it might originate?
- A. I believe there that were some projections prepared by Hayfield Investment Partners that -- how it

may financially perform and that would have taken into consideration Integrity Advance performance, that's what I recall.

- Q. Were you involved in those Hayfield projections?
- A. I do not recall being involved in those detailed projections.
  - Q. Do you recall reviewing those projections?

    JUDGE McKENNA: And that's as EVP.

THE WITNESS: Right. I do not recall reviewing those as EVP.

### BY MR. WHEELER:

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- Q. We have talked a little bit about the loan agreement, Mr. Foster, who wrote Integrity Advance's loan agreement?
- A. I'm sorry. My pause is I'm trying to make sure that anything I am discussing about that -- trying to determine what is protected by the attorney/client privilege.

I think what I safely can say is that no one at the Hayfield group of companies, including myself or Mr. Carnes, were consumer lawyers or experts in consumer law. So the strategy of the company was to always have highly compensated, highly acknowledged and reputable consumer law counsel, outside counsel,

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to provide the counsel and quidance on those matters. So is it your testimony that outside counsel wrote the loan agreement? I don't believe that would be violating the attorney/client privilege to say that all agreements were written by outside counsel. Did you review the loan agreement that outside Ο. counsel drafted? MS. BAKER: I'm just going to caution you --JUDGE McKENNA: I understand. And the next question is the one that will be problematic for you possibly. MS. BAKER: Can I just register for the record JUDGE McKENNA: Yes. MS. BAKER: -- my concern? I just want to caution you, Mr. Foster, to not disclose communications that would be a violation of the -- or disclose the attorney/client privileged communications, violation of any privilege. THE WITNESS: Yes, I acknowledge and recognize that. Any answering of that question about loan

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involve discussions that would infringe upon the

agreements and legal advice from outside counsel would

attorney/client privilege. 1 BY MR. WHEELER: 2 Mr. Foster, I'm not asking about discussions. 3 Q. I'm asking did you review the loan agreement that 4 outside counsel drafted? 5 MS. BAKER: And I would give the same 6 7 admonition to the extent it was done in his capacity as general counsel. Whether or not he did something 8 9 would be a disclosure of privilege and work product. 10 MR. WHEELER: I'm just asking did he review it. Not did he do anything to it. Just did he review 11 it? 12 JUDGE McKENNA: Did he review it as executive 13 vice president? 14 THE WITNESS: I did not review any contracts 15 16 as executive vice president. BY MR. WHEELER: 17 Did you review it as general counsel? 18 Ο. 19 MS. BAKER: Same objection and admonition. JUDGE McKENNA: Duly noted. 2.0 THE WITNESS: That would be discussions that 21 for me to talk about here would be violating the 22 attorney/client privilege. 23 BY MR. WHEELER: 24 Again, I'm not asking about discussions. 25 Q. SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER IN 2015-CFPB-0029

was asking did you review it as general counsel? 1 MS. BAKER: Same admonition and objection. 2 THE WITNESS: Again, I believe any discussions 3 or testimony involving that subject matter would 4 violate the attorney/client privilege. 5 JUDGE McKENNA: Can we move on? 6 7 MR. WHEELER: Yes, Your Honor. BY MR. WHEELER: 8 9 Mr. Foster, to your knowledge did Mr. Carnes O. 10 ever review the loan agreement? MS. BAKER: Same objection and admonition to 11 the extent that --12 JUDGE McKENNA: Sustained. 13 Thank you. 14 MS. BAKER: I cannot answer that question THE WITNESS: 15 without violating the attorney/client privilege. 16 BY MR. WHEELER: 17 Mr. Foster, did Integrity Advance receive 18 Ο. 19 consumer complaints? Yes, Integrity Advance did receive consumer 2.0 Α. 21 complaints. Did someone at Integrity Advance have the 22 23 responsibility for monitoring those complaints? 24 Α. Yes. Who was that? 25 0.

- The first -- it was a multi-faceted, I would 1 say or multi-layer. Obviously, from the call center 2 the initial people that took the phone call, the CSRs 3 had ability to receive and resolve those complaints. 4 If they felt that they could not or needed escalation, 5 it would escalate, it's my understanding, to a manager 6 7 in the call center. And then beyond that ultimately to, I believe, 8 9 the person that was in charge of collections, what we called collections and workouts. And then if it needed 10 further attention, it could not be resolved beyond 11 that, it came to the attention of the legal group in 12 Kansas City. 13 JUDGE McKENNA: All right. 14 And then ultimately my responsibility because 15 16 the legal group reported to me. JUDGE McKENNA: For the record. CSR stands 17 for call center representative? 18 19 THE WITNESS: Customer service representative. Thank you. I apologize for using that acronym. 20 BY MR. WHEELER: 21 Did Integrity Advance track these complaints 22 Ο. in any sort of way? 23
  - A. Yes.

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O. How so?

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- I recall reviewing a spread sheet that was 1 tracked by the call center as to the complaint and the 3 status. Did you ever discuss consumer complaints with 4 Ο. Mr. Carnes? 5 I would object to that question to MS. BAKER: 6 7 the extent it calls for the disclosure of privileged communications, and also issue the same admonition. 8 Mr. Foster, it's Allyson Baker on behalf of the 10 company, Integrity Advance. THE WITNESS: Right. Yes and I agree that by 11 the time it would have reached me, my review of any of 12 those matters would have been in a legal nature and 13 any of my discussions with Mr. Carnes would have been 14 legal in nature, and commenting or providing testimony 15 on that would be a violation of the attorney/client privilege. 17 BY MR. WHEELER: 18 19 Did Integrity Advance receive written complaints in addition to complaints lodged over the 20 phone? 21 22 Α. Yes.
  - Q. How were those complaints tracked?
  - Sorry. Could you repeat that question. Α. Ι didn't catch the end of that. How were they --

- Q. I'm sorry. I was asking how were those complaints tracked, the written complaints?
- A. I don't recall if they were tracked any differently.
- Q. Mr. Foster, are you familiar with the term remotely created check?
  - A. Yes, I am.

- Q. What is a remotely created check?
- A. So I am not an expert in this matter. My familiarity is that it is a process permitted by the federal banking system that any business or person that is given the correct authority or proper authority can create a, what is called a check draft or check instrument, and present it to the -- sorry, present it for payment to the individual's financial institution for payment.
- Q. Did Integrity Advance use remotely created checks?
  - A. Yes.
  - O. Under what circumstances?
- A. The specifics were handled by the call center on a day-to-day basis. I recall what the contract terms said.
- Q. Earlier in your testimony you mentioned Hayfield Investment Partners, correct?

A. Yes, I did.

- Q. And would it be correct to say that Hayfield was the parent company of Integrity Advance?
  - A. Yes, that would be accurate.
  - Q. Were you one of the partners of Hayfield?
- A. I had an ownership in Hayfield Investment Partners.
  - Q. What was that ownership percentage?
- A. It varied throughout the time period because some of my incentive compensation was additional equity in the company, and I believe it would have started at 1 and a half percent and ended up at 3.3 percent or so.
- Q. Mr. Foster, did -- excuse me, did Integrity
  Advance generate profits?
- A. Yes, Integrity Advance at times did generate financial profits.
- Q. Were those profits distributed to the parent company Hayfield?
- A. I do recall profits being distributed from Integrity Advance to the parent Hayfield Investment Partners.
  - Q. Could you explain that process?
- A. Could you clarify? I really don't -- I'm not sure what you are asking with what process.
  - Q. Well, you said profits were distributed to

Hayfield, correct. 1 Yes. 2 Α. So who would make that decision to distribute Q. 3 profits? 4 Up to Hayfield Investment Partners? 5 Α. Yes. 6 O. 7 That would have been done by the legal manager Α. of Integrity Advance. 8 9 Does that mean you? Q. 10 Α. No. Who was the legal manager of Integrity 11 Ο. Advance? 12 Hayfield Investment Partners. Α. 13 So who at Hayfield Investment Partners would 14 decide to distribute profits from Integrity Advance to 15 Hayfield? 16 The instructions would have had to have been 17 Α. done by the president, but what went into the decision 18 19 on whether or not to have those profits distributed from Integrity Advance to Hayfield Investment Partners 20 may have involved discussions with other owners as 21 well. 22 23

- Q. When you refer to the president, you meant James Carnes?
  - A. Correct.

24

would have occurred before last night, would have been

in Ms. Baker's representation of the company and in my

24

role as general counsel for Integrity Advance.

- Q. I'm not asking for contents. I'm just asking did you have prior conversations with Ms. Baker aside from the one you mentioned?
  - A. Yes.

- Q. And when was that?
- A. From time to time since I was, you know, continued to keep the role of general counsel of Integrity Advance, I would have discussions that were updates on this matter from time to time.

MS. BAKER: And if I could just caution you, this is Ms. Baker. To the extent, you know, you can discuss the fact of the conversation, but you cannot disclose the nature of those contents or the topics of discussion. And I say that in my capacity as counsel for Integrity Advance in this matter.

THE WITNESS: Thank you. I understand.

BY MR. WHEELER:

- Q. I want to go back a little bit. Earlier you testified that over time people spent less time on Integrity Advance matters; do you recall that testimony?
  - A. I do.
- Q. And I believe you testified that people spent the most time on Integrity Advance in 2008. And it

sort of waned after that; was that your testimony?

A. Yes, that's -- yes.

- Q. Is that because after 2008 Integrity Advance's loan process was established?
- A. I would say that was due to a number of things. That certainly, your question of that it was established and being operated on a day-to-day basis through the call center and its office in Delaware, but in addition, Hayfield Investment Partners I think as I previously stated had over 20 subsidiaries and several lines of business completely unrelated to Integrity Advance that required the vast majority of people's time in the Kansas City office to concentrate on.
- Q. Would it be fair to say that once Integrity Advance was established you just needed to deal with problems that arose?
- A. So can you specify, are you speaking about me, personally, the office or -- and time period?
  - Q. Let's start with you personally.
- A. Okay. With respect to Integrity Advance, the, as I think I previously said, testified, you know more than 90 plus percent of my time in my personal involvement with Integrity Advance would have been legal in nature, that personally did not -- okay. So now you're asking, I apologize, about problems to the

extent legal matters or complaints could be determined as problems. The answer would be yes.

2.0

- Q. Did Integrity Advance's loan product change over time?
- A. I don't recall a significant change in the product.
- Q. Did Integrity Advance's loan agreement change over time?
- A. My recollection is, in fact, I'm sorry, it's not my recollection, I feel confident that the company's outside counsel reviewed the agreement of Integrity Advance on a regular basis as did the Delaware Banking Commission through its annual licensing process and the exams it received all reviewed the agreement.

And to the extent that there was advice and guidance given that would require a change, I feel confident that the company would have followed that advice and counsel from the outside.

- Q. So is it your recollection that the loan agreement changed?
- A. There would have been some changes in the loan agreement over time.
- Q. Would you classify those changes as significant?

As to the loan product itself, no. 1 Α. 2 Are you familiar with loan agreement templates O. that Integrity Advance used? 3 Can you define what you mean by a template? Α. 4 Essentially a loan agreement that wasn't 5 Sort of like the base application and loan filled out. 6 7 agreement but without a consumer's information. Something that could be filled in by a consumer. 8 9 Α. Yes, then I am familiar and remember that 10 template, yes. Do you remember who approved the use of the 11 template? 12 I just want to caution Mr. Foster MS. BAKER: 13 to the extent that that question could be answered or 14 must be answered by disclosing the contents of a 15 communication that would have otherwise been 16 privileged, please don't disclose that privileged 17 information. 18 19 MR. WHEELER: The fact that a loan agreement template was approved is not protected information. 20 21 MS. BAKER: That's my admonition and objection to this question. 22 If it can be answered otherwise. 23

THE WITNESS: Yes. So I think I would say is that you asked me that I recall similar or if not the

24

exact question as to the loan agreement itself, and I would say whatever I answered to that loan agreement would apply to the template.

And I don't recall what I answered to be honest, even in the last few minutes.

## BY MR. WHEELER:

2.0

Q. Well, what's your recollection right now about who approved the loan agreement template?

MS. BAKER: Same admonition and objection.

MR. SACHS: Your Honor, if it's easier, we could have the court reporter read back Mr. Foster's previous testimony with regards to the loan agreement. Since he's stated -- -

JUDGE McKENNA: I don't think that will be necessary based upon the answer that is going to be forthcoming.

Answer the question or don't.

THE WITNESS: Sorry, Your Honor. I apologize. I can't remember at this point what I -- with respect to attorney/client privilege, what I answered about that question on the loan agreement.

And my testimony is that whatever testimony I gave earlier today with respect to the loan agreement, would not have changed with respect to the template itself.

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JUDGE McKENNA: Mr. Wheeler, what do you want
1
2
     to do? Do you want to read it back or do you want to
     move on?
 3
             MR. WHEELER: I would rather the witness
 4
     answer the question now. I mean, he's still under
5
           He can testify now about who --
6
7
             JUDGE McKENNA: All right. That's fine.
     can testify now.
8
9
              So, court reporter would you please read back
     his prior answer?
10
             THE COURT REPORTER: It's going to take me a
11
     minute to find it.
12
             JUDGE McKENNA: I understand.
13
              (Whereupon, a brief recess was had.)
14
                              Back on the record.
             JUDGE McKENNA:
15
16
             MR. SACHS: Mr. Foster, are you on the phone?
             THE WITNESS: Yes, I am.
17
             JUDGE McKENNA: We are on the record.
18
19
             Jeannie, can you read back the answer.
              (Whereupon, the requested portion of the
20
     testimony was read back by the reporter.)
21
    BY MR. WHEELER:
22
23
         Ο.
             Mr. Foster, Integrity Advance was a business,
    right?
24
25
             Yes.
         Α.
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- Q. And it had one product, right?
  - A. Yes. That's correct.
  - Q. That was a consumer loan?
  - A. Correct.

- Q. And that consumer loan was formed by a loan agreement?
  - A. Correct.
- Q. And that loan agreement was based on a template, right?
- A. The -- so again our, you know, the vast majority of customers applied online. So to the extent you referred to a template as a blank application and agreement that was presented -- actually, let me rephrase that because it was the application that was presented to the customer to fill out. After an application was approved, they are re-presented then with documents that included a now auto filled out application of the information they had provided and then agreements that were based on the template that would have included all of the appropriate information not only personal information that they gave, but then the terms of their loan.
- Q. Mr. Foster, someone had to approve that template, right?
  - A. Yes.

Q. Who approved the template?

2	MS. BAKER: I'm going to the give the same
3	objection and admonition.
4	MR. WHEELER: Your Honor, this is a business
5	decision. This company was a business. They had a
6	loan product.
7	THE WITNESS: So.
8	MR. WHEELER: And who approved the template
9	for that loan agreement that's a business decision.
10	It has nothing to do with anything legal.
11	JUDGE McKENNA: The objection is duly noted.
12	THE WITNESS: So any of my involvement in the
13	template or agreement itself would not have been in a
14	business capacity it would a been in a legal capacity
15	and protected by the attorney/client privilege.
16	BY MR. WHEELER:
17	Q. Mr. Foster, who approved the loan agreement
18	template? That's a business decision. I'm not asking
19	for any legal advice you provided. I'm asking who
20	approved the loan agreement template.
21	MS. BAKER: I make the same admonition, just
22	for the record.
23	MR. SACHS: I'll object as well, Your Honor.
24	JUDGE McKENNA: What's the basis?
25	MR. SACHS: My client has answered the
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question at least twice now. And asserted that he, 1 2 when he looked at any template, it was exclusively in an attorney role, not in a business --3 MR. WHEELER: I'm not asking him --4 JUDGE McKENNA: That's enough. I figured it 5 Please answer the question, and that question 6 would be answered by an individual. 7 THE WITNESS: Could you repeat the question to 8 9 make sure I understand what you guys are requesting 10 me? BY MR. WHEELER: 11 12 Who approved the loan agreement template that Q. Integrity Advance used? 13 To the extent I have any knowledge about who 14 approved it for use, would have been in my capacity as 15 16 legal counsel for the company and protected by the attorney/client privilege. 17 That is the same nonanswer, Mr. Foster. 18 Ο. 19 Who approved the loan agreement template? MS. BAKER: I -- just -- you've noted it? 2.0 21 JUDGE McKENNA: Yes, ma'am. 22 MS. BAKER: Thank you. I believe I already answered 23 THE WITNESS: that question. 24 MR. WHEELER: I don't think you did. 25

JUDGE McKENNA: All right. He's not going to answer it, so let's move on.

There is a thing called adverse inference.

BY MR. WHEELER:

- Q. Mr. Foster, a little earlier we talked about profits that Integrity Advance generated being distributed to Hayfield; do you recall that testimony?
  - A. I do.

- Q. And you testified that Integrity Advance profits were distributed to Hayfield?
  - A. Yes, I did.
- Q. Were there Integrity Advance profits that were not distributed to Hayfield?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. Could you describe that?
- A. So I guess it comes down to a definition of gross profit/net profit, I'm not a financial person, but Integrity Advance made money, and it had to pay its vendors and third-party contractors some of that money and lead providers before it could be distributed to Hayfield Investment Partners.
- Q. So were there -- once Integrity Advance paid vendors and contractors, were there additional profits that were not distributed to Hayfield?
  - A. No, not that I'm aware of.

MR. WHEELER: No further questions, Your 1 2 Honor. MS. BAKER: Good morning, Mr. Foster. It's 3 Allyson Baker. 4 THE WITNESS: Good morning. 5 CROSS EXAMINATION 6 7 BY MS. BAKER: Mr. Foster, you testified before in response 8 Ο. 9 to questions that Mr. Wheeler asked you about 10 relational amount of time that you spent on Integrity Advance affairs in your capacity as both executive vice 11 president, COO, and general counsel, and I'm wondering 12 if you can give me roughly, a rough percentage of time 13 that you would have spent on Integrity Advance affairs 14 in 2008 in the capacity of also working for other 15 Hayfield companies? 16 I understand the question. 17 Α. Yes. So in all of my personal capacities for 18 19 Hayfield Investment Partners estimating that in 2008, say 70 percent of time would have been spent on 20 Integrity Advance matters, legal or otherwise, and that 21 would have diminished as time went by. 22 Same question for 2009, a rough percentage? 23 Ο. Closer to 50 percent or less. 24 Α. Same question for 2010, a rough percentage? 25 O.

- My recollection is that by 2010 Integrity 1 Α. 2 Advance was running independently very well by the call center and office in Delaware, and the time spent by 3 myself would have been, you know, sub 50 percent, 25/30 4 percent. 5 Same question for 2011, please? 6 O. 7 Similar. Maybe by then dropping even below 25 Α. percent. 8 9 Ο. Same question for 2012? By 2012 it would have been significantly less 10 than that even, 10 to 20 percent. 11 And I think you testified earlier, Mr. Foster, 12 Q. that you continued to work with the business until its 13 formal wind down in 2013; is that right? 14 Integrity Advance I continued to serve as 15 executive vice president, general counsel, secretary 16 and I believe assistant treasurer. 17 And in 2013 roughly what percentage of your 18 Ο. 19 time was spent on specifically Integrity Advance's business? 2.0 21 Α. Less than five percent. Thank you for your time. 22 MS. BAKER: No 23 further questions. JUDGE McKENNA: Anything further on direct? 24
  - SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER IN 2015-CFPB-0029

25

MR. WHEELER: Nothing further, Your Honor.

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JUDGE McKENNA: All right. Thank you,
1
     Mr. Foster. You have a nice day.
2
              THE WITNESS: Thank you very much. You have a
 3
     nice day as well.
4
             JUDGE McKENNA: Now where were we?
5
              (To Mr. Carnes) You're still under oath, sir.
6
7
     You understand that?
             MR. CARNES: I do.
8
9
             JUDGE McKENNA: All right.
                      DIRECT EXAMINATION (continuing.)
10
11
    BY MR. WHEELER:
             I still have a few additional questions,
12
         Ο.
    Mr. Carnes.
13
             Did Integrity Advance charge a fee to
14
    consumers who took loans?
15
16
         Α.
             Yes.
             What was that fee?
17
             It was as Mr. Foster described, $30 per
18
19
    hundred borrowed for new customers. And $24 per
2.0
    hundred borrowed for returning customers.
             Did that change over time?
21
         Ο.
22
         A.
             No.
             Who decided on the fee amount?
23
         0.
             It was an industry standard. Everybody
24
         A.
    charged the same thing.
25
```

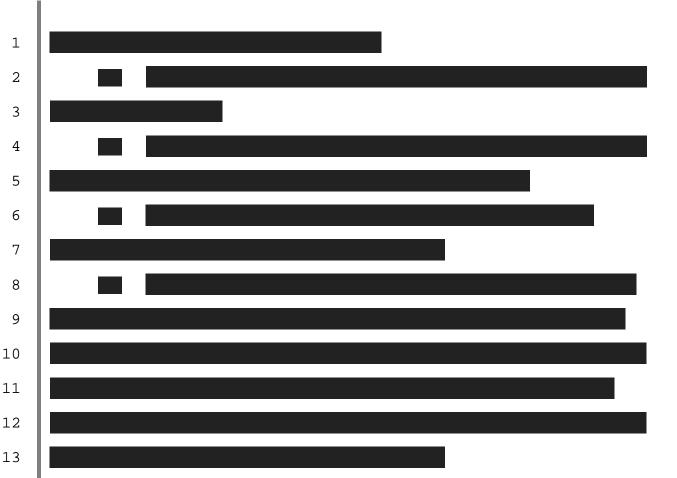
- But who made the decision that Integrity 1 2 Advance would charge the industry standard? I think as a -- you know, I really don't Α. 3 remember who made the decision. I mean, we were 4 forming the company, prior companies we had charged the 5 same amount, and that was just used. 6 7 But you had authority over Integrity Advance, Q. right? 8 9 Α. I did have authority over Integrity Advance. 10 And you were the CEO? Q. De facto CEO of Integrity Advance, yes. 11 Α. So is it fair to say that you at least 12 Q. approved the fee structure of Integrity Advance's 13 loans? 14 Approved being, again, stamp of approval, no. 15 16 I didn't say, I approve this. But I knew that they were being used and I could have changed it if I wanted 17 18 to. 19 So if a new consumer took a \$100 loan --Q. JUDGE McKENNA: A what? One hundred? 20 21 MR. WHEELER: Yes. A loan of \$100. BY MR. WHEELER: 22 23 And they called Integrity Advance and said
  - Q. And they called Integrity Advance and said they wanted to pay off their loan prior to their next pay date, how much would that consumer pay?

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One hundred and thirty dollars. You said a 1 Α. 2 new consumer, correct? 3 Q. Correct. And that represents the principal and a \$30 4 finance charge? 5 Yes, sir. 6 Α. 7 One finance charge? Q. Yes. 8 A. 9 For that consumer, is \$130 would have appeared Q. 10 on their loan agreement? Yes. 11 Α. Is that something you understood when you were 12 the CEO of Integrity Advance? 13 MS. BAKER: Objection. Vague. 14 JUDGE McKENNA: Overruled. I don't know how 15 16 you can call that vague. THE WITNESS: Are you saying, did I understand 17 that on the -- in the TILA box that it said, sum of 18 19 payments was \$130. BY MR. WHEELER: 2.0 For a fictional consumer who had a \$100 loan, 21 Ο. 22 a new consumer, yes. 23 THE COURT REPORTER: I'm sorry? BY MR. WHEELER: 24 Yes. For a new consumer. The fictional 25 Ο.

consumer we're discussing, who had \$100 loan, do you 1 understand that their TILA disclosure would say \$130? 2 3 A. Yes. JUDGE McKENNA: Mr. Wheeler? 4 MR. WHEELER: Yes. 5 JUDGE McKENNA: Could you string those words 6 7 together a little slower? MR. WHEELER: I'll do my best, Your Honor. 8 9 JUDGE McKENNA: I mean, only if you want to 10 have a record. MR. WHEELER: An actual record of this 11 12 proceeding? JUDGE McKENNA: Yeah. 13 MR. WHEELER: I will try again. 14 BY MR. WHEELER: 15 We were talking about a new consumer who took 16 O. a \$100 loan, that consumer, you testified would be --17 receive a \$30 finance charge, correct? 18 19 Α. Yes. And that TILA disclosure that consumers would 20 Q. 21 receive would say \$130, correct? 22 Α. Correct. 23 And you -- that's something you understood when you were CEO of Integrity Advance? 24 25 Α. Correct.

MS. BAKER: I just have an objection to the use of that understood, it's vague. I have said that before. JUDGE McKENNA: All right. Duly noted. Overruled. BY MR. WHEELER: Q. 



MS. BAKER: Your Honor, to the extent we are discussing confidential proprietary information that concerns an entity that is not party to this case, so I would ask that the last question/answer and this line of questions be filed under seal in accordance with what Your Honor did yesterday as to the Hayfield Financials.

JUDGE McKENNA: Granted.

2.0

MS. BAKER: Thank you. And I don't know if there's anyone in this courtroom who is not from either the Office of Enforcement. I know the folks from our side. But I would ask that they be asked to

leave the room.

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JUDGE McKENNA: Voir dire them.

MS. BAKER: I don't want to do that.

But I will trust that Office of Enforcement Counsel will identify anyone in the audience who is not from their office and ask them to leave during this line of questions out of respect for the fact that it's now under seal.

JUDGE McKENNA: Granted.

MS. BAKER: Thank you.

MR. COWIE: Your Honor, everyone in the room is -- this is Craig Cowie -- everyone in the room is either an attorney with the Office of Enforcement or working with the attorneys for the Office of Enforcement on this matter.

MS. BAKER: Your Honor, yesterday there were two individuals, I don't want to point them out, but there were two individuals sitting here now who were asked to leave the room because they were not part of the Office of Enforcement.

MR. COWIE: That was Ms. Baker's characterization of their role, which was incorrect. They are, in fact, assisting the Office of Enforcement with this matter, and they are properly subject to information that is under seal in this case. They

should not be excluded.

MS. BAKER: Your Honor, that was not my characterization. I don't know who they are. So the Office of Enforcement made a decision to ask them to leave yesterday and that needs to be the case today as well.

JUDGE McKENNA: No, it doesn't need to be the case today. What we will do is we will backup. And we will have them indicate who these people are, so that we can make a determination on whether they should be here or not.

And I think that what we want to do is start out by making an appearance.

MR. COWIE: Sure. I have made an appearance before in this matter. This in Craig Cowie, on behalf of the Office of Enforcement. We have Mr. Marlow, who is a paralegal working with the Office of Enforcement. Ms. Warrell, is an attorney with the Office of Enforcement.

Zack Watkins, is a summer intern with the Office of Enforcement. These two people I believe are summer associates at Ms. Baker's firm.

Mr. Bloom and Ms. Kelly, thank you. I apologize. Work in the bureau's research and markets division and they are assisting us with this

investigation -- oh, I'm sorry. Did I get the 1 2 wrong -- oh, the data team, right. They are in our TI department and they are assisting us with this 3 investigation. And Ms. Buchko is also an attorney for 4 the Office of Enforcement. 5 JUDGE McKENNA: Just a second. 6 All right. So before you speak on the issue, 7 Mr. Wheeler, do you take the position that as Bureau 8 9 employees that they are bound by confidentiality? 10 MR. WHEELER: I do, Your Honor. JUDGE McKENNA: All right. Is it your desire 11 that they remain in? 12 MR. WHEELER: That would be my desire, yes. 13 JUDGE McKENNA: And what is the predicate for 14 that. 15 16 MR. WHEELER: The fact that they have been assisting us with this matter. 17 JUDGE McKENNA: And if they left is that going 18 19 to inhibit your ability to -- for them to perform their job function? 2.0 21 MR. WHEELER: In general, yes, I mean, frankly I don't have a lot of questions about Stevens. So I 22 think we've had a long argument about almost nothing, 23 but -- so the answer to your question is: I think 24

them not being in the room for questions about Stevens

and distributions, probably doesn't hurt us. But in general, yes, we would like to have them in the room in general.

2.0

MS. BAKER: Your Honor, if I could just make a note for the record. I'm a little unclear as to who the parties are in this matter. It is Enforcement Counsel or is it the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau? Because if it's Enforcement Counsel, then it should only be folks who are affiliated with that office. And Mr. Cowie, who I know is a lawyer in that office, you know, has spoken on behalf of and introduced these different individuals.

If it's the whole CFPB, then I'm definitely confused because this matter goes up to the director of the CFPB, who by that definition would be an employee and a party to this case.

So I'm uncertain as to how the Office of Enforcement is defining who the party is in this case. And that's the purpose of -- that's why I'm not clear. Either everybody comes in, and this process is undefined or it's the case that Enforcement Counsel is the party to this matter, that's how they've defined themselves and everybody who is affiliated with the Office of Enforcement, of course, is a party.

But it shouldn't be the case that the Bureau

gets an expansive definition of who its interests are, 1 2 in connection with this proceeding. So that's what I'm not clear of, Your Honor. 3 JUDGE McKENNA: I understand what you are 4 saying. 5 First of all, if you're asserting that Richard 6 7 Cordray is a party to this proceeding, you are wrong. MS. BAKER: I'm not, Your Honor. That's what 8 9 I'm trying to understand. JUDGE McKENNA: All right. So that's point 10 11 one. He is the decider. 12 MS. BAKER: Right. 13 JUDGE McKENNA: All right. So we get that out 14 of the way. 15 16 Now under the APA, as I'm sure you're aware, the parties to the proceeding are allowed to use 17 technical experts as long as they are not in the 18 19 decision-making chain. MS. BAKER: Your Honor, that's my 2.0 understanding as well. But my question is a little 21 bit and it's really a question I'm asking of you 22 because I can't directly ask opposing counsel, but I'm 23 not clear as to who the parties are in this matter as 24

the bureau understands it.

I'm happy to take their definition, but they 1 2 haven't used one consistently and that's my concern. And it's one that's relevant because we're discussing 3 -- or as Mr. Wheeler just represented we are about to 4 discuss confidential proprietary information 5 concerning parties that are not definitively parties 6 to this case. 7 And what I'm trying to understand is --8 9 JUDGE McKENNA: Individuals who are not 10 parties? MS. BAKER: Well, a private equity firm that's 11 not a party to this case and Hayfield Investment, 12 which is not a party to this case. And their 13 proprietary confidential financial information is 14 about to become maybe potentially responsive to some 15 questions and the Protective Order in this case 16 contemplates coverage of the parties. 17 And all I want to understand is --18

MR. WHEELER: Just for the record, a party --

MS. BAKER: -- who Mr. Wheeler believes are

the parties?

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MR. WHEELER: I have a copy of the Protective Order. The party includes: The Bureau, officers, directors, employees, Bureau contractors, et cetera. That's the way we defined it in the Protective Order.

1	MS. BAKER: Again, Your Honor, that doesn't
2	really explain to me who the parties are to this case.
3	I mean, is it Mr. Wheeler's position that
4	everybody employed by the CFPB is a party to this
5	case?
6	MR. WHEELER: We're not asking for everyone at
7	the CFPB to come and sit in the gallery.
8	JUDGE McKENNA: All right. I think that this
9	is much to do about nothing. But I'm not going to
10	have an issue where I don't need to have an issue.
11	MS. BAKER: Thank you, Your Honor.
12	JUDGE McKENNA: So would you please leave the
13	room?
14	How is that?
15	MR. WHEELER: Could you read back the last
16	question and answer? I frankly forgot where we were.
17	(Whereupon, the requested portion of the
18	testimony was read back by the reporter.)
19	BY MR. WHEELER:
20	Q. Mr. Carnes, when you speak of the private
21	equity fund, was that called Stevens?
22	A. It was called Stevens Capital Partners.
23	MR. WHEELER: Mr. Jefferson, could we see, I
24	think it's Exhibit it's the Hayfield chart, it's 67.
25	THE WITNESS: Sixty-seven you said?

MR. WHEELER: Sixty-seven or sixty-five. I 1 think it's 67. Yeah, this is it. 2 BY MR. WHEELER: 3 So I just want to be clear in this Exhibit 67, 4 where is Stevens represented? 5 By SI Hayfield on the left top second box from 6 7 the top, 41.8251 percent. 8 Ο. And your recollection is that's an accurate representation of Stevens' interest in Hayfield? 9 At that time. 10 Α. What would that time be? 11 Ο. Like I said yesterday, I think this was 12 Α. produced sometime near the end of operations. 13 14 Q. 15 16 17 18 19 2.0 21 22 23 24 25

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2	
3	
4	
5	
6	MR. WHEELER: No further questions, Your
7	Honor.
8	JUDGE McKENNA: Thank you.
9	And are there going to be any exhibits that
10	are going to come in that you are going to proffer
11	based off of this witness?
12	MR. WHEELER: No additional exhibits with this
13	witness, Your Honor.
14	JUDGE McKENNA: All right. Thank you.
15	MS. BAKER: Your Honor, you mean in addition
16	to what was introduced yesterday?
17	JUDGE McKENNA: Yeah.
18	MS. BAKER: Okay.
19	Good morning, Mr. Carnes.
20	MR. CARNES: Good morning.
21	CROSS EXAMINATION
22	BY MS. BAKER:
23	Q. Mr. Carnes, yesterday you testified at length
24	about the nature of the business interests that were
25	owned by the Hayfield companies; do you recall that

testimony?

- A. Yes.
- Q. And I believe you also testified that you were the CEO of those businesses; do you recall that testimony?
- A. I recall that I said I was CEO of Hayfield, which by de facto would have been CEO of the child companies.
- Q. If I could ask you, please, to go back to what has been marked as Enforcement Counsel Exhibit Number 67 in the binder over there. As you know, the tab 67, if you flip to that tab you will get to this exhibit.
  - A. Okay.
- Q. Thank you. This document is a copy of the Hayfield corporate structure, I believe it was admitted into evidence. Is this a true, a correct copy of Hayfield's corporate structure to the best of your understanding?
  - A. It is.
- Q. To the best of your understanding, what timeframe would this document reflect?
- A. Like I said yesterday, near the end of operations of Hayfield.
  - Q. Which would be around what year --
  - A. 2012.

Q. -- or years?

Having said that, does this document more or less reflect all of the -- the fact that there were numerous business interests owned by Hayfield between 2008 and 2013 or '12?

A. Yes.

- Q. So how is this document different than -- what makes this document specific to 2012, if you will, versus all of those other years?
- A. Well, it would have looked different in two ways. You know, if you produced this document when Hayfield was formed, you would have different percentages on the top of ownership and not all of the boxes would exist on the bottom.
- Q. How many different business interests are below -- and let me ask you this: The boxes below the Hayfield Investment Partners, big shaded gray box, those reflect different business interests that Hayfield had at the time of, say, call it 2012; is that fair to say?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. How many different business interests would you count or can you count for us?
  - A. Define a business interest.
  - O. Each of these little boxes. So if you will

there is a gray box and then there are little spokes.

- A. I count 14 boxes.
- Q. Fourteen boxes.

And each of those boxes, is it fair to say represent a distinct business interest or company that Hayfield Investment Partners at one point or another has had -- has been the umbrella business for?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Can you tell me for 2008, and we established for the record that you were involved with the Integrity Advance business, you agree that we have established that?
  - A. We have established that.
- Q. Okay. Can you tell me for 2008 the per -- the relative percentage of time that you spent on Integrity Advance vis-a-vis these other 13 boxes?
- A. To the extent that my time was spent on Hayfield, it was spent in 2008 primarily on Integrity Advance.
- Q. And primarily means what? What is a rough percentage?
- A. Well, Integrity Advance started lending in 2008 and I believe in May, I think. And so there would have been some preparation up to May to start lending and then after May continue to lend. There were

- Q. I see. So about 66 percent of the time that you spent on Hayfield business units or enterprises was spent on Integrity Advance in 2008?
  - A. Yes.

- Q. Okay. Now before we continue, I want to ask you this: You noted that -- or you suggested that you spent time on other business efforts other than Hayfield; is that right?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. What -- if you could just give us some rough allocation of time between Hayfield business efforts and other business efforts in the universe of time that you spent on professional endeavors in 2008.
- A. 2008, I probably spent 75 percent of my time on Hayfield and 25 percent of my time on other things.
- Q. Now I want to ask you the same question for 2009 or the same series of questions.

JUDGE McKENNA: Just one second. Excuse me.

MS. BAKER: Of course.

JUDGE McKENNA: So would that be 75 percent you said for Hayfield, and so that would be 75 percent

of two-thirds? 1 It would be two-thirds of 75 2 THE WITNESS: percent would be 50 percent spent on Integrity. 3 JUDGE McKENNA: There you go. 4 MS. BAKER: Thank you, Your Honor. That's a 5 great question. 6 7 BY MS. BAKER: So 66 percent of 75 percent as you and Your 8 Ο. 9 Honor just determined is 50 percent of your total 10 professional time was spent on Integrity Advance in 11 2008? For 2008. 12 Α. Same question for --13 Q. Roughly, again. 14 Α. Roughly. 15 Q. This is rough estimate to the best of my 16 Α. ability. 17 For 2009 same questions. 18 Q. 19 With respect to the Hayfield family of companies, what percentage of total time did you spend 20 21 of the time you devoted to Hayfield business units on Integrity Advance operations? 22 Again, it waned over time in 2000 -- it was 23 two-thirds in '08, '09 might have been 50 percent, 10 24 was probably less than that and by 11 it was a very 25

small percentage. 1 2 JUDGE McKENNA: And during all of those periods of time, was the percentage of your time on 3 Hayfield still at the 75 percent level? 4 THE WITNESS: It varied over time depending on 5 the needs of Hayfield and the needs of the other 6 7 businesses, they were up and down. Generally I would say that I spent somewhere between --8 9 JUDGE McKENNA: For 09? 10 THE WITNESS: Let's say '09 was probably 70 11 percent maybe. JUDGE McKENNA: '10? 12 THE WITNESS: Sixty. 13 JUDGE McKENNA: '11? 14 THE WITNESS: 15 Fifty. 16 JUDGE McKENNA: '12? Eighty or ninety. 17 THE WITNESS: JUDGE McKENNA: Who should I send the bill to? 18 19 MS. BAKER: Thank you, Your Honor. You were following my line of questions. That's where I was 20 21 going. BY MS. BAKER: 22 23 I just want to make sure we do have a clear The answers you just gave to Judge McKenna 24 record. concerned the amount of percentage of time total of all 25

- of your professional endeavors that you spent just on 1 2 Hayfield, so --Right. Α. 3 -- is that right, Mr. Carnes? 4 That's correct. 5 Α. So 70 percent about in 2009, 60 percent in 6 7 2010, 50 percent of your time in 2011 and then 80 or 90 percent of your time in 2012? 8 9 Α. That's correct. 10 And of that, let's go back and just make sure we have a precise accounting of the time that you spent 11 on Integrity Advance specifically. 12 So for 2009 I believe you said that you spent 13 of the Hayfield total, 50 percent of that time on 14 Integrity Advance; is that right? 15 16 Α. Yes. And same question for 2010 of the 60 percent 17 Hayfield total, so of the Hayfield total, what 18 19 percentage of time approximately did you spend on Integrity Advance? 20 21 Α. I'm going to guess 25 percent. 22 So 25 percent of 60 percent of your total Ο. 23 business endeavors?
  - Q. Okay. And same question for 2011, what

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Α.

Yes.

percentage of time roughly did you spend on Integrity
Advance of all of the Hayfield time that you spent in
your professional endeavors?

- A. Probably 15 percent.
- Q. Fifteen percent?

So 15 percent of 50 percent of your professional endeavors roughly was spent on Integrity Advance business operations in 2011?

- A. By then the company it was a well running unit and didn't need a lot of attention.
- Q. Same question for 2012. What percentage of time did you spend of the Hayfield business time that you spent in your professional endeavors, what percentage of time did you spend in 2012 on Integrity Advance business operations?
  - A. Similar to '11.
  - Q. So about 15 percent?
  - A. Good quess.
- Q. And I think we have heard testimony and you have been in the room for this testimony, the company -- when did the company wind down?
- A. Hayfield closed the transaction with EZ Corp,
  December 20th of 2012, from that point on we were
  contractually obligated to do certain things through
  that sale agreement. One of which was to wind down

Integrity, and we had until the end of June to completely wind Integrity down. So we could no longer make loans. It was in merely wind down mode.

- o. So the end of June of 2013?
- A. '13, yes.

- Q. So I'm going to ask you same questions that I've asked you, just for 2013, as well. Of the total time that you spent on professional endeavors in 2013, what percentage was allocated to Hayfield, roughly?
- A. At that point I was fully employed by EZ Corp, and it was -- the assets that they purchased from Hayfield had been transferred. So other than things like dealing with this matter, I had very little involvement at all in Hayfield other than overseeing the wind down of the assets that were remaining.
  - Q. So what would you estimate is the percentage?
- A. Of my total time? Again, you take Hayfield and mix. And now, you know we're saying my total business time was probably spent on this maybe five or ten percent.
  - Q. Of Hayfield?
- A. Yes. Well -- yes. For the first half of '13, and then post -- or in the second half of '13 the only thing I had to do with Hayfield or Integrity Advance was things relating to this matter.

- At that point that was one of the assets that wasn't purchased and so it was probably, you know, half of -- half or more of that -- roughly half.
  - Ο. So roughly half of five to ten percent?
  - Α. Yes.

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- Now you mentioned before the EZ Corp Ο. transaction, and we heard some testimony at the end of yesterday about that, did that transaction involve a purchase of Integrity Advance assets?
- Again, it was very restrictive. It just -- it just purchased the customer list, in a subset of states.
- So if you had to, and I understand this is --Ο. I'm asking you this questions based on your estimates, understanding it happened a few years ago. If you had to kind of give a percentage of the total assets that EZ Corp purchased from Hayfield, what percentage would be allocated to Integrity Advance specifically?
- I don't think it would be fair to venture a guess because I didn't put the value on it that they did.

But they purchased a relatively small number 1 Ο. of assets? 2 Of what -- the big picture of what they Α. 3 purchased was, it was a very small piece of what they 4 got. 5 And "it" being Integrity Advance assets? 6 Ο. 7 Α. Yes. If I could ask you please to go back to that 8 Ο. 9 binder in front of you, and go back to tabs, please, to what has been previously admitted and marked as 10 Enforcement Counsel Exhibit 65. 11 12 Do you see that? I do. 13 Α. Mr. Carnes, I think you offered some limited 14 testimony about this document yesterday, do you recall 15 16 that testimony? Vaquely. 17 Α. One of the things I believe you said yesterday 18 is that all of the people on this org chart were able 19 to come speak with you; is that right? 20 21 Meaning everyone below Mr. Foster, for example, were able to come into your office and talk to 22 23 you at a point in time? JUDGE McKENNA: Give me the exhibit number 24

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again, please.

MS. BAKER: Sure. Absolutely, Your Honor, it's Exhibit No. 65 in Enforcement Counsel's binder. And so if you go to tab 65, it's the document immediately behind it.

JUDGE McKENNA: Right.

THE WITNESS: I generally had an open-door policy that allowed, you know, anybody that wanted to pop in and say something, to do so.

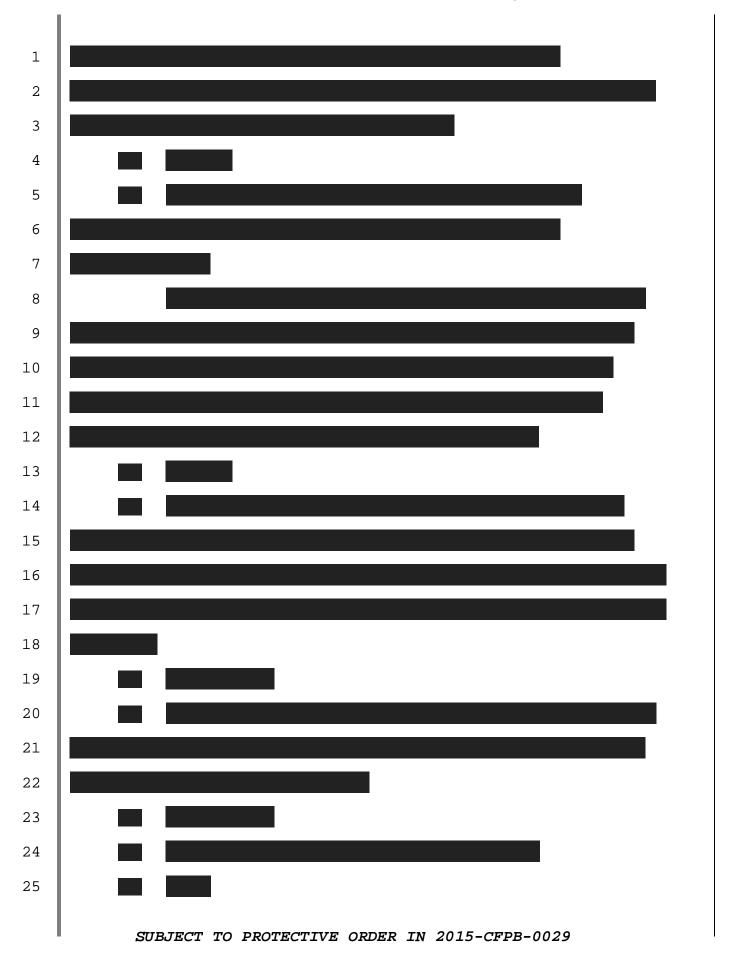
In the case of this chart, George Davis would have to hop on a plane to do it, but everybody else was in the same office.

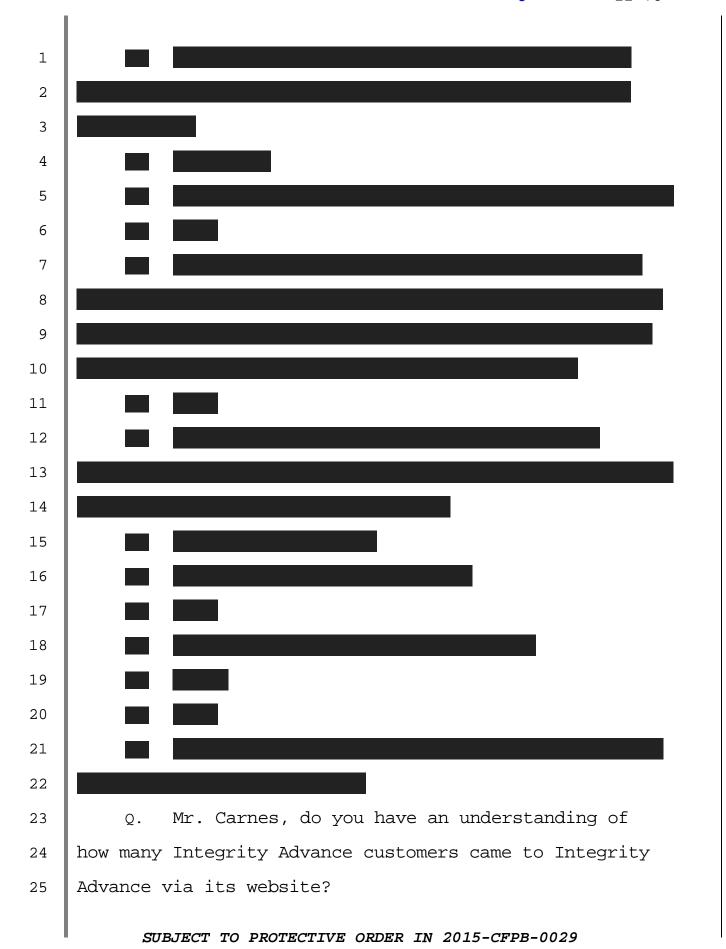
## BY MS. BAKER:

- Q. And did any of the people on this chart and let me be specific, I'm talking about any name in a little box other than your name, did any of these people on this chart ever ask you or talk to you about your understanding of the scripts that the call center representatives used in connection with the loans?
  - A. No.
- Q. Mr. Carnes, did you ever review any of those call center scripts that the call center representatives used in connection with the loans?
  - A. No.
- Q. Did you ever revise any of those call center scripts that the call center representatives used in

connection with the loans? 1 MR. WHEELER: Objection, Your Honor, 2 relevance. 3 JUDGE McKENNA: Overruled. 4 THE WITNESS: I did not revise any scripts. 5 BY MS. BAKER: 6 7 Did you ever edit any call center scripts that Ο. call center representative used in connection with the 8 9 loans? 10 No, I never saw them. Α. Mr. Carnes, were you involved in drafting any 11 Ο. part of any loan agreement that a consumer used in 12 connection with a loan in this matter? 13 14 Α. No. Were you involved in revising any part of any 15 0. loan agreement that a consumer would have had in 16 connection with a loan made by Integrity Advance? 17 18 Α. No. 19 Were you ever involved in revising any Q. language to any disclosure in that loan agreement? 20 21 Α. No. Did you ever revise or edit any other language 22 Ο. 23 in the loan agreement that was used in connection with any loan that was made to a consumer by Integrity 24 Advance? 25

No. 1 Α. And you testified earlier, I believe, or you 2 heard testimony that there were versions of this loan 3 agreement? 4 Yes. 5 Α. Did you ever as to any version of any loan 6 7 agreement make edits or revisions to the language in 8 that loan agreement? 9 Α. No. Did you ever as to any version of any loan 10 0. agreement make edits or revisions to any disclosure in 11 the loan agreement? 12 13 Α. No. MS. BAKER: Court's indulgence for a moment, 14 please. 15 16 JUDGE McKENNA: Sure. BY MS. BAKER: 17 Mr. Carnes, if I could ask you please to turn 18 Ο. 19 to, in Enforcement Counsel -- the binder in front of 20 you or maybe it's the other binder, what was previously marked and entered into evidence as Exhibit 18. 21 22 23 24 25





- 1 2

- A. Customers, so you mean people who obtained a loan?
- Q. Well, who were initially introduced to the company through a website as opposed to through lead generation, which we discussed yesterday?
- A. So in the beginning of the company in 2008, there was a small percentage of consumers that would come back to the website. By the time that 2012 happened, we had well over half, maybe even two-thirds of business we did were from consumers coming back for a second or Nth loan, from after paying off their first loan.
  - Q. And I'm sorry what percentage?
- A. By the time 2012 happened, I don't know the percentage from '08, but it jumped up in '09 and continued to rise in 2012 or in 2012 I want to say, I'm going to ballpark it at about two-thirds of business we did was to people who came back after having a first loan.
- Q. And they might have come back through the website?
- A. They generally almost always came back through the website or called us.
- Q. But as to new customers, what's your sense of percentages for each of those years 2008, uniquely new

customers to the company?

- A. Coming to their website?
- Q. Yes, coming through the website?
- A. Again, it was small in 2008, I couldn't --
- Q. If you know.
- A. I don't know the number exactly. I just know it was a smaller percentage knowing that 2009 it was significantly higher and by the time we finished, it was roughly, again, I don't remember off -- exactly what it was, but call it 60/65 percent of the consumers that we lent to by 2012 were coming back for a second or more loan.
- Q. I think you testified yesterday that you had an understanding that Integrity Advance had a lending license from the State of Delaware?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. Do you have any high level understanding of what that entailed or what that meant?
- A. I have a high level, I know that in the beginning to obtain a lending license there is a lending license application that gets filled out. I know that I was asked to fill out some of that with regard to myself. There were financials I think I had to submit for myself. There were -- it was a, you know, application. So you had all kinds of blanks to

fill in. Most of the application and its components were orchestrated by Mr. Foster in conjunction with outside counsel is who wrote the loan agreements that were submitted to the State for their approval along with all of the application information as well. That's my understanding of it.

O. And that's to obtain the license?

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- A. To obtain a lending license, yes.
- Q. Do you have an understanding as to whether that license was ever renewed?
- A. I do. It was renewed -- it was granted in 2008, I believe. And then renewed in '9, '10, '11 and '12.
- Q. And do you have any understanding, and I understand you are not a lawyer, but do you have any understanding of what might have been involved in that renewal process? Just at a high level.
- MR. WHEELER: Objection, Your Honor. It calls for speculation.

JUDGE McKENNA: He will answer if he knows.

THE WITNESS: So in a renewal process, again, it was a -- the State sent a checklist out of documents that needed to be submitted. I think yesterday I pointed out some of the financial statements that were partial year, were submitted as

part of that application or renewal process.

Any changes to -- originally you submitted a business plan, they requested any changes to the business plan be submitted. Again, it was a few blanks I had to fill out, but primarily orchestrated by Mr. Foster and outside counsel.

I do know we received our approvals to continue to lend each year, and we posted the license on our website, I believe.

## BY MS. BAKER:

- Q. Yesterday, Mr. Carnes, we heard some testimony about lead generation agreements; do you recall that testimony?
  - A. I do.
- Q. Why were you involved with signing at least two of -- I think it was three lead generation agreements that were executed with another business on behalf of Integrity Advance?
- A. I was a CEO, as a standard practice of business I would sign documents from time to time. They would be signed by other officers of the company. I think there are examples in here of Madsen signing agreements. Mr. Foster signed agreements. The company had numerous third party vendor arrangements over the years. And it might have been signed because I might

- Q. Was it also the case that Mr. Madsen signed lead generation agreements?
- A. Absolutely. In fact, I would say he signed predominantly most of them.
- Q. Does lead generation have anything to do with the consumer facing loan agreements that were executed by customers of Integrity Advance?
- A. No. Lead generation has to do with the application that the consumer sees and then once the consumer fills out the application, hits the submit button, it would -- if we would approve the loan on the backside, we would then redirect the consumer's website to our documents. So in that case they would only see our documents.
- Q. So it had nothing whatsoever to do with loan agreements?
  - A. Nothing whatsoever to do with loan agreements.
- Q. And is that the same for any disclosure that would have been in a loan agreement as you understand what that is?

- A. Yes, that would be the same.
- Q. Did the lead generators that you entered into a contract with ever revise or edit any of the loan agreements to your knowledge?
  - A. No. It wasn't under their purview or control.
- Q. Mr. Carnes, do you have any understanding, I think you testified briefly about this yesterday, any understanding of whether or not Integrity Advance used what we have discussed here and called RCC's or remotely created checks?
  - A. We did.

- Q. You did. And what's that understanding -- what's your understanding based on?
  - A. It was a business practice I know we employed.
- Q. Do you have an understanding as to how frequently remotely created checks were used by Integrity Advance and we can -- and by a timeline, I mean 2008 until 2012 when the company stopped making loans?
- A. In relative terms, they were very sparsely used.
- Q. And when you say, relative terms, can you maybe attach a percentage to that of the total universe of loans made by the company during its existence?
  - A. I would say it's well under one percent and

was only used in the case where the consumer revoked their authorization to ACH their checking account, and through numerous calls and e-mails refused to contact with us and to setup alternate payment arrangements, which we would take any kind of payment arrangement that wasn't cash. And that would set off the string of events that would set their account for an RCC to be created and submitted. But again, very very few instances comparing -- if you look at the number of payments that were made overall, there were very very few that got -- that went down that path.

- Q. Were there other ways to make a payment on a loan if ACH authorization had been revoked by a customer?
- A. Many ways, and in fact, if a consumer would just contact us to tell us they wanted to pay us, it would stop the process of the RCC.
  - O. And how do you know that, Mr. Carnes?
  - A. Because I know that that's how it worked.
- Q. Mr. Carnes, can you tell us what your highest level of education is?
- A. I have a bachelor degree in mathematics and economics.
  - O. From what institution?
  - A. University of Kansas.

No further questions, thank you. MS. BAKER: 1 2 JUDGE McKENNA: Redirect. REDIRECT EXAMINATION 3 BY MR. WHEELER: 4 Mr. Carnes, did Integrity Advance loan in all 5 50 states? 6 7 Α. No. Why not? 8 Ο. 9 MS. BAKER: Objection. Calls for speculation. THE WITNESS: We lent in the states --10 JUDGE McKENNA: Overruled. 11 THE WITNESS: We lent in the states that our 12 attorneys told us that we should be lending in. 13 MS. BAKER: Objection. May I just counsel 14 Mr. Carnes? 15 16 JUDGE McKENNA: Yes, you may. MS. BAKER: To the extent that any other 17 questions call for the disclosure of communications, 18 19 what your attorneys told you, please don't disclose 2.0 that. Thank you. And if the record could be 21 stricken as to that response. 22 23 JUDGE McKENNA: Do you have an answer that excludes the attorney part of it? 24 THE WITNESS: No, I'm sorry, Your Honor. 25

don't. 1 MS. BAKER: Ongoing admonition, please be 2 mindful of that, Mr. Carnes. Thank you. 3 THE WITNESS: I will. 4 JUDGE McKENNA: All right. You want to read 5 that back to me? 6 7 (Whereupon, the requested portion of the testimony was read back by the Court Reporter.) 8 MS. BAKER: Your Honor, it's -- I don't want 9 to -- we can just allow Mr. Wheeler to continue his 10 I have just admonished my client to be mindful 11 of the attorney/client privilege. 12 JUDGE McKENNA: Do you withdraw your motion? 13 MS. BAKER: I can withdraw my motion. That's 14 fine. Thank you, Your Honor. 15 16 JUDGE McKENNA: Thank you. BY MR. WHEELER: 17 Did the number of states that Integrity 18 Ο. 19 Advance loaned in decrease over time? MS. BAKER: Same admonition. 2.0 JUDGE McKENNA: You don't have to involve the 21 22 attorney to answer. 23 BY MR. WHEELER: It's a factual question. Did the number of 24 Ο. states Integrity Advance loaned in decrease over 25

time --1 2 Α. Yes. -- over the course of its operations? 3 Q. Do you remember how many states Integrity 4 Advance loaned in in 2012. 5 I don't. Α. 6 7 Was it more or less than 25? Q. I don't recall. 8 A. 9 MS. BAKER: Your Honor, to the extent 10 Mr. Wheeler is going to continue with this line of questions, I'm going to object on relevance grounds. 11 It's not relevant to any of the matters that are 12 pertinent to the proceedings here. 13 MR. WHEELER: I'm moving on anyway, Your 14 Honor. 15 16 JUDGE McKENNA: All right. BY MR. WHEELER: 17 Mr. Carnes, you've testified that you were the 18 Ο. 19 at least de facto CEO of Integrity Advance? Α. Yes. 2.0 21 And you were the president? You know, it's funny that title is on there. 22 I never called myself president ever, I was always a 23 CEO and that document I think was produced at your 24 request, and they put that on there. But I was the CEO 25

of the company. 1 2 O. And you were the CEO of Hayfield? Yes. 3 Α. And all of the subsidiaries of Hayfield? 4 Q. Yes. 5 Α. MR. WHEELER: Can we look at Exhibit 65? 6 7 BY MR. WHEELER: So I understand that you provided services to 8 Ο. 9 other Hayfield entities aside from Integrity Advance, 10 correct? We have gone through those percentages, yes. 11 Α. And I believe Mr. Foster testified that he 12 Q. provided services to other Hayfield entities? 13 14 Α. Yes. What about other -- the other people here? 15 Ο. Did Ms. Schaller provide services to other Hayfield 16 entities? 17 18 Yes. Α. 19 Could you estimate what percentage of her time was spent on Integrity Advance versus other Hayfield 20 companies? 21 Again, I don't know. I don't know. I'm sure 22 23 it would vary over time as well. What about Mr. Pickett, did he spend time on 24 Q.

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other Hayfield enterprises?

A. Yes.

2	Q.	Would your answer be the same for all of these
3	individua	als?
4	A.	No.
5	Q.	Who did not provide services to other Hayfield
6	entities	?
7	Α.	George Davis.
8	Q.	Anyone else?
9	A.	No.
LO	Q.	And I assume if I asked you for percentages on
L1	how much	time these individuals spent on Hayfield
L2	versus I	ntegrity, you would not be able to help me with
L3	that?	
L4	A.	It would vary over time and you would have to
L5	ask them	. I couldn't speculate.
L6		JUDGE McKENNA: I have a question. Regarding
L7	Stephani	e Schaller.
L8		THE WITNESS: Yes.
L9		JUDGE McKENNA: What is a VP of decision
20	science?	
21		THE WITNESS: It's a like head of
22	analytic	CS.
23		JUDGE McKENNA: And what is the job functions
24	that per	son was doing?
25		THE WITNESS: Statistical analysis and
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modeling. 1 BY MR. WHEELER: 2 Mr. Carnes, how many people worked for 3 Q. Hayfield in 2008? 4 Beginning or end? 5 A. At the beginning of 2008? 6 Ο. 7 Zero. A. How many people worked for Hayfield by the end 8 Q. of 2008? 9 10 I'm going to guess six. Α. What about 2009, how many people worked for 11 O. Hayfield in 2009? 12 I'm going to tell you this is all going to be A. 13 quessing. 14 You were the CEO, so... 15 Q. Right. This is seven years ago and I --16 Α. JUDGE McKENNA: Well, just a second. 17 All right. I don't want to get into this. 18 19 Please be seated. All right. To the best of your recollection, understanding that there might be a 20 significant standard deviation. Okay? 21 THE WITNESS: Okay. 2009 might be 15. 22 BY MR. WHEELER: 23 What about for 2010, how many employees of 24 Hayfield? 25

Twenty-five. 1 Α. What about for 2011? 2 Q. Something similar to that, somewhere between 3 Α. 20 and 30 for the rest of the time? 4 So you would say 20 to 30 or 2011? 5 Q. '12. And '12. 6 Α. 7 And 2012? Q. It was stopped -- it was folded in December of 8 A. 9 2012. Mr. Carnes, we talked yesterday about the loan 10 Ο. agreement and the loan agreement template; do you 11 recall that? 12 I do. Α. 13 Who authorized Integrity Advance to use the 14 loan agreement template? 15 I don't understand the question. 16 Integrity Advance had a loan agreement 17 Ο. template, correct? 18 19 Α. Yes. And they would use that template to create 20 Q. loan agreements; is that right? 21 22 Α. Yes. Who authorized the use of that loan agreement 23 O. 24 template? JUDGE McKENNA: Are you talking about a 25

regulatory entity? 1 2 MR. WHEELER: No. I'm asking in a business sense, who in the business authorized Integrity 3 Advance to use the loan agreement template? 4 JUDGE McKENNA: Who within the company either 5 Hayfield or Integrity Advance? 6 7 MR. WHEELER: Yes. MS. BAKER: Let me just make an admonition to 8 9 the extent you can answer this question without 10 disclosing any privileged communications. THE WITNESS: By the mere fact of the business 11 process we used, and a loan agreement template was 12 necessary. So it wasn't an approval or a decision to 13 use a template, it was necessary. We had to. 14 BY MR. WHEELER: 15 Right, but someone had to approve that. 16 O. Someone had to say, yes, we're going to use this 17 template? 18 19 MS. BAKER: Same admonition. 2.0 BY MR. WHEELER: 21 I mean the template didn't create itself and Ο. get implemented on its own. 22 JUDGE McKENNA: Well, just a second. 23 There was a question and an answer earlier 24 that in prior businesses that you were running that 25

1	you had used a similar or the same template for
2	lending; is that correct?
3	THE WITNESS: There were different templates
4	and they were created by the outside counsel.
5	JUDGE McKENNA: At different times?
6	THE WITNESS: At different times.
7	JUDGE McKENNA: All right. And so then when
8	it came to the creation of Integrity Advance, was that
9	just a kind of a spillover affect as to the template
10	that you were using?
11	MS. BAKER: I just want to make that
12	admonition.
13	JUDGE McKENNA: I gotcha.
14	MS. BAKER: Thank you.
15	THE WITNESS: I can answer the question, but
16	I'm going to have to talk about the how the
17	attorneys approached doing that. I don't know if
18	that's privileged or not.
19	JUDGE McKENNA: No. No, you can't.
20	THE WITNESS: Well, the only way I can answer
21	is to talk about how the attorneys did that.
22	JUDGE McKENNA: All right. So, what's your
23	position on that subject?
24	MS. BAKER: Your Honor, to the extent that my
25	client can say, you know, the fact that a lawyer

looked at something isn't privileged. What the lawyer might have told him about the something the lawyer looked at is.

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And to the extent that Mr. Carnes or anyone else sought counsel, the fact that he sought counsel is not privilege. The contents of the request for counsel are. Does that --

JUDGE McKENNA: Within those parameters, can you enlighten us?

THE WITNESS: How about I say I will tell you that with Integrity Advance specifically, we hired outside counsel to create and give us loan documents that conformed with the Delaware and federal law.

Once they gave us those documents, we took them and through our IT department, implemented them into our loan management system to use to lend to consumers.

JUDGE McKENNA: Were your subordinates in Hayfield overseeing that process?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

JUDGE McKENNA: And did that process ever come up to you through a briefing?

MS. BAKER: Same admonition. To the extent you can answer that question without disclosing the contents of that briefing or the fact that you had a briefing with specific topic matters, you can answer

that question.

THE WITNESS: I believe we went through this line of questioning yesterday with Mr. Wheeler, and it went something to the effect of, you know, did you approve the loan documents and I said, well, I didn't expressly approve the loan documents.

I said that this is my recollection of what I said, I said that in the process of having a outside attorney firm write them and deliver them to us, I knew that they would be put into the loan management system and that was not expressly approved. It was — it happened and as a course of being CEO I knew it was happening, and I didn't prevent it. But there would be a tacit approval in that senses.

JUDGE McKENNA: Thank you.

## BY MR. WHEELER:

Q. And I assume as CEO you would have had authority to stop Integrity Advance from using --

JUDGE McKENNA: Asked and answered.

## BY MR. WHEELER:

- Q. Did you ever personally discuss the Integrity Advance loan agreement with your Delaware regulator?
  - A. No.
- Q. Are you aware of discussions that other people at Integrity Advance had about the loan agreement with

your Delaware regulator?

- A. I wasn't primarily responsible for the audits that they did on a regular basis, and so I wasn't privy to all of those conversations.
- Q. How did Integrity Advance withdraw money from consumer's accounts?
- A. Generally via the automated clearing house system of the federal reserve.
  - Q. Any other ways?
  - A. Through RCC's.
  - Q. Anything else?
- A. Well, consumers who revoked authorization, some would actually -- the ones who would talk to us or we could get ahold of, some of them would send us a physical check, a check they wrote on their account, so that would be a way, where they actually -- they created their own check and sent it to us.

Some of them would pay, and this is in general in collections not just revoked authorization, but somebody might pay with a debit card or a credit card. I don't know if that counts in your -- somebody might pay with a PayPal account. Somebody might pay with a Western Union or a money gram order. We accepted all forms of payments besides cash that we could think of.

Q. Ms. Baker asked you a little bit about

remotely created checks; do you recall that? Α. I do. And I believe you testified that there were Ο. efforts made to call consumers after they revoked ACH authorization? Yes, sir. Α. Was there a policy on a certain number of 0. calls that would be made? Α. I'm sure there was some sort of systematic way the collection center would approach that. I couldn't tell you exactly what it was. But I know at a very high level a number of calls and e-mails were sent. The e-mails were mainly out of the system, but I'm sure that they were being called as well. And I assume you don't have knowledge of whether or not there was a policy on a particular number of e-mails that might be generated? MS. BAKER: Objection, relevance. JUDGE McKENNA: Overruled. THE WITNESS: I don't know. I don't know exactly how many e-mails were generated. BY MR. WHEELER: Did you personally make any calls to consumers

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- after they revoked ACH authorization?
  - Α. No.

Q.	Did you personally send any e-mails to
consumer	s after they revoked ACH authorization?
А.	No.
	MR. WHEELER: One second, Your Honor.
	JUDGE McKENNA: Yes.
	MR. WHEELER: No further questions, Your
Honor.	1-1
1101101.	JUDGE McKENNA: Anything further, Ms. Baker?
	MS. BAKER: Yes, thank you.
	RECROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MS. B	AKER:
Q.	Mr. Carnes, you just testified that consumers
could se	nd Integrity Advance a physical check, pay with
a debit	or credit card, pay with PayPal account, et
cetera?	
Α.	Uh-huh.
Q.	And were those payments acceptable forms when
an ACH a	uthorization was revoked?
А.	Yes.
	MS. BAKER: No further questions. Thank you.
	JUDGE McKENNA: Anything further within the
scope of	f the cross?
	MR. WHEELER: No, Your Honor.
	JUDGE McKENNA: All right.
	You are excused. Thank you, Mr. Carnes.

1	Oii the record.
2	(Whereupon, a lunch recess was had from 11:55
3	a.m. to 12:49 p.m.)
4	JUDGE McKENNA: Back on the record.
5	MS. CHUM: Good afternoon, Your Honor.
6	JUDGE McKENNA: Hi.
7	MS. CHUM: Vivian Chum on behalf of
8	Enforcement Counsel.
9	How are you?
10	JUDGE McKENNA: Good, thank you.
11	I want to throw a little bit of a hook at you.
12	I would like, since the next couple of witnesses, I
13	presume, are going to the at least have some effect
14	on the issue of recoupment/sanctions; is that correct?
15	MS. CHUM: Yes, Your Honor.
16	JUDGE McKENNA: Well, so what I would like,
17	since I'm not a person who is familiar with this part
18	of the law for the CFPB, to have a short tutorial from
19	the government and from Respondent's counsel.
20	So I don't know who is going to do that.
21	MS. CHUM: Yes, Your Honor. I will on behalf
22	of the government.
23	Just to give you a general overview of the
24	damages we are seeking in this matter
25	JUDGE McKENNA: Well, first I want to know

what authority you have and what can you request and then what you are requesting.

2.0

MS. CHUM: Your Honor, our authority for the TILA and EFTA claims, as you know, go back to the authority that the FTC had under the FTC Act and as to the claims under the CFPA and UDAAP claims those come from Title 10 of the Dodd-Frank Act.

JUDGE McKENNA: And they authorize?

MS. CHUM: And that, Your Honor -- Court's indulgence. If you may allow me to just simply pull up my cheat-sheet on that because I did not anticipate discussing that.

JUDGE McKENNA: Sure. Sure.

This is just like moot court.

Basically, when we look at the regs in the statute, it wasn't at all clear as to how this was going to play out as far as recoupment, damages, sanctions in the event that some of the charges have been found proven.

MS. CHUM: Yes, Your Honor, I misspoke earlier. Now that I have this in front of me and I'm looking right at it. Our relief under the CFPA as it pertains to TILA and EFTA claims is under 12 USC 5565.

Our relief under the CFPA as it pertains to TILA and EFTA claims is derived from 12 USC section

5565.

The Court has jurisdiction there to grant any appropriate legal or equitable relief with respect to a violation of federal consumer financial law including a violation of a rule or order prescribed under a federal consumer financial law.

Because the FTC could obtain equitable relief including disgorgement and restitution under section 13(b) of the FTC Act prior to July 21st, 2011.

The Bureau could equally obtain such relief and would find it proper under the CFPA and thus that would have no retroactive effect on Respondents.

That is as to the TILA and EFTA claims.

More generally, our relief as to UDAAP claims that's the deception and unfairness claims and CFPA also derive from 12 U.S.C. 5565.

And that, of course, for those claims we focus on loans that originate on or after July 21st, 2011. That is the transfer date.

JUDGE McKENNA: Right.

All right. So now you are going to get into the part that you were --

MS. CHUM: Yes.

JUDGE McKENNA: All right. So if you could just allow Ms. Baker to, if you would like, Ms. Baker.

MS. BAKER: I would, Your Honor.

JUDGE McKENNA: I don't want to force you to do anything.

MS. BAKER: Thank you. Ms. Chum, would it be easier if I just speak from here? So you don't have to move your materials?

MS. CHUM: Sure.

MS. BAKER: Your Honor, a few points. Our position is that to the extent the CFPB is — that the Office of Enforcement is entitled to any relief in this matter as to TILA as to a finding concerning TILA, the Truth in Lending Act, as to a finding concerning the Electronic Fund Transfer Act and as to any findings concerning deception and/or unfairness under the CFP Acts prohibitions against UDAAP, unfair, deceptive or abusive acts or practices the office of — and any civil money penalties under 5565, which is the provision of the Dodd-Frank Act that Ms. Chum has cited, the CFPB can only seek that monetary relief for conduct that post dates July 21st, 2011 and here is why.

The Federal Trade Commission Act that the CFPB appears to be relying on for the importing of TILA and EFTA damages, does not, in fact, apply here for two reasons. First of all, it doesn't apply because

section 13(b) of the Federal Trade Commission Act only enables the FTC to get monetary relief in federal district court. There is absolutely no monetary relief provided in the administrative law forum of the Federal Trade Commission Act.

2.0

So the way it works, is that the Federal Trade Commission brings a case in the administrative forum as to liability, and if liability is found, the FTC must then go to district court to get any monetary relief.

JUDGE McKENNA: Do they find monetary relief and then ask the district court to enforce it?

MS. BAKER: No. Your Honor.

JUDGE McKENNA: So you have a de novo?

MS. BAKER: I don't know if it's de novo as to liability, but my understanding is it's de novo as to penalties. Meaning that the question of damages, monetary relief, as it relates to any finding of the Truth In Lending Act, the Electronic Fund Transfer Act or section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act, of course not relevant here, would only be allowed in district court.

The FTC does not get upon monetary relief in its administrative forum. So for the CFPB to be relying on that is a problem.

Now number 2, even if that wasn't the case, reliance on the Federal Trade Commission Act does not indeed apply here and let me give you the analytical reasons. There are two analytical reasons why that's the case.

The first reason is the Doctrine of
Retroactivity. The Doctrine of Retroactivity is very
clear that to the extent you seek any kind of
liability or monetary relief under a statute, you
cannot seek it for conduct that predates the date of
that statute.

Landgraf Doctrine is very specific. It delineates two different kinds of conduct, conduct that's purely administrative. So if a lawsuit was purely administrative in the way it changed a rule, it wouldn't apply.

But this is not administrative. This has to do with findings of liability and findings of monetary relief. And Landgraf Doctrine, which is the doctrine that governs the whole retroactivity analysis that we've briefed a fair amount in this matter, governs this, and it expressly precludes using or importing the Federal Trade Commission Act into this matter for purposes of retroactively applying the Consumer Financial Protection Act's 1065 provision, to -- or 12

U.S.C. 1056 to obtain monetary relief in this matter.

Number 2, even if, the Federal Trade

Commission Act, there wasn't a retroactivity argument
as I said before, the way that the Federal Trade

Commission Act applies to a TILA or EFTA claim, it's
back to the first argument, is that you cannot get

monetary relief in the administrative forum.

So the only way the Bureau can get monetary relief in this matter is for conduct that post-dates the implementation and effective date of its act. And that's for TILA and EFTA.

For unfairness and deception, I think we all agree that the only relevant timeframe that we are looking at is July 21st, 2011 to the time that the company stopped doing business. And, of course, our position is that there is no liability and that the company, neither Respondent, should be found liable.

But I'm arguing, of course, in the alternative to respond to Your Honor's request.

Now as for civil money penalties, footnote II of the Enforcement Counsel's pre-hearing statement already concedes that -- and the footnote is on page 8 of their pre-trial statement -- it already concedes that civil money penalties should be calculated from the transfer date until the date that Respondent's

unlawful acts ceased.

Now I want to make one more point, Your Honor. In the Enforcement Counsel's Opposition to our Motion for Summery Disposition in this matter, they make something very clear. They make it very clear that the sole basis through which they are seeking any monetary relief in this matter is through the mechanism of the CFP Act, 12 U.S.C. 5565. So let me summarize again all of these different points.

The only way that they are getting monetary relief by their own acknowledgement -- for the Court's record that's page 29 of their opposition brief -- the only way that they are getting any monetary relief in this matter is through the CFP Act, number one.

Number 2, the CFP Act does not enable them to import the FTC Act regime for TILA and EFTA to get damages that predate July 21st. Two reasons: Retroactivity Doctrine prohibits it and the Federal Trade Commission Act 13(b) doesn't allow the FTC to get administrate monetary relief.

As to conduct -- as to UDAAP, unfair or deceptive, we have already agreed and acknowledged that that only concerns conduct that postdates July 21st. And as to any civil money penalty, footnote II of their brief covers that.

1	So that's our position in this matter, Your
2	Honor.
3	JUDGE McKENNA: Thank you, very much.
4	MS. CHUM: Your Honor, as you know, we
5	respectfully disagree and I believe this has been
6	briefed previously, and much of this ground has
7	already been covered.
8	JUDGE McKENNA: Well, it never hurts to repeat
9	it.
10	So that's fine.
11	You can start with your witnesses.
12	MS. CHUM: Yes, Your Honor.
13	Enforcement Counsel calls Mr. Robert Hughes to
14	the stand.
15	JUDGE McKENNA: Good afternoon, Mr. Hughes.
16	ROBERT HUGHES,
17	A witness produced on call of Enforcement
18	Counsel, having first been duly sworn, was examined
19	and testified as follows:
20	JUDGE McKENNA: Please be seated. State your
21	full name for the record.
22	THE WITNESS: It's Robert Jackson Hughes,
23	H-U-G-H-E-S.
24	JUDGE McKENNA: And I think we're going to
25	have a couple of problems with you. Number one, you
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are going to have to speak up. 1 2 THE WITNESS: Sure. JUDGE McKENNA: And you can talk closer to 3 that mic and we will see if that works. 4 THE WITNESS: Okay. Is this good? 5 JUDGE McKENNA: No. 6 7 THE WITNESS: Oh sorry. Which mic? JUDGE McKENNA: All right. You are going to 8 9 speak --10 THE WITNESS: Try again. JUDGE McKENNA: That's better. 11 THE WITNESS: Is that too loud. 12 JUDGE McKENNA: All right. And so we will 13 proceed now. 14 THE WITNESS: Okay. Thank you. 15 16 MS. FOLEY: Your Honor, Danielle Foley, for the Respondents. Just one housekeeping matter. 17 have Dr. Xiaoling Ang, who we have prepared to be a 18 19 rebuttal witness to Mr. Hughes's testimony. She is in the courtroom today. We wanted to just advise of that 2.0 21 and see if there's any issue with her being here. We wanted her to hear his testimony so that she can be 22 23 prepared to rebut it. MS. CHUM: Your Honor, the government would 24 request the rule on witness exclusion in this case. 25

1	MS. BAKER: That hasn't been invoked the
2	entirety of this trial. You have to invoke
3	sequestration at the beginning.
4	MS. FOLEY: And in order for her to fairly
5	rebut his testimony, she has to hear today. He has
6	not been deposed. We only have a declaration and some
7	summary exhibits.
8	JUDGE McKENNA: All right.
9	MS. CHUM: Your Honor, my understanding is
10	that there have been no other witnesses in this
11	courtroom that other than Mr. Carnes, who is a
12	party.
13	JUDGE McKENNA: All right. And she just came
14	in now?
15	MS. FOLEY: Yes. She has just been in the
16	courtroom now.
17	JUDGE McKENNA: All right. So I'm going to do
18	it the slow way. So I'm going to sequester the
19	witness, and then you can brief her as a predicate to
20	any questions that you have.
21	MS. FOLEY: All right. Thank you, Your Honor.
22	DIRECT EXAMINATION
23	BY MS. CHUM:
24	Q. Mr. Hughes, would you please tell me where do
25	you work?

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- Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. Α. What department do you work for in the Bureau? Ο. I'm within the data science group within Α. technology and innovation, I'm sorry. You're a data scientist at the CFPB? Ο. Yes. Α. How long have you held that position? Q. About a year and a half. About another year Α. and a half before that I was in the same department as a data architect. What are your duties as a data scientist at Ο. the CFPB? Data analysis. Α. What were your duties as a data architect? Q. They were largely the same. There was a little bit more of an information management component, but generally it was a data analysis function that I performed under both. Including the years that you have spent at the CFPB, how many years in total of experience in data analysis do you have? Probably a little over 20. O. Could you describe that experience?
  - A. Sure. So it's -- that's been a consistent theme throughout my career. I had a consulting company

for probably about ten years where I performed data analysis as my primary job. I did the same as a risk analyst for electricity options, in a job around 1998, '99.

And it's been a component of pretty much every job I have had in my professional career.

- Q. As a data scientist at the CFPB, have you reviewed data sets of consumer financial information?
  - A. Yes.

- Q. How many data sets of such information have you reviewed?
- A. At least 50. It's difficult to get an exact number on that.
- Q. And what kind of observations are you tasked with making in the course of your review of these data sets of consumer financial information?
- A. It's pretty wide ranging, but generally aggregate information, totals of consumer's spending patterns, generally we will look at transaction level and account level data to reach whatever conclusion research markets, enforcement, whoever is looking for it.
- Q. What tools have you used to review and make observations about data sets of consumer financial information?

There have been quite a few, but I would say 1 Α. 2 my primary day-to-day tools are R, just the letter R, which is a statistical language and SQL, S-Q-L 3 structured query language. 4 JUDGE McKENNA: Ms. Chum? 5 MS. CHUM: Yes, Your Honor. 6 JUDGE McKENNA: Do you have other witnesses, 7 technical witnesses in the courtroom? 8 9 MS. CHUM: They are not witnesses, Your Honor. 10 JUDGE McKENNA: They are not going to be witnesses? 11 12 MS. CHUM: They are not going to be testifying, Your Honor. 13 MS. BAKER: Your Honor, I believe, though, 14 that we've heard before that they are affiliated with 15 Mr. Hughes and what he's doing, and I would ask that 16 they be sequestered as well to the extent that they 17 could be used to facilitate any rebuttal testimony 18 19 that he may be asked to provide. JUDGE McKENNA: They are not testifying. 2.0 MS. BAKER: I understand, Your Honor. But 21 they could still be used in the capacity of him 22 23 testifying at later time. We have heard a fair amount of conversation earlier about how they are not part of 24

the Office of Enforcement. And if we're going to

sequester people, we should sequester people, all of them except the parties in the case. I believe that's what Ms. Chum actually asked for.

She didn't invoke sequestration because you can't invoke that halfway through trial. I think what she invoked was the statement that to the extent there are people in this room who are not parties to this case, they should not be allowed in this room.

MS. CHUM: Your Honor, as you stated, these data scientists are not going to be testifying, and a plain reading of the rule on witnesses is that witnesses who will be testifying should not be hearing the testimony of other witnesses prior to their testimony. And for that reason, we request that the data scientists be permitted to remain, but ultimately --

JUDGE McKENNA: All right. I'm going to overrule the objection.

MR. HERNACKI: Your Honor, based on your overruling of our objection, we ask that Ms. Ang, Dr. Ang, our rebuttal witness to Mr. Hughes, we ask that her assistant, who is not a witness in this case be allowed to come back in and observe in the same fashion as the CFPB's data scientists.

JUDGE McKENNA: All right.

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MR. HERNACKI: Thank you. With the Court's
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     indulgence I will go get him.
             JUDGE McKENNA: All right.
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             Why don't you bring your expert in too.
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             MR. HERNACKI: All right. Thank you, Your
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     Honor.
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             JUDGE McKENNA:
                              I'm going to reverse myself.
             MS. BAKER: Thank you, Your Honor.
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             MS. CHUM: A point of clarification, Your
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             May I just to get a better understanding, in
     reversing yourself, are you also indicating that
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     Mr. Hughes and our data scientists may remain in the
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     courtroom should Ms. Ang be permitted to testify?
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             JUDGE McKENNA:
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                              Yes.
             MS. CHUM: Thank you, Your Honor.
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             JUDGE McKENNA: No objection to that?
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                         No, of course not.
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             MS. BAKER:
             JUDGE McKENNA: Just wanted to get it on the
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     record.
              (Whereupon, Dr. Ang and her assistant returned
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     to the gallery.)
             MS. CHUM: Permission to proceed, Your Honor.
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             JUDGE McKENNA: Yes.
    BY MS. CHUM:
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             You were just discussing SQL, can you spell
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Yes.

- that again? Spell it for us. It's S-Q-L for structured query language. What exactly is SQL? 3 Q. It's a very basic language for data analysis 4 and organization. 5 How long have you been using SQL to view data 6 7 sets? About 20 years. 8 A. And what are your reasons for using SQL? Q. It was just a simple straight forward tool for 10 dealing with the data set that was provided. And it 11 provides us reproducible code. Mr. Hughes, as a data scientists at the CFPB 13 Q. were you assigned to review financial consumer data in 14 this matter? 15 16 Α. Yes. Would you please describe the size of the 17 Integrity Advance data set? 18 19 MS. FOLEY: Objection. Lack of foundation. BY MS. CHUM: 20 Would you please describe -- did you review a 21 Q. data set from the consumer -- from Integrity Advance? 22
  - Would you just generally describe that data Q. set?

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It was approximately 5.3 million records of transaction level data. And are Exhibits 95 and 101 the data sets that Ο. you relied on? I believe those are Excel sheets or large access data that would not fit in that -- in those folders there? Yes. The ones that are reviewed with those Α. numbers earlier today, were the two data sets. JUDGE McKENNA: You need to speak up. THE WITNESS: I'm sorry. JUDGE McKENNA: That's all right. BY MS. CHUM: Did you make observations about those data O. sets? Yes. Α. And what tools did you use to do so? O. Again, SOL. Α. Did you use any other materials in the review Q. of the consumer transaction data sets? I used a couple of reference materials. Α. MS. CHUM: Mr. Jefferson, would you pull up Exhibit 80? BY MS. CHUM: Q. I'm directing your attention to Exhibit 80 and if you -- if it's easier for you, Mr. Hughes, that

exhibit will be in those folders there. 1 2 What is this, Mr. Hughes? MS. FOLEY: Objection, lack of foundation. 3 JUDGE McKENNA: Overruled. 4 THE WITNESS: That appears to be the data 5 dictionary that was provided at the outset. I'm 6 7 sorry. I wasn't speaking into the microphone. That appears to be the data dictionary that was provided by 8 9 Integrity Advance. 10 BY MS. CHUM: And is the previously admitted Exhibit 80 data 11 dictionary a fair and accurate representation of what 12 you used? 13 14 Α. Yes. Mr. Hughes, I'm now directing your attention 15 to Exhibit 79. If you would start on page 2. 16 MS. FOLEY: Objection, Your Honor. This 17 document is not in evidence. 18 19 MS. CHUM: Your Honor, we hope to lay a foundation and admit this into evidence eventually, 20 but at this point we are not moving this into 21 evidence. 22 MS. FOLEY: I'm not sure who they intend to 23 use to lay a foundation with this document. Clearly 24

this witness is not a person who created the document

or has any independent knowledge of its creation.

MS. CHUM: Your Honor, you have already generally stated in a prior order that this document appears to be, section 7.9 appears to be a reliable document given that Respondent's own brief, I believe a footnote, footnote III on page 4 of their brief in response to your questions pertaining to the subpoena for the data sets associated with Mr. Hughes's testimony included a reference to 7.9.

JUDGE McKENNA: And we discussed this document earlier and it was up on the screen, the objection is overruled.

## BY MS. CHUM:

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- Q. Mr. Hughes, do you recognize this document?
- A. It's really small.
- Q. You can look at it in your own -- Number 79 in your binder.
  - A. Okay. Is that page 3 on the screen?
  - Q. Yes, I'm just asking you to --
  - A. Yes.
    - Q. Do you recognize this document?
  - A. Yes, I recognize that document.
- Q. What is this document, Exhibit 79?
  - A. The TranDotCom Solutions Loan Management System operations manual.

1	Q. Did you rely on Exhibits 79, the TranDot
2	manual section 7.9 in reviewing the data sets provided
3	by Integrity Advance by Respondents?
4	A. Yes.
5	Q. What was your basis for relying on section 7.9
6	of the TranDot manual Exhibit 79?
7	A. It was provided to me as a further data
8	dictionary for payment types, payment modes and
9	statuses of individual transaction records.
10	JUDGE McKENNA: By whom?
11	THE WITNESS: I believe that was by our
12	litigation support team.
13	JUDGE McKENNA: Provided that to you?
14	THE WITNESS: Yes. It may have been my
15	attorney's via the litigation support team, but it was
16	given to me as the manual for the system for the data
17	that I was reviewing.
18	JUDGE McKENNA: All right. Proceed.
19	MS. CHUM: Your Honor, we request that Exhibit
20	79 be admitted into evidence.
21	MS. FOLEY: Objection, Your Honor. Lack of
22	foundation.
23	MS. CHUM: Your Honor, as you previously
24	acknowledged, Respondents replied to Bureau's response
25	to the February 8th, 2016 order requiring the Bureau

1	to submit additional information states in part that
2	section 7.9 of a Loan Management System operations
3	manual may serve as a data dictionary for interpreting
4	data in CFPB 003126, which is a portion of the data
5	set on which Mr. Hughes relied.
6	JUDGE McKENNA: Okay. So are you proposing to
7	proffer the whole exhibit or does that just cover 7.9?
8	MS. CHUM: Just 7.9, Your Honor.
9	JUDGE McKENNA: And that's everything in this?
10	MS. CHUM: Yes. That's just the 7.9
11	includes values and descriptors among which Mr. Hughes
12	relied on.
13	MS. FOLEY: Okay. Your Honor, just for point
14	of clarification so the record is clear, I believe the
15	excerpt of section 7.9 is Exhibit 81.
16	But we have been discussing the larger Exhibit
17	79, which is the entire manual, which what I'm
18	understanding today Mr. Hughes has not testified that
19	he's relied upon anything other than section 7.9.
20	So I'm not sure which exhibit Ms. Chum is
21	actually seeking to admit at this point.
22	MS. CHUM: That may be my error. Allow me to
23	just double check, Your Honor.
24	Court's indulgence.
25	(Pause.)

1	MS. CHUM: Your Honor, that was my error. I
2	would request that Exhibit 81, which is section 7.9 of
3	the Loan Management System operations manual, be moved
4	into evidence.
5	MS. FOLEY: And our same objections, Your
6	Honor. As this witness cannot lay the foundation for
7	the exhibit. He was not employed by TranDotCom or any
8	other company that is familiar with it.
9	JUDGE McKENNA: I'm going to overrule the
10	objection and admit it.
11	(Whereupon, Enforcement Counsel's
12	Exhibit No. 81 admitted into evidence.)
13	BY MS. CHUM:
14	Q. Mr. Hughes, how did you in the course of
15	reviewing the Integrity Advance data sets, how did you
16	use the data dictionary, Exhibit 80 and Exhibit 81 the
17	TranDot manual section 7.9?
18	A. In the transaction level data there were three
19	fields that referred to the type of transaction. Those
20	were: Payment type, payment mode, and status flag. I
21	used those to interpret the type of payment, refund, et
22	cetera that represented the underlying transaction.
23	Q. When you say transaction level data, what do
24	you mean by transaction?

SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER IN 2015-CFPB-0029

So it's event level data. So a transaction

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Α.

could be --

THE COURT REPORTER: It's what?

THE WITNESS: I'm sorry. Event level data.

JUDGE McKENNA: Speak into the mic.

THE WITNESS: So as opposed to account level data, which would be information specific to the account. For instance, open date, close date, name of person associated with it. Transaction level data would be information specific to the transaction or event, such as a payment, a refund, a charge.

BY MS. CHUM:

- Q. And in this specific Integrity Advance data what -- can you just broadly describe the different types of transactions represented in the data?
- A. So some examples would be an ACH payment, a renewal record, a check, and those would be associated with analysis.
- Q. So in more concrete terms, can you explain what information that data set would contain? What could you glean about a loan from that data set?
- A. Transactions that had taken place against that loan. So, for instance, a renewal record would indicate that the loan had been renewed, an ACH record would indicate that a payment had gone against the loan via the ACH network. A check payment would indicate a

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check payment, et cetera.
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             JUDGE McKENNA: Mr. Hughes?
             THE WITNESS: Yes?
 3
             JUDGE McKENNA: Court reporter is having
4
     trouble hearing you. And that mic can't be turned up
5
     any more because you get feedback. So it's not doing
6
7
     its job.
             THE WITNESS:
                          Okay.
8
9
             JUDGE McKENNA: All right. So I'm going to
     give you two choices, either you have a 20 percent
10
     increase in decibel level or you stand.
11
12
             THE WITNESS: Okay.
             JUDGE McKENNA: I know you don't want to
13
     stand.
14
             THE WITNESS: I will go for the decibel level.
15
16
             JUDGE McKENNA:
                              Thank you.
             MS. CHUM: Do you want to move your mic back
17
     towards you?
18
19
             THE WITNESS: Okay. I thought it wasn't
     really working at all.
20
             JUDGE McKENNA: It aids somewhat, but it's --
21
22
             THE WITNESS: I'm sorry, I'm getting over a
23
    cold, so...
    BY MS. CHUM:
24
             I'm going to now direct your attention to
25
         O.
           SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER IN 2015-CFPB-0029
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what's been marked and previously admitted into
1
    evidence as Exhibit 97?
2
             MS. CHUM: Mr. Jefferson, would you pull up
 3
     Exhibit 97?
4
    BY MS. CHUM:
5
             Would you take a moment to review Exhibit 97,
6
7
    Mr. Hughes?
              (Pause.)
8
    BY MS. CHUM:
9
10
             Have you looked at all five pages of Exhibit
         Ο.
    97, Mr. Hughes?
11
12
             Yes.
         Α.
             Have you seen this exhibit before?
13
         Ο.
14
         A.
             Yes.
             Describe for us what Exhibit 97 is.
15
         Q.
             MS. FOLEY: Objection. Lack of foundation.
16
             JUDGE McKENNA: Overruled.
17
             THE WITNESS: This is a number of aggregate
18
19
     computations that the data science team performed on
     the transaction level data provided.
2.0
             JUDGE McKENNA: Provided by Respondents?
21
             THE WITNESS: Yes.
22
    BY MS. CHUM:
23
             Did you yourself or people under your
24
         0.
    direction create these charts with the numbers in these
25
```

particular charts?

- A. Yes.
- Q. Is Exhibit 97 a fair and accurate representation of the charts that summarize numbers that you derived from the transaction level data produced by Integrity Advance in response to subpoena -- a subpoena for all consumer transaction data?
  - A. Yes, it is.
- Q. Directing your attention now to page 1 of Exhibit 97. Mr. Hughes, were you able to make observations about the number of loans and consumers in the Integrity Advance data bases?
  - A. I'm sorry. Could you repeat that?
- Q. Were you able to make observations about the number of loans and consumers in the Integrity Advance data bases?
  - A. Yes, we were.
- Q. Is page 1 of Exhibit 97 a fair and accurate summary of numbers that you obtained from the Integrity Advance data set that shows the number of loans originated by Integrity Advance and the number of consumers serviced by Integrity Advance?
- A. Yes, it was -- yes, it is a fair and accurate representation. I'm sorry.

1	Q. How many loans in total are represented in the
2	Integrity Advance consumer financial data?
3	MS. FOLEY: Objection. Form.
4	JUDGE McKENNA: Pardon me?
5	MS. FOLEY: Objection, lack of foundation.
6	It's also not representing what's on the document on
7	the screen.
8	JUDGE McKENNA: You want to rephrase or lay a
9	foundation?
LO	BY MS. CHUM:
L1	Q. Directing your attention to line 2 of the
L2	first page of Exhibit 97, in title overview of
L3	Integrity Advance loans and consumers, what was the
L4	total number of loans that Integrity Advance
L5	originated?
L6	A. Three hundred, four thousand, two hundred
L7	twenty-seven.
L8	Q. How many Integrity Advance loans were
L9	originated on or after July 21st, 2011?
20	A. Eighty-two thousand nine hundred and eighty.
21	Q. How did you know that?
22	A. We looked at a unique identifier for those
23	loans and this is the number of unique number of
24	distinct unique identifiers for those loans.
25	Q. Did you look at how many Integrity Advance
	SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER IN 2015-CFPB-0029

loans had a first transaction date occurring on or after August 13, 2011?

- A. Yes, we did.
- Q. Why did you look at the loans with the first transactions as opposed to originations that occurred on or after August 13, 2011?

MS. FOLEY: Object to the question. There has been no evidence that there's anything about organizations in the data set, which is a predicate to the question she just asked.

JUDGE McKENNA: Rephrase.

## BY MS. CHUM:

- Q. Focussing your attention on the transaction data that you reviewed, you had earlier testified that you did look at loans that had a first transaction date that occurred on or after August 13, 2011.
  - A. Correct.
  - Q. Why did you do that?
- A. Because according to the model contract, the first payment could at the -- with the longest delay happen 23 days after origination. And the date you just stated was 23 days following July 21st, 2011.
- Q. So by looking at the August 13th, first transaction date, were you able to make a conservative estimate of loans that originated on or after July

21st, 2011?

2	A. Yes. And that was the 82,980. That would be
3	the minimum number of loans that were originated on or
4	after that date.
5	Q. Now how many what Mr. Hughes, for all
6	Integrity Advance loans that the company originated
7	with consumers, how many loans were there for which
8	Integrity Advance obtained money above a total of
9	payments?
10	MS. FOLEY: I'm going to object to the
11	question, a total of payments is vague and ambiguous
12	and undefined.
13	JUDGE McKENNA: Do you understand the
14	question, Mr. Hughes?
15	THE WITNESS: Yes, I do.
16	JUDGE McKENNA: Overruled. Answer the
17	question.
18	THE WITNESS: The number of total loans in
19	excess of that amount was 209,899.
20	JUDGE McKENNA: In excess of what amount?
21	THE WITNESS: The total of payments.
22	JUDGE McKENNA: All right. Is that money
23	above principal plus one finance fee?
24	THE WITNESS: Yes, it is.
25	BY MS. CHUM:

- Q. And Mr. Hughes, did you make a determination of the number of loans for which Integrity Advance obtained money above total of payments for loans that originated on or after July 21st, 2011 using your same mechanism of determining the origination date of July 21st, 2011?
  - A. Yes, I did. That was 56,473 loans.
- Q. And Mr. Hughes, in total how many consumers did Integrity Advance originate loans with?
- A. One hundred and eighty thousand, three hundred seventy-nine.
- Q. And how many did Integrity Advance -- how many consumers did Integrity Advance originate loans with on or after July 21st, 2011 using the same assumptions you did regarding the August 13, 2011 transaction date?
  - A. Fifty-four thousand one hundred and thirty.
- Q. Mr. Hughes, just asking you generally about the Integrity Advance data sets, from those data sets were you able to determine the first date on which Integrity Advance processed a payment transaction for a loan?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. What was that first date?

    MS. FOLEY: Do you mean in general?

    Objection, it's vague.

Do you mean in general, a specific time or for 1 2 a specific loan? BY MS. CHUM: 3 The first transaction that ever occurred in Ο. 4 the data set, what was that first date? 5 In the data set provided? 6 Α. 7 I'd like to refer back to -- sorry. My original declaration for that. I believe it was June 8 2008. 9 Do you have in your possession your first 10 declaration if you would like to take a look at it to 11 refresh your recollection and then --12 MR. FRECHETTE: Peter Frechette for the 13 Respondents. 14 I'm not sure if we've seen that binder that he 15 has with him. I just want to make sure that we know 16 what he is looking at. 17 JUDGE McKENNA: Ms. Chum, has the respondent 18 19 seen that? MS. CHUM: Yes. It's simply his declaration 20 which he has -- which is admitted into evidence as --21 MS. FOLEY: Your Honor, if I may, there are a 22 23 number of papers in the binder. I can see them from here. I have not been shown a copy of the binder nor 24

25

had an opportunity to review the binder. I'm not sure

what else is --

2.0

I would just say there is a binder that

Mr. Hughes brought with him up to the stand, I don't

know if there is anything more than the declaration.

He's taken something out of it. There are other

papers remaining in the binder.

I don't have a representation of what's in there. I know no work papers --

JUDGE McKENNA: He's not looking at the others. He is looking at his declaration, which is admitted into evidence.

MS. FOLEY: That's fine. If he's going to refer to anything else, I would like to make an objection at this point that we've not seen what else he has up here.

JUDGE McKENNA: I understand. And you understand the admonitions directed to you?

THE WITNESS: Yes, Your Honor.

JUDGE McKENNA: All right.

What is the exhibit number?

MS. CHUM: That is Exhibit 72, the declaration of Robert J Hughes.

THE WITNESS: Yes, I'm sorry. I was off by a month, May 2008 was the -- I'm sorry. May 2008 was the first transaction in that data set.

## BY MS. CHUM:

- Q. And would you put that document back in your folder and close the folder, please. And to the extent that you refer to anything in the folder, if you could just -- I will ask if you need your recollection refreshed, and I will ask that you explain to me what it is that would refresh your recollection and we can discuss that.
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And generally do you remember the last month and year for which Integrity Advance processed a payment transaction for the loan -- for a loan?
- A. I would have to refer back. I believe it was July 2013.
  - JUDGE McKENNA: All right. I'm going to give you permission to utilize that document. Take it out. Close the binder.
- THE WITNESS: Yes. July 9, 2013.
- 19 BY MS. CHUM:
  - Q. Mr. Hughes, is that the same declaration that you were looking at before?
  - A. I'm sorry. This is actually two separate declarations, both by me.
  - One the date is May 10th, 2016 and the other the date is May 25th, 2016.

1	JUDGE MCKENNA: And are both of those admitted
2	into evidence?
3	MS. CHUM: No, Your Honor. Only the first
4	declaration from which he testified to the May 2008 is
5	admitted into evidence. But to the extent that
6	Mr. Hughes can use anything to refresh his
7	recollection, I believe that is appropriate. But, I
8	would ask
9	JUDGE McKENNA: Well, have opposing counsel
10	seen it?
11	MS. CHUM: Yes, it is a document that has been
12	filed with our prior briefs.
13	MS. FOLEY: It's not on their exhibit list,
14	Your Honor. We were aware he would be using it or
15	referring to it. No one sought to move it into
16	evidence. If he is going to use it to refresh his
17	recollection, we would like to have a copy of it and
18	I'd also like to know if there are any notations on
19	it, I would like to have those published.
20	JUDGE McKENNA: Are there any notations on it?
21	THE WITNESS: I circled the date, May 25th,
22	2016, other than that, no.
23	JUDGE McKENNA: All right.
24	So can you provide them with a copy?
25	MS. CHUM: Your Honor, it's already filed.

I understand. JUDGE McKENNA: 1 MS. CHUM: I can provide another copy to them 2 as needed. 3 JUDGE McKENNA: Right now? 4 MS. CHUM: Yes, please provide -- if you could 5 print out a copy of --6 7 MS. FOLEY: We may be able to find it, Your Honor. So they don't have to print out a copy. Tell 8 9 us the filing --MS. BAKER: Do you have a docket number? 10 MS. CHUM: I don't know the docket number off 11 the top of my head. 12 MS. FOLEY: Do you know what it was filed in 13 conjunction with? I'm just trying to get to the 14 document as fast as possible. 15 MS. CHUM: I believe it was filed in 16 connection with our Motion for Summary Disposition, 17 perhaps our reply to Respondent's Motion for Summary 18 19 Disposition or in connection to our own Motion for Summary Disposition as an attachment. 20 21 MS. CHUM: And Mr. Hughes, as I stated, before you look at anything, would you please tell me what it 22 is that -- what it is that would refresh your 23 recollection. 24 25 THE WITNESS: Yes.

MS. CHUM: Thank you. 1 JUDGE McKENNA: Off the record. 2 (Pause.) 3 JUDGE McKENNA: Back on the record. 4 BY MS. CHUM: 5 Mr. Hughes, turning your attention now to page 6 7 2 of Exhibit 97. JUDGE McKENNA: And for the record, you gave 8 9 Respondents a copy of the second declaration? 10 MS. CHUM: Yes, Your Honor. JUDGE McKENNA: All right. Thank you. 11 BY MS. CHUM: 12 Mr. Hughes, were you able to make observations 13 O. from the Integrity Advance data sets about the loan 14 payments made by consumers to Integrity Advance? 15 16 Α. Yes, I was. Is page 2 of Exhibit 97 a fair and accurate 17 summary of numbers you obtained from the Integrity 18 19 Advance data set that shows loan payments made by consumers to Integrity Advance? 20 21 Α. Yes. How much did consumers pay to Integrity 22 Advance in total for all of the 304,227 loans in the 23 24 data set? JUDGE McKENNA: Made up of what? 25

## BY MS. CHUM: 1 Mr. Hughes, can you explain --2 Q. JUDGE McKENNA: That would be principal, 3 finance fees and additional fees, correct? 4 MS. CHUM: Yes, Your Honor. 5 JUDGE McKENNA: Thank you. 6 7 Can you answer the question? THE WITNESS: Two hundred seventy-three 8 million, nine hundred twenty-six thousand four hundred 9 10 seven and 60 cents. BY MS. CHUM: 11 Did you also look at a total paid above loan 12 principal? 13 Yes, I did. 14 Α. What is the total paid above loan principal 15 Ο. made up of? 16 Finance fees and additional fees. Α. 17 And what was that total that consumers paid 18 Ο. 19 above loan principal? One hundred eighty-one million, nine hundred 20 Α. fifty-seven thousand eight hundred sixty seven and 21 ninety-five cents. 22 And Mr. Hughes, earlier you testified to an 23 understanding of total of payments, what is your 24 understanding of total of payments? 25

The principal plus a single finance fee. 1 Α. Did you determine from the Integrity Advance 2 Q. data set the total paid above the total of payments by 3 consumers to Integrity Advance? 4 Yes, I did. 5 Α. What was that total? 6 Q. 7 One hundred thirty-three million, four hundred Α. twenty-two thousand eight hundred thirty-eight and 8 eighty-three cents. 9 Now Mr. Hughes, did you determine of the total 10 paid to Integrity Advance by consumers how much above 11 the principal was paid by ACH? 12 JUDGE McKENNA: Are you referring to an 13 exhibit, the next page or --14 MS. CHUM: No, Your Honor. I'm just asking 15 the witness without an exhibit. 16 JUDGE McKENNA: All right. 17 THE WITNESS: I believe we did. 18 19 BY MS. CHUM: Ο. And what was that total? 20 I would need to look back to remember that 21 Α. exact number. 22 What is it that would refresh your 23 Ο. recollection? 24 I'm not sure. I could --25 Α.

JUDGE McKENNA: What do you need to look at to 1 refresh your recollection? 2 THE WITNESS: I'm hoping that this will be in 3 one of the documents we created. 4 BY MS. CHUM: 5 Mr. Hughes, do you recall you and your data 6 7 team recently determining how much above the principal was paid by ACH of the total paid by Integrity 8 9 Advance -- paid to Integrity Advance by consumers? 10 Specifically isolating the total above principal paid by ACH? 11 Yes. I'm -- I recall doing that. I don't see 12 Α. it right in front of me. 13 JUDGE McKENNA: All right. 14 THE WITNESS: This second. 15 16 JUDGE McKENNA: So. Here's what's going to happen. 17 Mr. Hughes, you're going to look and see if 18 19 you can't find the document. If you do, and you have the number, then you will answer Ms. Chum's question 20 21 and you will give notice to Respondents as to what document you are looking at. 22 23 And if they don't have it, then your counsel will provide it to them. All right? 24 25 THE WITNESS: Yes.

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JUDGE McKENNA: So, proceed.
1
2
             THE WITNESS: Okay. Thank you.
    BY MS. CHUM:
3
             And Mr. Hughes, just because I know that
4
         Ο.
    you're very much into your position, do you just
5
    remember generally that number?
6
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             JUDGE McKENNA: We're not going generally.
             MS. CHUM: Okay. Thank you.
8
9
    BY MS. CHUM:
             Turning now to page 3 --
10
         Q.
             JUDGE McKENNA: Just a second.
11
             He's trying --
12
             MS. CHUM: Oh, I'm sorry. I thought this was.
13
             MS. FOLEY: If it would be helpful, should we
14
     go off the record?
15
             JUDGE McKENNA: Sure. Why don't we take a
16
     10-minute break.
17
              (Whereupon, a brief recess was had.)
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19
             JUDGE McKENNA: Back on the record.
             Mr. Hughes, don't runaway.
20
21
             THE WITNESS: Okay.
             JUDGE McKENNA: Proceed.
22
    BY MS. CHUM:
23
             Mr. Hughes, do you recall the questions that
24
         0.
    -- the line of questioning that was pending when we
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went off the record?

A. I do.

- Q. So you had stated you did not recall the total paid to Integrity Advance by consumers above the principal that was paid by ACH; is there anything that would refresh your recollection?
- A. I'm sure there would be. I don't see anything in front of me. I do have a percentage of payments that were made via ACH which could serve as a proxy for that.
  - Q. Okay. Moving on.

Turning now to page 3 of Exhibit 97. Would you turn with me, Mr. Hughes, to that?

- A. Yes.
- Q. Mr. Hughes, were you able to make observations from the Integrity Advance data set about loan payments made by consumers to Integrity Advance on loans that originated on or after July 21st, 2011?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And to determine whether loans originated on or after July 21st, 2011, did you use the same methodology of looking at transactions that occurred on August 13th, 2011 or later?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. Is this page 3 of Exhibit 97 a fair and

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accurate summary of the numbers that you obtained from the Integrity Advance data set about that particular matter? Α. Yes. Did you determine a total paid, i.e., principal plus finance fees and additional fees paid by consumers to Integrity Advance on loans that originated on or after July 21st, 2011? Α. Yes, \$80,305,622.40. And of that amount, how much of that total was Ο. above total of payments? Thirty-eight million, seven hundred Α. ninety-five thousand, five hundred eighty-four and twelve cents. Mr. Hughes, I'm now directing your attention to what's been marked and previously admitted as Exhibit 100, would you turn to that, please, Mr. Hughes? Mr. Hughes, have you seen this exhibit before? Α. Yes. Describe for me what is Exhibit 100? Q. Objection. Lack of foundation. MS. FOLEY: JUDGE McKENNA: She's trying to lay one. She has not yet established that MS. FOLEY:

he actually knows what's here.

JUDGE McKENNA: That's overruled. 1 2 THE WITNESS: This is a listing of transactions on loan number 54158546. 3 BY MS. CHUM: 4 Q. Did you yourself or people under your 5 direction create this chart and validate the numbers in 6 7 this chart? A. Yes. 8 9 Is Exhibit 100 a fair and accurate Ο. representation of a summary of information that you 10 were able to obtain about consumer 2129265 -- 92653 for 11 transactions associated with loan number 54158546? 12 Α. Yes. 13 MS. CHUM: Mr. Jefferson, would you focus on 14 the first six lines of this document? 15 16 JUDGE McKENNA: Excuse me, who? MS. CHUM: Mr. Tory Jefferson, our trial 17 director. 18 19 JUDGE McKENNA: Okay. BY MS. CHUM: 20 Mr. Hughes, in the first five transactions 21 listed here, for lines one through five, what did the 22 23 consumer pay on the \$500 loan? There are five separate payments made towards 24 Α. finance charges of \$150 dollars each. 25

Q. So none of the first five payments to
Integrity Advance on \$500 loan went towards the \$500
principal?
A. No.
Q. Was there any significance to the total that
had been paid on the loan by February 15th, 2012?
MS. FOLEY: Objection, vague. Significance to
whom?
JUDGE McKENNA: Overruled.
THE WITNESS: That was the first date at which
the total amount paid to date exceeded the \$500
principal and \$150 original finance fee.
BY MS. CHUM:
Q. So the sum of that principal and one finance
fee on that \$500 loan was \$650?
A. Yes.
Q. And from February 15th, 2012 on the amounts
paid exceeded the sum of the finance fee of one
finance fee and principal?
A. The cumulative amounts paid exceeded it, yes.
Q. Now what happened in that sixth transaction
which follows the February 15, 2012 transaction that
brought the total cost to \$750 dollars?
A. I'm sorry, could you restate that or just
repeat that I mean?

- A. That would be \$50 dollars toward principal and \$150 toward finance charge, bringing the total amount paid up to \$950 cumulatively.
- Q. Mr. Hughes, now directing your attention to the lines seven through nine, the bottom half of Exhibit 100, would you explain just generally the transactions for lines seven through nine?
- A. In line seven there was an attempted ACH transaction for \$185 dollars. The NACHA return code was R07. And the explanation of that code is authorization revoked by customer. The total amount paid does not change because the transaction failed.
  - Q. And what happened -- so, what day was that on?
  - A. March 14th, 2012.
- Q. And what happened on line eight, the next transaction that's dated April 2nd, 2012?
- A. There is an RCC transaction for \$400 toward principal and \$120 toward finance charge, bringing the total up to \$1,470 of cumulative payments.
- Q. And what happened on that same day on April 2nd, 2012 as looking at line 9?
- A. There was an attempted \$210 withdrawal and the return code via ACH was R01 or insufficient funds.

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And directing your attention to what's been marked as Exhibit 82 and previously admitted, Mr. Hughes have you seen this document before? Α. Yes. What is this document? It says the operating rules and guidelines. Complete guide to the rules governing the ACH network. MS. CHUM: And Mr. Jefferson, would you turn to page the next page, please? BY MS. CHUM: Mr. Hughes, did you use NACHA return codes table section 4.2 from the official NACHA manual in reviewing the Integrity Advance data set? Yes, I did. Α. How did you use this exhibit? Ο. I referenced the return codes to determine the return codes that indicated that a consumer did not want further ACH withdrawals. Did you focus on specific NACHA return codes in your review of the data? Yes, I did. Α. Which return codes did you focus on? Ο. R07, R08 and R10 all appear to indicate revocation by the customer of one form of another. More specifically, what does R07 indicate? Q.

- R07 is authorization revoked by customer. 1 Α. 2 Ο. R08? Payment stopped. 3 Α. And R10? 4 Q. Customer advises unauthorized, improper, 5 ineligible or part of an incomplete transaction. 6 7 Turning back to Exhibit 100 focusing on line Ο. seven, given your reliance on the NACHA codes, is it 8 9 your testimony, Mr. Hughes, that after Integrity Advance had used its ACH authorization to withdraw \$950 10 from consumer's account, the consumer revoked Integrity 11 Advance's ACH authorization? 12 Α. Yes. 13 And now focusing on lines eight and nine of 14 the document, Mr. Hughes, is it your testimony that 15 following the consumer's withdrawal of ACH 16 authorization, Integrity Advance submitted two RCC's on 17 the consumer's account? One for a total of \$520? 18 19 On April 12th there's an RCC for \$520. Four 20
  - hundred dollars towards principal and \$120 toward finance charge.
  - And is it your testimony that there was an additional attempt to withdraw \$210 dollars by Integrity Advance from the consumer's account?
    - Yes, also on April 2nd, 2012. Α.

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Q. And did you rely on the NACHA return codes to		
determine that the consumer then had insufficient funds		
in his or her bank account?		
A. Yes.		
Q. Directing your attention back to Exhibit 97,		
Mr. Hughes, I'm now going to direct you to page 4 of		
Exhibit 97.		
JUDGE McKENNA: What is the exhibit number?		
MS. CHUM: Exhibit 97, Your Honor.		
BY MS. CHUM:		
Q. Mr. Hughes, were you able to make observations		
from the Integrity Advance data set about Integrity		
Advance's use of RCC's on consumers who had revoked		
Integrity Advance's ACH authorization or stopped		
Integrity Advance's ACH withdrawals?		
A. Yes, Integrity Advance provided a second data		
set which listed all transactions that were RCC's.		
Q. Is that second data set Exhibit 95? I believe		
that's an Excel sheet.		
A. Yes.		
Q. Have you seen this chart before?		
A. Yes.		
Q. Did you personally or direct others to create		
this chart?		
MS. FOLEY: Objection, compound.		

JUDGE McKENNA: Overruled. 1 THE WITNESS: Yes. 2 BY MS. CHUM: 3 Is page four of Exhibit 97 a fair and accurate Ο. 4 summary of the numbers you obtained from the Integrity 5 Advance data sets about Integrity Advance's use of 6 RCC's on consumers who had revoked Integrity Advance's 7 ACH authorization or stopped ACH withdrawals? 8 9 Α. Yes. Mr. Hughes, were you able to determine from 10 Ο. Integrity Advance's data set instances where Integrity 11 Advance attempted to withdraw funds by RCC from a 12 consumer's account after -- strike that. 13 Mr. Hughes, for all RCC's in the Integrity 14 Advance data set, how many RCC's were used? 15 Three thousand five hundred forty-five. 16 Α. And how many loans does that represent? 17 Ο. Two thousand twenty-four. 18 Α. 19 And what was the number of RCC's used to Q. obtain funds from consumers who had already paid the 20 total of payments? 21 One thousand eight hundred and twenty-six. 22 Α. And how many -- what is the number of RCC's 23 followed by attempts by Integrity Advance --24 Mr. Hughes, what was the number of RCC's that were 25

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on or after July 21st, 2011 on consumers who had

24

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Mr. Hughes, what was the number of RCC's used

revoked Integrity Advance's ACH authorization or stopped Integrity Advance's ACH withdrawals?

- A. One thousand, two hundred seventy-one.
- Q. And how many loans does that represent?
- A. Five hundred eighty-seven.

- Q. And how many RCC's were used on or after July 21st, 2011 to obtain funds from consumers who had already paid the total of payments and who had revoked IA's ACH authorization or stopped Integrity Advance's ACH withdrawals?
  - A. Six hundred and two.
- Q. And how many RCC's were followed by attempts by Integrity Advance to withdrawal additional money from consumer's bank accounts with insufficient funds on or after July 21st, 2011, where the consumers had revoked or stopped ACH?
  - A. One hundred seventy-one.
- Q. So, in total, Mr. Hughes, how much did
  Integrity Advance obtain by RCC after a consumer had
  either revoked ACH authorization or put a stop on
  ACH's?
- A. Eight hundred thirty-nine thousand, eight hundred seventy-nine dollars and fifty cents.
- Q. Turning your attention now to page four of Exhibit 97 -- or page five.

Mr. Hughes, have you seen this chart before? 1 Yes. 2 Α. Did you yourself create this chart or was this 3 Q. chart created under your direction? 4 5 Α. Yes. Were you able to make observations from 6 7 Integrity Advance's data set about RCC's used by 8 Integrity Advance on or after July 21st, 2011 to 9 withdraw funds from consumers who had revoked or 10 stopped ACH withdrawals? 11 Α. Yes. Is this chart, page five of Exhibit 97 a fair 12 and accurate summary of those numbers? 13 Yes, it is. 14 Α. What was the total amount obtained by RCC by 15 Ο. Integrity Advance on or after July 21st, 2011 to 16 withdraw funds from consumers who had revoked Integrity 17 Advance's ACH authorization or stopped Integrity 18 19 Advance's ACH withdrawals? Two hundred sixty-five thousand four hundred 20 Α. fifty-two dollars and fifty cents. 21 And of that amount, what was the total amount 22 23 obtained by RCC after the consumer had already paid the total of payments? 24 One hundred fifteen thousand, twenty-four 25 Α.

1	dollars and fifty cents.
2	JUDGE McKENNA: What do you mean total of
3	payments?
4	THE WITNESS: Total of payments as described
5	on page one of the same exhibit, which is principal
6	plus a single finance fee.
7	BY MS. CHUM:
8	Q. Mr. Hughes, going forward, when I ask you
9	about total of payments, will the meaning of total of
10	payments remain the same?
11	A. Yes.
12	Q. Thank you.
13	Mr. Hughes, I'm now going to direct your
14	attention to a demonstrative, which Enforcement Counsel
15	wishes to mark as Exhibit 102.
16	MS. FOLEY: We haven't seen this, Your Honor.
17	We don't have a copy.
18	I'd like to see it before it gets marked.
19	JUDGE McKENNA: I think you would.
20	MS. FOLEY: Thank you.
21	JUDGE McKENNA: When was this prepared?
22	MS. CHUM: Your Honor, this was prepared
23	yesterday in response to
24	MS. FOLEY: Do you have a copy?
25	JUDGE McKENNA: Off the record.

(Pause.)

JUDGE McKENNA: Back on the record.

Have the Respondents had a chance to look at this document?

MS. FOLEY: We have, Your Honor, and we object to its introduction today. We are in Enforcement Counsel's case in chief. Exhibits were due and exchanged weeks ago. I believe it was July 6. It is today, right now as his testimony is going on, we were given this document for the first time where Enforcement Counsel purports to have a witness who performed numerous brand new calculations, we have not been provided the source code or the underlying calculations that support these calculations.

We object that it is unduly prejudicial to allow it in at this time without giving us any opportunity to review it or the materials underlying it and being expected to cross-examine the witness on short notice.

JUDGE McKENNA: Those are all good points.

Are these numbers predicated on numbers from exhibits that are already in the record?

THE WITNESS: Yes, these are all based on the two data sets from Integrity Advance. I don't recall the numbers off the top of my head. I think 95 and --

1	MS. CHUM: The data sets exhibits are 95 and
2	101, Your Honor.
3	JUDGE McKENNA: All right.
4	MS. CHUM: And Your Honor
5	JUDGE McKENNA: So are you moving this at this
6	time?
7	MS. CHUM: Not at this time, Your Honor.
8	Your Honor, we are using this as a
9	demonstrative at this time.
10	JUDGE McKENNA: Just marked for purposes of
11	identification.
12	MS. CHUM: Yes, it's marked for purposes of
13	identification.
14	JUDGE McKENNA: All right. So before we go
15	any further on this, if it's proffered, then I will
16	give I'm going to admit it. I'm going to give
17	Respondents five days to tell me how they want to
18	proceed. If you have a rebuttal exhibit, you can use
19	that. If you want to recall this witness to
20	cross-examine him after you have had an opportunity to
21	review it, I will look favorably on it and I also will
22	look favorably on any suggested avenues that you might
23	wish to take. All right?
24	MS. FOLEY: Thank you, Your Honor.
25	MS. CHUM: And Your Honor, if I may, just to
	1

1	kind of, as you had said before, prime the pump to
2	explain to you why we were running these numbers
3	yesterday based on the data sets, it is my
4	understanding that we were put on notice yesterday
5	that you were interested in one-time customers of
6	Integrity Advance as well as first time loans.
7	So we wanted to provide you with the numbers
8	that you had indicated to Mr. Wheeler that you were
9	interested in and we were not aware of that until
10	yesterday.
11	JUDGE McKENNA: Well, that's very good. Thank
12	you. I'm interested in a lot of these numbers and so
13	we will see how this works out.
14	Proceed.
15	(Whereupon, Enforcement Counsel's
16	Exhibit No. 102 marked for identification.)
17	BY MS. CHUM:
18	Q. Mr. Hughes, have you seen Exhibit 102 before?
19	A. Yes.
20	Q. What is it?
21	A. It's a table of accounts of customers and
22	amounts paid looked at two different ways. One for

Q. Did you yourself or people under your

for loans originated July 21st, 2011 or later.

23

24

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loans originated throughout the data set, and the other

direction create this chart? 1 2 Α. Yes. And what is a first-time loan? Ο. 3 JUDGE McKENNA: All right. Just a second. 4 And this is predicated on Exhibits 97 --5 BY MS. CHUM: 6 7 Mr. Hughes, did the values you derived from Ο. this in this chart base -- are these values based on 8 9 exhibits -- the data sets provided by Integrity Advance Exhibit 95 and 101? 10 Yes. 11 Α. Mr. Hughes, would you explain what a 12 first-time loan is. 13 If an individual customer took out multiple 14 loans, the first-time loan would be the first loan that 15 that customer took out. 16 Would a first-time loan also include loans 17 Ο. from customers -- first-time loans of customers who did 18 19 not take out multiple loans? Yes, it would be the first loan any customer 2.0 Α. took out whether or not there were multiple loans. 21 What is a one-time loan? 22 0. That refers to a loan taken out by a customer 23 Α. who took out no other loans. 24

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Ο.

Is Exhibit 102 a fair and accurate summary of

numbers that you observed from the transaction data produced by Integrity Advance concerning first-time and one-time loans?

A. Yes.

Q. Mr. Hughes, focusing on loans that originated

- Q. Mr. Hughes, focusing on loans that originated between May 2008 and July 2013, how many one-time customers were there with Integrity Advance?
- A. One hundred twenty-two thousand, five hundred eighty-one.
- Q. And you recall your definition of total of payments, what was the number of first-time loans that paid more than the total of payments?
- A. One hundred sixteen thousand eight hundred and nineteen.
- Q. What was the number of one-time loans that paid more than the total of payments?
- A. Sixty-eight thousand seven hundred and twenty-five.
- Q. How much money was paid to Integrity Advance by consumers above the total of payments via first-time loans?
- A. Sixty-nine million, six hundred twenty-eight thousand six hundred eighty and one cent.
- Q. And how much was paid to Integrity Advance by customers above the total of payments via one-time

## loans?

- A. Thirty-nine million nine hundred eighteen thousand seven hundred sixteen and seventy-eight cents.
- Q. And how much was paid to Integrity Advance by consumers above the principal via -- strike that.

First, what were the monies above principal that you looked at when you -- for money paid to IA by consumers above the principal via first-time loans?

THE COURT REPORTER: I'm sorry. I couldn't hear it.

### BY MS. CHUM:

- Q. Mr. Hughes, did you look at the money paid to Integrity Advance by consumers above the principal via first-time loans?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. And what were those monies categorized as?
  - A. Finance charges and fees.
- Q. What was the total money paid to Integrity

  Advance by consumers above the principal via first-time loans?
- A. Ninety-nine million, one hundred sixty-one thousand, two hundred twelve and 89 cents.
  - Q. And same question for one-time loans?
- A. Sixty-three million, five hundred and fifty-three thousand, two hundred sixty-six and

twenty-three cents.

- Q. And what was the money paid to Integrity

  Advance by consumers, the principal plus the finance

  charges and additional fees via first-time loans?
- A. One hundred forty-three million, one hundred eighty four thousand eight hundred fifty-nine and eighty-two cents.
  - Q. Same question for one-time loans?
- A. Eighty-six million, one hundred forty-one thousand, seven hundred seventy-three and twenty cents.
- Q. Mr. Hughes, did you look at loans that originated on or after July 21st, 2011 for this particular set of first-time and one-time loans for all first-time and one-time loans?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And in determining that the loans originated on or after July 21st, 2011 did you make the same assumptions you made previously such that you looked only at first transactions that occurred on or after August 13th, 2011?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. For the loans that originated on or after July 21st, 2011 how many one-time customers were there?
  - A. Twenty-eight thousand and one.
  - O. What was the number of first-time loans that

paid more than the total of payments?

- A. Twenty thousand four hundred and seventy-eight.
- Q. And what was the number of one-time loans that paid more than total of payments?
  - A. Fourteen thousand six hundred ninety-two.
- Q. What was the money paid to Integrity Advance by consumers above the total of payments via first-time loans?
- A. Twelve million, two hundred fifty thousand five hundred forty-four and twenty-eight cents.
- Q. What was the money paid to Integrity Advance by consumers above the total of payments via one-time loans?
- A. Eight million, nine hundred ninety-nine thousand nine hundred sixty-four and forty-five cents.
- Q. And you're testifying to loans that originated on or after July 21st, 2011?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And still remaining and testifying about loans originated on or after July 21st, 2011, what was the money paid to Integrity Advance by consumers above the principal via first-time loans?
- A. Eighteen million, two hundred twenty-one thousand five hundred eighty-eight dollars and

ninety-seven cents. 1 And the same question for one-time loans. 2 Fourteen million, two hundred seventeen Α. 3 thousand, one hundred fifty-five dollars and 4 ninety-five cents. 5 What was the money paid to Integrity Advance 6 7 by consumers via first-time loans, the total money, principal, plus finance charge and additional fees? 8 9 Α. Twenty-six million, three hundred seventeen 10 thousand, three hundred eighty-five dollars and ninety-nine cents. 11 The same question for one-time loans? 12 Nineteen million, four hundred fifty-eight 13 Α. thousand, nine hundred sixty-six dollars and one cent. 14 MS. CHUM: Your Honor, at this time 15 Enforcement Counsel would request that the exhibit 16 marked as 102 for good cause shown pursuant to rule 17 215(c) be admitted into evidence. 18 19 JUDGE McKENNA: Objection duly noted and overruled. So admitted. 2.0 21 And Respondents will have five days to notify me how they wish to proceed to rebut. 22 (Whereupon, Enforcement Counsel's 23 Exhibit No. 102 admitted into evidence.) 24 Thank you, Your Honor. 25 MS. CHUM:

1	No further questions.
2	JUDGE McKENNA: Just one moment.
3	All right. Does that conclude your direct?
4	MS. CHUM: Yes, that concludes Enforcement
5	Counsel's direct. Thank you, Your Honor.
6	JUDGE McKENNA: Thank you.
7	Cross-examination?
8	MS. FOLEY: Your Honor, in light of brand new
9	Exhibit 102 and the new calculations here, we would
10	request a recess to conduct his cross-examination
11	tomorrow, so that we can have the rest of the
12	afternoon, perhaps we can do I think they have one
13	more witness, Mr. Baressi, in lieu of doing the
14	cross-examination, which would give us tonight to
15	consider how we would like to proceed.
16	JUDGE McKENNA: Any objections?
17	MR. WHEELER: No objection, Your Honor.
18	JUDGE McKENNA: All right. That sounds like a
19	reasonable request.
20	MS. FOLEY: Thank you, Your Honor.
21	JUDGE McKENNA: You can step down. I don't
22	want you to feel uncomfortable.
23	THE WITNESS: Thanks.
24	MS. FOLEY: I'm not sure if it's necessary,
25	Your Honor, but just maybe an admonition to the

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witness that he's still under oath.
1
             He is still in the courtroom.
2
             JUDGE McKENNA: Did he leave?
 3
             MS. FOLEY: Oh, no, he's still in the
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5
     courtroom.
             JUDGE McKENNA: Do you understand that?
6
7
             THE WITNESS: Yes.
             JUDGE McKENNA: All right.
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             MS. CHUM: Your Honor, the government calls --
10
     Enforcement Counsel calls Joseph Baressi.
             JUDGE McKENNA: Spell the last name.
11
12
             MS. CHUM: B-A-R-E-S-S-I.
             JUDGE McKENNA: B as in boy?
13
             MS. CHUM: Yes.
14
             JUDGE McKENNA: Go ahead.
15
             MS. CHUM: I believe that --
16
             JUDGE McKENNA: B --
17
             MS. CHUM: B, as in boy, A-R-E-S-S-I.
18
19
             JUDGE McKENNA: Thank you.
             Mr. Hughes, you will remain under oath
2.0
     tonight.
21
              THE WITNESS: Yes, Your Honor.
22
             JUDGE McKENNA: Off the record.
23
              (Pause.)
24
             JUDGE McKENNA: All right. Back on the
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record. 1 JOSEPH BARESSI, 2 A witness produced on call of Enforcement 3 Counsel, having first been duly sworn, was examined 4 and testified as follows: 5 JUDGE McKENNA: Please be seated. State your 6 7 full name and spell it for the record. THE WITNESS: Joseph Phillip Baressi, III, 8 9 J-O-S-E-P-H P-H-I-L-I-P B-A-R-E-S-S-I. 10 JUDGE McKENNA: Thank you. Proceed. 11 BY MS. CHUM: 12 Mr. Baressi, you work in the Consumer 13 Ο. Financial Protection Bureau's regulations office? 14 Α. Correct. 15 How long have you worked at the CFPB? 16 O. Just over three years. 17 Α. What are your responsibilities in the 18 Ο. 19 regulations office? I work primarily on writing rules, 20 Α. regulations, I also respond to certain inquiries that 21 we get from the public. 22 Before joining the CFPB's regulations office, 23 were you with the federal reserve board as a financial 24 services project leader? 25

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- I was with the federal reserve board I was. Α. as a financial services project leader for about 12 years.
- What are your responsibilities -- what were Ο. your responsibilities as a financial services project leader at the federal reserve board?
- I was also there responsible for writing Α. certain rules and regulations, particularly there with respect to check clearing processes and I was also part of a team responsible for overseeing the payment processing operations of the reserve banks, the federal reserve banks.
  - What degrees do you hold, Mr. Baressi? Q.
- I have an economics degree from Harvard and a Α. law degree from Georgetown.
- Mr. Baressi, do you have first-hand knowledge Ο. and experience with remotely created checks?
- Yes, I do. I worked on formulating Α. regulations and policy with respect to those checks and I was also involved with those checks through the check clearing operations of the federal reserve banks.
- MS. BAKER: Your Honor, if I could just ask is the witness being qualified to be an expert in this matter? And if so, I would object to his being proffered as an expert given that expert depositions

and expert discovery in this matter closed a number of months ago.

JUDGE McKENNA: All right. Do you wish to voir dire?

MS. BAKER: Well, Your Honor, I'm just asking or my query is to whether or not he's being offered for expert testimony. I'm not clear as to the scope of his proffered testimony. And Ms. Chum appears to be qualifying him and I'm not sure what she's qualifying him for if he's not an expert. It's not that I doubt his qualifications.

JUDGE McKENNA: All right. Let's find out.

MS. CHUM: Your Honor, if I may?

JUDGE McKENNA: Yes, you may.

MS. CHUM: Mr. Baressi is not being offered as an expert. He will be offering general knowledge testimony on what RCC's are and how they work, not opinion testimony. And he will not opine about the specifics of Integrity Advance's use of RCC's.

The way RCC's function as a product has not been an issue in this case, but in keeping with Your Honor's request on July 1st, 2016 in the order granting in part and denying in part the Bureau's Motion for Summary Disposition, Enforcement Counsel seeks to supplement the record with some additional

information to assist Your Honor in making a determination as it pertains to RCC's and better understanding RCC's.

MS. BAKER: Thank you. That's helpful to the extent that his testimony is relegated to the scope that Ms. Chum just described, I have no objection to it. To the extent it goes beyond that and exceeds that and he becomes proffered as an expert either by deliberateness or inadvertentness, I will object on those grounds.

JUDGE McKENNA: You will let me know?

MS. BAKER: Yes, Your Honor, I will let you know.

Thank you.

JUDGE McKENNA: Thank you.

### BY MS. CHUM:

- Q. And Mr. Baressi, you were speaking briefly about your -- the basis of your knowledge and experience. Again, tell me what was the basis of your knowledge and experience at the Federal Reserve as it pertains to remotely created checks?
- A. Well, the first time that remotely created checks became a policy matter, we received -- we were receiving inquiries, you know, from the public and also from Congress, actually, about remotely created checks

and the risks associated with them.

- Q. What time was that? What time period was that?
  - A. I would say that was around 2004/2005.
- Q. And what was the period of time that you were at the Federal Reserve?
  - A. From 2000 until 2013.
- Q. So is it fair to say from 2004/2005 through 2013 you were -- you had experience with remotely created checks?
  - A. Yes.

- Q. Did you continue to have experience with remotely created checks while at the regulations office of the CFPB?
  - A. Somewhat, yes.
  - Q. Can you expand on that?
- A. Sure. The rule makings I'm working on right now are not directly related to remotely created checks so I do sometimes get involved in RCC matters, but not regularly.
- Q. And Mr. Baressi, could you explain what are remotely created checks?
- A. In essence, a remotely created check, commonly known as a demand draft, is a check that is not signed by the consumer. Instead it is a check that is created

by the payee.

- Q. Are remotely created checks also referred to as RCC's or check drafts as well as demand drafts?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. In your experience, how well understood are RCC's by consumers?
- A. I don't think consumers understand them. I think consumers just are hoping to get goods and services or hopefully understand that they are getting goods or services or a loan, but I don't think consumers understand remotely created checks.
- Q. And what is it specifically that consumers struggle to understand about remotely created checks?

MS. BAKER: Objection. This calls for speculation. He hasn't proffered any testimony that would suggest he knows what consumers think or that he's undertaken a consumer survey. He is being asked to speculate.

JUDGE McKENNA: Sustained.

#### BY MS. CHUM:

- Q. Do you have a basis for knowledge about consumer understanding for RCC's?
  - A. Yes. I would say, yes, I do.
  - Q. What is the basis of that knowledge?
  - A. Facts that I came to learn while thinking

- And where did those facts come from? Ο.
- From typically from the Federal Reserve Banks and things they were seeing happening in the check clearing network.
- And what were -- what was the Federal Reserve Ο. Bank seeing happening at the check -- with the check clearing network?

Objection. Foundation and vague. MS. BAKER: JUDGE McKENNA: Overruled.

THE WITNESS: The Federal Reserve was seeing significant rates of unauthorized returns and frequent returns of remotely created checks.

JUDGE McKENNA: What do you mean unauthorized returns?

Consumers, the consumers on THE WITNESS: whom's accounts the RCC's were drawn were asserting that the payments were not authorized and the RCC's were bouncing back and forth, forward clearing, return clearing in the check network.

# BY MS. CHUM:

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- Mr. Baressi, could you walk us through step by Ο. step how an RCC is authorized, created and cashed?
  - In the course of a phone conversation Α. Sure.

or on the Internet, like at a website, a consumer will provide his routing number and account number. The payee uses that routing number and account number to create a demand draft, to create a remotely created check.

- Q. So by providing just a routing number and account number, does that payee get authorization to create remotely created checks on behalf of the consumer?
  - A. Not necessarily.

It's not clear what the payee is getting in terms of authorization from the consumer. I guess I would say no, routing number and account number do not constitute authorization from the consumer.

Q. So how does a payee get authorization to create the remotely created checks?

MS. BAKER: Objection. Is he being asked for a legal conclusion? Authorization is a legal term and I think the way we've used it in the context of this matter and certainly Ms. Chum's explanation for his testimony suggests that that's what this is. So I would like a clarification. It seems like it's calling for legal testimony.

JUDGE McKENNA: Right. Is it what you are requesting?

MS. CHUM: No, Your Honor, I'm just asking for 1 2 nuts and bolts description of like what actually goes on between a consumer and a payee and the bank. 3 JUDGE McKENNA: Would you envision that there 4 would be a separate document where the customer would 5 grant the payee authority to transmit an RCC? 6 7 THE WITNESS: Short answer is yes. What I would envision is a separate document where the 8 9 consumer authorizes the payee to initiate debits 10 pulling money out of the consumer's account. (Cellphone ringing.) 11 THE WITNESS: Sorry about that. 12 JUDGE McKENNA: I will have to confiscate 13 that. 14 BY MS. CHUM: 15 And once that authorization is received, can a 16 Q. payee continue to obtain RCC's from a consumer? 17 The short answer is yes. If there is an 18 19 authorization, like I was trying to describe just previously, a document or a web page where the consumer 20 21 says I authorize you, payee, to take money out of my account. Once that has happened, the consumer cannot 22 23 control RCC's taking money out of his or her account.

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Ο.

Α.

The payee.

So who is it that actually creates the RCC?

- Is the consumer involved after that 1 authorization in the creation of the RCC's? 2 3 Α. No. Who determines how much to take out via RCC? 4 O. The payee. 5 Α. And is the consumer directly involved in that 6 O. 7 decision? Α. No. 8 Who instructs the consumer's bank to make the 9 Q. 10 payment to the payee? That is actually a relatively involved 11 process. The payee, as with a typical check, I mean 12 you can think of it as a typical check, but the payee 13 deposits the RCC into the check clearing system, i.e., 14 the Federal Reserve Banks, the Federal Reserve Banks 15 deliver the check from the payee's bank to the 16 consumer's bank. 17 And this is happening, in general, in high 18 19 volumes and high frequency on that kind of thing and the consumer's bank simply responds to the high volume 20 number of instructions, i.e., remotely created checks, 21 that are received from the Federal Reserve Banks. 22 23
  - Q. And are consumers directly involved in that process?
    - A. They are not involved, no.

So does a consumer have to sign an RCC the way 1 2 that a consumer would sign a check? No, the consumer does not sign an RCC. 3 Α. And I think you testified that a consumer does 4 Ο. not have to authorize an RCC each time that one is used 5 to withdraw money from the consumer's account? 6 7 Correct. Α. So why is the payee able to create an RCC 8 9 without the consumer's involvement? 10 JUDGE McKENNA: That's stating something that is not in evidence because the consumer as he 11 testified to, made an authorization for RCC's and 12 subsequent to that, the consumer has no involvement. 13 That's your testimony? 14 THE WITNESS: Well, I would like to clarify a 15 bit. 16 JUDGE McKENNA: Go right ahead. 17 THE WITNESS: Consumers are, what I would in 18 19 general -- a consumer is hopefully authorizing debits to his or her account. You know, the payee is going 2.0 21 to be taking money out of the consumer's account. The consumer is authorizing that. 22 23 I do not think a typical, reasonable consumer is authorizing remotely created check usage to 24 accomplish that. They are expecting it to be an 25

electronic payment.
BY MS. CHUM:

O. So does an

- O. So does an RCC look like a check?
- A. Except for the fact that there is no signature where you would typically expect to see a person's signature.
- Q. How does a consumer know that an RCC is being used on them?

MS. BAKER: Objection. Calls for speculation.

JUDGE McKENNA: I will allow it.

THE WITNESS: Typically, a consumer would not know that an RCC is being used until the consumer reviews his or her periodic statement and sees it.

BY MS. CHUM:

- Q. How is an RCC identifiable in a periodic statement?
- A. It would be one of the transactions listed on the periodic statement. It would typically be listed in the check sort of section of the periodic statement, but it would have a random number. You know, instead of going through checks 100, 101, 102 in your checkbook, this will be check 5,004 coming out of nowhere.
- Q. And in that statement, it wouldn't actually say RCC or demand draft?

It would not. 1 Α. It would just be a random number? 2 Q. The main identification of it would be a Yes. 3 Α. number, a random number. 4 How are RCC's disputed by consumers? 5 Ο. The consumer reviews his or her periodic 6 7 statement, sees a debit on there that the consumer 8 doesn't believe that he or she authorized, consumer 9 calls his or her bank and asserts that there was an 10 unauthorized payment pulling money out of the consumer's account. 11 In your knowledge and experience is disputing 12 Q. an RCC more difficult or easier for a consumer than 13 disputing a check? 14 It's typically more difficult than disputing 15 an ACH debit or a card transaction or something like 16 that. 17 Or a check? 18 O. 19 Or a regular check, yes. A. How is it more difficult than disputing an 20 Q. ACH, a credit card, debit card or a check? 21 MS. BAKER: Objection, foundation. 22 I will allow it. 23 JUDGE McKENNA:

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which is sort of the most direct comparison -- with a

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THE WITNESS: With a check, the consumer --

check the consumer, in theory, signs the check and there is a series of checks coming out of the consumer's checkbook.

And so, the consumer can do something like say, look, that is not my signature on that check. I did not write that check. With an RCC, the sort of by definition the consumer cannot do that, cannot make clear that the consumer did not authorize that check because there is no signature on that check.

#### BY MS. CHUM:

2.0

- Q. Relying on your knowledge and experience, are you aware of companies relying on RCC's once a consumer has put a stop on ACH's or withdrawn ACH authorization --
  - A. Yeah.
  - Q. -- by a payee?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. In what instances have companies relied on RCC's once a consumer puts a stop on ACH's?

MS. BAKER: Objection. Calls for speculation.

JUDGE McKENNA: I will allow it.

THE WITNESS: The ACH network has two central operators, the reserve banks and an operator named EPN, who monitor the ACH network for red-flag type activity. Like a significantly high number of

unauthorized return rates.

So in the ACH network, it is difficult for payees to continue debiting a consumer's account after the consumer has said that the debits are unauthorized. The check network through which remotely created checks travel, does not have those two operators monitoring the network.

So when payees are concerned about setting off alarm bells because of too high unauthorized return rates, they will -- if they are bad intentioned, they might shift to using the check network to abate detection in the ACH network.

- Q. Are there any other significant differences between RCC's and ACH's?
  - A. In my opinion, yes.

MS. BAKER: Objection. His opinion. Again, I mean, this was subject to my initial admonition, this witness isn't being proffered for his opinion.

JUDGE McKENNA: Correct. All right. Do you have personal knowledge?

THE WITNESS: I would say I have direct professional knowledge, yes.

JUDGE McKENNA: All right. Answer the question. Not your opinion.

MS. BAKER: Your Honor, that's pretty much

1	what an expert witness does. Which is they impose
2	their professional knowledge on a set of facts or
3	hypotheticals that have been presented to them.
4	JUDGE McKENNA: And laymen do also.
5	MS. BAKER: And is he being offered as a lay
6	opinion witness?
7	JUDGE McKENNA: He hasn't been qualified as ar
8	expert, so there's one or the other.
9	MS. BAKER: So. I okay. Well, I guess I
10	would ask that this Court request that the CFPB
11	clarify precisely what he's being offered for in light
12	of this line of questions.
13	JUDGE McKENNA: They indicated that already,
14	that it's his knowledge and he is not being offered as
15	an expert.
16	MS. BAKER: Thank you, Your Honor.
17	THE WITNESS: In the ACH network when an
18	unauthorized debit is returned it always goes back to
19	its point of origination, which makes tracking of
20	unauthorized returns in the ACH network more feasible.
21	In the check network, when a check is
22	returned, it does not always go back to the bank into
23	which it was deposited.

So for example, an RCC deposited into bank A if returned as unauthorized might go back to bank B.

24

1	That can make tracking the unauthorized return
2	rates of unauthorized RCC's very difficult.
3	JUDGE McKENNA: How would it go to bank B?
4	THE WITNESS: The payee
5	JUDGE McKENNA: If the account is in bank A,
6	right?
7	THE WITNESS: The payee's account is in bank
8	A. And then the payee would typically also have an
9	account at bank B.
10	JUDGE McKENNA: So you are talking about not
11	taking the money out of the account, it's what happens
12	regarding the payee.
13	THE WITNESS: Right and so bank A, the payee's
14	first bank, bank A isn't aware that that RCC got
15	returned because it went back to bank B instead of
16	bank A.
17	JUDGE McKENNA: RCC's are legal, correct?
18	THE WITNESS: Yes, in most circumstances.
19	BY MS. CHUM:
20	Q. Are there certain risks in your knowledge and
21	experience to consumers associated with RCC's?
22	MS. BAKER: Objection. Calls for speculation,
23	asking him his opinion. And I'm going to object to
24	this ongoing exam as relevance.
25	JUDGE McKENNA: Sustained.

1	MS. BAKER: Thank you.
2	BY MS. CHUM:
3	Q. Are RCC's harder to stop than ACH's?
4	JUDGE McKENNA: You just asked that question,
5	didn't you?
6	MS. CHUM: Are there fewer protections
7	associated with RCC's than ACH's?
8	MS. BAKER: Same objection, speculation and
9	vague.
LO	JUDGE McKENNA: To the extent he knows, I will
L1	allow him to answer.
L2	THE WITNESS: I would answer that question,
L3	yes, federal law provides
L4	MS. BAKER: Objection. He is offering legal
L5	testimony.
L6	JUDGE McKENNA: He can cite what the law is
L7	without giving a legal opinion.
L8	MS. BAKER: Your Honor, I agree except it
L9	sounded like he was giving a legal opinion.
20	JUDGE McKENNA: All right.
21	Don't give a legal opinion.
22	THE WITNESS: Well, federal law provides
23	protections for electronic payments that are not
24	applicable to checks.
25	MS. BAKER: Objection. That's a legal

1	opinion, and I would ask that that testimony be
2	stricken from the record.
3	JUDGE McKENNA: I'm going to deny your request
4	and overrule your objection.
5	BY MS. CHUM:
6	Q. Mr. Baressi, in your knowledge and experience,
7	have RCC's been banned in specific circumstances?
8	A. The FTC has banned RCC's in telemarketing.
9	JUDGE McKENNA: But they haven't been banned
LO	regarding short-term loans; is that correct?
L1	THE WITNESS: Correct.
L2	BY MS. CHUM:
L3	Q. What are the public policy implications
L4	halting the use of RCC's on consumers after those
L5	consumers have overpaid a payee and already stopped
L6	that payee from withdrawing money from their accounts
L7	by ACH?
L8	JUDGE McKENNA: Sustained.
L9	MS. BAKER: Thank you, Your Honor.
20	MS. CHUM: That concludes Enforcement
21	Counsel's direct, Your Honor.
22	JUDGE McKENNA: Thank you. Cross-examination.
23	CROSS-EXAMINATION
24	BY MS. BAKER:
25	Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Baressi. Am I pronouncing
	SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER IN 2015-CFPB-0029

your last name correctly? 1 Baressi. 2 Α. Baressi, thank you. Sorry about that. Q. 3 Mr. Baressi, you have testified that you 4 worked at the Federal Reserve Board for 13 years? 5 Twelve years and some number of months, yes. 6 Α. 7 We will call it 13. Q. Okay. 8 A. 9 And when you worked at the Federal Reserve Q. 10 Board you were in the rule making office? I was in the division of reserve bank 11 operations and payment systems. It wasn't named the 12 rule making office. 13 JUDGE McKENNA: Was that OGC? 14 THE WITNESS: No, it was not the OGC either. 15 16 That's the legal division. JUDGE McKENNA: Right. But you're a lawyer. 17 THE WITNESS: Yes. 18 19 BY MS. BAKER: You didn't work in the feds supervision 20 O. division, did you? 21 I did not. 22 Α. You've never supervised or been involved in a 23 field examination as a supervisor -- as an examiner of 24 a payday company? 25

- A. I have never examined a payday company.
  - Q. And you, I think, testified just now that you currently work in the rule making office at the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau; is that right?
    - A. The Office of Regulations, yes.
  - Q. Yes. I'm being colloquial in calling it the rule-making office for purposes of this, but I do know it's called the Office of Regulations.
    - A. Okay.

- Q. But thank you. I appreciate the clarification.
  - A. Sure.
- Q. You don't work in the consumer response unit there, do you?
  - A. I do not.
- Q. So you don't have any first-hand knowledge of consumer complaints that could come into the CFPB concerning RCC's. And by first-hand knowledge I mean involvement with responding to the way the consumer response unit responds?
- A. I do not believe I have ever actively participated in responding to a consumer complaint about an RCC at the CFPB.
  - Q. And have you with the Fed?
  - A. Yes.

- And in what capacity? Was a there a consumer 1 2 response unit at the Federal Reserve Board that you worked with? 3 No, the Federal Reserve did not have a 4 consumer response unit. I would say the public affairs 5 office. 6 7 But the Federal Reserve doesn't have a unit Ο. that has a consumer complaint intake operation akin to 8 that at the CFPB? 9 10 Α. Correct. JUDGE McKENNA: So how did you get involved at 11 the Board? 12 THE WITNESS: Consumers would call the Federal 13 Reserve, like the main number, and say please help. 14 And then Federal Reserve staff would ultimately get 15 ahold of me. 16 BY MS. BAKER: 17 And the consumers who called and said, please 18 Ο. 19 help, they didn't call you directly? 2.0 Α. Correct. 21 And did you, when you responded to a consumer complaint in that instance, did you go back and 22 23 subpoena bank records to ascertain the way the bank had processed the payment? 24
  - SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER IN 2015-CFPB-0029

25

Α.

No.

1 Q. Why not?

- A. Well, the way you phrased your question, subpoening records was not typically necessary.
  - Q. And why is that?
- A. Relevant documents were usually available without a subpoena.
- Q. What kind of relevant documents would you,
  Mr. Baressi, have looked at in connection with
  responding to consumer who called up and said, quote,
  "please help?"
- A. A periodic statement showing the debit, an image. You know, like when you log onto your bank, like Wells Fargo or Citi and you can click and you pull up the check image. A consumer would e-mail an image of a remotely created check and say I never authorized this thing.
- Q. And did you also look at any of the NACHA codes that were associated with that transaction?
- A. I did look at return reason codes, yes, because these are RCC's they did not go through the ACH network and so did not have NACHA codes.
- Q. And did you ever, when you were asked to help with consumers, did you ever go back to the merchant who had initiated the remotely created check and ask that merchant for background information as to how or

why that RCC was initiated? 1 I don't believe I did actually. 2 Α. Have you ever done that? 3 Q. No. 4 Α. Now remotely created checks, I think you 5 Q. testified in response to Judge McKenna's question that 6 7 they are legal right now? Α. Yes, correct. 8 9 And do you have an understanding as to whether Q. 10 are not remotely created checks were legal in 2008? I do. 11 Α. And were they? 12 Q. Yes. 13 Α. And same question for 2009, do you have that 14 Q. understanding? 15 16 Α. Yes. And were they legal? 17 Q. Yes. 18 Α. 19 Same question for 2010, do you have an Q. 20 understanding as to whether or not RCC's were illegal? 21 Α. Yes. And were they legal? 22 Q. 23 Α. Yes. Same question for 2011, do you know if RCC's 24 Q. were legal? 25

Yes. 1 Α. And were they in fact legal? 2 Q. Yes. 3 Α. Okay. 2012 same question, I'm just going to 4 Ο. short it -- shortcut it, were RCC's legal? 5 RCC's were legal, yes. 6 Α. 7 Were legal. Lawful? Q. Yes, in 2012. 8 Α. 9 And they were lawful in 2013 as well? Q. 10 Α. Yes. And do know if there are commercial 11 Ο. enterprises that use remotely created checks in 12 commercial -- in the commercial context as opposed to 13 the consumer context? 14 You mean the payor is a commercial entity? 15 Α. 16 Ο. Yes? A business? 17 A. I'm not as familiar with that. 18 19 So sitting here today you don't know if that's Q. a common practice or not? 20 I would say correct. I do not know if that's 21 Α. a common practice. 22 Do you know if RCC's for example are used in 23 the context of, for example, mutual funds that want to 24

debit an account for purposes of payment?

- A. Whose account?
- Q. Well, I'm asking if you know if mutual funds at times use remotely created checks to establish a mechanism through which payment might be made into the fund by say an investor?

MR. CHUM: Objection, relevance.

I'm not sure how this --

JUDGE McKENNA: I will allow it.

THE WITNESS: I am not familiar with that, no.

## BY MS. BAKER:

- Q. And do you know if large banks, for example, use remotely created checks from time to time?
- A. I would -- I guess the short answer is no. But we might be conflating different things that I would not label a remotely created checks.
- Q. Well, let me ask you this: Is it possible that there are bill payment systems that are in use through, say, a personal banking account that are maintained or housed at a large bank and we can stipulate large bank is a 1025 institution.

Is it -- do you have an understanding as to whether or not those banks from time to time would use a mechanism of remotely created check to ensure a consumer made a payment to an entity, call it a utility?

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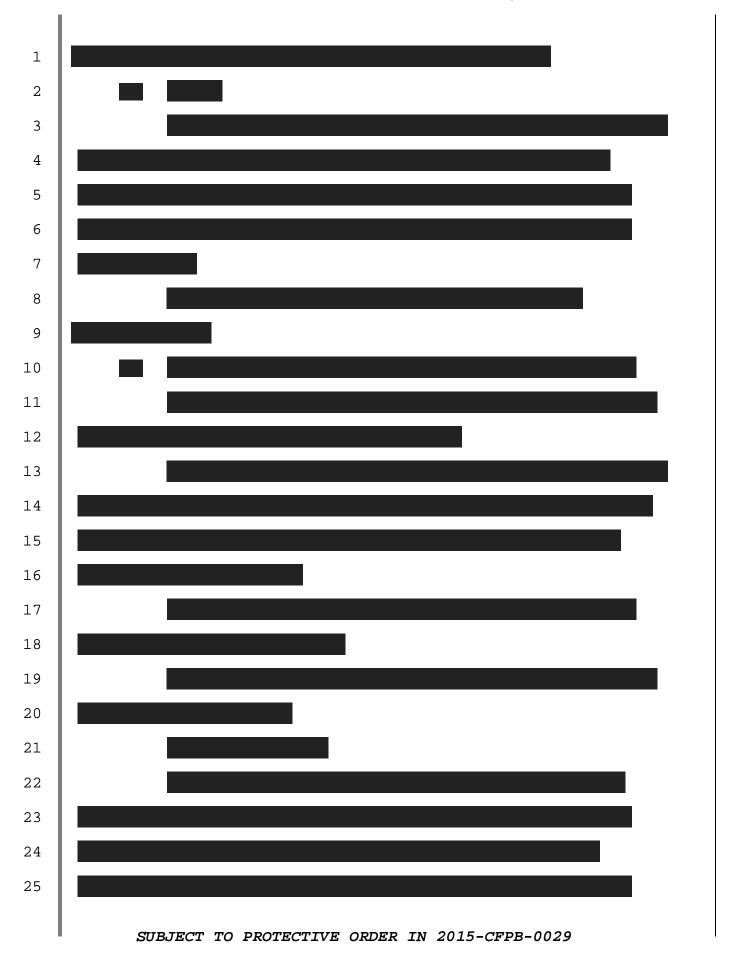
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- Yes, I do, in fact, now that I know of what you are talking about. Those are not remotely created checks. And what are those? Ο. Those are checks that the consumer instructs the consumer's bank to create and typically mail to the payee. Does the consumer sign those checks? Ο. No. Α. So how is that different than what you've Ο. described? The consumer's bank is in charge of creating Α. that check. The consumer's bank is in charge of creating Ο. the check. So the distinction is whether or not the consumer's bank is in charge of creating that check as opposed to another merchant? As opposed to the payee's bank. That is a Α. distinction, yes. What are some other distinctions? Q. Who is benefiting from the check. With a remotely created check the same party that is benefitting from the check, creates the check.
- Q. And I'm not sure I follow in terms of who's benefitting from the check; what do you mean?

1	A. Who gets the money from the check. The payee
2	gets the money from the check and creates the remotely
3	created check.
4	Q. So I want to make sure I understand. Is your
5	testimony that remotely created checks are specifically
6	defined as checks that are remotely created by the
7	enterprise that is paying itself; is that your
8	testimony?
9	A. That is an existing definition of remotely
0_	created checks, yes.
.1	Q. Okay. Now in this matter, I think you
_2	testified that you didn't do anything particular to the
_3	company at issue here, Integrity Advance; is that
L4	right?
L5	A. Correct.
L6	MS. BAKER: Okay. No further questions.
L7	JUDGE McKENNA: Thank you.
-8	REDIRECT EXAMINATION
_9	BY MS. CHUM:
20	Q. Mr. Baressi, you just testified that RCC's
21	were legal from 2008 to I believe you said 2013, yes?
22	JUDGE McKENNA: And that they are legal today.
23	BY MS. CHUM:
24	Q. And that they are legal today.
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10	MS. BAKER: Thank you.
11	JUDGE McKENNA: You're welcome.
12	The objection to the question is sustained.
13	The objection to the line of cross direct
14	examination is sustained.
15	And so you can move onto your next subject.
16	MS. CHUM: I have no further questions, Your
17	Honor.
18	JUDGE McKENNA: All right.
19	MS. BAKER: Nothing further, thank you.
20	THE WITNESS: I'm done?
21	JUDGE McKENNA: Yes, sir.
22	MR. WHEELER: Your Honor, Enforcement Counsel
23	would request that we recess for the day given that
24	Respondents asked for time to consider Enforcement
25	Exhibit 102 and then we can conclude they can

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conduct their cross-examination of Mr. Hughes. We can
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     redirect. And that should be our last witness. Your
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     Honor.
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              JUDGE McKENNA: All right.
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              Off the record.
              (The proceedings adjourned at 3:20 p.m.)
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## REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

I, Jeannie A. Milio, Registered Professional
Reporter, an Official Court Reporter for the United
States Coast Guard, do hereby certify that I
stenographically recorded the proceedings in Consumer
Financial Protection Bureau versus Integrity Advance,
LLC and James R. Carnes, File No. 2015-CFPB-0029, held
on July 20, 2016, at 9:30 a.m. (ET), at the FERC
Building, 888 First St., N.E., Washington, DC, before
the Honorable Parlen L. McKenna.

I further certify that the page numbers II-1 through II-196 constitute an official transcript of the proceedings as transcribed by me from my stenographic notes to the within typewritten matter in a complete and accurate manner.

In witness whereof, I have affixed my signature this 1st day of September, 2016.

Jeannie A. Milio, RPR

Jeannie A. Milio

Official Court Reporter