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Either:

- 1. this complaint was not filed with exhibits or attachments, or**
- 2. all exhibits/attachments filed with complaint are attached to this copy**

Case Number:

Case File Date:

NOS:

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FILED
San Francisco County Superior Court

APR 10 2019

CLERK OF THE COURT
BY: *Shalene Tobnis*
Deputy Clerk

10 **SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

11 **COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO**

12 **UNLIMITED JURISDICTION**

13 Colton Schmidt, individually and on behalf of
14 others similarly situated; Reggie Northrup,
15 individually and on behalf of others similarly
16 situated,

17 **Plaintiffs,**

18 **vs.**

19 AAF Players, LLC, a Delaware Limited
20 Liability Company, d/b/a/ The Alliance of
21 American Football.; Thomas Dundon, an
22 individual; Charles "Charlie" Ebersol, an
23 individual; Legendary Field Exhibitions, LLC,
24 a Delaware Limited Liability Company; AAF
25 Properties, LLC, a Delaware Limited Liability
26 Company; Ebersol Sports Media Group, Inc.,
27 a Delaware Corporation; and DOES 1 through
28 200, inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No.: **CGC-19-575169**

CLASS ACTION
COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES

1. **BREACH OF CONTRACT**
2. **BREACH OF IMPLIED COVENANT OF GOOD FAITH AND FAIR DEALING**
3. **PROMISSORY ESTOPPEL**
4. **FAILURE TO PAY WAGES IN VIOLATION OF LABOR CODE § 201, ET SEQ.**
5. **VIOLATION OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS CODE § 17200, ET SEQ.**
6. **FRAUD**
7. **FALSE PROMISE**
8. **INDUCING BREACH OF CONTRACT**

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

BY FAX
ONE LEGAL LLC

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Plaintiffs Colton Schmidt and Reggie Northrup (collectively referred herein as “Plaintiffs”), on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated, and demanding trial by jury, complain and allege upon information and belief:

PARTIES

1. **Plaintiffs**

- a. Plaintiff Colton Schmidt, (“Plaintiff Schmidt”) is, and at all relevant times has been, citizen and resident of the County of Los Angeles, State of California. Colton Schmidt was a player in a now-defunct football league commonly known as the Alliance of American Football (“AAF”) owned and operated by the Defendants herein. The AAF was only operated for eight weeks before Defendants announced league operations were indefinitely suspended. Plaintiff Colton Schmidt would not have played in the league, subjecting himself to serious risk of physical harm or damage to his health, and would not have foregone other financial opportunities and entered into contracts with the Defendants as described herein if Plaintiff knew the league was not financially viable from the outset, and that the intent of its main investor was to fraudulently, deceptively, and pretextually acquire underlying intellectual property and/or technology from the league and then cease league operations.
- b. Plaintiff Reggie Northrup, (“Plaintiff Northrup”) is, and at all relevant times has been, a citizen and resident of the County of Orange, State of Florida. Reggie Northrup was a player in a now-defunct football league commonly known as the Alliance of American Football (“AAF”) owned and operated by the Defendants herein. The AAF was only operated for eight weeks before Defendants announced league operations were indefinitely suspended. Plaintiff Northrup would not have played in the league, subjecting himself to serious risk of physical harm or damage to his health, and would not have foregone other financial opportunities and entered into contracts with the

1 Defendants as described herein if Plaintiff knew the league was not financially
2 viable from the outset, and that the intent of its main investor was to
3 fraudulently, deceptively, and pretextually acquire underlying intellectual
4 property and/or technology from the league and then cease league operations.

5 **2. Defendants**

- 6 a. AAF Players, LLC (“League”) is, and at all times has been, a Delaware limited
7 liability company with its principal place of business at 149 New Montgomery
8 Street, San Francisco, California. This is the company which entered into the
9 contract with Plaintiff.
- 10 b. Defendant Thomas Dundon (“Dundon”) is, and at all relevant times has been,
11 a citizen and resident of Dallas, Texas. Defendant Dundon is being sued in his
12 individual capacity.
- 13 c. Defendant Charles “Charlie” Ebersol (“Ebersol”) is, and at all relevant times
14 has been, a citizen and resident of Los Angeles County, California. Defendant
15 Ebersol is being sued in his individual capacity.
- 16 d. Defendant Legendary Field Exhibitions, LLC (“Legendary”) is, and at all times
17 has been, a Delaware company with its principal place of business at 149 New
18 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California. On information and belief, this
19 is a holding company for the assets of the AAF that also serves as an operating
20 entity for the AAF, its assets, and various subsidiaries.
- 21 e. Defendant AAF Properties, LLC (“Holding Company”) is, and at all times has
22 been, a Delaware company and has its principal place of business at 149 New
23 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California. On information and belief, this
24 company holds certain AAF assets and serves as an operating entity for the
25 AAF’s gaming platform.
- 26 f. Defendant Ebersol Sports Media Group, Inc. is, and at all times has been, a
27 Delaware company with its principal place of business at 10866 Wilshire
28 Boulevard, Suite 300, Los Angeles, California. On information and belief,

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Ebersol Sports Media Group is a predecessor entity to the AAF, and/or a holding company for Charlie Ebersol's ownership interest in Defendant Legendary Field Exhibitions, LLC.

3. Each defendant named herein, including DOES 1-200, acted as an agent, joint venturer, employee, associate, assign, partner, contractor, representative, or alter ego of or for the other Defendants regarding the acts, violations, and common course of conduct alleged herein.

4. Various persons, individuals, partnerships, corporations, businesses form unknown and associations, not named as defendants, have participated as co-conspirators in the violations alleged, and have performed acts and made statements in furtherance thereof.

5. Plaintiffs do not know the true names and capacities of the Defendants sued as Does 1 through 200, inclusive, and therefore sues those Defendants by fictitious names under California Code of Civil Procedure, section 474. Plaintiffs will amend this Complaint to state the true names and capacities of the fictitiously-named Defendants when those names are ascertained. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that each of the fictitiously-named Defendants is legally responsible for the events and damages alleged under the causes of action alleged.

6. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that each of the named and fictitious Defendants identified was the agent, joint venturer, employee, associate, assignee, assignor, partner, contractor, representative, or alter ego of one or more of the other Defendants and was acting in the course and scope of such agency, partnership, joint venture, association and/or employment when the acts causing the causes of action occurred.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

7. Pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure, section 382, Plaintiffs bring this case individually and as a class action on behalf of all persons who contracted with AAF Players, LLC or were involved with the Alliance of American Football as a player.

8. At all times, all Defendants and each of them purposely availed themselves of the benefits of the State of California by residing or doing business in California, thereby submitting

1 to the jurisdiction of the courts of the State.

2 9. At all times, all Defendants and each of them maintained sufficient contacts with
3 the State of California, by either residing in California or operating the football league's business
4 and management functions in California, such that this Court's exercise of personal jurisdiction
5 over the Defendants does not offend traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.

6 10. This Court has jurisdiction over this controversy under Code of Civil Procedure,
7 section 410.10 and the amount in controversy exceeds the \$25,000.00 minimum jurisdictional
8 requirement of this Court, exclusive of costs and attorney's fees.

9 11. Venue as to each Defendant is proper in this judicial district, under California Code
10 of Civil Procedure, section 395(a) and 395.5. Each Defendant either maintains an office, transacts
11 business, has an agent, or is found in the City and County of San Francisco and is within the
12 jurisdiction of this Court for service of process. The unlawful acts alleged directly affected citizens
13 within the State of California, and more particularly, within the City and County of San Francisco.
14 More particularly, the contracts were negotiated and entered into in part, in the State of California
15 and, more particularly, within the City and County of San Francisco. A majority of the acts and
16 decisions leading to and constituting the contract breaches and other wrongs alleged herein
17 occurred in the City and County of San Francisco.

18 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

19 12. Plaintiffs sue on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated, as a class
20 action under California Code of Civil Procedure, section 382. The Class which Plaintiffs seek to
21 represent comprises and is defined as all persons who contracted with AAF Players, LLC or
22 were involved with the Alliance of American Football as a player. Specifically excluded from
23 the Class are: the Defendants herein; officers, directors of Defendants; any entity in which any
24 Defendant has a controlling interest; the affiliates, legal representatives, attorneys, heirs, or
25 assigns of any Defendant; and any federal, state or local governmental entity, and any judge,
26 justice, or judicial officers presiding over this matter and the Members of their immediate
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1 families and judicial staffs.

2 13. This action has been brought and may properly be maintained as a class action,
3 under California Code of Civil Procedure, section 382 because there is a well-defined
4 community of interest in the litigation and the proposed class is easily ascertainable:

5 a. **Numerosity:** The Class is so numerous that the individual joinder of all
6 members is impracticable under the circumstances. While the exact number
7 of class members is unknown to Plaintiffs at this time, the class is believed to
8 be more than sufficient to satisfy the numerosity requirement of this Court.
9 AAF consisted of eight centrally-operated teams. All players of these teams
10 are members of the Class. Given the number of Class Members, joinder of all
11 Members of the Class is not practicable.

12 b. **Common Questions Predominate:** Common questions of law and fact exist
13 as to all Members of the Class and predominate over questions which affect
14 only individual Members of the class. These common questions of law and
15 fact include, without limitation:

16 i. Whether Defendants breached their contracts with the respective
17 Class Members;

18 ii. Whether Defendants breached the implied covenant of good faith and
19 fair dealing;

20 iii. Whether Defendants may be prevented from repudiation of their
21 agreements with the Class Members based on promissory estoppel;

22 iv. Whether Defendants breached California Labor Code, section 201, *et*
23 *seq.*;

24 v. Whether Defendants violated California Business and Professions
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Code, section 17200;

- vi. Whether the Defendants committed fraud;
- vii. Whether the Defendants are liable for false promises made to Class Members;
- viii. Whether Defendants are liable for intentional interference with the Class Members' existing contractual relations;
- ix. Whether Defendants are liable for inducing breach of the Class Members' contracts with AAF Players, LLC;
- x. The effect upon and the extent of injuries sustained by Members of the Class and the appropriate type and/or measure of damages;
- xi. The appropriate nature of Class-wide equitable relief.

c. **Typicality:** Plaintiffs' claims are typical of the claims of the Members of the Plaintiff Class. Plaintiffs and all Members of the Class sustained injuries and damages arising out of Defendants' common course of conduct in violation of law as complained of herein. The injuries and damages of each member of the Class were caused directly by Defendants' wrongful conduct in violation of law as alleged herein.

d. **Adequacy:** Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Members of the Class. Plaintiffs reside in California or contracted with Defendant for a standard form contract to be performed, in whole or in part, in California. Plaintiffs are adequate representatives of the Class as they have no interests adverse to the interests of absent Class Members. Each representative was a contracted player in the AAF or contracted with the AAF Players, LLC. Plaintiffs have retained counsel with substantial

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experience and success in the prosecution of complex actions and mass torts.

e. **Superiority:** A class action is superior to other means for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy since individual joinder of all members of the class is impracticable. Class action treatment will permit a large number of similarly situated persons to prosecute their common claims in a single forum simultaneously, efficiently, and without the unnecessary duplication of effort and expense that numerous individual actions would engender. The damages suffered by each individual member are the same throughout. The expenses and burden of individual litigation would make it difficult or impossible for individual members of the class to redress the wrongs done to them, while an important public interest will be served by addressing the matter as a class action. The cost to the court system of adjudication of such individualized litigation would be substantial. Individualized litigation would also present the potential for inconsistent or contradictory judgments.

14. Plaintiffs are unaware of any difficulties likely to be encountered in the management of this action that would preclude its maintenance as a class action.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

15. As early as May, 2017, Charles “Charlie” Ebersol formed a joint venture or partnership agreement to launch the Alliance of American Football, a new professional football league.

16. On March 20, 2018, AAF CEO Charlie Ebersol publicly announced the creation of the AAF. Ebersol created the league intending to appear to potential AAF players as a legitimate league that would provide a potential path to a successful career as a future National

1 Football League player.

2 17. On March 20, 2018, AAF CEO Charlie Ebersol stated that all investors in the
3 league understood that the league required patience and wisdom to succeed, "if you are not
4 committed seven to ten years, you are not taking this seriously."

5 18. On March 20, 2018, AAF CEO Charlie Ebersol stated that the AAF wanted to find
6 partners who understood that in order to build the league into a successful and viable business,
7 long term and patient investment strategy was necessary. The AAF wanted investors committed
8 to the long-term health of the league and wanted to present itself as stable and secure.

9 19. On March 20, 2018 AAF CEO Charlie Ebersol stated, "we are not reinventing
10 football. We want to reinvent the experience . . . to a large degree what we think this is, is a very
11 sober business model, long term plan that over the course of many years is going to build into
12 something worthwhile. We are not trying to boil the entire ocean in the first day."

13 20. On information and belief, the AAF owns and centrally operates all eight AAF
14 teams and employs each team's players, coaches, and staff. On further information and belief, the
15 players are not represented by a players' union.

16 21. On July 24, 2018, the AAF announced that it was proud to have partnered with the
17 legendary apparel brand, Starter, to be the official on field apparel and game day uniform supplier
18 for all eight teams. This was to be a multi-year deal, clearly indicating that the AAF had
19 aspirations and intentions to run for more than the eight weeks it was operated before it was
20 shutdown.

21 22. On October 15, 2018, Reggie Northrup and Defendant AAF Players, LLC entered
22 into a valid three-year term contract (the "Contract"). Reggie Northrup agreed to be bound by all
23 terms and conditions set forth in the agreement. In consideration of the mutual promises, rights,
24 obligations, terms and conditions, Defendant AAF Players, LLC agreed to pay Reggie Northrup
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in ten equal payments:

- a. \$70,000 in the league year of 2019;
- b. \$80,000 in the league year of 2020; and
- c. \$100,000 in the league year of 2021.

23. On January 8, 2019, Colton Schmidt and Defendant AAF Players, LLC entered into a valid three-year term contract (the "Contract"). Colton Schmidt agreed to be bound by all terms and conditions set forth in the agreement. In consideration of the mutual promises, rights, obligations, terms and conditions, Defendant AAF Players, LLC agreed to pay Colton Schmidt in ten equal payments:

- a. \$70,000 in the league year of 2019;
- b. \$80,000 in the league year of 2020; and
- c. \$100,000 in the league year of 2021.

24. According to the terms of the Contract, Colton Schmidt, Reggie Northrup and Class Members were to "not play football or attempt to play any type of football for any team, league or association of teams other than the team to which Player is allocated by the Alliance, except with the prior written consent of the Alliance."

25. Each player in the Class signed the exact same standard form contract as Reggie Northrup and Colton Schmidt. Each player owed Defendants the same significant, material conditions, covenants, and obligations under the terms of the Contract.

26. Defendant owed each player in the class the significant, material conditions, covenants, and obligations under the terms of the Contract.

27. On information and belief, Plaintiffs and Class Members never received the Football Administration Manual referenced in the Contract. On further information and belief, Defendants never provided Plaintiffs and/or Class Members with the referenced Football

1 Administration Manual. If Defendants' provide a copy of the Football Administration Manual and
2 proof of service of the Football Administration Manual, Plaintiffs and Class Members will
3 suspend litigation to follow the grievance procedures purportedly set forth in that manual.

4 28. On February 9, 2019, the Alliance debuted as the highest rated sports program in
5 primetime on February 9, 2019, on CBS, with additional broadcast partnerships with the NFL
6 Network and Turner Sports adding millions more viewers. Over 6 million people watched the
7 Alliance in its inaugural weekend according to the representations of the AAF itself.

8 29. On information and belief, the AAF had an official policy that once the regular
9 season began, players were to stay for the completion of the Alliance season. Players could not
10 seek employment with any other leagues, including the National Football League.

11 30. On information and belief, on February 19, 2019, Defendant Dundon committed
12 to providing the AAF a \$250 million-dollar line of credit to ensure league operations could
13 continue. Because of this commitment, Dundon became chairman of the board and had full control
14 of the league's future. This commitment was widely disseminated and endorsed by Dundon.

15 31. On information and belief, Defendant Dundon was not an initial investor in the
16 AAF.

17 32. On information and belief, when Dundon became the AAF's chairman and its
18 primary financial backer, he gained final decision-making authority on all league operations.

19 33. During an interview on February 19, 2019, post-investment, Defendant Dundon
20 stated, "[t]here's a difference between commitments and funding. They had the commitments to
21 last a long time, but maybe not the money in the bank. My money is in my bank. I'm sure of it.
22 The amount of money they (AAF) needed for Thursday wasn't an amount of money that would
23 have taken the league down. You could make me feel really good... but the truth is, they had other
24 people, they were talking."
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1 34. During that same interview on February 19, 2019, post-investment, Defendant
2 Dundon assured many years of ongoing league operations when he said, “[the AAF] didn’t have
3 a permanent solution like I provided. That’s enough money to run this league for a long time,
4 we’re good for many years to come with what I just did.”

5 35. On February 19, 2019, Charlie Ebersol as the CEO and co-founder of the league,
6 said the league was never in any serious financial jeopardy. Ebersol is quoted as saying in response
7 to Defendant Dundon’s investment, “After that first week of games, we were at the height of our
8 valuation and were able to dictate our future.”

9 36. On information and belief, Dundon purchased a majority stake in the AAF not for
10 the underlying asset of a professional football league, but rather for its intellectual property.
11 Specifically, Dundon sought ownership rights in Defendant Ebersol Sports Media and Defendant
12 Legendary Field Exhibitions, LLC’s innovative gambling software application technology and its
13 data.
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15 37. On information and belief, Dundon’s investment in the league was not for the
16 benefit of the league itself or for profits he might have derived from the operation of the football
17 league. The acquisition of the league through his investment was pretext: the true motivation of
18 Defendant Dundon was to acquire the smartphone application intellectual property that could be
19 used for gambling on player performance in fantasy football and real time proposition bets, all
20 tied to player compensation based upon performance.
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22 38. On information and belief, Defendants are still developing and/or perfecting these
23 technologies despite the cessation of league operations.
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25 39. On April 2, 2019, Defendant Dundon and Defendant AAF suspended operations
26 of the Alliance of American Football effective immediately. The decision to suspend operations
27 and discontinue games constituted both an anticipatory breach of the contract and a material
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1 breach of the contract.

2 40. On or around April 2, 2019, the AAF announced that its players were now free to
3 pursue other playing opportunities, indicating the suspension of operations is permanent and
4 league operations will not resume.

5 41. On April 2, 2019, Colton Schmidt, Reggie Northrup and Class Members had
6 performed all significant, material conditions, covenants, and obligations owed to Defendant AAF
7 Players, LLC under the terms of the Contract.
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9 42. On April 2, 2019, Colton Schmidt, Reggie Northrup and Class Members stood
10 ready to perform every significant material condition, covenant, and obligation owed to Defendant
11 AAF Players, LLC under the terms of the Contract for the remaining term.

12 43. All Class Members entered into the same standard form contract as Reggie
13 Northrup and Colton Schmidt.
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15 44. All Defendants, and each of them, were beneficiaries of AAF Players, LLC's
16 contracts with league players and staff. Defendants, and each of them, were all involved in
17 cooperative and joint efforts for the operation and management of AAF.

18 45. On April 2, 2019, Colton Schmidt, Reggie Northrup and Class Members' Contract
19 had not been voided, canceled, or terminated by the Defendants.
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21 46. On April 2, 2019, Defendants were not excused in any way from performing every
22 significant material condition, covenant, and obligated owed to Plaintiffs and Class Members.

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LIABILITY

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

BREACH OF CONTRACT

(Against Defendant AAF Players, LLC)

47. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all other paragraphs as if set forth herein.

48. Plaintiffs and Defendant AAF Players, LLC, entered into a Contract. The Standard Player Agreement, referenced herein as the Contract, was a valid, enforceable contract between Plaintiffs and Defendant AAF Players, LLC, whereby Defendant AAF Players, LLC agreed to pay Plaintiffs certain sums of money for a term of three years and Plaintiffs promised to be bound by all terms and conditions set forth in the Contract.

49. Class Members each entered into the same exact standard form Contract.

50. Plaintiffs and Class Members have substantially performed and stand ready to continue to perform every significant material condition, covenant, and obligation owed to Defendant under the terms of the Contract.

51. Defendant has materially breached the Contract, by among other things, failing and refusing to pay Plaintiffs the annual base compensation in the amounts stated in the Contract. Defendant has clearly and positively indicated, by words and/or conduct, that it will not and cannot meet the Contract requirements.

52. Defendant's breach directly and proximately caused a reasonably foreseeable injury to Plaintiffs and the Class. All parties knew or could reasonably have foreseen that the harm to Plaintiffs was likely to occur in the ordinary course of events because of the breach of the Contract.

53. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's breach of the Contract, Plaintiffs and the Class suffered damages as described above, and in an amount according to proof.

1 to pay Plaintiffs and Class Members any earned wages, including reimbursable expenses, within
2 72 hours of the cessation of Plaintiffs' employment.

3 72. Section 203 of the California Labor Code provides that if an employer willfully
4 fails to timely pay such wages in accordance with the provisions of section 201, the employer
5 must continue to pay the discharged employee's wages until the back wages are paid in full or an
6 action to recover those wages is commenced, up to a period not to exceed 30 days as a penalty.
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8 73. To date, Defendants have failed to pay Plaintiffs and Class Members earned
9 monies due under the agreed upon terms of the Contract between Plaintiffs, Class Members, and
10 Defendants. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiffs and Class Members was and continues to be
11 willful.

12 74. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs have
13 suffered economic damages in an amount to be proven.
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15 75. As a further and proximate result of Defendant's conduct, Plaintiffs may have the
16 penalties provided for by California Labor Code, section 203.

17 76. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants; unlawful conduct and Labor Code
18 violations, Plaintiffs and Class Members may recover attorneys' fees under California Labor
19 Code, section 218.5.
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21 **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

22 **VIOLATION OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS CODE § 17200, *et seq.***

23 **(Against Defendant AAF Players, LLC, and Does 1-200)**

24 77. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all other paragraphs as if set forth herein.

25 78. Failing to pay Plaintiffs and Class Members all wages due constitutes an unlawful,
26 unfair or fraudulent business act or practice, in violation of the California Unfair Competition
27 Law provided by the California Business and Professions Code, section 17200.
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1 79. Orders for payment of wages unlawfully withheld from an employee are a
2 restitutionary remedy authorized by the Business and Professions Code, section 17203.

3 80. Plaintiffs and Class Members may have restitution of all such unpaid amounts and
4 reasonable attorneys' fees, in an amount according to proof at time of trial because Plaintiffs and
5 Class Members are former employees from whom wages were unlawfully withheld.
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7 **SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

8 **FRAUD**

9 **(Against all Defendants, and Does 1-200)**

10 81. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all other paragraphs as if set forth herein.

11 82. Defendants concealed and suppressed a material fact about their intentions for
12 the long-term viability of the Alliance of American Football.

13 83. Defendants had to disclose the fact to Plaintiffs and Class Members as an
14 incident of the relationship between Defendants, Plaintiffs, and Class Members. Defendants'
15 silence was wrongful. Once Defendants spoke about the long-term viability of the league,
16 Defendants were obligated to make a full and fair disclosure.
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18 84. Defendants intentionally concealed or suppressed their disregard for the long-
19 term viability of the league intending to defraud Plaintiffs and Class Members and intended to
20 conceal the fact that the league was insolvent. Instead, Defendants represented that league has
21 obtained enough funding for years of operations.
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23 85. Plaintiffs were unaware of the fact and would not have acted as they did if they
24 had known of the concealed or suppressed fact. The concealed facts were material in that a
25 reasonable person in Plaintiffs' position would have found it important in determining how he
26 would have acted. Plaintiffs acted reasonably in relying on Defendants' misrepresentations.
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28 86. Plaintiffs Colton Schmidt, Reggie Northrup and Class Members would not have

1 played in the league, subjecting themselves to serious risk of physical harm or damage to their
2 health, and would not have foregone other financial opportunities and entered into contracts with
3 the Defendants as described herein if Plaintiffs knew the league was not financially viable from
4 the outset, and that the intent of its main investor was to fraudulently, deceptively, and pretextually
5 acquire underlying intellectual property and/or technology from the league and then cease league
6 operations.

7 87. On information and belief, payment was due to Plaintiffs and each Class Members
8 after each game. On further information and belief, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiffs and the
9 respective Class Members after the initial game.

10 88. On further information and belief, Plaintiffs and each Class Member continued to
11 subject themselves to serious risk of physical harm or damage to their health and continued to
12 forego other financial opportunities based on Defendant Dundon and Defendant Ebersol's
13 statements and financial commitment to the league.

14 89. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's misrepresentations, Plaintiffs and
15 Class Members have suffered damages as described above and, in an amount, according to proof.

16 90. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's misrepresentations, Plaintiffs and
17 Class Members pray for punitive damages, in an amount, according to proof.

18 **SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

19 **FALSE PROMISE**

20 **(Against all Defendants, and Does 1-200)**

21 91. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all other paragraphs as if set forth herein.

22 92. Defendants made promises to Plaintiffs and Class Members regarding the long-
23 term longevity and health of the league. Defendants did not intend to perform the promises made
24 when they made the promises.

25 93. Defendants intended that Plaintiffs and Class Members rely on their promises.
26 Plaintiffs and Class Members reasonably relied on Defendants' promises.
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1 94. Defendants did not perform the promised acts.

2 95. Plaintiffs and Class Members were harmed and Plaintiffs' and Class Members'
3 reliance on Defendants' promises substantially caused Plaintiffs' and Class Members' harm.

4 96. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs and
5 Class Members have suffered damages in an amount to be proven.

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7 **EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

8 **INDUCING BREACH OF CONTRACT**

9 **(Against Defendants Dundon, Legendary Field Exhibitions LLC, Ebersol Sports Media
10 Group, Inc., AAF Properties, LLC, and Does 1-200)**

11 97. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all other paragraphs as if set forth herein.

12 98. Plaintiffs and Defendant AAF Players, LLC entered into a contract. The Standard
13 Player Agreement formed a valid, enforceable contract between Plaintiffs and Defendants
14 whereby Defendants agreed to pay Plaintiffs certain sums of money for a term of three years and
15 Plaintiffs promised to be bound by all terms set forth in the Contract.
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17 99. Defendants knew of the valid contract between Plaintiffs and Defendant AAF
18 Players, LLC.

19 100. Player Class Members all entered into the same Contract.

20 101. Defendants intended to cause AAF Players, LLC to breach the Contract between
21 Plaintiffs, Class Members, and Defendant AAF Players, LLC.
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23 102. Defendants caused AAF Players, LLC to breach the Contract between Plaintiffs,
24 Class Members, and Defendant AAF Players, LLC.

25 103. Defendants' acts harmed Plaintiffs and Class Members, and Defendants' conduct
26 substantially caused Plaintiffs' and Class Members' harm.

27 104. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs and
28

1 Class Members have suffered damages in an amount to be proven at trial.

2 **DAMAGES**

3 Plaintiffs and Class Members incorporate by reference as if set forth herein every
4 allegation in the Complaint.

5 As a direct and proximate result of the acts and omissions of the Defendants alleged
6 herein, Plaintiffs and Class Members were injured and damaged. The injuries and damages for
7 which Plaintiffs and Class Members seek compensation from the Defendants include, but are not
8 limited to:

- 9 a. Compensatory damages according to proof
10 b. Physical pain and suffering of a past, present, and future nature;
11 c. Emotional pain and suffering of a past, present and future nature;
12 d. Medical bills and expenses of a past, present and future nature
13 e. Loss of earnings;
14 f. Loss of earning capacity;
15 g. Pre-and-post-judgement interest;
16 h. Statutory and discretionary costs; and,
17 i. All such further relief, both general and specific, to which they may be
18 entitled to.

19 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

20 Plaintiffs incorporate by reference as if fully set forth each allegation in the Complaint.

21 WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs and Class Members pray for damages and other judicial relief:

- 22 1. That the Court determine this action may be maintained as a class action;
23 2. That Plaintiffs and each and every member of the Class recover threefold the
24 damages determined to have been sustained by them, and that joint and several
25 judgments for Plaintiffs and every member of the Class, respectively, be entered
26 against Defendants and each of them;
27 3. For general damages according to proof during trial;
28

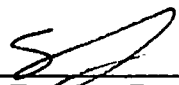
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- 4. For special damages according to proof during trial;
- 5. For prejudgment and post-judgment interest according to any provision of law, and according to proof;
- 6. For costs of suit and reasonable attorneys' fees as provided by law, including, but not limited to attorneys' fees under California Labor Code, section 218;
- 7. For punitive damages as provided by law;
- 8. Restitutionary remedies authorized by the Business and Professions Code, section 17203; and
- 9. For such other and further relief as the court deems proper.

Dated: April 10, 2019

Respectfully submitted,

ABIR COHEN TREYZON SALO, LLP

By: 
Boris Treyzon, Esq.
Jonathon Farahi, Esq.
Attorneys for Plaintiffs and Proposed Plaintiff Class

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DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

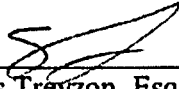
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Plaintiffs, on their own behalf and on behalf of all others similarly situated, respectfully demand a jury trial.

Dated: April 10, 2019

Respectfully submitted,

ABIR COHEN TREYZON SALO, LLP

By: 
Boris Treyzon, Esq.
Jonathon Farahi, Esq.
Attorneys for Plaintiffs and Proposed Plaintiff Class