1	TAMARA BEATTY PETERSON, ESQ., Bar No. 5218				
2	tpeterson@petersonbaker.com NIKKI L. BAKER, ESQ., Bar No. 6562				
3	nbaker@petersonbaker.com PETERSON BAKER, PLLC				
4	701 S. 7th Street Las Vegas, NV 89101				
5	Telephone: 702.786.1001 Facsimile: 702.786.1002				
6	(Additional counsel listed in signature block.,)			
7	Attorneys for Plaintiffs Wealthy Inc. and Dale Buczkowski				
8	UNITED STATE	S DISTRICT COURT			
9	DISTRIC	Γ OF NEVADA			
10	WEALTHY INC. and DALE	Case No.: 2:21-cv-01173-JCM-EJY			
11	BUCZKOWSKI,	RESPONSE IN OPPOSITION TO			
12	Plaintiffs, v.	DEFENDANTS' SPECIAL MOTION TO DISMISS PURSUANT TO NRS 41.660			
13	SPENCER CORNELIA, CORNELIA	AND MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT			
14	MEDIA LLC, and CORNELIA EDUCATION LLC,	ORAL ARGUMENT REQUESTED			
15	Defendants.	PURSUANT TO LR 78-1			
16					
17	Plaintiffs Wealthy Inc. and Dale Bucz	zkowski ("Plaintiffs") hereby file their Response in			
18	Opposition to Defendants' Special Motion to Dismiss Pursuant to NRS 41.660 and Motion for				
19	Summary Judgment [ECF No. 61 and ECF No. 62] ¹ .				
20	I. INTRODUCTION				
21	Defendants Spencer Cornelia, Cornelia Media LLC, and Cornelia Education LLC				
22	(collectively, "Defendants") ask the Court to grant summary judgment in their favor on all of				
23	Plaintiffs claims for relief, each based on Defendants publication of defamatory and disparaging				
24	statements on their promotional YouTube channel, a conduit for the accumulation of business.				
25	However, the Court cannot say, as a matter of	law, that Plaintiffs' claims for relief fail.			
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27	1-24				
28	¹ Defendants filed two identical brief Plaintiffs will reference ECF No. 61 in this Re	S as ECF No. 61 and ECF No. 62. For brevity, esponse.			

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That is, Defendants do not dispute that they published all the statements at issue in this litigation. In fact, Defendants litter their Special Motion to Dismiss Pursuant to NRS 41.660 and Motion for Summary Judgment [ECF No. 61] ("Motion") with admissions that they published videos with statements disparaging Plaintiffs' business. What is more, Defendants concede that at least one of the statements is false.

What Defendants omit from the Motion is that some of those disparaging statements related to Plaintiffs' real-estate business were published on their YouTube page which solicits customers for their own real-estate coaching business and provides revenue each time the audience clicks on ads contained on their YouTube page.

After the dust settles from discarding all of the inadmissible exhibits and unsubstantiated statements of fact, Defendants' Motion remains bare and does not demonstrate their entitlement to summary judgment. When the Court considers what admissible evidence remains of Defendants' Motion, it will come to the inevitable conclusion that it must deny the Motion.

II. THE COURT CANNOT CONSIDER DEFENDANTS' EXHIBITS BECAUSE THEY ARE IRRELEVANT, UNAUTHENTICATED, AND HEARSAY.

"A trial court can only consider admissible evidence in ruling on a motion for summary judgment." Orr v. Bank of America, 285 F.3d 764, 773 (9th Cir. 2002) (citations omitted). "Authentication is a 'condition precedent to admissibility." *Id.* The Ninth Circuit has "repeatedly held that unauthenticated documents cannot be considered in a motion for summary judgment." *Id.* (citing Cristobal v. Siegel, 26 F.3d 1488, 1494 (9th Cir. 1994); Hal Roach Studios, Inc. v. Richard Feiner & Co., Inc., 896 F.2d 1542, 1550-51 (9th Cir. 1989); Beyene v. Coleman Sec. Servs., Inc., 854 F.2d 1179, 1182 (9th Cir. 1988); Canada v. Blain's Helicopters, Inc., 831 F.2d 920, 925 (9th Cir. 1987); Hamilton v. Keystone Tankship Corp., 539 F.2d 684, 686 (9th Cir. 1976)).

As a threshold matter, Plaintiffs object to most of Defendants' exhibits and assertions of fact in support of the Motion because Defendants "cannot produce admissible evidence to support the fact," and the Court should disregard them when considering the Motion. FRCP 56(c)(2).

First, Defendants attach printouts from numerous websites, none of which are properly authenticated. See FRE 901(a) ("To satisfy the requirement of authenticating or identifying an item PETERSON BAKER, PLLC 701 S. 7th Street Las Vegas, NV 89101 702.786.1001

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of evidence, the proponent must produce evidence sufficient to support a finding that the item is what the proponent claims it is."); See also Memory Lane, Inc. v Classmates, Inc., 646 Fed. Appx. 502 (9th Cir. 2016) (noting that the inclusion of affidavits from the Internet Archive office manager providing relevant information about the database properly authenticated printouts); Bennet v. North American Bancard, LLC 2022 WL 1667045 at *10, n. 1 (2022); Weinhoffer v. Davie Shoring, Inc., 23 F.4th 579 (5th Cir. 2022) ("Although a witness need not be a document's author to authenticate it for purposes of Rule 901, we have observed that a witness attempting to authenticate online content as evidence was unlikely to have the requisite direct knowledge where that content was created and maintained by a third party."); United States v. Jackson, 208 F.3d 633 (7th Cir. 2000) (upholding district court's preclusion of use of internet postings as hearsay and as improperly authenticated). Additionally, most of the printouts Defendants attach are inadmissible hearsay pursuant to FRE 802 that Defendants cannot use to "otherwise corroborat[e] many of the claims." (Motion [ECF No. 61] at 19:11-12.)

Plaintiffs object to the following exhibits as inadmissible hearsay, irrelevant, and/or inadmissible for Defendants' failure to authenticate: Exhibit Nos. 1 (unauthenticated), 2 (unauthenticated), 5 (unauthenticated), 5-1 (and all of its subparts) (hearsay and unauthenticated), 7 (unauthenticated), 8 (hearsay and unauthenticated), 9 (hearsay and unauthenticated), 10 (hearsay and unauthenticated), 11 (hearsay and unauthenticated), 12 (hearsay and unauthenticated), 31 (hearsay), and 32 (unauthenticated and irrelevant).

In support of their assertion that Plaintiffs "are at least limited-purpose public figures," (Motion [ECF No. 61] at 9:16-17), Defendants attach over fifty (50) exhibits of printouts of media articles, most of which are irrelevant and inadmissible. See FRE 402. That is, to demonstrate that Plaintiffs were limited-purpose public figures at the time they published the videos containing the statements, Defendants cite to articles which were published after the statements were made. See Fitzgerald v. Penthouse Intern., Ltd., 691 F.2d 666, 668 (4th Cir. 1982) (listing as one of the requirements for a limited purpose public figure that "the plaintiff retained public figure status at the time of the alleged defamation.") Any popularity that Plaintiffs enjoy today is irrelevant to their status at the time the statements were made and the Court should disregard all of the following PETERSON BAKER, PLLC 701 S. 7th Street
Las Vegas, NV 89101 702.786.1001

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exhibits, which post-date the statements that Mr. Cornelia published: Exhibit Nos. 5-A, 5-G, 5-H, 5I, 5-J, 5-L, 5-O, 5-P, 5-Q, 5-R, 5-S, 5-T, 5-U, 5-V, 5-W, 5-X, 5-Y, 5-AA, 5-AB, 5-AH, 5-AL, 5-AN, 5-AP, 5-AS, 5-AT, and 5-AU.

Likewise, Defendants attach additional exhibits that post-date the interviews to demonstrate that Plaintiffs are limited-purpose public figures and that Defendants believe the published statements to be true. Accordingly, they cannot be used to demonstrate that Plaintiffs were limitedpurpose public figures at the time the statements were made, id., nor can they be used to demonstrate that Defendants believed the truthfulness of the statements; the Court should disregard the following exhibits when deciding Defendants' Motion: Exhibit Nos. 8, 11, 12, 28, and 29.

Lastly, Defendants attach a series of altered, cut and pasted comments that are purportedly comments from Facebook; without authentication, timestamps, content, or context, they are inadmissible and the Court should disregard Exhibit No. 30 to the Motion. Orr, 285 F.3d at 773. Likewise, Exhibit No. 31 is inadmissible hearsay, does not have dates, was not properly authenticated and is irrelevant.

STATEMENT OF DISPUTED FACTS III.

Α. **Plaintiffs are Not Public Figures.**

Pursuant to LR 56-1, "Motions for summary judgment and responses thereto must include a concise statement setting forth each fact material to the disposition of the motion that the party claims is or is not genuinely in issue, citing the particular portions of any pleadings [or evidence]." Defendants' Motion contains a bevy of assertions that are genuinely in dispute and Plaintiffs wish to clarify for the Court.

Defendants start their LR 56-1 Statement of Facts with the following: "Plaintiffs' Complaint contains sufficient allegations to show they are at least limited-purpose public figures" (Motion [ECF No. 61] at 9:16-17) without any citation to support this assertion. Plaintiffs dispute that they are limited-purpose public figures. In support of their argument disguised as facts, Defendants state that Plaintiffs have "an Instagram account with 4 million followers and claim to provide 'coaching 10,000+ in over 50 countries,' showing they have a global presence in the wealth management and lifestyle coaching fields." (Motion [ECF No. 61] at 10:5-10.) However, Defendants cite to a

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printout from the "derekmoneyberg" Instagram account dated February 11, 2022, over a year after the statements were published. (*Id.*) They additionally cite to Mr. Buzkowski's deposition where he was asked if he has four million followers and he replied, "I do *currently*." (Ex. 2 to Motion [ECF No. 61-1] at 119:11-13) (emphasis added.)

Likewise, Defendants reference a printout of the Derek Moneyberg YouTube page to demonstrate it "has over 130,000 subscribers," but the printout is dated April 4, 2022, over a year after the statements were published. (Motion [ECF No. 61] at 10:13-15.) Defendants' attempt to inflate Plaintiffs' popularity to suggest they are public figures is belied by their citation to the Complaint when Plaintiffs' YouTube channel had approximately 23,700 subscribers. (Motion [ECF No. 61] at 9:25-27.)

Next, Defendants attach the third-party hearsay of Reddit posts in support of allegations that Mr. Buczkowski "had an arrest record," "is a scammer," and "that he does not have a real degree from a university." (Motion [ECF No. 61] at 11:5-15.) In addition to being inadmissible hearsay evidence (see Section II, supra.), Defendants ignore that the Reddit exhibits have a post stating that "Derek Moneyberg does have a University of Chicago MA Business Administration degree." (See Exhibit 8 to Motion [ECF No. 61-3] at 51.)

В. Mr. Buczkowski was Not Involved in an Illegal Marijuana Grow Operation.

After describing the circumstances of a civil forfeiture case in which Mr. Buczkowski allegedly filed a claim for property, Defendants state that they "interpreted these facts to mean that Plaintiff Buczkowski had knowledge of, and was likely involved in, an illegal marijuana grow operation, even if he was not arrested for his knowledge and involvement." (Motion [ECF No. 61] at 13:2-4.) Defendants' declaration that they unreasonably "interpreted" that Mr. Buczkowski was involved in an illegal marijuana grow operation, even though no law enforcement agency came to the same conclusion, is a matter for argument, not for a section of undisputed facts. Plaintiffs adamantly dispute these facts as demonstrated by Plaintiff Buczkowski's testimony: "I've never been convicted of a drug crime. I've never been charged with a drug crime. I've never been arrested for a drug crime. The things Mr. Mulvehill says or the things that your client said and published are false." (Excerpts of Deposition of Dale Buczkowski, Ex. 1, at 20:17-21.)

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C. <u>Plaintiffs were Not Involved in Money Laundering.</u>

After outlining to the Court that one of Mr. Buczkowski's companies has an inactive Facebook page and a website that is under construction, Defendants jump to the puzzling conclusion that they "did not believe Larson Consulting was a legitimate business," and thus, "there was a strong chance Larson Consulting was a front used for an improper purpose, such as potentially money laundering." (Motion [ECF No. 61] at 13:25-14:4.) This weak inferential argument is not a fact and certainly not an undisputed fact. Neither Plaintiffs nor Larson Consulting are involved in money laundering. (*See* Declaration of Dale Buczkowski, Ex. 3 to Motion for Partial Summary Judgment [ECF No. 60-4] at 4:21-13.)

IV. UNDISPUTED FACTS

A. Basis of Plaintiffs' Claims for Relief

On June 21, 2021, Plaintiffs filed their Complaint, asserting: 1) Unfair Competition and False Advertising under the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1125 et seq.; 2) Defamation; 3) Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress; and 4) Business Disparagement. (Complaint [ECF No. 1].) These claims are based on two videos released by Defendant Spencer Cornelia on his YouTube channel that contain false and defamatory statements that harmed Plaintiffs. The videos consist of excerpts of interviews of non-party John Mulvehill conducted by Mr. Spencer and include statements which are not matters of opinion but are unqualified and provably false statements of fact. (See Section IV(C), infra.) These false statements include assertions that Mr. Buczkowski: lied about his educational achievement (See Excerpts of Transcription of YouTube Video The Authentic or Charlatan, Ex. 2, at WEALTHY 000061); laundered money (See Excerpts of Transcription of YouTube Video Derek Moneyberg – Fake Guru?, Ex. 3, at WEALTHY 000125); manufactured and/or sold illegal drugs (See Ex. 3, at WEALTHY 000125); framed Mr. Mulvehill for his 2013 arrest in Las Vegas, leading to four felony and four misdemeanor charges (See Ex. 3, at WEALTHY000117-WEALTHY000118, WEALTHY000123-WEALTHY000124); and was involved in the death of the woman who was involved in the arrest of Mr. Mulvehill (See Ex. 3, at WEALTHY000124).

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B. Mr. Buczkowski's Business

Mr. Buczkowski graduated from the University of Chicago Booth School of Business with a Masters of Business Administration (MBA) degree in 2015. (Declaration of Dale Buczkowski in Support of Motion for Partial Summary Judgment, [ECF No. 60-3, at ¶ 3.) He is the President and Co-Founder of Larson Consulting, founded in 2011, which is dedicated to helping leaders solve critical strategic issues, accelerate growth, and improve the reputation and brand of their organizations in the context of strongly held values. (Id., at ¶ 4.) Wealthy Inc. ("Wealthy") was founded in 2019 and is a leading entrepreneurship, finance, business, real-estate and selfimprovement company owned and operated by Mr. Buczkowski, under the federally registered trademark, Derek Moneyberg®. (Id., at ¶ 5.) Wealthy offers three entry level programs entitled Moneyberg® Mentoring, Markets Mastery, and Real Estate Riches. These programs focus on entrepreneurship, financial markets, and real-estate investing. These programs are currently offered at \$5,000 each. (Id., at ¶ 6.) Wealthy also offers its clients a program entitled Mastermind Network, which currently requires a \$20,000 initiation fee and a \$5,000 annual enewal fee. This program provides a monthly coaching call and a forum for top students to network and exchange ideas in a high value environment. (Id., at \P 7.) Wealthy also offers 1-ON-1 Training with Derek Moneyberg® which is currently offered at prices starting at \$60,000 and including prices of \$75,000 or more, for well qualified applicants. (*Id.*, at \P 8.)

C. Content of the Statements

1. The Videos² include the following assertions that Mr. Buczkowski lied about his educational achievement:

"[JA:] I'm Derek Moneyberg, I have this University of Chicago degree which is not even true (Ex. 2, at WEALTHY000061). "[JA:] someone said in one of the YouTube comments they provided proof that like that he never went to Chicago Business School, he did kind online thing." WEALTHY000128). (Ex. at some "[JA:] He just repackaged content, and then made it out, he made himself out to be some kind of genius because he studied business but he doesn't have a real . . . uh, he never actually went to University of Chicago." (Ex.

² The quotations from the transcript of the videos utilize "JA" to designate non-party John Mulvehill aka John Anthony and "SC" to designate Defendant Spencer Cornelia.

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	He's alway									
didn't	attend Ch	nicago Bu	isiness S	chool,	some	online	thing."	(Ex.	3,	at
WEAL	THY00015	52).								

- 2. The Videos include the following assertions that Mr. Buczkowski laundered money:
- "[JA:] ... he had a business called like Larson Consulting which, which has like no you know substance behind it online, but it looks very well like it could be a front. [SC:] Yeah the address is right down the street from my house here too in Vegas. [JA:] It looks, it looks very well it could be a front for laundering money." (Ex. 3, at WEALTHY000125).
- 3. The Videos include the following assertions that Mr. Buczkowski manufactured and/or sold illegal drugs:
 - "[SC:] That's shady yeah so the next note on my notes is the drug house. So you believe, well I guess with public record. He must have been running a drug operation, if it's a house tied to him, it was a house purchased using drug money... "[JA:] He has like a lengthy arrest record where he was involved with, you know property forfeiture for manufacturing illegal drugs, for battery, all kinds of ...
- 4. The Videos include the following assertions that Mr. Buczkowski framed Mr. Mulvehill for his 2013 arrest:
 - "[JA:] That's why I don't give a f- saying all this stuff. Like, they came after me trying to set me up for an arrest in the past – in the past which discuss in another video that mother-er." (Ex. WEALTHY000070-WEALTHY000071). "[JA:] they'll play like and dirty as they possibly can. Even to the point of setting people up for arrests, even in the point of using intimidation and bullying and threats, and stuff." (Ex. 3. at WEALTHY000134). "[JA:] Yeah, I actually got arrested I'11 explain later, okay never explained, without going into all the details of what happened, you know, it's, it's very obvious that he was involved there." (Ex. 3, at WEALTHY000117-WEALTHY000118).
- 5. The Videos include the following assertions that Mr. Buczkowski was involved in the death of the woman who was involved in the arrest of Mr. Mulvehill:
 - "[JA:] That girl a 28 year old, living in Las Vegas who's like the primary witness in the case ended up dead, and I couldn't find the cause of death I searched for it. 28 doesn't make much sense. [SC:] Wow, that was really bizarre. [JA:] That was the link to him." (Ex. 3, at WEALTHY000124).

V.

A. Summary Judgment Standard

LEGAL STANDARD

"A party is entitled to summary judgment when the pleadings and discovery show that there are no genuine issues as to any material fact, and that the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. FRCP 56(c); *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U. S. 242, 248, 106 S. Ct. 2505, 91 L. Ed.2d (1986). If the evidence is such that a reasonable jury could return a verdict in favor of the nonmoving party, then there are genuine issues of material fact. *See Anderson*, 477 U. S. at 348. All facts and inferences shall be drawn in the light most favorable to the nonmoving party. The nonmoving party need not present its own affidavits, but may rely on the 'depositions, answers to interrogatories, and admissions on file' to designate specific facts showing that there is a genuine issue for trial. *Id*.

B. Anti-SLAPP Standard

Just as under the standard for summary judgment which requires denial of the Motion if a reasonable jury could return a verdict for Plaintiffs, the anti-SLAPP motion must be denied if Plaintiffs have demonstrated with prima facie evidence a probability of prevailing on its claims. (See infra.) An analysis under an anti-SLAPP special motion to dismiss is a two-pronged approach. Rosen v. Tarkanian, 135 Nev. 436, 438, 453 P.3d 1220, 1223 (2019). To invoke the anti-SLAPP statute, a defendant must satisfy the first prong by showing "by a preponderance of the evidence that the claim is based upon a good faith communication in furtherance of the right to petition or the right to free speech in direct connection with an issue of public concern." Id.; NRS 41.660(3)(a). The "good faith communication" must be either "truthful" or "made without knowledge of its falsehood" and it must have a "direct connection with an issue of public interest." NRS 41.637(4). "When a party moves for a special motion to dismiss it bears the initial burden of production and persuasion." Davis v. Parks, 61150, 2014 WL 1677659, at *4 (Nev. Apr. 23, 2014) (internal citations and punctuation omitted).

Pursuant to NRS 41.637, there are four³ categories of communications, at least one of which

³ In their Motion, Defendants only discuss one of the four categories of communications and, accordingly, concede the inapplicability of the others. (Motion [ECF No. 61], at 27:90-29:10.)

PETERSON BAKER, PLLC 701 S. 7th Street
Las Vegas, NV 89101 702.786.1001

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must be demonstrated to satisfy the defendant's burden under the first prong of an anti-SLAPP analysis:

Good faith communication in furtherance of the right to petition or the right to free speech in direct connection with an issue of public concern means any

4. Communication made in direct connection with an issue of public interest in a place open to the public or in a public forum, which is truthful or is made without knowledge of its falsehood.

If, and only if, the defendant satisfies its burden under the first prong of an anti-SLAPP special motion to dismiss, the plaintiff has the burden of satisfying the second prong by demonstrating with prima facie evidence a probability of prevailing on its claims. Rosen, 135 Nev. at 439, 453 P.3d at 1223.

VI. **ARGUMENT**

Defendants request that the Court grant summary judgment in their favor and dismiss Plaintiffs' claims for relief under Nevada's anti-SLAPP statutes. (See generally Motion [ECF No. 61]. However, each of Plaintiffs claims for relief are based on Defendants' publication of numerous statements that defame and disparage Plaintiffs. Defendants do not dispute that they published the videos containing the statements. (See generally Motion [ECF No. 61].) Additionally, Defendants do not dispute that the statements were false. (Id.) These undisputed facts demonstrating Plaintiffs' probability of prevailing on their claims dictate that the Court deny the Motion, in its entirety.

Defendants Misrepresented the Quality of Plaintiffs' Services and Commercial Α. Activities as Provided in the Lanham Act.

Under the Lanham Act, civil liability exists for a person or business that uses promotion and advertisement to disparage another business to obtain business and profit. 15 USC § 1125. Here, Defendants have published provocative and false statements about Plaintiffs on YouTube for the purpose of profit. Defendants stood to profit by discrediting Plaintiffs and their business, including their real-estate program, and thus gaining consumers for their e-books, their mentorship program, and through revenue generated through audience viewing of YouTube ads. The Lanham Act provides, in part, that:

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Any person who, on or in connection with any goods or services, or any container for goods, uses in commerce any word, term, name, symbol, or device, or any combination thereof, or any false designation of origin, false or misleading description of fact, or false or misleading representation of fact, which--

(B) in commercial advertising or promotion, misrepresents the nature, characteristics, qualities, or geographic origin of his or her or another person's goods, services, or commercial activities,

shall be liable in a civil action by any person who believes that he or she is or is likely to be damaged by such act.

15 USC § 1125(a)(1)

The 9th Circuit has adopted the following definition to identify "advertising" or "promotion": (1) commercial speech, (2) by a defendant who is in commercial competition with plaintiff, (3) for the purpose of influencing consumers to buy defendant's goods or services, and (4) that is sufficiently disseminated to the relevant purchasing public. *Ariix, LLC v. Nutrisearch Corp.*, 985 F.3d 1107, 1115 (9th Cir. 2021) (citing *Coastal Abstract Serv., Inc. v. First Am. Title Ins. Co.*, 173 F.3d 725, 735 (9th Cir. 1999).

1. The videos Defendants published were commercial speech.

Although commercial speech is "usually defined as speech that does no more than propose a commercial transaction," "courts view this definition as just a starting point." *Ariix, LLC v. Nutrisearch Corp.*, 985 F.3d 1107, 1115 (9th Cir. 2021). The Ninth Circuit provided guideposts that provide "strong support that the speech should be characterized as commercial speech ... [1] the speech is an advertisement, [2] the speech refers to a particular product, and [3] the speaker has an economic motivation." *Id.* at 1115-16 (citing cases). Each of these criteria is met, here, and the statements Defendants published are commercial speech and the Court should deny the Motion.

a. The publication of the statements included advertisements.

Addressing the first guidepost, one court noted that "[i]n some cases, it may be obvious whether statements were made in advertising or promotion. Yet ... communications need not necessarily resemble traditional television, radio, print, or Internet advertisements to fall within the purview of the Lanham Act." *Grubbs v. Sheakley Group, Inc.*, 807 F.3d 785, 799 (6th Cir. 2015).

Defendants claim that "[t]here is not a single mention of Defendants' goods or services." (Motion [ECF No. 61] at 15:21-23.) This is not true. First, Defendants utilized their platform on

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YouTube to advertise their products and services by promoting Defendant Cornelia's House Hack Expert book and First 1,000 Subscribers mentoring program on Spencer Cornelia's YouTube channel. (Spencer Cornelia YouTube About Page, Ex. 4.) Additionally, Mr. Cornelia's real estate business was also referred to in the First Video:

> SPENCER CORNELIA: By the way, he has shared the screenshots with me. We are talking about someone who knows nothing about a topic, is asked to research the topic, and then they write the copy for this program as a real estate riches or a stock market -

JOHN ANTHONY: Yeah.

SPENCER CORNELIA: -- mastery.

JOHN ANTHONY: And it -- and it pisses you off, too, because you do some real estate stuff on the side. And here you have --

SPENCER CORNELIA: Right.

(Ex. 2 at WEALTHY000062).

The Ninth Circuit has recognized that although social media posts "may not have the indicia of a traditional advertisement, there can be little doubt that these paid posts are in fact advertisements." Ariix, 985 F.3d at 1116. Despite its non-traditional format, Defendants' promotion on their YouTube channel of their House Hacking Expert e-book, the First 1,000 Subscribers program, and the monthly membership for coaching is an advertisement. Defendants' advertisement and promotion of their services on their YouTube channel were indicative of commercial speech and the Court should deny the Motion as it relates to Plaintiffs' claims under the Lanham Act.

b. The statements disparage Plaintiffs' particular product of wealth coaching.

Plaintiff Buczkowski owns and operates Wealthy Inc. which "is a leading entrepreneurship, finance, business, real-estate and self-improvement company." (See Section IV(B), supra.) Mr. Buczkowski operates the business under the federally registered trademark, Derek Moneyberg®. (Id.) That is, Plaintiffs' product is the services it provides in coaching on finance, business, and real-estate.

The second guidepost to characterizing statements as commercial speech is that the speech refers to a particular product. Ariix, LLC., 985 F.3d at 1115-16. Defendants' assert that "criticisms of Buczkowski alone [] do not relate to Plaintiffs' goods or services." (Motion at 23:23-25.)

However, Defendants undermine that assertion by conceding that the "videos primarily consist of
Mulvehill discussing how Buczkowski and his various services are ineffective and that he makes
false promises in the hope of having customers purchase increasingly expensive services." (Motion
at 10:8-10.) Defendants also concede that Mr. Cornelia stated that "Derek Moneyberg fits all of
the checkboxes for scammer of the year." (Motion [ECF No. 61] at 12:11-12.)
The videos are littered with statements about Plaintiffs' services demonstrative of

commercial speech. A few examples include:

JA: ... he said he's trained his sales team on how to get guys basically

predatory loans.

SC: By the way, there's a – like the seminar – people who run seminars do this, apparently. Where, like, in person, they'll have you call the bank and, lie about your income ... I wouldn't be surprised if they do the same thing.

(Ex. 2 at WEALTHY000069.)

JA: what he's saying is that tons of guys that couldn't afford it are getting signed up for credit cards and loans that they – that they know for a fact they can't repay, okay, which is illegal. ... they say, Okay, now perfect, you have a 10k line. You can get into these two mentorships.

(Ex. 2 at WEALTHY000070.)

JA: Now they've got a 19-year-old doing research on real estate investing to same people on a real estate course ...And the real estate ones come out in January. And this is going to be keep [sic] going. Yeah, he's obviously just making a f-ing scam and shit.

These false accusations that Wealthy sales team members coerce customers to get credit cards just to purchase their mentorship programs are disparaging to Plaintiffs' services. Likewise, the statements that the Wealthy real estate program is a scam disparages the particular product of real estate coaching and is demonstrative of commercial speech. *Ariix, LLC v. Nutrisearch Corp.*, 985 F.3d at 1115 (9th Cir. 2021).

Because Defendants have conceded that they published statements that attack the products, namely financial and business coaching, of Wealthy, the statements are properly characterized as commercial speech and the Court should deny the Motion as to the claims under the Lanham Act.

c. Defendants were economically motivated to take clients from Plaintiffs.

The intersection of Defendants' advertisements and their publication of statements about Plaintiffs' services is where Defendants' motivation is apparent. First, both the House Hack Expert program and the First 1,000 Subscribers program solicit donations, providing five different methods

PETERSON BAKER, PLLC 701 S. 7th Street
Las Vegas, NV 89101 702.786.1001

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to make payments to Defendants. (First 1,000 Subscribers, Ex. 5, at WEALTHY000016; House Hack Expert, Ex. 6, at WEALTHY00007.) Second, each of the programs advertises a monthly membership program providing members access to a private Discord⁴ community, monthly (Ex. 5 At WEALTHY000016; Ex. 6 at coaching calls, and answers to all questions. WEALTHY00007; see also Excerpts of Deposition of Spencer Cornelia, Ex. 7, at 14:14-25 ("I also had a hundred dollar membership for – you would get access to the e-books and then chat with me if you wanted to talk about the contents of the e-books.").) Third, "[w]hen ads are played on [Defendants'] videos and an audience member watches the ads, [Defendants] get paid." (Ex. 7, at 15:8-12.)

By releasing videos that disparage Plaintiffs and discredit their business, coupled with offering the same services, Defendants stand to profit. That is, someone watching the videos and deciding not to use Plaintiffs' services can just click a button on the same web page and obtain similar services from Defendants. (See Ex. 4; see also Ex. 7 at 40:7-10 (when asked if he publishes information about his house hacking program on YouTube, Mr. Cornelia testifying "I have made videos about it, yes. I have made, I believe two videos on the topic.") Defendants had economic motivation to publish the videos containing defamatory and disparaging statements and said statements are properly characterized as commercial speech. Because Defendants cannot demonstrate that, as a matter of law, the statements they published were not commercial speech, the Court should deny the Motion as it relates to Plaintiffs' Lanham Act claim for relief.

2. Defendants are in Commercial Competition with Plaintiffs.

Defendants are in direct commercial competition with Plaintiffs, who Defendants state, in their LR 56-1 Statement of Facts, are "a leading entrepreneurship, finance, real-estate and selfimprovement company." (Motion [ECF No. 61] at 9:19-20) (emphasis added.) That is, Defendants' House Hack Expert e-book is a real estate program in competition with Plaintiffs. It specifically addresses "[a] common worry throughout real estate investing communities [as to] how their

⁴ Discord is a VoIP and instant messaging social platform where users have the ability to communication calls, messaging. text https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Discord (last visited October 27, 2022).

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specific strategy will work in various market conditions." (Ex. 6 at WEALTHY00008.) The attacks in the videos attacked Plaintiffs' real estate business as evidenced by the published statement calling Plaintiffs' "real estate course ... a f-ing scam." (Ex. 2 at WEALTHY000072.) The videos disparaging Plaintiffs' real estate course were released on the same YouTube page where Defendants advertise their House Hack Expert real estate e-book.

3. Defendants Published the Videos to Influence Consumers to Purchase Defendants' Services Instead of Plaintiffs'.

The third factor in characterizing whether speech is an advertisement or promotion requires that it influences consumers to purchase the products of the publisher. Ariix, LLC v. Nutrisearch Corp., 985 F.3d at 1115. By publishing statements that mischaracterize Plaintiffs' services as "scams," Defendants influenced their viewers to look for an alternative program for real estate mentorship. (Excerpts of Deposition of Spencer Cornelia, Ex. 7, at 89:7-24) ("Q. in these videos, did you mention any of – any of the products that you offer to third parties ... for sale? A. I believe I did, yes ... There are two e-books. One is on house hacking, the other is on the first 1,000 subscribers for growing a channel on YouTube.") Because the statements that Defendants published attacked Plaintiffs' services (see Section VI(A)(1), supra.); because Defendants had economic motivation to publish the videos containing the defamatory and disparaging statements (see Section VI(A)(1), supra.); and because Defendants are in commercial competition with Plaintiffs (see Section VI(A)(2), supra.), Plaintiffs' claim for relief under the Lanham Act does not fail as a matter of law and the Court should deny the Motion.

4. Defendants Sufficiently Disseminated the Videos to the Relevant Purchasing Public.

The fourth factor in characterizing whether speech is an advertisement or promotion is whether it is sufficiently disseminated to the relevant purchasing public. Defendants concede that Mr. Cornelia published the First and Second videos on his YouTube channel. (Ex. 7, at 81:1-16.) Additionally, Defendants concede that "[t]here is no dispute that the statements at issue were made in a place open to the public or a public forum." (Motion [ECF No. 61] at 29:14-15.) Because Defendants are in competition with Plaintiffs, (see Section VI(A)(2), and because Defendants

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solicit sales on their YouTube page, (see Section VI(A)(3), the undisputed public forum where Defendants published the videos was a *relevant* purchasing public. After all, Defendants broadcast through YouTube on real estate as demonstrated by Spencer Cornelia's testimony when he stated that "house hacking ... is something that I consider myself an expert in." (Ex. 7 at 39:17-19.)

В. Defendants Failed to Show, by a Preponderance of the Evidence, that Plaintiffs Claims are Based upon a Good Faith Communication in Furtherance of the Right to Free Speech in Connection with an Issue of Public Concern.

To invoke the anti-SLAPP statute, a defendant must satisfy the first prong by showing "by a preponderance of the evidence that the claim is based upon a good faith communication in furtherance of the right to petition or the right to free speech in direct connection with an issue of public concern." NRS 41.660(3)(a); see Section V(B), supra.

Defendants Published Statements that Did Not Have a Direct Connection 1. to an Issue of Public Interest

The relevant category for the Court's analysis is that found within NRS 41.637(4) which includes a "[c]ommunication made in direct connection with an issue of public interest in a place open to the public or in a public forum."

Defendants suggest that the community of people who "have heard of Plaintiffs" "has a significant interest in hearing about how Plaintiffs are scamming their customers." (Motion [ECF No. 61] at 29:7-9.) Attempting to link the statements to their stated matter of public interest, Defendants assert that the "statements in the Videos primarily concern Plaintiffs' credibility as a businessman, potential ethical and legal problems with the services they provide, and the quality of services they provide." (Id. at 29:3-5) (emphasis added.) This is not a recognizable public interest, and the Court should deny the Motion on that basis alone. See Kevin Zhang Inc. v. Rozsa, No. 2:20-CV-6247-SVW, 2021 WL 1570837, at *3 (C.D. Cal. Jan. 27, 2021) ("It is true that statements warning consumers of fraudulent or deceptive business practices constitute a topic of widespread public interest. Here, by contrast, [defendant] made all of his statements on YouTube videos [not] on a consumer watchdog website or to a consumer protection bureau.")

Even if the Court were to find Defendants established a legitimate public interest (they did not), Defendants ignore the multiple damaging statements they published which have no link,

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whatsoever, to their stated public interest. First, Defendants published statements that Mr. Buczkowski was lying about his MBA from the University of Chicago. (See Section IV(C), supra.) These statements were not a matter of concern to a substantial amount of people, nor do they have a degree of closeness to Defendants' stated public interest in scamming; Defendants cannot take shelter under the anti-SLAPP statutes. Coker v. Sassone, 135 Nev. 8, 13, 432 P.3d 746, 750 (2019) (quoting Shapiro v. Welt, 133 Nev. 35, 39, 389 P.3d 262, 268 (2017)) ("there should be some degree of closeness between the challenged statements and the asserted public interest.")

Second, Defendants published statements that insinuated that Plaintiff Buczkowski used one of his businesses for money laundering. (See Section IV(C), supra.) These defamatory statements have no link to Defendants' asserted public interest of scamming and they do not fall under the protection of an the anti-SLAPP statutes. *Id.* ("there should be some degree of closeness between the challenged statements and the asserted public interest.")

Third, Defendants published statements that Plaintiff Buczkowski "must have been running a drug operation." (See Section IV(C), supra.) Not only are the false and defamatory statements unrelated to Defendants' stated public interest in "scamming," they also only relate to a matter of mere curiosity which do not rise to the level of public interest. Coker, 135 Nev. at 8, 432 P.3d at 750 ("public interest does not equate with mere curiosity."). That is, the allegations of drug involvement are gossip, not topics involving entrepreneurship, business or real-estate. These statements have no connection with an issue of public interest and, thus, cannot enjoy anti-SLAPP protection. *Id.*; NRS 41.637(4).

Fourth, Defendants published statements alleging that "they came after me trying to set me up for an arrest." (See Section IV(C), supra.) The statements accusing Plaintiffs of setting up nonparty Mr. Mulvehill for his arrest have no degree of closeness to the issue of scamming. See Coker, 135 Nev. at 13, 432 P.3d at 750 ("there should be some degree of closeness between the challenged statements and asserted public interest."). Further, the circumstances of Mr. Mulvehill's arrest are a matter of concern only to himself and a small audience and are not an issue of public concern. *Id.* ("a matter of public interest should be something of concern to a substantial number of people;

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a matter of concern to a speaker and a relatively small specific audience is not a matter of public interest.")

Fifth, Defendants published statements that Plaintiff Buczkowski had a "link" to the death of the woman who was connected to the crimes for which Mr. Mulvehill was arrested. (See Section IV(C), supra.) There is no degree of closeness between these defamatory statements and Defendants' asserted public interest in scamming. See Coker, 135 Nev. at 13, 432 P.3d at 750 ("there should be some degree of closeness between the challenged statements and asserted public interest.").

Defendants failed to meet their burden under the first prong because they did not demonstrate that the statements have a direction connection to a matter of public interest and the Court should deny their Motion. See Coker, 135 Nev. at 13, 432 P.3d at 750 ("there should be some degree of closeness between the challenged statements and asserted public interest.").

2. The Published Statements Were False and Were Not Made in Good Faith.

In conclusory fashion, Defendant Cornelia informs the Court that he "published the videos in good faith" because he "did not know or believe any statement in any of the videos at issue, whether uttered by him or Mulvehill, was false." (Motion [ECF No. 61], at 30:9-16.) However, Defendants' assertion does not satisfy their burden under the first prong because "the relevant inquiry in prong one of the anti-SLAPP analysis is whether a preponderance of the evidence demonstrates that ... the statements were made in good faith under the anti-SLAPP statute because the gist or sting of the statements were substantively true." Rosen, 135 Nev. at 1224, 453 P.3d at 440 (citations and quotations omitted).

The statements were false. a.

Here, Defendants do not claim, much less demonstrate, that the statements they published were true. See Barret v. Rosenthal, 40 Cal.4th 33, 45, 146 P.3d 510, 517 (2006) ("Publication is a necessary element of all defamation claims, and includes every repetition and distribution of a defamatory statement."); (Motion [ECF No. 61], at 29:16-30:16.) Additionally, Defendants do not claim that the gist or the sting of the statements were substantively true. Rosen, 135 Nev. at 1224, 453 P.3d at 440 (citations and quotations omitted). Rather, they simply state that they "did not

BAKER, PLLC	701 S. 7th Street	Los Voces, MV 90101
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know or believe any statement was false." (Motion [ECF No. 61], at 30:9-10.) In defense of
their ignorance of the truth, Defendants assert that Mr. Cornelia "reviewed significant evidence
provided by Mulvehill regarding Plaintiffs and their business practices, in addition to his own
research concerning Mulvehill's claims, and found Mulvehill and his sources to be credible. (Ex.
7 at 7:16-10:3, 45:6-10, 74:2-80:9, 81:1-85:4, 86:3-87:12.) In support of Mr. Cornelia's assertion
that he "reviewed significant evidence provided by [Mr.] Mulvehill," conducted "his own research
concerning [Mr.] Mulvehill's claims, and found Mulvehill and his sources to be credible,"
Defendants cite to Mr. Cornelia's deposition which includes some of the following supporting
testimony:

- Q. And what research did you conduct into Stacey Lynn Saunders?
 A. So I was not able to access that information.
- (*Id.*, at 78:5-79:11) (emphasis added.)
- Q. Why didn't anything that [Mr. Mulvehill] said ... seem implausible?
 A. Well, for first, his "lay count," as he words it ... I found that to be an accurate number ...
 (Id., at 79:15-80:9.)
 - Q. Okay ... did you perform any any research to verify any of the statements or the claims that Mr. Mulvehill made?
 - A. So on his videos there's ... numerous comments being left about the plaintiffs on those specific videos. You also had Reddit posts ...
 - Q. Okay. And these statements from these other people ... were they consistent with what Mr. Mulvehill said to you or in his prior videos?
 - A. Not everything specifically, of course, but were was there an indication that there was a lot of things going on with the business that weren't favorable or positive? Aboslutely.
- 19 (*Id.*, at 85:5-86:2) (emphasis added.)
 - Q. ... did you perform any research into whether Mr. Buczkowski did have those education credentials?
 - A. No, because I found it irrelevant ... (*Id.*, at 86:6-20.)

To sum up Mr. Cornelia's testimony in support of his belief that the statements were true: he found Mr. Mulvehill credible because he claimed to have slept with 1300 women and Mr. Cornelia believed it was true; he didn't research Mr. Buczkowski's education because he "found it irrelevant"; posts on Reddit and comments on YouTube videos did not specifically confirm the published statements but they provided "an indication" that Plaintiffs' business was not "favorable or positive"; and, regarding the statements that Mr. Buczkowski was linked to the death of a woman,

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he was not "able to access that information" about the death of the woman. All of the statements published by Defendants were false and they did not satisfy their burden under the first prong of an anti-SLAPP motion and the Court should deny the Motion.

The gist or sting of the statements were defamatory. b.

When looking at all of the false statements together, the gist or sting is not substantively true, and Defendants did not demonstrate by a preponderance of the evidence that they published them in good faith. Rosen, 135 Nev. at 1224, 453 P.3d at 440 (citations and quotations omitted) ("[T]he relevant inquiry in prong one of the anti-SLAPP analysis is whether a preponderance of the evidence demonstrates that ... the statements were made in good faith under the anti-SLAPP statute because the gist or sting of the statements were substantively true.")

Defendants cite to Williams v. Lazer, 459 P.3d 93, 98 (2021), to demonstrate that they acted in good faith. (Motion [ECF No. 61] at 29:26-30:16.) Although the Williams court found that the defendant satisfied the first prong of an anti-SLAPP motion, that case is distinguishable from this case for several reasons.

First, the defendant in Williams made "generalized statements that [plaintiff] acted unethically and unprofessionally" and the court found those to be statements of opinion. *Id.* at 97. Here, Plaintiffs have identified specific statements of fact that Mr. Buczkowski lied about his education and was involved in money laundering and a drug operation; none of the statements in this litigation were generalized statements of opinion. (See Section IV(C), supra.)

Second, the defendant in Williams stated that she believed the statements were true "based on her experience with [plaintiff]." Here, when Mr. Cornelia was asked if he ever met Mr. Buczkowski, he stated: "I have not." (Ex. 7 at 72:19-20.) And, when asked what research he conducted on Plaintiffs, he stated that "I did, probably, a google search of Derek. It wouldn't have been anything more than that." (*Id.* at 21:7-10.) Unlike the defendant in *Williams*, Defendants had no first-hand experience to support the statements. The defendant in *Williams* provided an affidavit describing specific experiences that she had with the plaintiff that showed that even if she did not know the falsity of some of the statements, her first-hand experiences with plaintiff demonstrated that the gist of the statements was substantively true. Williams, 459 P.3d at 98. Here, Defendants

PETERSON BAKER, PLLC 701 S. 7th Street
Las Vegas, NV 89101 702.786.1001

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cannot demonstrate that the gist of the statements is true because all of the statements are false. (See Section VI(B)(2)(a), supra.)

Defendants suggest that they did not know the statements were false when they published them. (Motion [ECF No. 61] at 30:9-10.) They base their claim on the credibility of non-party Mulvehill because they state they "had no reason to doubt Mulvehill at the time." (*Id.* at 30:12-15.) However, the Court should assess Defendants' credibility because Defendants had plenty of reasons to doubt Mulvehill's credibility and their asserted belief in the veracity of the statements is unfounded. For example, when asked if Mr. Mulvehill expressed animosity toward Mr. Buczkowski, Mr. Cornelia testified: "Yes." (Ex. 7 at 56:2-5.) As the questioning continued, Mr. Cornelia revealed plenty of reasons to doubt the veracity of the statements such as when asked if Mr. Mulvehill expressed ill will toward Mr. Buczkowski, Mr. Cornelia testified: "yes. There was mention of name-calling ... a reference to brass knuckles ... From my memory, it sounds right [that Mr. Mulvehill implied he would like to use brass knuckles on Mr. Buczkowski]." (Id. at 56:8-57-8.)

Although Defendants claim that they had no reason to doubt Mulvehill, their reliance on Mulvehill is unfounded and they have not demonstrated good faith. Absent a showing of good faith by Defendants, the Court should deny the Motion.

Defendants Fail to Demonstrate that Plaintiffs' Defamation Claim for Relief C. Fails.

A claim for relief for defamation⁵ requires: (1) a false and defamatory statement; (2) an unprivileged publication to a third person; (3) fault, amounting to at least negligence; and (4) actual or presumed damages. CCSD v. Virtual Educ. Software, Inc., 125 Nev. 374, 385, 213 P.3d 496, 503 (2009) (citations and quotations omitted). "However, if the defamatory communication imputes 'a person's lack of fitness for trade, business, or profession,' or tends to injure the plaintiff in his or her business, it is deemed defamation per se and damages are presumed." Id. (quoting K-Mart Corp. v. Washington, 109 Nev. 1180, 1192, 866 P.2d 274, 282 (1993). "A statement is

⁵ Plaintiffs incorporate by reference each of their arguments contained within their Motion for Partial Summary Judgment on their Defamation claim for relief [ECF No. 60].

PETERSON BAKER, PLLC 701 S. 7th Street
Las Vegas, NV 89101 702.786.1001

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defamatory when it would tend to lower the subject in the estimation of the community, excite derogatory opinions about the subject, and hold the subject up to contempt." Lubin v. Kunin, 117 Nev. 107, 111, 17 P.3d 422, 425 (2001) (citations omitted). "Whether a statement is defamatory is generally a question of law." Id.

When the plaintiff is a public figure or a limited-purpose public figure, he must show actual malice by the defendant. Pegasus v. Reno Newspapers, Inc., 118 Nev. 706, 719, 57 P.3d 82, 90-91 (2002) (citing Gertz v. Robert Welch, Inc., 418 U.S. 323, 342-43, 94 S.Ct. 2997, 41 L.Ed.2d 789 (1974)). Actual malice exists when the statement is made with knowledge that it was false or reckless disregard of whether it was true or not. Id. Public figures are those "who achieve such pervasive fame or notoriety that they become a public figure for all purposes and in all contexts." Id. However, a limited-purpose public figure is someone who "voluntarily injects himself or is thrust into a particular public controversy or public concern, and thereby becomes a public figure for a limited range of issues." *Id*

1. Defendants are Liable for Publishing the Videos Containing the Statements.

Defendants' argument that it is not responsible for statements they published because they were made by Mulvehill should be summarily dismissed. "Publication is a necessary element of all defamation claims, and includes every repetition and distribution of a defamatory statement." Barret v. Rosenthal, 40 Cal.4th 33, 45, 146 P.3d 510, 517 (2006). Additionally, liability of a publisher or defamatory statements is established at the least by negligence. CCSD v. Virtual Educ. Software, Inc. 125 Nev 374, 385, 213 P.3d 496, 503 (2009). Negligence is "[t]he failure to exercise the standard of care that a reasonably prudent person would have exercised in a similar situation." Negligence, Black's Law Dictionary (11th ed. 2019).

Additionally, Defendants argue that the Court must look at the context of the defamatory statements. (Motion [ECF No. 61] at 32:1-11) (citing Balzaga v. Fox News Network, LLC, 173 Cal. App. 4th 1325, 1339 (2009).) The *Balzaga* Court elaborated on context by holding that the Court must "view the broadcast as a whole" and conclude what meaning people of average

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intelligence and understanding would give it. Balzaga v. Fox News Network, LLC, 173 Cal. App. 4th 1325, 1339 (2009).

Here, the Court should start its examination of context by looking at the title of the videos: "Authentic or Charlatan" and "Derek Moneyberg – Fake Guru?" (Ex. 2 at WEALTHY000058; Ex. 3 at WEALTHY000116.) Furthermore, the thumbnail for each video on Mr. Cornelia's YouTube page shows a picture of Mr. Buczkowski with the word "SCAMMER" in bright red lettering. (Spencer Cornelia YouTube Main Page and Thumbnail Images, Ex. 8.) What is more, Plaintiffs have not asserted their Defamation claim for one isolated statement but rather dozens of pages of disparaging statements. Balzaga v. Fox News Network, LLC, 173 Cal. App. 4th 1325, 1339 ("the fact that a statement standing alone could be construed as false is not sufficient to support a defamation claim.")

Not only does Defendants' "context" argument fail to support their Motion, it provides support for Plaintiffs' Defamation claim since the entire tone of the videos containing the statements was disparaging to Plaintiffs. (See generally Exs. 2 & 3.) Because the videos followed a format where Defendants and non-party Mulvehill went from one false and defamatory statement to another, the context was defamatory and the Court should deny the Motion. (*Id.*)

Defendants Published False Statements of Fact, not Statements of *2*. **Opinion**

Defendants take the position that several of the statements were "not an assertion of fact," (Motion [ECF No. 61] at 32:13-14), but rather "are protected opinion based on true discolored facts" (Motion [ECF No. 61] at 33:2-3.). However, Defendants only address some of the statements at issue in this litigation. (Motion [ECF No. 61] at 32:12-34:8.) For example, Defendants fail to address the statement that Mr. Buczkowski lied about his educational achievements, (see generally Motion [ECF No. 61]), and admitted that they didn't even bother to research his education (See Ex. 7 at 86:6-20) (Spencer Cornelia testifying, after being asked if he researched Mr. Buczkowski's education, "No.") Additionally, Mr. Cornelia has conceded that these statements are false. (See Cornelia Responses to Plaintiffs' First Set of Interrogatories to Defendants Pursuant to FRCP 33,

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Ex. 9, at Response No. 9) ("The only statement alleged in the Complaint Defendant now believes to be false are those concerning the legitimacy of Buczkowski's education credentials.)

Whether a statement is one of fact or of opinion is a question of law. Nevada Ind. Broadcasting, 99 Nev. at 410, 664 P.2d at 342. The question the Court must ask is "whether a reasonable person would be likely to understand the remark as an expression of the source's opinion or as a statement of existing fact." Id.

Assertions that Mr. Buczkowski having a degree from the University of Chicago "is not true" and that "[h]e must have been running a drug operation, if it's a house tied to him, it was a house purchased using drug money" are assertions of fact, not expressions of opinion. (See Section IV(C), supra.) A reasonable person would understand the statements as expressions of fact and the Court should deny Defendants' Motion.

Money Laundering a.

In the Motion, buried in their argument that the statements were opinions, Defendants concede that they were, in fact, statements of fact. Defendants state that "Mulvehill then concluded, based on this disclosed fact, that 'it very well ... could be a front for laundering money." (Motion [ECF No. 61] at 32:18-19.) A conclusion is "something that you decide when you have thought all about the information connected with the situation." https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/us/definition/english/conclusion (last visited on October 20, 2022.) A reasonable person would likely understand the remark as a statement of fact and Defendants' publication of statements accusing Plaintiffs of money laundering is defamation. Nevada Ind. Broadcasting, 99 Nev. at 410, 664 P.2d at 342.

b. **Drug Operation**

Defendants published statements that "[h]e must have been drug operation, if it's a house tied to him, it was a house purchased using drug money ... He has like a lengthy arrest record where he was involved with, you know property forfeiture for manufacturing illegal drugs, for battery." (See Section IV(C), supra.) Again, Defendants concede that this is a statement of fact when it discusses the reasonableness "for Cornelia to conclude ... that Buczkowski was involved in a drug operation." (Motion [ECF No. 61] at 33:10-12.) Mr.

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Cornelia's illogical conclusions are not relevant to the Court's analysis because Defendants published false statements and they cannot transform these false statements into truth through irresponsible inferences drawn from the assertions that "Buczkowski was allegedly friends with Lantz and that his father was *allegedly* involved in the marijuana grow operation." (Motion [ECF No. 61] at 33:4-6.)

In support of their illogical inferences, Defendants state "Plaintiffs do not, and cannot, dispute the procedural posture of the civil forfeiture case and that the allegations in those complaints are matters of public record." (Motion [ECF No. 61] at 33:9-10.) However, Plaintiffs object to all pleadings and filings that Defendants included with their Motion in support of the statements that Plaintiffs were involved in a drug operation. Exhibit Nos. 13, 14, and 16 were unauthenticated and irrelevant since they do not demonstrate the truthfulness of the statements; although the Court may take judicial notice that the pleadings exist, it cannot take judicial notice of the allegations contained within them when Plaintiffs were not parties to the actions and when Plaintiffs dispute any allegations relating to them. See Lee v. City of Los Angeles, 250 F.3d 668, 690 (9th Cir. 2001) (holding that district court erred when it granted motion to dismiss "by taking judicial notice of disputed matters of facts to support its ruling").

Other Statements Unaddressed by Defendants. c.

In addition to the above-discussed statements, Plaintiffs base their Defamation claim on statements that Defendants published alleging that Mr. Buczkowski was associated with the death of a woman, that he framed Mr. Mulvehill for his arrest, and that Mr. Buczkowski lied about his educational achievements. (See Section IV(C), supra.) Defendants provide no legal argument regarding these statements and, through silence, concede that summary judgment should not be granted in their favor on Plaintiff's Defamation claim. (Motion [ECF No. 61] at 30:17-37:12.)

Rather, Defendants assert that the "statement that Buczkowski was lying about his education ... is an incredibly minor, off-handed comment that Cornelia barely thought about." (Id. at 36:20-22.) Not only is the statement that Mr. Buczkowski lied about his education not an "off-handed comment," it also is not "minor" since Plaintiffs' business is providing wealth, real-estate, and business coaching; whether he has an MBA is relevant to consumer choices when deciding to hire

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him. The statements were false, Defendants published them, and the Court should deny their Motion as to the Defamation claim for relief.

What's more, when discussing the accusations that Mr. Buczkowski was involved in the death of a woman and that he set up Mr. Mulvehill, Defendants deflect by stating "there is little to no research Cornelia could have performed to verify Mulvehill's claims" so, instead, he "found Mulvehill credible and decided to trust him regarding the statements." (Motion [ECF No. 61] at 37: 7-11.) If Defendants thought they did not have information to verify the statements, they should have refused to publish the statements. Defendants did not make this conscious choice and the Court should deny their Motion as to the Defamation claim for relief.

3. Plaintiffs are Not Limited-Purpose Public Figures.

Without providing any legal authority for their bold assertion, Defendants state that "Plaintiffs are public figures by virtue of their aggressive advertising and promotion of their services." (Motion [ECF No. 61] at 34:17-18.) Yet, Defendants' logic that aggressive advertising makes one a public figure is not supported by the very standard that they provide that "[a] limited purpose public figure 'voluntarily injects himself or is drawn into a particular public controversy and thereby becomes a public figure for a limited range of issues." (Motion [ECF No. 61] at 34:10-13) (citing Gertz v. Robert Welch, Inc., 418 U.S. 323, 351 (1974). However, Defendants do not, because they cannot, cite to any authority that a company or a person who utilizes "aggressive advertising and promotion of their services" is transformed into a limited purpose public figure by virtue of its marketing techniques. Additionally, Defendants do not allege that Plaintiffs injected themselves into a particular public controversy. Nor could they, for several reasons.

First, there was no public controversy regarding (1) whether Mr. Buczkowski lied about attending the U. Chicago business school, (2) whether Larson Consulting engages in money laundering, (3) whether Mr. Buczkowski manufactured drugs, (4) whether he framed Mr. Mulvehill, or (5) whether he had something to do with the death of a woman involved with Mr. Mulvehill's arrest. Plaintiffs' marketing activities related to Wealthy and Derek Moneyberg do not relate to these defamatory statements, and do not convert these issues into matters in which they are limited purpose public figures. Oracle USA, Inc. v. Rimini Street, Inc., 6 F. Supp. 3d 1108,

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1129 (D. Nev. 2014) ("The court finds that these comments were not directed at the public in order to influence resolution of the litigation or some broader issue about third-party software support, but were directed to increase Rimini's exposure and business.")

Second, Mr. Buczkowski has not publicly commented on these topics or voluntarily acted to influence resolution of a public issue. Mr. Buczkowski has not publicly discussed the subject matter of the defamatory statements, and Defendants cannot point to evidence that says otherwise.

Third, to the extent that Plaintiffs' marketing transformed them into limited purpose public figures, Steaks Unlimited, Inc. v. Deaner, 623 F.2d 264 (3d Cir. 1980), they could only be characterized as limited purpose public figures regarding criticisms of Wealthy, Inc. and the Derek Moneyberg brand, not to personal attacks. But the defamatory statements involve topics wholly unrelated to those criticisms. The actual malice standard only applies to limited-purpose public figures where "the alleged defamation is related to the plaintiff's participation in the controversy." Planet Aid, Inc. v. Reveal Center for Investigative Reporting, No. 21-15690 (9th Cir. August 11, 2022) (citing Waldbaum v. Fairchild Publications, Inc., 627 F.2d 1287 (D.C. Cir. 1980) ("Misstatements wholly unrelated to the controversy. . . do not receive the New York Times protection."). Because Plaintiffs are not limited-purpose public figures, they do not need to demonstrate malice.

4. Defendants Acted with Malice by Publishing the Videos Containing the Disparaging and Defamatory Statements.

"[A]ctual malice is proven when a statement is published with knowledge that it was false or with reckless disregard for its veracity." Pegasus, 118 Nev. at 722, 57 P.3d at 92.

Although Plaintiffs are not limited-purpose public figures and do not have to demonstrate actual malice, Defendants acted with malice when they published the videos. The videos are riddled with obscenities and disdain for Plaintiffs and Defendants demonstrated a reckless disregard for the veracity of the statements through failure to responsibly research, (see Section VI(B)(2)(a)), or verify the statements. *Pegasus*, 118 Nev. at 722, 57 P.3d at 92. Additionally, Defendants demonstrated reckless disregard by relying on Mr. Mulvehill for the veracity of the statements

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despite his expressed animosity toward Mr. Buczkowski. (*See* Section VI(B)(2)(b).) Defendants' reckless disregard for the veracity of the statements they published demonstrate malice and the Court should deny the Motion. *Pegasus*, 118 Nev. at 722, 57 P.3d at 92.

5. The Statements Impugn Mr. Buczkowski's Fitness for Business and Damages are Presumed.

Statements that impugn a plaintiff's fitness for trade, business, or his profession are deemed defamation per se and damages are presumed. 6 CCSD v. Virtual Educ. Software, Inc., 125 Nev at 385, 213 P.3d at 504 (citing cases). Here, three of the five statements impugn Mr. Buczkowski's fitness for trade, business, and his business acumen. The statement alleging that Mr. Buczkowski lied about his educational achievements calls into question his qualifications to provide wealth coaching. (See Ex. 2 at WEALTHY000061) ("I'm Derek Moneyberg. I have this University of Chicago degree, which is not true."); See Nevada Ind. Broadcasting v. Allen, 99 Nev. 404, 664 P.2d 337 (1983) (holding that a political candidate was entitled to recover under defamation per se for comments that injured his professional reputation.). Similarly, the allegations that he was involved in drug dealing and money laundering suggest that he has built wealth through illegal channels, not through the methods and strategies that he teaches in his seminars. (See Ex. 3 at WEALTHY000125) (Spencer Cornelia stating "he must have been running a drug operation. If it's a house tied to him, it was a house purchased using drug money ... Do you think that's how he made his money?"); CCSD, 125 Nev. at 385, 213 P.3d at 504 ("Thus, if a statement accused an individual of personal misconduct in his or her business or attacks the individual's business reputation, the claim may be one for defamation per se."). Each of these statements impugns Mr. Buczkowski's fitness to provide wealth coaching and are, per se, defamatory with presumed damages. Id. Because damages are presumed, the Court should deny the Motion as it relates to Plaintiffs' Defamation claim for relief.

⁶ Although damages are presumed in cases of defamation per se, Plaintiffs will prove the amount of damages at trial and attach their First Amended Expert Witness Designation containing the expert report, Professor McDonough's Estimation of Economic Damages on Behalf of the Plaintiffs in *Wealthy Inc. et al v. Cornelia et. al.*, 2:21-cv-01173-JCM-EJY (D. Nev.), in support of damages as Ex. 10.

D. <u>Defendants' Publication of the Videos Containing the Defamatory and Disparaging Statements Intentionally Inflicted Emotional Distress upon Plaintiffs</u>

A claim for relief under Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress ("IIED") requires extreme and outrageous conduct with the intention of, or reckless disregard for, causing emotional distress that causes plaintiff to suffer severe or extreme emotional distress. *Olivero v. Lowe*, 116 Nev. 395, 398,995 P.2d 1023, 1025 (2000) (citing *Star v. Rabello*, 97 Nev. 124, 125, 625, P.2d 90, 91-92 (1981)) (listing factors for IIED claim for relief as: 1) extreme and outrageous conduct with the intention of, or reckless disregard for, causing emotional distress; 2) plaintiff suffering severe or extreme emotional distress; and 3) actual or proximate causation).

It is undisputed that Defendants published the videos containing the defamatory and disparaging statements about Plaintiffs. In doing so, their conduct was extreme and outrageous due to the shocking content of the statements that Plaintiffs launder money, were involved in a drug operation, and had a link to the death of a woman. (Section IV(C).)

Contrary to Defendants' assertion that Mr. Buczkowski does not allege "anything more detailed than a conclusory allegation of 'severed or emotional distress'", (Motion [ECF No. 61] at 38:10-11), Plaintiffs have pled that the statements "brought back terrible emotional and childhood trauma for Mr. Buczkowski" and that he has "endured significant mental anguish, including anxiety, tension, lost sleep and overeating" as a result of the statements Defendants published. (Compl. [ECF No. 1].) Defendants' claim that "Buczkowski cannot show he suffered emotional distress" does not create an undisputed issue of fact entitling them to summary judgment. Rather, that is an issue for a jury to decide and the Court should deny Defendants' Motion.

E. <u>Business Disparagement</u>

To succeed in a claim for business disparagement, the plaintiff must prove: (1) a false and disparaging statement, (2) the unprivileged publication by the defendant, (3) malice, and (4) special damages. *Clark Cnty. Sch. Dist. v. Virtual Educ. Software, Inc.*, 125 Nev. 374, 386, 213 P.3d 496, 504–05 (2009). As opposed to defamation, which merely requires some evidence of fault amounting to at least negligence, business disparagement requires malice. *Id.* Malice is proven when the plaintiff can show either that the defendant published the disparaging statement with the

intent to cause harm to the plaintiff's pecuniary interests, or the defendant published a disparaging remark knowing its falsity or with reckless disregard for its truth. *Id*.

In requesting that the Court grant summary judgment in their favor on Plaintiffs' Business Disparagement claim, Defendants simply reference the Court to their argument on defamation. (Motion [ECF No. 61] at 38:13-21.) However, Defendants do not claim that their publication was privileged and, thus, concede that they were not. *See, e.g., Sahara Gaming Corp. v. Culinary Workers Union Local 226*, 115 Nev. 212, 215, 984 P.2d 164, 166 ("The law has long recognized a special privilege of absolute immunity from defamation given to the news media and the general public to report newsworthy evens in judicial proceedings."); *Pope v. Motel 6*, 121 Nev. 307, 317, 114 P.3d 277, 284 (2005) (concluding that a qualified privilege applies to statements made to police in aid of law enforcement). Additionally, Defendants concede that at least one of the statements is false and provide only illogical inferences as support that the other statements were opinion. (*See* Section VI(B)(2), *supra*.) Additionally, Defendants have shown a reckless disregard for the veracity of the statements they published, demonstrating that they acted with malice and the Court should deny their Motion as to Plaintiffs' Business Disparagement claim. (*See* Section VI(C)(4), *supra*.)

VII. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the Court should deny Defendants' Motion.

Respectfully submitted this 28th day of October, 2022.

PETERSON BAKER, PLLC

By: /s/ Tamara Beatty Peterson

TAMARA BEATTY PETERSON, ESQ., Bar No. 5218
tpeterson@petersonbaker.com
NIKKI L. BAKER, ESQ., Bar No. 6562
nbaker@petersonbaker.com
701 S. 7th Street
Las Vegas, NV 89101

JEFFREY VOCKRODT, ESQ. (Admitted Pro Hac Vice) jvockrodt@cm.law
DAVID JACOBY, ESQ. (Admitted Pro Hac Vice) djacoby@cm.law
CULHANE MEADOWS PLLC
888 Main Street, #543
New York, NY 10044
Attorneys for Plaintiffs Wealthy Inc. and Dale Buczkowski

<u>CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE</u>				
Pursuant to Fed.R.Civ.P.5(b), and Section IV of District of Nevada Electronic Filing				
Procedures, I certify that I am an employee of Peterson Baker, PLLC, and that a true and correct				
copy of the RESPONSE IN OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANTS' SPECIAL MOTION TO				
DISMISS PURSUANT TO NRS 41.660 AND MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT was				
served via electronic service, via CM/ECF, on this 28th day of October, 2022, and to the following:				
MARC J. RANDAZZA, ESQ. mjr@randazza.com RONALD D. GREEN, JR., ESQ. rdg@randazza.com ALEX J. SHEPARD, ESQ. ajs@randazza.com RANDAZZA LEGAL GROUP, PLLC 2764 Lake Sahara Drive, Suite 109 Las Vegas, NV 89117 Attorneys for Defendants Spencer Cornelia, Cornelia Media LLC, and Cornelia Education LLC ELIAS P. GEORGE, ESQ. elias@epglawgroup.com EPG LAW GROUP 4950 South Rainbow Blvd. Las Vegas, NV 89118 Attorneys for non-party John Mulvehill				
/s/ Erin Parcells Englaves of Potence Place PLLC				
Employee of Peterson Baker, PLLC				

PETERSON BAKER, PLLC 701 S. 7th Street Las Vegas, NV 89101 702.786.1001

INDEX OF EXHIBITS

Exhibit Number	Title
Number	
	Declaration of Tamara Beatty Peterson, Esq.
1.	Excerpts of Deposition of Dale Buczkowski taken on August 13, 2022
2.	Excerpts of Transcription of YouTube Video The Authentic or Charlatan
3.	Excerpts of Transcription of YouTube Video Derek Moneyberg – Fake Guru?
4.	Spencer Cornelia YouTube About Page
5.	Excerpts of Spencer Cornelia's First 1,000 Subscribers e-book
6.	Excerpts of Spencer Cornelia's House Hack Expert e-book
7.	Excerpts of Deposition of Spencer Cornelia taken on May 11, 2022
8.	Spencer Cornelia YouTube Main Page and Thumbnail Images
9.	Spencer Cornelia's Responses to Plaintiff's First Set of Interrogatories to Defendants Pursuant to FRCP 33
10.	First Amended Expert Witness Designation containing the expert report, Professor McDonough's Estimation of Economic Damages on Behalf of the Plaintiffs in Wealthy Inc. et al v. Cornelia et. al., 2:21-cv-01173-JCM-EJY (D. Nev.)
11.	Spencer Cornelia's Response to Plaintiffs' First Set of Requests for Admission
12.	Cornelia Media LLC's Response to Plaintiffs' First Set of Requests for Admission
13.	Cornelia Education LLC's Response to Plaintiffs' First Set of Requests for Admission
14.	Spencer Cornelia's Response to Plaintiffs' Second Set of Requests for Admission
15.	Cornelia Media LLC's Response to Plaintiffs' Second Set of Requests for Admission
16.	Cornelia Education LLC's Response to Plaintiffs' Second Set of Requests for Admission

2.

on June 21, 2021.

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1 2 3 4 5	TAMARA BEATTY PETERSON, ESQ., Ba tpeterson@petersonbaker.com NIKKI L. BAKER, ESQ., Bar No. 6562 nbaker@petersonbaker.com PETERSON BAKER, PLLC 701 S. 7th Street Las Vegas, NV 89101 Telephone: 702.786.1001	r No. 5218					
6	Facsimile: 702.786.1002						
7	JEFFREY VOCKRODT, ESQ. (Admitted Pro Hac Vice) jvockrodt@cm.law DAVID JACOBY, ESQ. (Admitted Pro Hac Vice)						
8	djacoby@cm.law CULHANE MEADOWS PLLC						
9	888 Main Street, #543 New York, NY 10044						
10	Telephone: 917.853.0057						
11	Attorneys for Plaintiffs Wealthy Inc. and Dale Buczkowski						
12	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT						
13	DISTRIC'	Γ OF NEVADA					
14	WEALTHY INC. and DALE	Case No.: 2:21-cv-01173-JCM-EJY					
15	BUCZKOWSKI,	DECLARATION OF TAMARA BEATTY					
16	Plaintiffs, v.	PETERSON PETERSON					
17	SPENCER CORNELIA, CORNELIA						
18	MEDIA LLC, and CORNELIA EDUCATION LLC,						
19	Defendants.						
20							
21	I, Tamara Beatty Peterson, hereby declare under penalty of perjury, as follows:						
22	1. I am an attorney, duly licensed to practice law in the State of Nevada and counsel						
23	of record for Dale Buczkowski and Wealthy Inc. ("Plaintiffs"). I make this Declaration in support						
24	of Plaintiffs' Opposition to Defendants' Special Motion to Dismiss Pursuant to NRS 41.660 and						
25	Motion for Summary Judgment ("Opposition"). I have personal knowledge of the facts set forth						
26	below, and if called upon to do so, am competent to testify thereto.						

Plaintiffs' Complaint was filed in the United States District Court, District of Nevada

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- 3. Attached to the Motion as Exhibit 1 are relevant excerpts of the Deposition of Dale Buczkowski taken on August 13, 2022, along with the cover page and reporter's certification page.
- 4. Attached to the Motion as **Exhibit 2** are relevant excerpts from the transcription of the December 19, 2020 YouTube video entitled "The Authentic or Charlatan." The transcription was authenticated by each of the Defendants in their first response to Plaintiffs' First Set of Requests for Admission, which are attached to the Motion as Exhibits 11, 12, & 13.
- 5. Attached to the Motion as Exhibit 3 are relevant excerpts from the transcription of the February 19, 2021 YouTube video entitled "Derek Moneyberg – Fake Guru?" The transcription was authenticated by each of the Defendants in their twelfth response to Plaintiffs' Second Set of Requests for Admission, which are attached to the Motion as Exhibits 14, 15, & 16.
- 6. Attached to the Motion as **Exhibit 4** is a screenshot of Defendant Spencer Cornelia's YouTube About page, which was served on a flash drive via U.S. Mail on February 17, 2022, along with Plaintiffs' First Supplement to Initial Disclosures Pursuant to F.R.C.P. 26 which was served via electronic mail on February 17, 2022.
- 7. Attached to the Motion as **Exhibit 5** are excerpts of Spencer Cornelia's First 1,000 Subscribers e-book, which was served on a flash drive via U.S. Mail on February 17, 2022, along with Plaintiffs' First Supplement to Initial Disclosures Pursuant to F.R.C.P. 26 which was served via electronic mail on February 17, 2022.
- 8. Attached to the Motion as **Exhibit 6** are excerpts of Spencer Cornelia's House Hack Expert e-book, which was served on a flash drive via U.S. Mail on February 17, 2022, along with Plaintiffs' First Supplement to Initial Disclosures Pursuant to F.R.C.P. 26 which was served via electronic mail on February 17, 2022.
- 9. Attached to the Motion as Exhibit 7 are excerpts of the Deposition of Spencer Cornelia taken on May 11, 2022, along with the cover page and reporter's certification page.
- 10. Attached to the Motion as **Exhibit 8** is a screenshot of Defendant Spencer Cornelia's YouTube Main Page and Thumbnail Images, which was served on a flash drive via U.S. Mail on February 17, 2022, along with Plaintiffs' First Supplement to Initial Disclosures Pursuant to F.R.C.P. 26 which was served on Defendants via electronic mail on February 17, 2022.

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11. Attached to the Motion as Exhibit 9 is Sper	ncer Cornelia's Responses to Plaintiff's
First Set of Interrogatories to Defendants Pursuant to FRCI	P 33, which was verified by Defendant
Spencer Cornelia through sworn declaration and which	the Certificate of Service states was
electronically mailed on March 21, 2022.	

- 12. Attached to the Motion as Exhibit 10 is Professor McDonough's Estimation of Economic Damages on Behalf of the Plaintiffs in Wealthy Inc. et al v. Cornelia et. al., 2:21-ev-01173-JCM-EJY (D. Nev.) which was served on Defendants via electronic mail and via U.S. Mail on January 10, 2022.
- 13. Attached to the Motion as Exhibit 11 is Spencer Cornelia's Response to Plaintiffs' First Set of Requests for Admission for which the Certificate of Service states that they served via electronic mail on March 21, 2022.
- 14. Attached to the Motion as Exhibit 12 is Cornelia Media LLC's Response to Plaintiffs' First Set of Requests for Admission for which the Certificate of Service states that they served via electronic mail on March 21, 2022.
- 15. Attached to the Motion as Exhibit 13 is Cornelia Education LLC's Response to Plaintiffs' First Set of Requests for Admission for which the Certificate of Service states that they served via electronic mail on March 21, 2022.
- 16. Attached to the Motion as Exhibit 14 is Spencer Cornelia's Response to Plaintiffs' Second Set of Requests for Admission for which the Certificate of Service states that they served via electronic mail on June 10, 2022.
- 17. Attached to the Motion as Exhibit 15 is Cornelia Media LLC's Response to Plaintiffs' Second Set of Requests for Admission for which the Certificate of Service states that they served via electronic mail on June 10, 2022.
- 18. Attached to the Motion as Exhibit 16 is Cornelia Education LLC's Response to Plaintiffs' Second Set of Requests for Admission for which the Certificate of Service states that they served via electronic mail on June 10, 2022.

Case 2:21-cv-01173-JCM-EJY Document 79-2 Filed 10/28/22 Page 4 of 4

I declare	under penalty of perjury	y under the law of the	State of Nevada th	at the foregoing is
true and correct				

Executed on this 28th day of October, 2022, in Las Vegas, Nevada.

/s/ Tamara Beatty Peterson TAMARA BEATTY PETERSON, ESQ., Bar No. 5218

Excerpts of Deposition of Dale Buczkowski taken on August 13, 2022

1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2	DISTRICT OF NEVADA
3	
4	WEALTHY INC. and DALE)Case No.
5	BUCZKOWSKI,)2:21-cv-01173-JCM-EJY
6	Plaintiffs,)
7	vs.)
8	SPENCER CORNELIA) MEDIA LLC, and CORNELIA) EDUCATION LLC,)
9	Defendants.)
10)
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15	DEPOSITION OF DALE BUCZKOWSKI
16	Taken on Saturday, August 13, 2022
17	By a Certified Court Reporter
18	Volume I
19	At 12:05 p.m.
20	At 400 South Seventh Street, Third Floor
21	Las Vegas, Nevada
22	
23	
24	Reported by: Carla N. Bywaters, CCR 866
25	

1	A Or are you asking me to recall a specific time
2	in the 1990s that I may have ingested some drug? Is
3	that your question?
4	Q No, I'm not asking about a specific time. I'm
5	not asking you about a date or a time. I'm saying that
6	most human beings can tell you, "I have used cocaine or
7	I haven't used cocaine." Have you ever used cocaine?
8	A I don't recall a specific time using cocaine.
9	Q Have you ever used marijuana?
10	A I think I may have smoked marijuana as a
11	teenager a couple of times.
12	Q Have you ever bought or sold it?
13	A No.
14	Q But Mr. Mulvehill did accuse you of that?
15	THE WITNESS: I've never been
16	MR. VOCKRODT: Objection. Form.
17	THE WITNESS: I've never been convicted of a
18	drug crime. I've never been charged with a drug crime.
19	I've never been arrested for a drug crime. The things
20	Mr. Mulvehill says or the things that your client said
21	and published are false.
22	BY MR. RANDAZZA:
23	Q What did my client said?
24	A He supported these same assertions and
25	published them.

	Dale Buczkowski, Vol 1 on 08/13/2022 Page 21
1	Q So what are these accusations?
2	A Review the video on specifics.
3	Q Well, you filed two federal lawsuits over it,
4	sir. You can't recall what offended you so much to file
5	a federal lawsuit?
6	MR. VOCKRODT: Objection. Form.
7	BY MR. RANDAZZA:
8	Q Answer.
9	A Things that were said are defamatory. Things
10	that were said were harmful to my reputation. Do I
11	remember the specific word-for-word quote? No, I don't.
12	But I believe your client asserts and published that I
13	was involved in that I was charged with drug crimes,
14	and it was a matter of public record. I believe that's
15	his assertion.
16	Q They were charging you?
17	A No. I believe he says that it's a matter of
18	public record, that I was either charged or convicted of
19	drug crimes. I believe convicted, but again I don't
20	know the details. We'd have to refer back to your
21	client's videos where he published to the world that
22	were reviewed by many people that caused harm to my
23	reputation when he said those untrue things about me.
24	Q Did somebody refuse to do business with you
25	because they thought you didn't graduate from the

	Full Dute Motion, Vol 1 on Vol 10/10/2022
1	REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE
2	STATE OF NEVADA)
3	COUNTY OF CLARK)
4	I, Carla N. Bywaters, a duly certified court reporter licensed in and for the State of Nevada, do
5	hereby certify:
6	That I reported the taking of the deposition of the witness, DALE BUCZKOWSKI, at the time and place
7	aforesaid;
8	That prior to being examined, the witness was by me duly sworn to testify to the truth, the whole truth, and
9	nothing but the truth;
10	That I thereafter transcribed my shorthand notes into typewriting and that the typewritten transcript of
11	said deposition is a complete, true and accurate record of testimony provided by the witness at said time to the
12	best of my ability.
13	I further certify (1) that I am not a relative, employee or independent contractor of counsel of any of
14	the parties involved in said action; nor a person financially interested in the action; nor do I have any
15	other relationship with any of the parties or with counsel of any of the parties involved in the action
16	that may reasonably cause my impartiality to be questioned; and (2) that transcript review pursuant to
17	FRCP 30(e) was requested.
18	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand in the County of Clark, State of Nevada, this 23rd day of
19	August 2022.
20	
21	Con a Un sansatur
22	Carla M. Bywater
23	Carla N. Bywaters, CCR 866
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Excerpts of Transcription of YouTube Video The Authentic or Charlatan

The Authentic or Charlatan

Wealthy Inc. v. Spencer Cornelia

	Page 1
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10	TRANSCRIPTION OF YOUTUBE VIDEO
11	THE AUTHENTIC OR CHARLATAN
12	Saturday, December 19, 2020
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19	Proceedings recorded by electronic sound recording;
20	Transcript produced by transcription service.
21	
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25	Transcribed by: BECKY J. PARKER, RPR, CCR Nevada Certified Court Reporter No. 934

- 1 buy more stuff, okay, which is fine if the content
- 2 works.
- Now, here's the big smoking gun. He
- 4 outsources 100 percent of his content. Yes,
- 5 100 percent. And not only that, but to little kids.
- 6 Okay? This guy that I spoke to is 21. He just got
- 7 through with college. Okay? Didn't know a whole lot
- 8 about business, has no real-world professional
- 9 experience. He wrote 100 percent of Derek's business
- 10 mentorship. Yes, 100 percent.
- 11 Derek goes on, I'm Derek Moneyberg. I have
- 12 this University of Chicago degree, okay, which is not
- 13 even true. He attended some online classes. Most of
- 14 what he says is a full fabrication. Literally,
- 15 100 percent of his content is outsourced. Okay? So
- 16 he's having guys research stuff about business, about
- 17 stocks, about real estate.
- I showed you the screenshots that were
- 19 shared. Basically he has, for his real estate
- 20 mentorship program coming in January, he has -- he has
- 21 it being written by a 19-year-old Romanian kid who
- 22 literally in the screenshots is, like, Hey, I know
- 23 nothing about real estate. I'm going to start doing
- 24 some research.
- So what he's having these guys do, what



- 1 composes his business mentorship stuff and all this
- 2 bullsh- mentorship programs, he's having, like, 19- and
- 3 20-year-old kids, who are working for free, doing
- 4 research to try to just find like -- that's why the
- 5 content's all recycled. It's just stuff they found on
- 6 the internet and in books.
- 7 SPENCER CORNELIA: By the way, he has shared
- 8 the screenshots with me. We are talking about someone
- 9 who knows nothing about a topic, is asked to research
- 10 the topic, and then they write the copy for this program
- 11 as a real estate riches or a stock market --
- JOHN ANTHONY: Yeah.
- 13 SPENCER CORNELIA: -- mastery.
- 14 JOHN ANTHONY: And it -- and it pisses you
- 15 off, too, because you do some real estate stuff on the
- 16 side. And here you have --
- 17 SPENCER CORNELIA: Right.
- 18 JOHN ANTHONY: -- that knows literally
- 19 nothing, that's 19, and he's designing a course that
- 20 people are going to pay 5K just because it's going to
- 21 have some good marketing behind it. Okay? Keep in
- 22 mind, Derek is using the marketer that RSD uses, career
- 23 scammer, this guy Mitch McHale, or whatever. Tai Lopez
- 24 used him. You guys, you know -- you know, enough said
- 25 there. All the -- he's -- he's the clas- -- it's a



Page 12 1 day. 2 He said that as of March of 2020, these motherfuckers are -- he said he's trained his sales team 3 4 on how to get guys basically predatory -- predatory 5 Okay? Like, so what's happening when they run 6 into guys that can't afford the 5K mentorship on the 7 phone, okay, that came in through ads and these other f-ing, you know, dec- -- deceptive things where he's 8 making himself out to be the man -- keep in mind, the 10 courses are content written by, like, 21-year-olds that 11 have no f-ing clue, unpaid guys that are just building 12 out a course that -- that's meant to upsell his other 13 courses. That's it. Okay? No f-ing real value there. 14 But they're -- they're getting guys to get 15 these loans and these credit cards that can be given out 16 to, like, anyone, even with bad credit. 17 SPENCER CORNELIA: By the way, there's a --18 like the seminar -- people who run seminars do this, 19 apparently. Where, like, in person, they'll have you 20 call the bank and, like, lie about your income. Like, 21 say, No, no, when you take the program, you'll start 22 making 100K a year in your new business. Lie to the 23 credit card companies. I wouldn't be surprised if they 24 do the same thing. 2.5 JOHN ANTHONY: Yeah. Yeah. He didn't go

- 1 into the full details, but what he -- what he's saying
- 2 is that tons of guys that couldn't afford it are getting
- 3 signed up for credit cards and loans that they -- that
- 4 they know for a fact they can't repay, okay, which is
- 5 illegal. Okay? They're not doing the lending
- 6 themselves, but they're putting them in contact.
- 7 They're coercing them heavily, which is illegal, to take
- 8 out loans and credit cards that they cannot afford.
- 9 They know for a fact they can't afford, with massive
- 10 interest rates and penalties and all this stuff,
- 11 which -- so these -- and it's ruining guys' lives.
- 12 They're getting them to max the credit cards too.
- 13 So when they get this card, they say, Okay,
- 14 now perfect, you have a 10K line. You can get into
- 15 these two mentorships. Or if they get approved for
- 16 more, okay, we can get you into these three mentorships.
- 17 Look, now -- now your life is going to be for the
- 18 better. You're going to make all that money back in no
- 19 time. No, they're not. Okay? Now their life is
- 20 ruined.
- 21 And he gave me examples, and I've gotten
- 22 emails of all kinds of examples of guys literally having
- 23 mental breakdowns. Okay? Literally lives being
- 24 destroyed. Okay? That's why I don't give a f-saying
- 25 all this stuff. Like, they came after me, trying to set



- 1 me up for an arrest in the past -- in the past, which
- 2 we'll discuss in another video, that motherf-er. Okay,
- 3 but --
- 4 SPENCER CORNELIA: Which, by the way, like,
- 5 John, share with me. He gets email -- like, understand
- 6 the -- the venom he comes at this. He gets the emails
- 7 all the time of all the kids whose lives have been
- 8 ruined. So he sees it firsthand. So when he speaks on
- 9 this, he's speaking from many students reaching out
- 10 and --
- JOHN ANTHONY: Yeah.
- 12 SPENCER CORNELIA: -- speaking negatively of
- 13 this. And for guys like us, we -- we take it to heart
- 14 because we hate hearing these stories.
- 15 JOHN ANTHONY: Yep. Yeah. And -- and so
- 16 these -- these are guys with their lives ab- --
- 17 absolutely ruined. These are guys that are
- 18 impressionably young men that are, like, depressed, that
- 19 are down and out. They have nowhere to turn. Okay?
- 20 And they f-ing exploit them and make them f-ing take out
- 21 loans and lines of credit so that they can get the money
- 22 for their programs. And they know these guys can't
- 23 repay it.
- Literally there's multiple stories of guys
- 25 with their lives totally ruined. Okay? And that is why



- 1 it's important to make this video now, because they're
- 2 upping the ante now. Now they've got a 19-year-old
- 3 doing research on real estate investing to scam people
- 4 on a real estate course. Now they have the 21-year-old
- 5 that quit. They were trying to have him write the
- 6 negotiations program. He doesn't know sh- about
- 7 negotiations. It's just going to be recycled sh- they
- 8 found on the internet.
- 9 SPENCER CORNELIA: Yeah, I think -- I don't
- 10 think you mentioned that yet, but there's going to be a
- 11 new course called "Negotiations." And so we're -- we're
- 12 up to now five programs at 5,000 each, which is 25,000.
- 13 There's an upsell to a 25,000 course on its own. So
- 14 we're talking --
- JOHN ANTHONY: Yeah.
- SPENCER CORNELIA: -- \$50,000 for the full
- 17 funnel.
- 18 JOHN ANTHONY: And the real estate ones come
- 19 out in January. And this is just going to be keep
- 20 going. Yeah, he's obviously just making a f-ing scam
- 21 and shit.
- 22 SPENCER CORNELIA: There's going to be a
- 23 social media mastery, you know, social media type
- 24 program. How to become an influencer. That'll be next.
- JOHN ANTHONY: Yeah. Yeah. Okay. So -- so



The Authentic or Charlatan

Wealthy Inc. v. Spencer Cornelia

1	Page 24 CERTIFICATE
2	
3	I, BECKY J. PARKER, do hereby certify
4	that the foregoing pages constitute a full, true, and
5	accurate transcript of the digital recording, all
6	transcribed to the best of my skill and ability.
7	WITNESS my hand this 4th day of February,
8	2022.
9	
10	
11	$(\Omega \cap \Omega)$
12	Sexyff arker
13	BECKY J. PARKER, RPR, CCR
14	Nevada Certified Court Reporter No. 934
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Excerpts of Transcription of YouTube Video Derek Moneyberg – Fake Guru?

Derek Moneyberg - Fake Guru

Wealthy Inc., et al. v. Spencer Cornelia, et al.

	Page 1
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10	TRANSCRIPTION OF YOUTUBE VIDEO
11	DEREK MONEYBERG - FAKE GURU?
12	Friday, February 19, 2021
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	Proceedings recorded by electronic sound recording;
20	Transcript produced by transcription service.
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	Transcribed by: BECKY J. PARKER, RPR, CCR Nevada Certified Court Reporter No. 934

Derek Moneyberg - Fake Guru

Wealthy Inc., et al. v. Spencer Cornelia, et al.

1	Page 2 FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 2021
2	
	-000-
3	
4	(Introductory statement.)
5	SPENCER CORNELIA: If you missed Part 1, link
6	is in the description for you to watch later.
7	John Anthony Lifestyle joined me to share all of the
8	shady business practices of Derek Moneyberg, which
9	continues into this video. If you enjoy expose-type
10	videos in the dating niche, then check out his channel
11	in the description. Enjoy.
12	(YouTube video begins.)
13	JOHN ANTHONY: Yeah. I I actually got
14	arrested. My only time I've ever been arrested in my
15	life, it was hanging out with this motherfucker one on
16	one. Okay? He's like one of the worst human beings
17	I've ever met.
18	I didn't know at the time, but he was using
19	aliases. Okay? His real name is Dale Buczkowski. He
20	goes by the alias he was going by the alias RSD Derek
21	and had his face hidden and everything. And we can show
22	you I'll send you a picture from when he he came
23	to visit me in Vegas.
24	Basically I get a text that said, Hey, I'm
25	coming to Vegas. Don't don't let anyone know I'm in

- 1 town. I'll explain later. Okay? Never explained.
- 2 Without going into all the details of -- of what
- 3 happened, you know, it's -- it's very obvious that he
- 4 was involved there. Yeah.
- 5 But basically I found out this guy was using
- 6 aliases, burner phones. I did some research on him,
- 7 had -- had some people help me do some research on him
- 8 and he has, like, a lengthy arrest record where he was
- 9 involved with, you know, property forfeiture for -- for
- 10 manufacturing illegal drugs, for battery. All kinds of
- 11 stuff.
- 12 SPENCER CORNELIA: It's public record too.
- 13 Like it's -- it's known. It's public.
- JOHN ANTHONY: Yeah. Yeah, and -- yeah, and
- 15 he's tried to hide all of it. And basically what --
- 16 what this guy has done is he's -- he's, like, no
- 17 different than any of the -- the fake gurus that -- that
- 18 you roast all the time on -- on your channel, is he's
- 19 regurgitating stuff from, like, Sam Lovens or -- or
- 20 Dan Pena or, like, you know, just some classical
- 21 business guys or stuff you could read in Forbes
- 22 Magazine. And he just gives, like, a -- some very basic
- 23 regurgitated stuff, and then it's just very
- 24 high-pressure sales tactics to buy his courses, his
- 25 high-ticket courses. So he even has, like, a \$75,000



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Page 8
    coaches who know how to do it, but then if you're a fake
 1
2
    guru, you can use the same messaging and it's -- it
 3
    can --
 4
              JOHN ANTHONY:
                             Yeah.
 5
              SPENCER CORNELIA: -- just still sucker
 6
   people in.
7
              JOHN ANTHONY: Yeah.
                                    Yeah.
                                           It always
8
   bothered me because I -- I was the guy that, like, I --
 9
    I didn't -- I didn't come into this at all from the
10
    internet marketing side. I came into this from, like,
11
    learning the real skill and, like, putting in the blood,
12
    sweat, and tears and, like, just relentlessly optimizing
13
    a system over 15 years, which is why I take even more
14
    offense to the fact that there's all these clowns making
15
    a mockery of it, you know, teaching trash systems and
16
    just ripping people off. And I always deal with the
17
    fallout because I'm the guy in the industry that
18
    actually fixes the problem. So I've been talking to
19
    guys for many years that, you know, spent lots of time,
20
    effort, and money and didn't get anywhere.
21
              SPENCER CORNELIA: You -- at -- at the time
22
    of your arrest, for a guy that's been in this dating
23
    world for so long, you've had basically one night that
24
    ended in an arrest, and it happened to be with Derek, or
2.5
    Dale is his real name.
```

Derek Moneyberg - Fake Guru

Wealthy Inc., et al. v. Spencer Cornelia, et al.

	1	Page 9 JOHN ANTHONY: Yep.
	2	SPENCER CORNELIA: And
	3	JOHN ANTHONY: And we and we were one on
	4	one as well.
	5	SPENCER CORNELIA: You were one on one. And
	6	there I know there was a lot of shady stuff, too,
	7	where he disappeared, he changed his number or
	8	something, and then it's, like, he's your friend, he's
	9	hanging out with you, and you get arrested, and then
	10	he's gone.
	11	JOHN ANTHONY: He was using a a burner
	12	phone and he was using an alias at that time. And he
	13	claimed to not know the the girls that we approached.
	14	And then it turns out that one of the main girls in the
	15	group was working, like, a block from where he lives in
	16	Chicago. And then that girl ended up dead. That girl,
	17	a 28-year-old living in Las Vegas was like the primary
	18	witness in the case, ended up dead. And then and I
	19	couldn't find the cause of death. I searched for it.
	20	28, doesn't make much sense. I think that was, like,
	21	the
	22	SPENCER CORNELIA: Wow. That's really
	23	bizarre.
	24	JOHN ANTHONY: that was the link to him.
	25	SPENCER CORNELIA: That's shady.
- 1		

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Page 10
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              Yes.
                    So the next note on my notes is the --
 2
   the drug house. So you -- do you believe -- well, I
 3
   quess with public record, he must have been running a
 4
   drug operation. If it's a house tied to him, it was a
 5
   house purchased using drug money. Is there any reason
 6
   to believe that it was him running a drug operation? Do
 7
   you think that's how he made his money?
8
              JOHN ANTHONY: I don't -- I don't know the
 9
   details of it. I know -- I know he was -- he has
10
   listed, like, that he -- that he had a business called,
11
   like, Larson Consulting which -- which has, like, no,
12
   you know, substance behind it online, but it looks very
   well like it could be a --
13
14
              SPENCER CORNELIA:
15
              JOHN ANTHONY: -- front.
16
              SPENCER CORNELIA: The address is right down
17
   the street from my house here, too, in Vegas.
18
              JOHN ANTHONY: It looks -- it looks very well
19
   like it could be a front for laundering money.
20
                                 Yeah.
              SPENCER CORNELIA:
                                        I would love to
21
   know the details. And, clearly, he's not going to be
22
   one to share it with us. But there -- there is -- you
23
   know, sometimes when you look into people, it's, like,
24
   okay, there's some smoke here. There -- there's
25
    something that we're not seeing and we won't know
```

- 1 programs are not delivering what's promised, or at least
- 2 the expectations of the students.
- JOHN ANTHONY: Uh-huh. Yep. Yeah, he
- 4 also -- like, even his credentials. Like, someone said
- 5 in one of the YouTube comments, they provided proof
- 6 that, like -- that he never went to -- like, you know,
- 7 he never attended Chicago business school. He did,
- 8 like, some kind of online thing. And it -- it's --
- 9 there's just so much shady stuff. He -- he -- he's
- 10 always just building up, like, Oh, I have -- I have all
- 11 this money. I have all this knowledge and all this
- 12 stuff. And then he's -- he's putting up stuff on
- 13 Instagram with, like, it looks like a -- a tiny
- 14 apartment with like a -- a dingy little fridge and stuff
- 15 like that.
- SPENCER CORNELIA. Yeah. So let's speak
- 17 about the bootcamp reviews. Do you still run bootcamps,
- 18 or at least pre-health event?
- JOHN ANTHONY: Yep.
- 20 SPENCER CORNELIA: Were you running in-person
- 21 bootcamps?
- JOHN ANTHONY: Yep.
- 23 SPENCER CORNELIA: Okay. So what -- I've
- 24 never done a bootcamp, but I'm -- obviously I'm familiar
- 25 with this -- the industry.



- 1 a false copyright strike on it within, like, 12 hours.
- 2 But I had a lawyer review it before I even put it out,
- 3 and when I fought back, I said they're abusing the
- 4 copyright system. RSD has put a whole bunch of strikes
- 5 on my channel abusing the copyright system, you know.
- 6 And -- and you deal with this stuff, too, when you --
- 7 when you take on these guys.
- 8 They -- they delete the comments. They try
- 9 to suppress things. And I've been -- I've been taking
- 10 them on for years and -- and they'll go and spread
- 11 rumors when guys are try- -- debating between my program
- 12 and the other program. They'll tell people that I'm a
- 13 rapist, for example. I've never been accused or charged
- 14 with rape. That situation with Derek did not involve
- 15 any sex in the case or any kind of rape accusation.
- So, you know, like, it's very, very
- 17 frustrating that they -- they'll play, like, as low and
- 18 dirty as they possibly can, even to the point of setting
- 19 people up for arrests. Even to the point of using
- 20 intimidation and bullying and -- and threats and all
- 21 this stuff. And you have these guys that don't know any
- 22 better. Right? And they're -- everyone's just getting
- 23 kind of swept along, you know. And all these reviews
- 24 just involve the guys emptying their pockets and -- and
- 25 receiving nothing in return. And it's --



- 1 Another guy spent upwards of 20,000 for all
- 2 his expenses. Took -- took three programs with Derek.
- 3 Derek was a father figure afterwards. He realized he
- 4 got f-ed in the ass big time. I don't know if we're
- 5 allowed to talk like that on your channel, but I just
- 6 did.
- 7 This is a different guy. This is separate
- 8 quy, 27-year-old that -- having a mental breakdown after
- 9 the third program. Told -- told lots of shady stories
- 10 about Derek being a heavy racist and sociopath.
- 11 SPENCER CORNELIA: False prophets, man.
- JOHN ANTHONY: Yeah. So, I mean, like, to
- 13 sum up, it's -- it's basically, like, all the -- all the
- 14 videos are just to build the -- to build the fake image
- 15 and get you to sign up for their courses. And he -- he
- 16 pads this stuff acting rich. Okay? Obviously, it's not
- 17 true. He's in, like, you know, tiny apartments with --
- 18 with dingy fridges and stuff like that. Say -- he --
- 19 he's always saying, Oh, I have this Ivy League degree.
- 20 You know, he didn't even attend a Chicago business
- 21 school. Some online thing.
- He's trying to, like, hide all his, like,
- 23 criminal past. There's, like, tons of -- of shady
- 24 stuff. Why -- why is he running around with aliases and
- 25 burner phones and all this stuff. And -- and he's



Derek Moneyberg - Fake Guru

Wealthy Inc., et al. v. Spencer Cornelia, et al.

	Page 44
1	CERTIFICATE
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3	I, BECKY J. PARKER, do hereby certify
4	that the foregoing pages constitute a full, true, and
5	accurate transcript of the digital recording, all
6	transcribed to the best of my skill and ability.
7	WITNESS my hand this 4th day of February,
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Spencer Cornelia YouTube About Page

www.youtube.com > channel > about :

Spencer Cornelia - YouTube

I have two mentorship programs: 1) House Hack Expert - I teach people how to live for free 2) First 1,000 Subscribers - I teach people how to attain their first ...

Excerpts of Spencer Cornelia's First 1,000 Subscribers e-book

Please Read

I am offering this eBook FREE because I want everyone to access it and have a chance at learning how to earn your first 1,000 subscribers on YouTube.

If you receive value from this eBook, I am accepting donations. If you'd like to donate and support the creation of this material, then you can donate in any of the following ways:

Donation Amounts: \$5 / \$25 / \$50 / \$100 / \$250 / \$500

Venmo: @Spencer-Cornelia Cash App: \$SpencerCornelia

Paypal: spencer0cornelia@gmail.com

Coinbase (Ethereum): 0x8443c1af59E77a956E43727a75D54EBFc1BF99B3

Coinbase (Bitcoin): 3QphERCVz9Wm5qW4vtag1Y1S911ZezdVQD

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1

Excerpts of Spencer Cornelia's House Hack Expert e-book

Please Read

I am offering this eBook FREE because I want everyone to access it and have a chance at learning how to become a house hack expert.

If you receive value from this eBook, I am accepting donations. If you'd like to donate and support the creation of this material, then you can donate in any of the following ways:

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1

Module 1: Why This Model of Investing Works

Because you're renting by the room, you are able to attain a higher income per house than if you were renting the entire house to a single renter.

In my experience, I'm able to charge \$500 to \$700 per month total for rent + utilities. The more bedrooms, the more income. Generally, a 3-4 bed house is going to be your break even point if you're living in the house, renting all of the rooms, and have a low down payment mortgage such that you have a high monthly cost. From what I've seen, most 3 bed houses will greatly diminish your costs but not quite break even. Most 4 bed houses will break even at worst and cash flow a few hundred dollars per month at best. 5+ bed houses is where the crazy cash flow numbers start to enter the picture.

A common worry throughout real estate investing communities is how their specific strategy will work in various market conditions.

There will always be a need for affordable housing. This model does not attract families looking for their own home, but there will always be a huge need for young singles looking for an affordable option who are comfortable living with roommates.

If you provide nice, affordable housing, the market will reward you. As long as you have a pool of employed renters available, this model will work in any market.

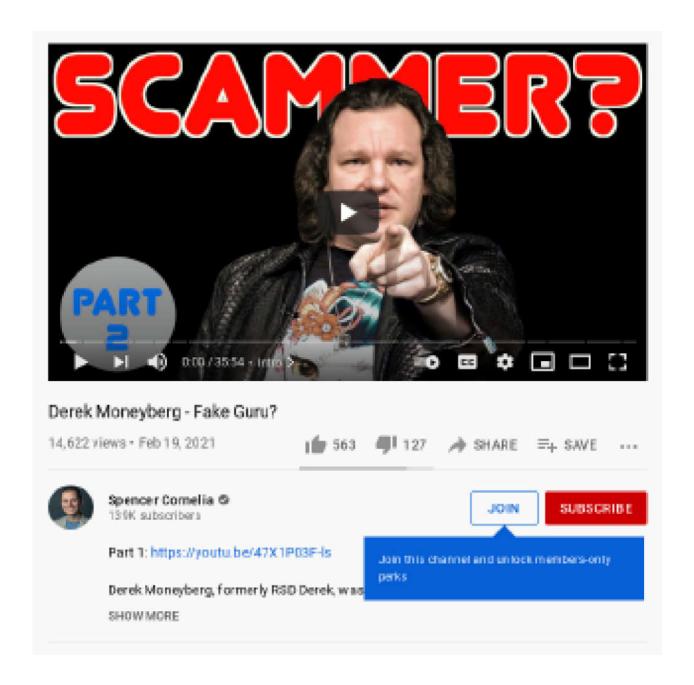
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Excerpts of Deposition of Spencer Cornelia taken on May 11, 2022

[FILED UNDER SEAL]

Defendant Spencer Cornelia's YouTube Main Page and Thumbnail Images





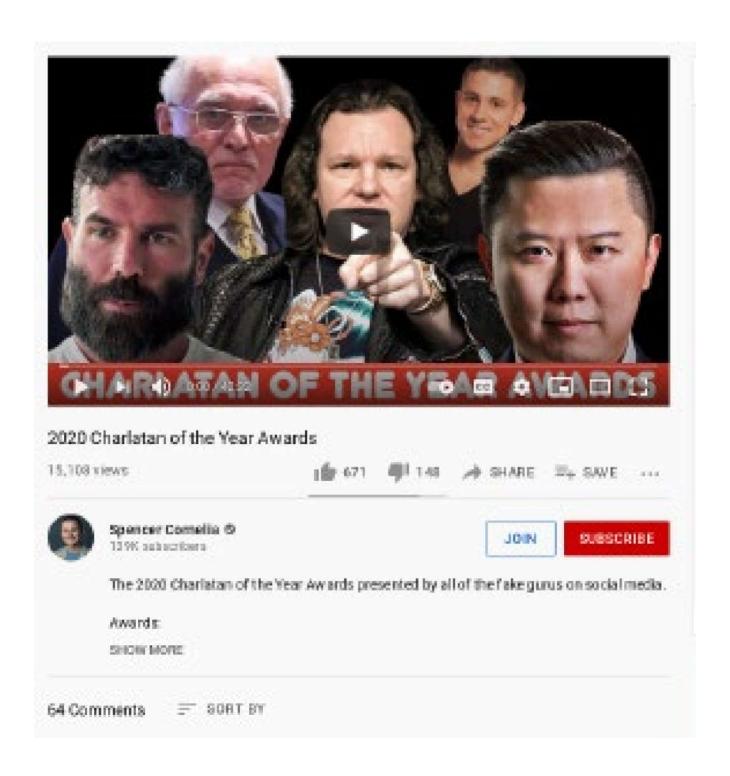


EXHIBIT 9

Spencer Cornelia's Responses to Plaintiff's First Set of Interrogatories to Defendants Pursuant to FRCP 33

EXHIBIT 9

1 Marc J. Randazza, NV Bar No. 12265 Alex J. Shepard, NV Bar No. 13582 2 RANDAZZA LEGAL GROUP, PLLC 2764 Lake Sahara Drive, Suite 109 3 Las Vegas, NV 89117 Telephone: 702-420-2001 4 Facsimile: 305-437-7662 5 ecf@randazza.com Attorneys for Defendants 6 Spencer Cornelia, Cornelia Media LLC, and Cornelia Education LLC

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF NEVADA

WEALTHY INC. and DALE BUCZKOWSKI,

Plaintiff,

V.

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SPENCER CORNELIA, CORNELIA MEDIA LLC, and CORNELIA EDUCATION LLC,

Defendants.

Case No. 2:21-cv-01173-JCM-EJY

DEFENDANT SPENCER CORNELIA'S RESPONSES TO PLAINTIFFS' FIRST SET OF INTERROGATORIES TO DEFENDANTS PURSUANT TO FRCP 33

Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26 and 33, Defendant Spencer Cornelia hereby respond to Plaintiffs Wealthy Inc. and Dale Buczkowski's (collectively, "Plaintiffs") First Set of Interrogatories Pursuant to FRCP 33.

These responses are made solely for the purpose of, and in relation to, this action. Each response is given subject to all appropriate objections (including but not limited to objections concerning competency, relevancy, materiality, propriety, and admissibility), which would require the exclusion of any statement contained herein if the request were asked of, or any statement contained herein was made by, a witness present and testifying in court. All such objections and grounds therefore are reserved and may be interposed at the time of trial.

Spencer Cornelia Responses to 1st Interrogatories 2:21-cv-01173-JCM-EJY

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Except for facts explicitly admitted herein, no admission of any nature whatsoever is to be implied or inferred. The fact that any request herein has been responded upon should not be taken as an admission, or a concession, of the existence of any facts set forth or assumed by such request, or that such response constitutes evidence of any fact thus set forth or assumed. All responses must be construed as given on the basis of present recollection.

GENERAL OBJECTIONS

- 1. Defendant objects to the subject interrogatories to the extent that they request the disclosure of information protected by the attorney-client privilege, the work-product doctrine, or any other recognized privilege or immunity.
- 2. Defendant objects to the subject interrogatories to the extent that they do not seek relevant information or are not proportional to the needs of the case. The providing of answers in response to any request is not to be deemed or construed as an admission by Defendant that the information is in fact relevant to this action.
- 3. Defendant objects to the subject interrogatories to the extent that they call for information not in the possession, custody, or control of Defendant.
- 4. To the extent words or phrases used in the requests are vague, ambiguous, or otherwise overbroad, Defendant shall respond in a manner in which he believes, in good faith, to be requested thereby.
- 5. Defendant states that discovery in this matter is continuing and ongoing and that it is possible that additional information responsive to the interrogatories will be identified subsequent to the date of this response.
- 6. All responses made herein are based upon the best knowledge, information, and belief held by Defendant at the time of the response.
- 7. Defendant objects to the Definitions to the extent they conflict with the definitions applicable in the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and/or the Local Rules of this Court.

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- 8. Defendant objects to the Instructions to the extent they impose any obligation beyond that required by the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure or the Local Rules of this Court.
- 9. Defendant incorporates these General Objections into each and every specific response as if fully set forth therein.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing General Objections, Defendant specifically responds to each numbered Interrogatory as follows:

RESPONSES TO INTERROGATORIES

INTERROGATORY NO. 1:

Identify the entity in the name of which the Spencer Cornelia YouTube channel is registered, including all contact information for such entity provided to or held by Google LLC, regarding the Spencer Cornelia YouTube channel.

RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 1:

The channel is in the name of Spencer Cornelia. The email address associated with the channel is <spencer0cornelia@gmail.com>.

INTERROGATORY NO. 2:

Identify all financial accounts (including but not limited to any and all bank accounts, money market accounts, and brokerage accounts) now or previously receiving income from the Spencer Cornelia YouTube channel.

RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 2:

Objection: This request is overbroad and is not proportional to the needs of the case. This request seeks all financial accounts that have received money from the Spencer Cornelia YouTube channel, not just financial accounts which Defendant owns or of which he is a beneficiary. To the extent this Interrogatory is limited to financial accounts evidencing income Defendant has received from the Spencer Cornelia YouTube channel, it does not seek information relevant to any party's claims or defenses.

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Notwithstanding the foregoing objections, Defendant responds as follows: Defendant owns a Wells Fargo account that receives funds from the Spencer Cornelia YouTube Channel. {{I recommend we not answer, and rest on objections }}

INTERROGATORY NO. 3:

Identify all financial accounts (including but not limited to any and all bank accounts, money market accounts, and brokerage accounts) now or previously owned by CORNELIA MEDIA LLC, and CORNELIA EDUCATION LLC that have received income from the Spencer Cornelia YouTube channel.

RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 3:

Objection: This Interrogatory is overbroad and is not proportional to the needs of the case. This Interrogatory does not seek relevant information, as the subject financial accounts have no bearing on Plaintiffs' claims.

Notwithstanding the foregoing objections, Defendant responds as follows: There are no such accounts.

INTERROGATORY NO. 4:

Identify all social media and email accounts (including but not limited to Facebook, YouTube, Twitter, Instagram, Reddit) you own (or owned) or control (or controlled) through which you ever have communicated on the topic of any of the Plaintiffs or Derek Moneyberg.

RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 4:

Objection: This Interrogatory is overbroad and unduly burdensome and is not proportional to the needs of the case. It is not limited in scope to any of the statements at issue or any other issue relevant to the parties' claims or defenses. It is also not limited to any relevant time period.

Notwithstanding the foregoing objections, Defendant responds as follows: Defendant has spoken about Plaintiffs on his YouTube account and has communicated on the topics of Plaintiffs or Derek Moneyberg using the email accounts <spencer0cornelia@gmail.com> <spencercornelialawsuit@gmail.com>.

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INTERROGATORY NO. 5:

Identify all persons or entities to whom or to which you ever have communicated on the topic of any of the Plaintiffs or Derek Moneyberg.

RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 5:

Objection: This Interrogatory is overbroad, unduly burdensome, and is not proportional to the needs of the case. It is not limited in scope to any of the statements at issue or any other issue relevant to the parties' claims or defenses. It is also not limited to any relevant time period.

Notwithstanding the foregoing objections, Defendant responds as follows: John Anthony Lifestyle, The Drip podcast, The Iced Coffee Hour Podcast, John Mulvehill, Graham Stephan, Jack Selby, Stephen Findeisen, and Amish Patel.

INTERROGATORY NO. 6:

Identify and describe all facts that support Your contention that the statements complained of in the Complaint are true or substantially true.

RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 6:

As to all statements at issue, the representations of Mr. Mulvehill in the First and Second Videos, produced as Bates Nos. COR000001 and COR000002. Responsive information is also contained within documents previously produced as Bates Nos. COR000078-COR000084.

As to the statements regarding Larson Consulting, this entity only has one officer, Dale Buczkowski. It has 1 share and a total authorized capital of \$100. There is no signage outside the address listed on the Nevada Secretary of State's website for the company, and there is only a "no soliciting" sign on its door. The company has a Facebook page, but it does not appear to have posted any content since November 15, 2013. It has 36 followers. It lists a website, slarsonconsultinginc.com, but the site is under construction and does not display any content. The current registrant did not acquire the domain until June 22, 2020. However, <archive.org>'s Wayback Machine shows that it was displaying content for Plaintiffs' Larson Consulting business from April 2013 to January 2019. During this time, the site prominently displayed the name "Dale

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Buczkowski." There was very little content on the site at this time, as it merely displayed some mundane paragraphs about desirable characteristics such as "integrity" and "optimism," and contact information for the company. Based on these facts it appears that, at least as of the time the videos at issue were published, Larson Consulting does not provide any legitimate goods or services.

As for the statements regarding Buczkowski's involvement in a drug operation, Buczkowski made claims for property that was subject to civil asset forfeiture claims in *United* States v. 7212 Longboat Drive, Case No. 4:12-cv-00484 (S.D. Iowa) and United States v. 7215 Longboat Drive, Case No. 4:12-cv-00487 (S.D. Iowa) (later consolidated). These documents have previously been produced as Bates Nos. COR000087-COR000115. In these cases, The U.S. filed civil forfeiture actions against 5 Iowa properties based on allegation they were purchased with, or used to facilitate, drug crimes. The civil asset forfeiture complaint asserted that Daryl Buczkowski, Buczkowski's father and son-in-law of Mariani, "has a criminal history that includes a conviction . . . for manufacturing and delivery of cocaine for which he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment for 15 years." (Complaint at ¶ 11.) It alleged that Daryl was the registered agent of a company whose white vehicle was used to attempt to retrieve equipment from a storage unit that was later searched and found to contain equipment for an indoor marijuana grow operation. (Id. at ¶¶ 12-14.) It further alleged that a neighboring property, owned by a friend of Buczkowski, Timothy Lantz, contained mail addressed to Buczkowski, credit cards in Plaintiff's name, Buczkowski's tax returns, and that the neighboring property was being used to operate a marijuana grow operation. (Id. at ¶¶ 15-20.) Lantz was also indicted for his involvement in this scheme. Considering these facts, Defendant thinks it highly likely that Buczkowski was involved in a marijuana grow operation. The fact that these civil asset forfeiture claims were later settled without any finding of criminal wrongdoing does not constitute a finding that Buczkowski was uninvolved in this activity.

Regarding Buczkowski engaging in illegal activity in helping his clients obtain credit, not authoring his own content, and coercing his clients to provide testimonials, documents with information regarding the truth of such statements can be found at documents previously produced as Bates Nos. COR000011-COR000084, as well as COR000151.

INTERROGATORY NO. 7:

Identify and describe all facts that support Your contention that Defendants knew or had a significant subjective belief that the statements claimed to be actionable in the complaint were true or substantially true at the time they were made.

RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 7:

As to all statements at issue, the representations of Mr. Mulvehill in the First and Second Videos, produced as Bates Nos. COR000001 and COR000002. Defendant found Mr. Mulvehill to be a credible source of information regarding Plaintiffs.

As to the statements regarding Larson Consulting, this entity only has one officer, Dale Buczkowski. It has 1 share and a total authorized capital of \$100. There is no signage outside the address listed on the Nevada Secretary of State's website for the company, and there is only a "no soliciting" sign on its door. The company has a Facebook page, but it does not appear to have posted any content since November 15, 2013. It has 36 followers. It lists a website, tarsonconsultinginc.com, but the site is under construction and does not display any content. The current registrant did not acquire the domain until June 22, 2020. However, <archive.org>'s Wayback Machine shows that it was displaying content for Plaintiffs' Larson Consulting business from April 2013 to January 2019. During this time, the site prominently displayed the name "Dale Buczkowski." There was very little content on the site at this time, as it merely displayed some mundane paragraphs about desirable characteristics such as "integrity" and "optimism," and contact information for the company. Based on these facts it appears that, at least as of the time the videos at issue were published, Larson Consulting did not provide any legitimate goods or services. A company that did not appear to do anything legitimate being owned and operated

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apparently only by Buczkowski was a strong indicator that Larson Consulting was not a legitimate business and could have existed for the purpose of laundering money.

As for the statements regarding Buczkowski's involvement in a drug operation, Buczkowski made claims for property that was subject to civil asset forfeiture claims in *United* States v. 7212 Longboat Drive, Case No. 4:12-cv-00484 (S.D. Iowa) and United States v. 7215 Longboat Drive, Case No. 4:12-cv-00487 (S.D. Iowa) (later consolidated). These documents have previously been produced as Bates Nos. COR000087-COR000115. In these cases, The U.S. filed civil forfeiture actions against 5 Iowa properties based on allegation they were purchased with, or used to facilitate, drug crimes. The civil asset forfeiture complaint asserted that Daryl Buczkowski, Buczkowski's father and son-in-law of Mariani, "has a criminal history that includes a conviction . . for manufacturing and delivery of cocaine for which he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment for 15 years." (Complaint at ¶ 11.) It alleged that Daryl was the registered agent of a company whose white vehicle was used to attempt to retrieve equipment from a storage unit that was later searched and found to contain equipment for an indoor marijuana grow operation. (Id. at ¶¶ 12-14.) It further alleged that a neighboring property, owned by a friend of Buczkowski, Timothy Lantz, contained mail addressed to Buczkowski, credit cards in Plaintiff's name, Buczkowski's tax returns, and that the neighboring property was being used to operate a marijuana grow operation. (Id. at ¶¶ 15-20.) Lantz was also indicted for his involvement in this scheme. Defendant found nothing implausible or not credible about the facts alleged in these documents. Considering these facts, Defendant thinks it highly likely that Buczkowski was involved in a marijuana grow operation. The fact that these civil asset forfeiture claims were later settled without any finding of criminal wrongdoing does not constitute a finding that Buczkowski was uninvolved in this activity.

Regarding Buczkowski engaging in illegal activity in helping his clients obtain credit, not authoring his own content, and coercing his clients to provide testimonials, documents with information regarding the truth of such statements can be found at documents previously produced

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as Bates Nos. COR000011-COR000043. Defendant found that Mr. Mulvehill was a credible source of information regarding Plaintiffs, as he credibly claimed to be personally familiar with Buczkowski and he showed Defendant correspondence with individuals who appeared to be former clients or employees of Plaintiffs. Defendant had no reason to doubt the authenticity of this correspondence or the claims made in them. Furthermore, Defendant viewed a video interview with Mr. Mulvehill and a man named Rohit (produced as Bates Nos. COR000151), who claimed to be a former contractor for Plaintiffs, where Rohit made several claims about how deceptive and fraudulent Plaintiffs' business practices are. Defendant found Rohit to be highly credible and had no reason to doubt his claims regarding Plaintiffs.

INTERROGATORY NO. 8:

Identify all efforts made to investigate whether the statements claimed to be actionable in the complaint are true or substantially.

RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 8:

Defendant, through his own investigation or by being provided this information from third parties including Mr. Mulvehill, possessed all the information referred to in his response to Interrogatory No. 7 prior to publishing the videos at issue. Additionally, prior to publication, Defendant reviewed a video Mr. Mulvehill published on his YouTube channel, John Anthony Lifestyle, on May 10, 2020, which repeats many of the claims made in the First and Second Videos regarding Plaintiffs. This May 10, 2020 video, however, has since been removed.

INTERROGATORY NO. 9:

Identify all statements claimed to be actionable in the complaint that you now believe are false.

RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 9:

The only statements alleged in the Complaint Defendant now believes to be false are those concerning the legitimacy of Buczkowski's education credentials. Defendant did not believe such statements to be false at the time the videos at issue were published.

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INTERROGATORY NO. 10:

Identify and describe the substance of all discussions you have had with Mr. Mulvehill about this lawsuit, including but not limited to any efforts to raise money or find evidence supporting your defenses in this lawsuit.

RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 10:

Objection: This Interrogatory is overbroad, unduly burdensome, and is not proportional to the needs of the case, as discussions regarding fundraising efforts have no bearing on any party's claims or defenses.

Notwithstanding the foregoing objections, Defendant responds as follows: Defendant has not had any discussions with Mr. Mulvehill regarding fundraising efforts. Discussions regarding finding evidence supporting Defendant's defenses in this lawsuit are found in documents with Bates Nos. COR000007-COR000043 and COR000078-COR000084.

INTERROGATORY NO. 11:

Identify and describe the substance of all discussions you have had about any of the plaintiffs, Derek Moneyberg, or this lawsuit, including but not limited to any efforts to raise money for the defense of or to find evidence supporting your defenses in this lawsuit, with the following individuals: (1) Graham Stephan; (2) Jack Selby; (3) Stephen Findeisen (aka., Coffeezilla); and (4) Amish Patel.

RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 11:

Objection: This Interrogatory is overbroad, unduly burdensome, and is not proportional to the needs of the case. Discussions regarding fundraising efforts have no bearing on any party's claims or defenses. This Interrogatory is not limited in scope to the statements at issue in this case or any other issue relevant to the parties' claims or defenses. This Interrogatory is also not limited to any relevant time period.

Notwithstanding the foregoing objections, Defendant responds as follows: The requested information can be found by reviewing documents produced as Bates Nos. COR000004-

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COR000006, WEALTHY000184-WEALTHY000332, and WEALTHY000388-WEALTHY000393.

INTERROGATORY NO. 12:

Identify any information you have about the current location of or ways to communicate with, Mr. Mulvehill a/k/a John Anthony.

RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 12:

Objection: This request seeks the address and contact information of a third-party witness who has filed a motion to quash a subpoena seeking similar information. Mr. Mulvehill's contact information is not relevant to any party's claims or defenses and the deadline to amend the pleadings and add parties has passed, meaning this Interrogatory is not proportional to the needs of the case.

Notwithstanding the foregoing objections, Defendant responds as follows: Defendant has been informed that Mr. Mulvehill lives in Brazil, but has no further information regarding his whereabouts.

Dated: March 21, 2022. As to Objections,

/s/ Alex J. Shepard

Marc J. Randazza, NV Bar No. 12265 Alex J. Shepard, NV Bar No. 13582 RANDAZZA LEGAL GROUP, PLLC 2764 Lake Sahara Drive, Suite 109 Las Vegas, NV 89117

Attorneys for Defendants Spencer Cornelia, Cornelia Media LLC, and Cornelia Education LLC

Case No. 2:21-cv-01173-JCM-EJY

VERIFICATION OF RESPONSES TO INTERROGATORIES

I, Spencer Cornelia, have reviewed the foregoing responses to Plaintiffs Wealthy Inc. and Dale Buczkowski's First Set of Interrogatories Pursuant to FRCP 33, and I hereby declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing responses are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and understanding.

Executed on: $\frac{3/21/2022}{}$ (date).



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Case No. 2:21-cv-01173-JCM-EJY

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on March 21, 2022, I served the foregoing document upon counsel for Plaintiffs Wealthy Inc. and Dale Buczkowski, listed below, via electronic mail:

PETERSON BAKER, PLLC

Tamara Beatty Peterson, Esq. <tpeterson@petersonbaker.com> Nikki L. Baker, Esq. <nbaker@petersonbaker.com> 701 S. 7th Street Las Vegas, NV 89101

Culhane Meadows PLLC

Jeffrey Vockrodt, Esq. <jvockrodt@cm.law> David Jacoby, Esq. <djacoby@cm.law> 888 Main Street, #543 New York, NY 10044

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Suzanne Levenson

Employee, Randazza Legal Group, PLLC

EXHIBIT 10

First Amended Expert Witness
Designation containing the expert
report, Professor McDonough's
Estimation of Economic Damages
on Behalf of the Plaintiffs in
Wealthy Inc. et al v. Cornelia et. al.,
2:21-cv-01173-JCM-EJY (D. Nev.)

[FILED UNDER SEAL]

EXHIBIT 10

EXHIBIT 11

Spencer Cornelia's Response to Plaintiffs' First Set of Requests for Admission

EXHIBIT 11

1 Marc J. Randazza, NV Bar No. 12265 Alex J. Shepard, NV Bar No. 13582 2 RANDAZZA LEGAL GROUP, PLLC 2764 Lake Sahara Drive, Suite 109 3 Las Vegas, NV 89117 Telephone: 702-420-2001 4 Facsimile: 305-437-7662 5 ecf@randazza.com Attorneys for Defendants 6 Spencer Cornelia, Cornelia Media LLC, and Cornelia Education LLC

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF NEVADA

WEALTHY INC. and DALE BUCZKOWSKI,

Plaintiff,

v.

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SPENCER CORNELIA, CORNELIA MEDIA LLC, and CORNELIA EDUCATION LLC,

Defendants.

Case No. 2:21-cv-01173-JCM-EJY

DEFENDANT SPENCER CORNELIA'S RESPONSES TO PLAINTIFFS' FIRST SET OF REQUESTS FOR ADMISSION PURSUANT TO FRCP 36

Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26 and 36, Defendant Spencer Cornelia hereby respond to Plaintiffs Wealthy Inc. and Dale Buczkowski's (collectively, "Plaintiffs") First Set of Requests for Admission Pursuant to FRCP 36.

These responses are made solely for the purpose of, and in relation to, this action. Each response is given subject to all appropriate objections (including but not limited to objections concerning competency, relevancy, materiality, propriety, and admissibility), which would require the exclusion of any statement contained herein if the request were asked of, or any statement contained herein was made by, a witness present and testifying in court. All such objections and grounds therefore are reserved and may be interposed at the time of trial.

Spencer Cornelia Responses to 1st Requests for Admission 2:21-cv-01173-JCM-EJY

Except for facts explicitly admitted herein, no admission of any nature whatsoever is to be implied or inferred. The fact that any request herein has been responded upon should not be taken as an admission, or a concession, of the existence of any facts set forth or assumed by such request, or that such response constitutes evidence of any fact thus set forth or assumed. All responses must be construed as given on the basis of present recollection.

GENERAL OBJECTIONS

- 1. Defendant objects to the subject interrogatories to the extent that they request the disclosure of information protected by the attorney-client privilege, the work-product doctrine, or any other recognized privilege or immunity.
- 2. Defendant objects to the subject requests to the extent that they do not seek relevant information or are not proportional to the needs of the case. The providing of answers in response to any request is not to be deemed or construed as an admission by Defendant that the information is in fact relevant to this action.
- 3. Defendant objects to the subject requests to the extent that they call for information not in the possession, custody, or control of Defendant.
- 4. To the extent words or phrases used in the requests are vague, ambiguous, or otherwise overbroad, Defendant shall respond in a manner in which he believes, in good faith, to be requested thereby.
- 5. Defendant states that discovery in this matter is continuing and ongoing and that it is possible that additional information responsive to the requests will be identified subsequent to the date of this response.
- 6. All responses made herein are based upon the best knowledge, information, and belief held by Defendant at the time of the response.
- 7. Defendant objects to the Definitions to the extent they conflict with the definitions applicable in the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and/or the Local Rules of this Court.

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- 8. Defendant objects to the Instructions to the extent they impose any obligation beyond that required by the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure or the Local Rules of this Court.
- 9. Defendant incorporates these General Objections into each and every specific response as if fully set forth therein.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing General Objections, Defendant specifically responds to each numbered Request for Admission as follows:

RESPONSES TO REQUESTS FOR ADMISSION

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 1:

Admit that document WEALTHY000058-WEALTHY000089 is a true and authentic transcript of the First Video.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 1:

Admitted.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 2:

Admit that document WEALTHY000116-000172 is a true and authentic transcript of the First video.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 2:

Denied.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 3:

Admit that document WEALTHY000448-WEALTHY000461 is a true and authentic transcript of the First Video.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 3:

Denied.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 4:

Admit that document WEALTHY000184-WEALTHY000201 is a true and authentic transcript of the Video entitled "Spencer Cornelia SUED by a Pick Up Artist?" appearing on the YouTube channel "The Drip" and produced by Plaintiffs as document WEALTHY000202.

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RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 4:

Admitted.

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REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 5:

Admit that document WEALTHY000212-WEALTHY000255 is a true and authentic transcript of the Video entitled "Getting Sued By a Fake Guru | Spencer Cornelia" and produced by Plaintiffs as document WEALTHY000256.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 5:

Admitted.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 6:

Admit that You posted the following comment in the comment section of the YouTube video entitled "Derek Moneyberg Instagram REMOVED!! Fake Followers PUNISHED LMAOOO | RSD Derek" shown in document WEALTHY000389:

"Derek's man boobs were against Instagram's Terms of Service leading to an immediate termination. In the email, Instagram made it clear that Derek is at least 50 pounds away from appeal court."

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 6:

Admitted.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 7:

Admit that You deleted the following comment from the comment section of the YouTube video entitled "Derek Moneyberg Instagram REMOVED!! Fake Followers PUNISHED LMAOOO | RSD Derek" shown in document WEALTHY000389:

"Derek's man boobs were against Instagram's Terms of Service leading to an immediate termination. In the email, Instagram made it clear that Derek is at least 50 pounds away from appeal court."

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 7:

Admitted.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 8:

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Admit that You posted the following comment in the comment section of a YouTube video after the present lawsuit was filed:

"filed in Vegas, lawyer said it might be tricky as something about the judge isn't favorable to anti-slapp. i'm hoping for quick dismissal for sure since this is certainly a bullying case. I didn't even make the claims, my guest did (in the videos related to the case)."

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 8:

Admitted.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 9:

Admit that You made the following statement on YouTube video after the present lawsuit was filed:

"While on the phone with my lawyer, we were discussing my case and the strategy will use to prove I'm not guilty of all the claims. I'm obviously going to keep this very brief and summarize the call, but I essentially asked him when he's like to hear the mountains of proof I accumulated over the last two weeks, proving that the lawsuit has as many flaws as the client of a super greedy plastic surgeon, Hey, lawyer, I have screenshots, emails, documents, You tell me what you need. Then I learned that lawsuits are more of a cat and mouse game, as opposed to- "Here's the evidence, I'm not guilty, can you leave me along now, Plaintiff?" Now that I understand law 100 times better than I did previously, I'm going to share with you why fake gurus on social media are able to basically get away with whatever they want right now."

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 9:

Admitted.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 10:

Admit that John Mulvehill (a.k.a. John Anthony) currently resides outside the United States.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 10:

Admitted that Mr. Mulvehill has represented to Defendant that he lives outside the United States.

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REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 11:

Admit that you have collaborated with John Mulvehill (a.k.a. John Anthony) since this lawsuit began.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 11:

Objection: The term "collaborated with" is vague and ambiguous such that it is impossible to respond to this request. This request is overbroad, unduly burdensome, and is not proportional to the needs of the case. It is not limited in scope to any of the statements at issue or any other issues relevant to the parties' claims or defenses. Post-suit conduct does not have any relevance to the parties' claims or defenses, the Complaint contains no reference to such conduct, and the deadline to amend the pleadings has passed.

Notwithstanding the foregoing objections, Defendant responds as follows: Admitted that Defendant and Mr. Mulvehill have appeared in videos together since this lawsuit began.

Respectfully Submitted, Dated: March 21, 2022.

/s/ Alex J. Shepard

Marc J. Randazza, NV Bar No. 12265 Alex J. Shepard, NV Bar No. 13582 RANDAZZA LEGAL GROUP, PLLC 2764 Lake Sahara Drive, Suite 109 Las Vegas, NV 89117

Attorneys for Defendants Spencer Cornelia, Cornelia Media LLC, and Cornelia Education LLC

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Case No. 2:21-cv-01173-JCM-EJY

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on March 21, 2022, I served the foregoing document upon counsel for Plaintiffs Wealthy Inc. and Dale Buczkowski, listed below, via electronic mail:

PETERSON BAKER, PLLC

Tamara Beatty Peterson, Esq. <tpeterson@petersonbaker.com> Nikki L. Baker, Esq. <nbaker@petersonbaker.com> 701 S. 7th Street Las Vegas, NV 89101

Culhane Meadows PLLC

Jeffrey Vockrodt, Esq. <jvockrodt@cm.law> David Jacoby, Esq. <djacoby@cm.law> 888 Main Street, #543 New York, NY 10044

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Suzanne Levenson

Employee, Randazza Legal Group, PLLC

EXHIBIT 12

Cornelia Media LLC's Response to Plaintiffs' First Set of Requests for Admission

EXHIBIT 12

1 Marc J. Randazza, NV Bar No. 12265 Alex J. Shepard, NV Bar No. 13582 2 RANDAZZA LEGAL GROUP, PLLC 2764 Lake Sahara Drive, Suite 109 3 Las Vegas, NV 89117 Telephone: 702-420-2001 4 Facsimile: 305-437-7662 5 ecf@randazza.com Attorneys for Defendants 6 Spencer Cornelia, Cornelia Media LLC, and Cornelia Education LLC

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF NEVADA

WEALTHY INC. and DALE BUCZKOWSKI,

Plaintiff,

 \mathbf{v}

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SPENCER CORNELIA, CORNELIA MEDIA LLC, and CORNELIA EDUCATION LLC,

Defendants.

Case No. 2:21-cv-01173-JCM-EJY

DEFENDANT CORNELIA MEDIA LLC'S RESPONSES TO PLAINTIFFS' FIRST SET OF REQUESTS FOR ADMISSION PURSUANT TO FRCP 36

Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26 and 36, Defendant Cornelia Media LLC hereby responds to Plaintiffs Wealthy Inc. and Dale Buczkowski's (collectively, "Plaintiffs") First Set of Requests for Admission Pursuant to FRCP 36.

These responses are made solely for the purpose of, and in relation to, this action. Each response is given subject to all appropriate objections (including but not limited to objections concerning competency, relevancy, materiality, propriety, and admissibility), which would require the exclusion of any statement contained herein if the request were asked of, or any statement contained herein was made by, a witness present and testifying in court. All such objections and grounds therefore are reserved and may be interposed at the time of trial.

Cornelia Media Responses to 1st Requests for Admission 2:21-cv-01173-JCM-EJY

Except for facts explicitly admitted herein, no admission of any nature whatsoever is to be implied or inferred. The fact that any request herein has been responded upon should not be taken as an admission, or a concession, of the existence of any facts set forth or assumed by such request, or that such response constitutes evidence of any fact thus set forth or assumed. All responses must be construed as given on the basis of present recollection.

GENERAL OBJECTIONS

- 1. Defendant objects to the subject interrogatories to the extent that they request the disclosure of information protected by the attorney-client privilege, the work-product doctrine, or any other recognized privilege or immunity.
- 2. Defendant objects to the subject requests to the extent that they do not seek relevant information or are not proportional to the needs of the case. The providing of answers in response to any request is not to be deemed or construed as an admission by Defendant that the information is in fact relevant to this action.
- 3. Defendant objects to the subject requests to the extent that they call for information not in the possession, custody, or control of Defendant.
- 4. To the extent words or phrases used in the requests are vague, ambiguous, or otherwise overbroad, Defendant shall respond in a manner in which it believes, in good faith, to be requested thereby.
- 5. Defendant states that discovery in this matter is continuing and ongoing and that it is possible that additional information responsive to the requests will be identified subsequent to the date of this response.
- 6. All responses made herein are based upon the best knowledge, information, and belief held by Defendant at the time of the response.
- 7. Defendant objects to the Definitions to the extent they conflict with the definitions applicable in the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and/or the Local Rules of this Court.

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- 8. Defendant objects to the Instructions to the extent they impose any obligation beyond that required by the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure or the Local Rules of this Court.
- 9. Defendant incorporates these General Objections into each and every specific response as if fully set forth therein.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing General Objections, Defendant specifically responds to each numbered Request for Admission as follows:

RESPONSES TO REQUESTS FOR ADMISSION

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 1:

Admit that document WEALTHY000058-WEALTHY000089 is a true and authentic transcript of the First Video.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 1:

Admitted.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 2:

Admit that document WEALTHY000116-000172 is a true and authentic transcript of the First video.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 2:

Denied.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 3:

Admit that document WEALTHY000448-WEALTHY000461 is a true and authentic transcript of the First Video.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 3:

Denied.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 4:

Admit that document WEALTHY000184-WEALTHY000201 is a true and authentic transcript of the Video entitled "Spencer Cornelia SUED by a Pick Up Artist?" appearing on the YouTube channel "The Drip" and produced by Plaintiffs as document WEALTHY000202.

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RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 4:

Admitted.

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REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 5:

Admit that document WEALTHY000212-WEALTHY000255 is a true and authentic transcript of the Video entitled "Getting Sued By a Fake Guru | Spencer Cornelia" and produced by Plaintiffs as document WEALTHY000256.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 5:

Admitted.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 6:

Admit that You posted the following comment in the comment section of the YouTube video entitled "Derek Moneyberg Instagram REMOVED!! Fake Followers PUNISHED LMAOOO | RSD Derek" shown in document WEALTHY000389:

"Derek's man boobs were against Instagram's Terms of Service leading to an immediate termination. In the email, Instagram made it clear that Derek is at least 50 pounds away from appeal court."

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 6:

Admitted.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 7:

Admit that You deleted the following comment from the comment section of the YouTube video entitled "Derek Moneyberg Instagram REMOVED!! Fake Followers PUNISHED LMAOOO | RSD Derek" shown in document WEALTHY000389:

"Derek's man boobs were against Instagram's Terms of Service leading to an immediate termination. In the email, Instagram made it clear that Derek is at least 50 pounds away from appeal court."

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 7:

Admitted.

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REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 8:

Admit that You posted the following comment in the comment section of a YouTube video after the present lawsuit was filed:

"filed in Vegas, lawyer said it might be tricky as something about the judge isn't favorable to anti-slapp. i'm hoping for quick dismissal for sure since this is certainly a bullying case. I didn't even make the claims, my guest did (in the videos related to the case)."

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 8:

Admitted.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 9:

Admit that You made the following statement on YouTube video after the present lawsuit was filed:

"While on the phone with my lawyer, we were discussing my case and the strategy will use to prove I'm not guilty of all the claims. I'm obviously going to keep this very brief and summarize the call, but I essentially asked him when he's like to hear the mountains of proof I accumulated over the last two weeks, proving that the lawsuit has as many flaws as the client of a super greedy plastic surgeon, Hey, lawyer, I have screenshots, emails, documents, You tell me what you need. Then I learned that lawsuits are more of a cat and mouse game, as opposed to- "Here's the evidence, I'm not guilty, can you leave me along now, Plaintiff?" Now that I understand law 100 times better than I did previously, I'm going to share with you why fake gurus on social media are able to basically get away with whatever they want right now."

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 9:

Admitted.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 10:

Admit that John Mulvehill (a.k.a. John Anthony) currently resides outside the United States.

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RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 10:

Admitted that Mr. Mulvehill has represented to Defendant that he lives outside the United States.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 11:

Admit that you have collaborated with John Mulvehill (a.k.a. John Anthony) since this lawsuit began.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 11:

Objection: The term "collaborated with" is vague and ambiguous such that it is impossible to respond to this request. This request is overbroad, unduly burdensome, and is not proportional to the needs of the case. It is not limited in scope to any of the statements at issue or any other issues relevant to the parties' claims or defenses. Post-suit conduct does not have any relevance to the parties' claims or defenses, the Complaint contains no reference to such conduct, and the deadline to amend the pleadings has passed.

Notwithstanding the foregoing objections, Defendant responds as follows: Admitted that Defendant and Mr. Mulvehill have appeared in a video together since this lawsuit began.

Dated: March 21, 2022. Respectfully Submitted,

/s/ Alex J. Shepard

Marc J. Randazza, NV Bar No. 12265 Alex J. Shepard, NV Bar No. 13582 RANDAZZA LEGAL GROUP, PLLC 2764 Lake Sahara Drive, Suite 109 Las Vegas, NV 89117

Attorneys for Defendants Spencer Cornelia, Cornelia Media LLC, and Cornelia Education LLC

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Case No. 2:21-cv-01173-JCM-EJY

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on March 21, 2022, I served the foregoing document upon counsel for Plaintiffs Wealthy Inc. and Dale Buczkowski, listed below, via electronic mail:

PETERSON BAKER, PLLC

Tamara Beatty Peterson, Esq. <tpeterson@petersonbaker.com> Nikki L. Baker, Esq. <nbaker@petersonbaker.com> 701 S. 7th Street Las Vegas, NV 89101

Culhane Meadows PLLC

Jeffrey Vockrodt, Esq. <jvockrodt@cm.law> David Jacoby, Esq. <djacoby@cm.law> 888 Main Street, #543 New York, NY 10044

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Suzanne Levenson

Employee, Randazza Legal Group, PLLC

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EXHIBIT 13

Cornelia Education LLC's Response to Plaintiffs' First Set of Requests for Admission

EXHIBIT 13

1 Marc J. Randazza, NV Bar No. 12265 Alex J. Shepard, NV Bar No. 13582 2 RANDAZZA LEGAL GROUP, PLLC 2764 Lake Sahara Drive, Suite 109 3 Las Vegas, NV 89117 Telephone: 702-420-2001 4 Facsimile: 305-437-7662 5 ecf@randazza.com Attorneys for Defendants 6 Spencer Cornelia, Cornelia Media LLC, and Cornelia Education LLC

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF NEVADA

WEALTHY INC. and DALE BUCZKOWSKI,

Plaintiff,

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SPENCER CORNELIA, CORNELIA MEDIA LLC, and CORNELIA EDUCATION LLC,

Defendants.

Case No. 2:21-cv-01173-JCM-EJY

DEFENDANT CORNELIA EDUCATION LLC'S RESPONSES TO PLAINTIFFS' FIRST SET OF REQUESTS FOR ADMISSION PURSUANT TO FRCP 36

Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26 and 36, Defendant Cornelia Education LLC hereby responds to Plaintiffs Wealthy Inc. and Dale Buczkowski's (collectively, "Plaintiffs") First Set of Requests for Admission Pursuant to FRCP 36.

These responses are made solely for the purpose of, and in relation to, this action. Each response is given subject to all appropriate objections (including but not limited to objections concerning competency, relevancy, materiality, propriety, and admissibility), which would require the exclusion of any statement contained herein if the request were asked of, or any statement contained herein was made by, a witness present and testifying in court. All such objections and grounds therefore are reserved and may be interposed at the time of trial.

-1-

Except for facts explicitly admitted herein, no admission of any nature whatsoever is to be implied or inferred. The fact that any request herein has been responded upon should not be taken as an admission, or a concession, of the existence of any facts set forth or assumed by such request, or that such response constitutes evidence of any fact thus set forth or assumed. All responses must be construed as given on the basis of present recollection.

GENERAL OBJECTIONS

- 1. Defendant objects to the subject interrogatories to the extent that they request the disclosure of information protected by the attorney-client privilege, the work-product doctrine, or any other recognized privilege or immunity.
- 2. Defendant objects to the subject requests to the extent that they do not seek relevant information or are not proportional to the needs of the case. The providing of answers in response to any request is not to be deemed or construed as an admission by Defendant that the information is in fact relevant to this action.
- 3. Defendant objects to the subject requests to the extent that they call for information not in the possession, custody, or control of Defendant.
- 4. To the extent words or phrases used in the requests are vague, ambiguous, or otherwise overbroad, Defendant shall respond in a manner in which it believes, in good faith, to be requested thereby.
- 5. Defendant states that discovery in this matter is continuing and ongoing and that it is possible that additional information responsive to the requests will be identified subsequent to the date of this response.
- 6. All responses made herein are based upon the best knowledge, information, and belief held by Defendant at the time of the response.
- 7. Defendant objects to the Definitions to the extent they conflict with the definitions applicable in the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and/or the Local Rules of this Court.

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- 8. Defendant objects to the Instructions to the extent they impose any obligation beyond that required by the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure or the Local Rules of this Court.
- 9. Defendant incorporates these General Objections into each and every specific response as if fully set forth therein.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing General Objections, Defendant specifically responds to each numbered Request for Admission as follows:

RESPONSES TO REQUESTS FOR ADMISSION

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 1:

Admit that document WEALTHY000058-WEALTHY000089 is a true and authentic transcript of the First Video.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 1:

Admitted.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 2:

Admit that document WEALTHY000116-000172 is a true and authentic transcript of the First video.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 2:

Denied.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 3:

Admit that document WEALTHY000448-WEALTHY000461 is a true and authentic transcript of the First Video.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 3:

Denied.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 4:

Admit that document WEALTHY000184-WEALTHY000201 is a true and authentic transcript of the Video entitled "Spencer Cornelia SUED by a Pick Up Artist?" appearing on the YouTube channel "The Drip" and produced by Plaintiffs as document WEALTHY000202.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 4:

Admitted.

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REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 5:

Admit that document WEALTHY000212-WEALTHY000255 is a true and authentic transcript of the Video entitled "Getting Sued By a Fake Guru | Spencer Cornelia" and produced by Plaintiffs as document WEALTHY000256.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 5:

Admitted.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 6:

Admit that You posted the following comment in the comment section of the YouTube video entitled "Derek Moneyberg Instagram REMOVED!! Fake Followers PUNISHED LMAOOO | RSD Derek" shown in document WEALTHY000389:

"Derek's man boobs were against Instagram's Terms of Service leading to an immediate termination. In the email, Instagram made it clear that Derek is at least 50 pounds away from appeal court."

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 6:

Admitted.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 7:

Admit that You deleted the following comment from the comment section of the YouTube video entitled "Derek Moneyberg Instagram REMOVED!! Fake Followers PUNISHED LMAOOO | RSD Derek" shown in document WEALTHY000389:

"Derek's man boobs were against Instagram's Terms of Service leading to an immediate termination. In the email, Instagram made it clear that Derek is at least 50 pounds away from appeal court."

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 7:

Admitted.

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REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 8:

Admit that You posted the following comment in the comment section of a YouTube video after the present lawsuit was filed:

"filed in Vegas, lawyer said it might be tricky as something about the judge isn't favorable to anti-slapp. i'm hoping for quick dismissal for sure since this is certainly a bullying case. I didn't even make the claims, my guest did (in the videos related to the case)."

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 8:

Admitted.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 9:

Admit that You made the following statement on YouTube video after the present lawsuit was filed:

"While on the phone with my lawyer, we were discussing my case and the strategy will use to prove I'm not guilty of all the claims. I'm obviously going to keep this very brief and summarize the call, but I essentially asked him when he's like to hear the mountains of proof I accumulated over the last two weeks, proving that the lawsuit has as many flaws as the client of a super greedy plastic surgeon, Hey, lawyer, I have screenshots, emails, documents, You tell me what you need. Then I learned that lawsuits are more of a cat and mouse game, as opposed to- "Here's the evidence, I'm not guilty, can you leave me along now, Plaintiff?" Now that I understand law 100 times better than I did previously, I'm going to share with you why fake gurus on social media are able to basically get away with whatever they want right now."

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 9:

Admitted.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 10:

Admit that John Mulvehill (a.k.a. John Anthony) currently resides outside the United States.

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RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 10:

Admitted that Mr. Mulvehill has represented to Defendant that he lives outside the United States.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 11:

Admit that you have collaborated with John Mulvehill (a.k.a. John Anthony) since this lawsuit began.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 11:

Objection: The term "collaborated with" is vague and ambiguous such that it is impossible to respond to this request. This request is overbroad, unduly burdensome, and is not proportional to the needs of the case. It is not limited in scope to any of the statements at issue or any other issues relevant to the parties' claims or defenses. Post-suit conduct does not have any relevance to the parties' claims or defenses, the Complaint contains no reference to such conduct, and the deadline to amend the pleadings has passed.

Notwithstanding the foregoing objections, Defendant responds as follows: Admitted that Defendant and Mr. Mulvehill have appeared in a video together since this lawsuit began.

Dated: March 21, 2022. Respectfully Submitted,

/s/ Alex J. Shepard

Marc J. Randazza, NV Bar No. 12265 Alex J. Shepard, NV Bar No. 13582 RANDAZZA LEGAL GROUP, PLLC 2764 Lake Sahara Drive, Suite 109 Las Vegas, NV 89117

Attorneys for Defendants Spencer Cornelia, Cornelia Media LLC, and Cornelia Education LLC

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Case No. 2:21-cv-01173-JCM-EJY

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on March 21, 2022, I served the foregoing document upon counsel for Plaintiffs Wealthy Inc. and Dale Buczkowski, listed below, via electronic mail:

PETERSON BAKER, PLLC

Tamara Beatty Peterson, Esq. <tpeterson@petersonbaker.com> Nikki L. Baker, Esq. <nbaker@petersonbaker.com> 701 S. 7th Street Las Vegas, NV 89101

Culhane Meadows PLLC

Jeffrey Vockrodt, Esq. <jvockrodt@cm.law> David Jacoby, Esq. <djacoby@cm.law> 888 Main Street, #543 New York, NY 10044

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Suzanne Levenson

Employee, Randazza Legal Group, PLLC

EXHIBIT 14

Spencer Cornelia's Response to Plaintiffs' Second Set of Requests for Admission

EXHIBIT 14

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1 Marc J. Randazza, NV Bar No. 12265 Alex J. Shepard, NV Bar No. 13582 RANDAZZA LEGAL GROUP, PLLC 2764 Lake Sahara Drive, Suite 109 3 Las Vegas, NV 89117 Telephone: 702-420-2001 4 Facsimile: 305-437-7662 5 ecf@randazza.com Attorneys for Defendants 6 Spencer Cornelia, Cornelia Media LLC, and Cornelia Education LLC 8

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF NEVADA

WEALTHY INC. and DALE BUCZKOWSKI,

Plaintiff,

v.

SPENCER CORNELIA, CORNELIA MEDIA LLC, and CORNELIA EDUCATION LLC,

Defendants.

Case No. 2:21-cv-01173-JCM-EJY

DEFENDANT SPENCER CORNELIA'S RESPONSES TO PLAINTIFFS' SECOND SET OF REQUESTS FOR ADMISSION **PURSUANT TO FRCP 36**

Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26 and 36, Defendant Spencer Cornelia hereby respond to Plaintiffs Wealthy Inc. and Dale Buczkowski's (collectively, "Plaintiffs") Second Set of Requests for Admission Pursuant to FRCP 36.

These responses are made solely for the purpose of, and in relation to, this action. Each response is given subject to all appropriate objections (including but not limited to objections concerning competency, relevancy, materiality, propriety, and admissibility), which would require the exclusion of any statement contained herein if the request were asked of, or any statement contained herein was made by, a witness present and testifying in court. All such objections and grounds therefore are reserved and may be interposed at the time of trial.

> Spencer Cornelia Responses to 2nd Requests for Admission 2:21-cv-01173-JCM-EJY

Except for facts explicitly admitted herein, no admission of any nature whatsoever is to be implied or inferred. The fact that any request herein has been responded upon should not be taken as an admission, or a concession, of the existence of any facts set forth or assumed by such request, or that such response constitutes evidence of any fact thus set forth or assumed. All responses must be construed as given on the basis of present recollection.

GENERAL OBJECTIONS

- 1. Defendant objects to the subject requests to the extent that they request the disclosure of information protected by the attorney-client privilege, the work-product doctrine, or any other recognized privilege or immunity.
- 2. Defendant objects to the subject requests to the extent that they do not seek relevant information or are not proportional to the needs of the case. The providing of answers in response to any request is not to be deemed or construed as an admission by Defendant that the information is in fact relevant to this action.
- 3. Defendant objects to the subject requests to the extent that they call for information not in the possession, custody, or control of Defendant.
- 4. To the extent words or phrases used in the requests are vague, ambiguous, or otherwise overbroad, Defendant shall respond in a manner in which he believes, in good faith, to be requested thereby.
- 5. Defendant states that discovery in this matter is continuing and ongoing and that it is possible that additional information responsive to the requests will be identified subsequent to the date of this response.
- 6. All responses made herein are based upon the best knowledge, information, and belief held by Defendant at the time of the response.
- 7. Defendant objects to the Definitions to the extent they conflict with the definitions applicable in the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and/or the Local Rules of this Court.

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- 8. Defendant objects to the Instructions to the extent they impose any obligation beyond that required by the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure or the Local Rules of this Court.
- 9. Defendant incorporates these General Objections into each and every specific response as if fully set forth therein.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing General Objections, Defendant specifically responds to each numbered Request for Admission as follows:

RESPONSES TO REQUESTS FOR ADMISSION

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 12:

Admit that document WEALTHY000116-000172 is a true and authentic transcript of the Second Video.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 12:

Admitted.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 13:

Admit that document WEALTHY000448-000461 is a true and authentic transcript of the Third video.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 13:

Admitted.

Dated: June 10, 2022. Respectfully Submitted,

/s/ Alex J. Shepard

Marc J. Randazza, NV Bar No. 12265 Alex J. Shepard, NV Bar No. 13582 RANDAZZA LEGAL GROUP, PLLC 2764 Lake Sahara Drive, Suite 109 Las Vegas, NV 89117

Attorneys for Defendants Spencer Cornelia, Cornelia Media LLC, and Cornelia Education LLC

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Case No. 2:21-cv-01173-JCM-EJY

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on June 10, 2022, I served the foregoing document upon counsel for Plaintiffs Wealthy Inc. and Dale Buczkowski, listed below, via electronic mail:

PETERSON BAKER, PLLC

Tamara Beatty Peterson, Esq. <tpeterson@petersonbaker.com> Nikki L. Baker, Esq. <nbaker@petersonbaker.com> 701 S. 7th Street Las Vegas, NV 89101

Culhane Meadows PLLC

Jeffrey Vockrodt, Esq. <jvockrodt@cm.law> David Jacoby, Esq. <djacoby@cm.law> 888 Main Street, #543 New York, NY 10044

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Brittani M. Holt

Employee, Randazza Legal Group, PLLC

EXHIBIT 15

Cornelia Media LLC's Response to Plaintiffs' Second Set of Requests for Admission

EXHIBIT 15

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1 Marc J. Randazza, NV Bar No. 12265 Alex J. Shepard, NV Bar No. 13582 RANDAZZA LEGAL GROUP, PLLC 2764 Lake Sahara Drive, Suite 109 3 Las Vegas, NV 89117 Telephone: 702-420-2001 4 Facsimile: 305-437-7662 5 ecf@randazza.com Attorneys for Defendants 6 Spencer Cornelia, Cornelia Media LLC, and Cornelia Education LLC

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF NEVADA

WEALTHY INC. and DALE BUCZKOWSKI,

Plaintiff,

v.

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SPENCER CORNELIA, CORNELIA MEDIA LLC, and CORNELIA EDUCATION LLC,

Defendants.

Case No. 2:21-cv-01173-JCM-EJY

DEFENDANT CORNELIA MEDIA LLC'S RESPONSES TO PLAINTIFFS' SECOND SET OF REQUESTS FOR **ADMISSION PURSUANT TO FRCP 36**

Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26 and 36, Defendant Cornelia Media LLC hereby responds to Plaintiffs Wealthy Inc. and Dale Buczkowski's (collectively, "Plaintiffs") Second Set of Requests for Admission Pursuant to FRCP 36.

These responses are made solely for the purpose of, and in relation to, this action. Each response is given subject to all appropriate objections (including but not limited to objections concerning competency, relevancy, materiality, propriety, and admissibility), which would require the exclusion of any statement contained herein if the request were asked of, or any statement contained herein was made by, a witness present and testifying in court. All such objections and grounds therefore are reserved and may be interposed at the time of trial.

> Cornelia Media Responses to 2nd Requests for Admission 2:21-cv-01173-JCM-EJY

Except for facts explicitly admitted herein, no admission of any nature whatsoever is to be implied or inferred. The fact that any request herein has been responded upon should not be taken as an admission, or a concession, of the existence of any facts set forth or assumed by such request, or that such response constitutes evidence of any fact thus set forth or assumed. All responses must be construed as given on the basis of present recollection.

GENERAL OBJECTIONS

- 1. Defendant objects to the subject requests to the extent that they request the disclosure of information protected by the attorney-client privilege, the work-product doctrine, or any other recognized privilege or immunity.
- 2. Defendant objects to the subject requests to the extent that they do not seek relevant information or are not proportional to the needs of the case. The providing of answers in response to any request is not to be deemed or construed as an admission by Defendant that the information is in fact relevant to this action.
- 3. Defendant objects to the subject requests to the extent that they call for information not in the possession, custody, or control of Defendant.
- 4. To the extent words or phrases used in the requests are vague, ambiguous, or otherwise overbroad, Defendant shall respond in a manner in which it believes, in good faith, to be requested thereby.
- 5. Defendant states that discovery in this matter is continuing and ongoing and that it is possible that additional information responsive to the requests will be identified subsequent to the date of this response.
- 6. All responses made herein are based upon the best knowledge, information, and belief held by Defendant at the time of the response.
- 7. Defendant objects to the Definitions to the extent they conflict with the definitions applicable in the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and/or the Local Rules of this Court.

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- 8. Defendant objects to the Instructions to the extent they impose any obligation beyond that required by the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure or the Local Rules of this Court.
- 9. Defendant incorporates these General Objections into each and every specific response as if fully set forth therein.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing General Objections, Defendant specifically responds to each numbered Request for Admission as follows:

RESPONSES TO REQUESTS FOR ADMISSION

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 12:

Admit that document WEALTHY000116-000172 is a true and authentic transcript of the Second Video.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 12:

Admitted.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 13:

Admit that document WEALTHY000448-000461 is a true and authentic transcript of the Third video.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 13:

Admitted.

Dated: June 10, 2022. Respectfully Submitted,

/s/ Alex J. Shepard

Marc J. Randazza, NV Bar No. 12265 Alex J. Shepard, NV Bar No. 13582 RANDAZZA LEGAL GROUP, PLLC 2764 Lake Sahara Drive, Suite 109 Las Vegas, NV 89117

Attorneys for Defendants Spencer Cornelia, Cornelia Media LLC, and Cornelia Education LLC

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Case No. 2:21-cv-01173-JCM-EJY

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on June 10, 2022, I served the foregoing document upon counsel for Plaintiffs Wealthy Inc. and Dale Buczkowski, listed below, via electronic mail:

PETERSON BAKER, PLLC

Tamara Beatty Peterson, Esq. <tpeterson@petersonbaker.com> Nikki L. Baker, Esq. <nbaker@petersonbaker.com> 701 S. 7th Street Las Vegas, NV 89101

Culhane Meadows PLLC

Jeffrey Vockrodt, Esq. <jvockrodt@cm.law> David Jacoby, Esq. <djacoby@cm.law> 888 Main Street, #543 New York, NY 10044

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Brittani M. Holt Employee,

Randazza Legal Group, PLLC

EXHIBIT 16

Cornelia Education LLC's Response to Plaintiffs' Second Set of Requests for Admission

EXHIBIT 16

1 Marc J. Randazza, NV Bar No. 12265 Alex J. Shepard, NV Bar No. 13582 RANDAZZA LEGAL GROUP, PLLC 2764 Lake Sahara Drive, Suite 109 3 Las Vegas, NV 89117 Telephone: 702-420-2001 4 Facsimile: 305-437-7662 5 ecf@randazza.com Attorneys for Defendants 6 Spencer Cornelia, Cornelia Media LLC, and Cornelia Education LLC 8

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT **DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

WEALTHY INC. and DALE BUCZKOWSKI,

Plaintiff,

v.

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SPENCER CORNELIA, CORNELIA MEDIA LLC, and CORNELIA EDUCATION LLC,

Defendants.

Case No. 2:21-cv-01173-JCM-EJY

DEFENDANT CORNELIA EDUCATION LLC'S RESPONSES TO PLAINTIFFS' SECOND SET OF REQUESTS FOR **ADMISSION PURSUANT TO FRCP 36**

Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26 and 36, Defendant Cornelia Education LLC hereby responds to Plaintiffs Wealthy Inc. and Dale Buczkowski's (collectively, "Plaintiffs") Second Set of Requests for Admission Pursuant to FRCP 36.

These responses are made solely for the purpose of, and in relation to, this action. Each response is given subject to all appropriate objections (including but not limited to objections concerning competency, relevancy, materiality, propriety, and admissibility), which would require the exclusion of any statement contained herein if the request were asked of, or any statement contained herein was made by, a witness present and testifying in court. All such objections and grounds therefore are reserved and may be interposed at the time of trial.

Except for facts explicitly admitted herein, no admission of any nature whatsoever is to be implied or inferred. The fact that any request herein has been responded upon should not be taken as an admission, or a concession, of the existence of any facts set forth or assumed by such request, or that such response constitutes evidence of any fact thus set forth or assumed. All responses must be construed as given on the basis of present recollection.

GENERAL OBJECTIONS

- 1. Defendant objects to the subject requests to the extent that they request the disclosure of information protected by the attorney-client privilege, the work-product doctrine, or any other recognized privilege or immunity.
- 2. Defendant objects to the subject requests to the extent that they do not seek relevant information or are not proportional to the needs of the case. The providing of answers in response to any request is not to be deemed or construed as an admission by Defendant that the information is in fact relevant to this action.
- 3. Defendant objects to the subject requests to the extent that they call for information not in the possession, custody, or control of Defendant.
- 4. To the extent words or phrases used in the requests are vague, ambiguous, or otherwise overbroad, Defendant shall respond in a manner in which it believes, in good faith, to be requested thereby.
- 5. Defendant states that discovery in this matter is continuing and ongoing and that it is possible that additional information responsive to the requests will be identified subsequent to the date of this response.
- 6. All responses made herein are based upon the best knowledge, information, and belief held by Defendant at the time of the response.
- 7. Defendant objects to the Definitions to the extent they conflict with the definitions applicable in the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and/or the Local Rules of this Court.

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- 8. Defendant objects to the Instructions to the extent they impose any obligation beyond that required by the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure or the Local Rules of this Court.
- 9. Defendant incorporates these General Objections into each and every specific response as if fully set forth therein.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing General Objections, Defendant specifically responds to each numbered Request for Admission as follows:

RESPONSES TO REQUESTS FOR ADMISSION

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 12:

Admit that document WEALTHY000116-000172 is a true and authentic transcript of the Second Video.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 12:

Admitted.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 13:

Admit that document WEALTHY000448-000461 is a true and authentic transcript of the Third video.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 13:

Admitted.

Dated: June 10, 2022. Respectfully Submitted,

/s/ Alex J. Shepard

Marc J. Randazza, NV Bar No. 12265 Alex J. Shepard, NV Bar No. 13582 RANDAZZA LEGAL GROUP, PLLC 2764 Lake Sahara Drive, Suite 109 Las Vegas, NV 89117

Attorneys for Defendants Spencer Cornelia, Cornelia Media LLC, and Cornelia Education LLC

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on June 10, 2022, I served the foregoing document upon counsel for Plaintiffs Wealthy Inc. and Dale Buczkowski, listed below, via electronic mail:

PETERSON BAKER, PLLC

Tamara Beatty Peterson, Esq. <tpeterson@petersonbaker.com> Nikki L. Baker, Esq. <nbaker@petersonbaker.com> 701 S. 7th Street Las Vegas, NV 89101

Culhane Meadows PLLC

Jeffrey Vockrodt, Esq. <jvockrodt@cm.law> David Jacoby, Esq. <djacoby@cm.law> 888 Main Street, #543 New York, NY 10044

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Brittani M. Holt
Employee,
Randazza Legal Group, PLLC