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*Counsel for Plaintiff and the Putative Class*

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
WESTERN DIVISION**

**MICHAEL SLIWA**, individually, and on  
behalf of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

**SEZZLE INC.,**

Defendant.

Case No.: \_\_\_\_\_

**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT**

**JURY TRIAL DEMANDED**

1 Plaintiff Sliwa, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated,  
2 hereby brings this Class Action Complaint against Defendant Sezzle Inc.  
3 (“Sezzle”) and alleges as follows:

4 **INTRODUCTION**

5 1. This lawsuit is brought as a class action on behalf of Plaintiff, the  
6 general public, and thousands of similarly situated Sezzle customers who have  
7 been deceived and will be deceived into using Sezzle’s buy now, pay later service  
8 by the company’s misrepresentations and omissions, in marketing materials,  
9 regarding the true operation and risks of the service. These risks include the real  
10 and repeated risk of multiple insufficient funds fees (“NSF fees”) or overdraft  
11 fees imposed by users’ banks as a result of automated Sezzle transfers from  
12 consumers’ checking accounts.

13 2. Sezzle’s buy now, pay later service specifically targets poor  
14 consumers and those struggling to make ends meet on a week-to-week basis.  
15 This group is its core constituency.

16 3. To that group, Sezzle purports to offer a solution to cash-strapped  
17 consumers: Sezzle prominently markets Sezzle as a service that allows users to  
18 pay for purchases at a later date, with “no interest.” And while Sezzle’s marketing  
19 representations warn that Sezzle may charge users fees when there are insufficient  
20 funds for a payment, they never warn users of the even more damaging outcome:  
21 repeated bank fees from users’ own banks for using the Sezzle service. These  
22 representations and omissions are deceptive. In fact, there are huge, undisclosed  
23 fees and “interest” associated with using the service.

24 4. Sezzle’s services thus cause unsuspecting consumers like Plaintiff to  
25 incur significant overdraft and NSF fees on their linked bank accounts.

26 5. Unfortunately, Sezzle’s operation, along with its deceptive and  
27 incomplete marketing materials, means that users like Plaintiff end up paying  
28

1 huge amounts of fees and interest, which Sezzle falsely assures users they will not  
2 receive.

3 6. In its rush to tout itself as convenient, simple, automatic, and free,  
4 Sezzle does not disclose that overdraft and NSF fees are a likely and devastating  
5 consequence of the use of its service. No reasonable consumer would run this  
6 risk.

7 7. This massive risk is known to Sezzle but is omitted from all of its  
8 marketing.

9 8. Had Plaintiff and the Class members known of the true operation and  
10 risks of the Sezzle buy now pay later service, they would not have used the Sezzle  
11 service.

12 9. Moreover, Sezzle continues to disseminate its false and misleading  
13 advertising to the general public to this day. Unless enjoined, Sezzle will continue  
14 to deceive members of the general consuming public into signing up for and using  
15 Sezzle's service.

16 10. Plaintiff and the Class members have been injured by Sezzle's  
17 practices. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of themselves, the putative Class,  
18 and the general public. Plaintiff seeks actual damages, punitive damages,  
19 restitution, and an injunction on behalf of the general public to prevent Sezzle  
20 from continuing to engage in its illegal practices as described herein.

### 21 PARTIES

22 11. Plaintiff Sliwa is a citizen and resident of Long Beach, CA.

23 12. Defendant Sezzle, Inc. is a Minnesota corporation with its principal  
24 place of business in Minneapolis, MN.

### 25 JURISDICTION AND VENUE

26 13. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action

27 pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2), because the matter in controversy exceeds  
28

1 \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest and costs, and is a class action in which at least  
2 one member of the class is a citizen of a different State than Defendant. The  
3 number of members of the proposed Class in aggregate exceeds 100 users. 28  
4 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(5)(B).  
5

6 14. This Court has personal jurisdiction over the Defendant because it  
7 regularly conducts and/or solicits business in, engages in other persistent courses  
8 of conduct in, and/or derives substantial revenue from products and/or services  
9 provided to persons in this District.  
10

11 15. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)  
12 because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims  
13 occurred in this District.  
14

## 15 **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

### 16 **A. Overview**

17 16. The concept of "buy now, pay later" has existed since the birth of  
18 credit cards. Sezzle and other companies like Klarna, Affirm and Afterpay have  
19 expanded this concept to offers point-of-sale loans for online and in-store  
20 purchases and through their mobile apps, allowing users to avoid paying in full  
21 for products at hundreds of online and in-person stores by breaking up payments  
22 into four installments—allowing users to pay off a purchase over the next few  
23 months.  
24

25 17. According to the Sezzle website, app and advertisements online  
26 including on social media, the service comes with no interest. And while Sezzle's  
27 marketing representations warn that Sezzle may charge users fees when there are  
28

1 insufficient funds for a payment, they never warn users of the even more  
2 damaging outcome: repeated bank fees from users' own banks for using the  
3 Sezzle service.

4 18. Here's how it works. At checkout at an in-person store, or online, a  
5 user is offered a Sezzle option as an alternative to other, traditional methods of  
6 payment. During that checkout experience, Sezzle offers short marketing  
7 messages regarding its supposedly fee and interest-free service.

8 19. If a user chooses to use Sezzle, her provides basic personal details  
9 like name, date of birth and address, debit card. She then is provided specific  
10 payment plan details.

11 20. For example, if the total purchase is \$50, Sezzle breaks that total into  
12 four payments of \$12.50, with the first installment due at checkout and the  
13 remaining three deducted every two weeks. The user's bank account will be  
14 charged for the first payment and automatically charged every two weeks until the  
15 balance is paid in full.

16 21. The whole process takes a few seconds—and at no time during that  
17 process does Sezzle warn potential users of the true risks of using its service. To  
18 the contrary, during the checkout and sign up processes, Sezzle repeatedly touts  
19 itself as a free service—without fees, interest, or other catches.

20 22. The Sezzle interface and marketing representation promise:

21 **Have your Cake and Eat it Too**

22 With Sezzle, you can buy more, pay later. Split your order into 4 interest-free  
23 payments over 6 weeks, so that you get what you need, when you want.  
24  
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1           23. Sezzle does warn users that it may charge fees in certain cases where  
2 insufficient funds exist to make a payment:

3           We get it. Sometimes life just happens! If we aren't able to process a payment,  
4 maybe because your card has expired or we get an insufficient funds notice from  
5 your bank, a fee\* is added to that payment. However, there is a grace period\*\*  
6 during which the fee can be waived automatically if you successfully resolve the  
7 payment. If you have a failed payment, your due dates are automatically rescheduled  
8 and no new purchases are authorized until that payment is resolved.

9           24. While Sezzle's marketing representations warn that Sezzle may  
10 charge users fees when there are insufficient funds for a payment, they never  
11 warn users of the even more damaging outcome: repeated bank fees from users'  
12 own banks for using the Sezzle service.

13           25. Moreover, those bank fees add up to huge "interest," albeit not  
14 assessed by Sezzle, in the form of overdraft and NSF fees assessed by banks  
15 processing Sezzle payments.

16           26. Overdraft fees, which banks charge when they pay small-dollar  
17 purchases into an insufficient account balance, are a highly profitable part of the  
18 banking sector that exclusively targets the very poor. According to a 2017 study  
19 by the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, 5 percent of all bank accounts have  
20 over 20 overdrafts a year, which produce 63.3 percent of all overdraft fees paid by  
21 consumers. Another 4.2 percent of bank accounts have over ten overdrafts a year  
22 and make up more than 15 percent of fees paid by consumers.

23           27. This is the same group of consumers that Sezzle targets with its  
24 marketing: consumers living paycheck to paycheck. As a result, Sezzle knew or  
25 should have known that such users were at extreme risk of overdraft and NSF fees  
26 when using the Sezzle service.

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1           28. When a bank pays an overdraft, it makes a loan to its accountholder in  
2 the amount of the overdraft. The overdraft fee is a payment the accountholder  
3 makes for the extension of credit for the overdrawn amount.

4           29. A 2008 Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) study showed  
5 that overdraft fees carry an effective APR in excess of 3,500 percent.

6           30. Alternatively, when banks do not make payments, but rather return  
7 them unpaid, they charge the same \$28-\$39 fee, but term it an “insufficient  
8 funds” or “NSF Fee.” In that circumstance, the accountholder is assessed the fee  
9 even though her payment is not paid.

10           31. Worse, and as occurred with Plaintiff, Sezzle repeatedly re-processes  
11 payments that are not successful on the first attempt—*causing multiple NSF Fees*  
12 *on the same repayment.*

13           32. In short, the entire premise of Sezzle is to provide immediate access  
14 to goods and services and avoid bank fees and interest charges. That is why  
15 consumers are shocked to discover that Sezzle causes significant bank fees and/or  
16 interest charges.

17           33. Using Sezzle’s service causes unsuspecting consumers like Plaintiff  
18 to incur massive fees on their linked bank accounts.

19           34. Sezzle misrepresents (and omits facts about) the true nature, benefits,  
20 and risks of its service, functioning of which means that users are at extreme and  
21 undisclosed risk of expensive bank fees when using Sezzle. Had Plaintiff been  
22 adequately informed of these risks, he would not have used Sezzle.

23           35. As alleged herein, Plaintiff had no idea small, automatic Sezzle  
24 repayments could cause multiple \$34-each NSF fees from his bank.

25           **B. Plaintiff’s Experience**

26           36. When Plaintiff signed up for Sezzle and was induced to provide  
27 Sezzle with his highly sensitive banking information, she was not aware that  
28

1 Sezzle’s service had a significant “catch” and that significant penalties, including  
2 “interest” and/or “fees,” could result.

3 37. For example, in December 2021, Plaintiff made a purchase using  
4 Sezzle.

5 38. On December 27, 2021 Sezzle made a payment deduction from his  
6 checking account at Chase as a partial repayment of that purchase. As a result,  
7 Plaintiff’s bank charged him a \$34 NSF Fee.

8 39. Over the next month, Plaintiff’s account was assessed three other \$34  
9 NSF fees as a result of Sezzle repayments.

10 **C. Sezzle’s Deceptive Marketing**

11 40. In marketing and promotions, Sezzle describes its service as simple,  
12 convenient, and easy—a no-fee, no-interest way for consumers to receive their  
13 purchases before they have money to pay for them.

14 41. Sezzle’s marketing never warns consumers of the extreme and  
15 crushing NSF and overdraft fee risk of using the service.

16 42. Sezzle conceals from users the punishing risk of NSF and overdraft  
17 fees on small dollar Sezzle repayments.

18 43. Sezzle’s marketing materials—including within the app, in app stores,  
19 and on Sezzle’s website—never disclose these risks and material facts, instead  
20 luring consumers to sign up for and use the service with promises of ease,  
21 convenience, and fee/interest avoidance.

22 44. Sezzle knows that its service is likely to cause its low-income users to  
23 incur large bank fees.

24 45. Sezzle’s representations—which all users view during the sign-up  
25 process—are false and contain material omissions.

26 46. Sezzle misrepresents the true nature, benefits and risks of the service,  
27 which targets users with an extreme and undisclosed risk of Sezzle triggering  
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1 expensive, earnings-depleting bank fees. Plaintiff would not have used Sezzle if  
2 he had been adequately informed of the risks of bank fees. As alleged herein,  
3 Plaintiff had no idea small, automatic Sezzle repayments could cause bank fees  
4 from their bank; and he had no idea Sezzle would repeatedly reprocess  
5 transactions when his account had insufficient funds.

6 47. Sezzle’s marketing never discloses the most devastating risk of using  
7 the service—that days of earnings can be wiped out by bank fees associated with  
8 using the service.

9 **CLASS ALLEGATIONS**

10 48. Plaintiff brings this action individually and as representatives of all  
11 those similarly situated, on behalf of the below-defined Class (the “Class”):

12 All persons who used the Sezzle buy now, pay later service and  
13 incurred an overdraft or NSF Fee as a result of a Sezzle  
14 repayment deduction.

15 49. Excluded from the Class are Defendant and its affiliates, parents,  
16 subsidiaries, employees, officers, agents, and directors. Also excluded are any  
17 judicial officers presiding over this matter and the members of their immediate  
18 families and judicial staffs.

19 50. This case is appropriate for class treatment because Plaintiff can  
20 prove the elements of their claims on a class wide basis using the same evidence  
21 as would be used to prove those elements in individual actions alleging the same  
22 claims.

23 51. **Numerosity:** The members of the Class are so numerous that joinder  
24 of all members would be unfeasible and impracticable. The precise membership  
25 of the Class is unknown to Plaintiff at this time; however, it is estimated that the  
26 Class number is greater than one hundred individuals. The identity of such  
27 membership is readily ascertainable via inspection of Defendant’s books and  
28

1 records or other approved methods. Class members may be notified of the  
2 pendency of this action by mail, email, internet postings, and/or publication.

3 **52. Common Questions of Law or Fact:** There are common questions  
4 of law and fact as to Plaintiff and all other similarly situated persons, which  
5 predominate over questions affecting only individual Class members, including,  
6 without limitation:

- 7 (a) Whether Sezzle’s representations and omissions about its service are  
8 false, misleading, deceptive, or likely to deceive;
- 9 (b) Whether Sezzle failed to disclose the NSF and overdraft fee risks of  
10 using its service;
- 11 (c) Whether Plaintiff and the Class members were damaged by Sezzle’s  
12 conduct;
- 13 (d) Whether Sezzle’s actions or inactions violated the consumer  
14 protection statute invoked herein; and
- 15 (e) Whether Plaintiff is entitled to a preliminary and permanent  
16 injunction enjoining Defendant’s conduct.

17 **53. Predominance of Common Questions:** Common questions of law  
18 and fact predominate over questions that affect only individual members of the  
19 Class. The common questions of law set forth above are numerous and substantial  
20 and stem from Sezzle’s uniform practices applicable to each individual Class  
21 member. As such, these common questions predominate over individual questions  
22 concerning each Class member’s showing as to his or her eligibility for recovery  
23 or as to the amount of his or her damages.

24 **54. Typicality:** Plaintiff’s claims are typical of the claims of the other  
25 members of the Class because, among other things, Plaintiff and all Class  
26 members were similarly injured through Sezzle’s uniform misconduct as alleged  
27 above. As alleged herein, Plaintiff, like the members of the Class, were deprived  
28

1 of monies that rightfully belonged to them. Further, there are no defenses  
2 available to Sezzle that are unique to Plaintiff.

3       **55. Adequacy of Representation:** Plaintiff is an adequate class  
4 representative because they are fully prepared to take all necessary steps to  
5 represent fairly and adequately the interests of the members of the Class, and  
6 because their interests do not conflict with the interests of the other Class  
7 members they seek to represent. Moreover, Plaintiff’s attorneys are ready, willing,  
8 and able to fully and adequately represent Plaintiff and the members of the Class.  
9 Plaintiff’s attorneys are experienced in complex class action litigation, and they  
10 will prosecute this action vigorously.

11       **56. Superiority:** The nature of this action and the claims available to  
12 Plaintiff and members of the Class make the class action format a particularly  
13 efficient and appropriate procedure to redress the violations alleged herein. If  
14 each Class member were required to file an individual lawsuit, Sezzle would  
15 necessarily gain an unconscionable advantage since it would be able to exploit  
16 and overwhelm the limited resources of each individual plaintiff with its vastly  
17 superior financial and legal resources. Moreover, the prosecution of separate  
18 actions by individual Class members, even if possible, would create a substantial  
19 risk of inconsistent or varying verdicts or adjudications with respect to the  
20 individual Class members against Sezzle, and which would establish potentially  
21 incompatible standards of conduct for Sezzle and/or legal determinations with  
22 respect to individual Class members which would, as a practical matter, be  
23 dispositive of the interests of the other Class members not parties to adjudications  
24 or which would substantially impair or impede the ability of the Class members to  
25 protect their interests. Further, the claims of the individual members of the Class  
26 are not sufficiently large to warrant vigorous individual prosecution considering  
27 all of the concomitant costs and expenses attending thereto.



1           62. Defendant’s practices as described herein are (a) immoral, unethical,  
2           oppressive, and/or unscrupulous and violate established public policy as  
3           recognized by, *inter alia*, causing injury to consumers which outweigh any  
4           purported benefits or utility.  
5

6           63. A business act or practice is “fraudulent” under the UCL if it is likely  
7           to deceive members of the public.  
8

9           64. Defendant’s practices, as described herein, constitute “fraudulent”  
10          business practices in violation of the UCL because, among other things, they are  
11          likely to deceive reasonable consumers, who do expect that they can occur  
12          expensive bank fees—and sometimes, multiple bank fees—for using Sezzle’s  
13          service. On the media on which Defendant communicated to consumer as they  
14          were making a purchase decision, Defendant concealed the material fact that the  
15          cost to use the Sezzle service can far exceed the “free” price represented.  
16  
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18          65. A business act or practice is “unlawful” under the UCL if it violates  
19          any other law or regulation.  
20

21          66. Among other statutes, laws, and/or regulations, Defendant’s acts and  
22          practices violate the following statutes, laws, and/or regulations:  
23

- 24          (a) Violating Cal. Civ. Code § 1750, *et seq.*;
- 25          (b) Engaging in conduct in which the gravity of harm to Plaintiff and the Class  
26                  outweighs the utility of the Defendant’s conduct; and/or
- 27          (c) Engaging in acts and/or practices and/or omissions that are immoral,  
28

1 unethically, oppressive, and/or unscrupulous and causes injury to consumers  
2 which outweigh its benefits.

3  
4 67. Sezzle committed unfair and fraudulent business acts and practices in  
5 violation of Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200, *et seq.*, by affirmatively and  
6 knowingly misrepresenting on its website and mobile app that the true risks and  
7 operation of its service.  
8

9 68. Defendant's acts and practices offend an established public policy of  
10 fee transparency in the marketplace, and constitute immoral, unethical,  
11 oppressive, and unscrupulous activities that are substantially injurious to  
12 consumers.  
13

14 69. The harm to Plaintiff and the Class outweighs the utility of  
15 Defendant's practices. There were reasonably available alternatives to further  
16 Defendant's legitimate business interests, other than the misleading and deceptive  
17 conduct described herein.  
18

19 70. Sezzle's business practices have misled Plaintiff and the proposed  
20 Class and will continue to mislead them in the future.  
21

22 71. Plaintiff relied on Defendant's misrepresentations.  
23

24 72. Had Plaintiff known the true risks of using the service, he would have  
25 chosen another method for receiving food from Sezzle or ordered food from  
26 another provider.  
27  
28

1           73. As a direct and proximate result of Sezzle’s unfair, fraudulent, and/or  
2 unlawful practices, Plaintiff and Class members suffered and will continue to  
3 suffer actual damages. Defendant’s fraudulent conduct is ongoing and present a  
4 continuing threat to Class members that they will be deceived into making  
5 purchases with the Sezzle service.  
6

7           74. As a result of its unfair, fraudulent, and unlawful conduct, Sezzle has  
8 been unjustly enriched and should be required to disgorge its unjust profits and  
9 make restitution to Plaintiff and Class members pursuant to Cal. Bus. & Prof.  
10 Code § 17203 and 17204.  
11

12  
13                                   **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**  
14                                   **Violation of California’s False Advertising Law (“FAL”)**  
15                                   **Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17500, *et seq.***  
16                                   **(Asserted on Behalf of the Class)**

17           75. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates the preceding allegations by  
18 reference as if fully set forth herein.

19           76. California’s False Advertising Law (“FAL”), Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code  
20 § 17500, states that “[i]t is unlawful for any ... corporation ... with intent ... to  
21 dispose of ... personal property ... to induce the public to enter into any obligation  
22 relating thereto, to make or disseminate or cause to be made or disseminated ...  
23 from this state before the public in any state, in any newspaper or other  
24 publication, or any advertising device, or by public outcry or proclamation, or in  
25 any other manner or means whatever, including over the Internet, any  
26  
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1 statement...which is untrue or misleading and which is known, or which by the  
2 exercise of reasonable care should be known, to be untrue or misleading....”

3 77. Defendant’s material misrepresentations and omissions alleged herein  
4 violate Bus. & Prof. Code § 17500.

5  
6 78. Defendant knew or should have known that its misrepresentations and  
7 omissions were false, deceptive, and misleading.

8  
9 79. Pursuant to Business & Professions Code §§ 17203 and 17500,  
10 Plaintiff and the members of the Class, on behalf of the general public, seeks an  
11 order of this Court enjoining Defendant from continuing to engage, use, or  
12 employ their practice of misrepresenting their delivery fees.

13  
14 80. Further, Plaintiff and the members of the Class seek an order  
15 requiring Defendant to disclose such misrepresentations, and additionally request  
16 an order awarding Plaintiff restitution of the money wrongfully acquired by  
17 Defendant by means of said misrepresentations.

18  
19 81. Additionally, Plaintiff and the Class members seek an order requiring  
20 Defendant to pay attorneys’ fees pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code § 1021.5.

21  
22 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**  
23 **Violation of Minnesota’s Consumer Fraud Act**  
24 **Minn. Stat. § 325F.68, *et seq.***  
25 **(Asserted on behalf of the Class)**

26 82. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates the preceding allegations by  
27 reference as if fully set forth herein.



1           83. The Minnesota Prevention of Consumer Fraud Act (“Minnesota  
2 CFA”) prohibits “[t]he act, use, or employment by any person of any fraud, false  
3 pretense, false promise, misrepresentation, misleading statement or deceptive  
4 practice, with the intent that others rely thereon in connection with the sale of any  
5 merchandise, whether or not any person has in fact been misled, deceived, or  
6 damaged thereby...” MINN. STAT. § 325F.69, subd. 1.  
7

8  
9           84. Defendant, Plaintiff, and the Class members are “persons” as defined  
10 in Minn. Stat. § 325F.68, subd. 3.  
11

12           85. Defendant’s buy now, pay later service is “merchandise” as defined in  
13 Minn. Stat. § 325F.68, subd. 2.  
14

15           86. As described herein, Defendant violated the Minnesota CFA by  
16 knowingly and intentionally misrepresenting and failing to disclose material facts  
17 regarding the risk of incurring expensive bank fees—and often repeated bank  
18 fees—for using Sezzle’s buy now, pay later service. On the media on which  
19 Defendant communicated to the consumer as they were making a purchase  
20 decision, Defendant concealed the material fact that the cost to use the Sezzle  
21 service can far exceed the “free” price represented.  
22

23           87. Defendant intentionally misrepresented the risks and true costs of its  
24 buy now, pay later service through online marketing materials to induce  
25 consumers to make purchases with the Sezzle service. These risks include the real  
26 and repeated risk of multiple insufficient funds fees (“NSF fees”) or overdraft  
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1 fees imposed by users' banks as a result of automated Sezzle transfers from  
2 consumers' checking accounts.

3 88. By knowingly and intentionally misrepresenting, omitting,  
4 concealing, and failing to disclose material facts regarding the risks of incurring  
5 expensive bank fees as a result of automatic repayments for Sezzle's service, as  
6 detailed above, Defendant engaged in one or more misleading or deceptive  
7  
8 business practices prohibited by the Minnesota CFA.  
9

10 89. Defendant's misleading statements and deceptive practices, including  
11 its misrepresentations, concealments, omissions, and suppression of material  
12 facts, as alleged herein, had a tendency or capacity to mislead and create a false  
13 impression in consumers' minds, and were likely to and, in fact, did deceive  
14 reasonable consumers, including Plaintiff and the Class members, about  
15 Defendant's buy now, pay later service.  
16  
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18 90. Defendant had superior knowledge and bargaining power in its  
19 transactions with consumers. Defendant knew these facts, but concealed them, in  
20 order to induce consumers into making purchases with the Sezzle service. These  
21 concealed facts are material because reasonable consumers, like Plaintiff and the  
22 Class members, will not choose to utilize a "free" service that they know includes  
23 the risk of incurring expensive and repeated bank fees.  
24  
25

26 91. Plaintiff and the Class members utilized Defendant's buy now, pay  
27 later service in reliance on Defendant's misrepresentations, omissions,  
28

1 concealments, and/or failures to disclose material facts regarding its purported  
2 “free” service.

3 92. Had Defendant not engaged in the deceptive acts and practices  
4 alleged herein, Plaintiff and Class members would not have made purchases using  
5 Sezzle’s service, or would have chosen another method to make a purchase or  
6 purchase the item with another provider.  
7

8 93. Defendant’s violations of the Minnesota CFA present a continuing  
9 risk of future harm to Plaintiff and the Class members.  
10

11 94. Plaintiff’s claims inure to the benefit of the public because the relief  
12 he seeks will benefit the public generally. Defendant’s buy now, pay later service  
13 is marketed widely in the State of Minnesota and nationwide, and Plaintiff, Class  
14 members, and other members of the consuming public who may consider  
15 utilizing Sezzle’s service in the future will not be able to trust the advertising and  
16 marketing of Sezzle’s service without the relief sought herein.  
17

18 95. Plaintiff and the Class members seek an order enjoining Defendant’s  
19 unfair and deceptive acts or practices in violation of the Minnesota CFA and  
20 awarding actual damages, costs, attorneys’ fees, and any other just and proper  
21 relief available pursuant to Minnesota’s Private Attorney General Statute. Minn.  
22 Stat. § 8.31, subd. 3a.  
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**PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

1  
2 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of the Class, demands  
3 a jury trial on all claims so triable and judgment as follows:  
4

5 A. Certifying the proposed Class pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil  
6 Procedure 23, appointing Plaintiff as representative of the Class, and  
7 appointing counsel for Plaintiff as lead counsel for the respective Class;  
8

9 B. Declaring that Sezzle’s policies and practices as described herein  
10 constitute a violation of the state consumer protection statutes invoked herein;  
11

12 C. Enjoining Sezzle from the wrongful conduct as described herein;

13 D. Awarding restitution of all fees at issue paid to Sezzle by  
14 Plaintiff and the Classes as a result of the wrongs alleged herein in an amount  
15 to be determined at trial;  
16

17 E. Compelling disgorgement of the ill-gotten gains derived by Defendant  
18 from its misconduct;  
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20 F. Awarding actual and/or compensatory damages in an amount  
21 according to proof;

22 G. Punitive and exemplary damages;

23 H. Awarding pre-judgment interest at the maximum rate permitted by  
24 applicable law;  
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I. Reimbursing all costs, expenses, and disbursements accrued by Plaintiff in connection with this action, including reasonable attorneys’ fees, costs, and expenses, pursuant to applicable law and any other basis; and

J. Awarding such other relief as this Court deems just and proper.

**DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

Plaintiff and all others similarly situated hereby demand trial by jury on all issues in this Class Action Complaint that are so triable.

Dated: May 6, 2022

Respectfully submitted,

**EDELSBERG LAW, P.A.**

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