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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION,

Plaintiff,

vs.

LIVE VENTURES INCORPORATED; JANONE
INC. (f/k/a Appliance Recycling Centers of America,
Inc.); JOHN ISAAC a/k/a JON ISAAC; KINGSTON
DIVERSIFIED HOLDINGS LLC; and VIRLAND A.
JOHNSON,

Defendants.

Case No. 2:21-cv-01433-JCM-VCF

FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT

1 Plaintiff Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) alleges:

2 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

3 1. The Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to Sections 20(b), 20(d)(1) and
4 22(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 (“Securities Act”), 15 U.S.C. §§ 77t(b), 77t(d)(1) & 77v(a), and
5 Sections 21(d)(1), 21(d)(3)(A), 21(e) and 27(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Exchange
6 Act”), 15 U.S.C. §§ 78u(d)(1), 78u(d)(3)(A), 78u(e) & 78aa(a). Defendants have, directly or
7 indirectly, made use of the means or instrumentalities of interstate commerce, of the mails, or of the
8 facilities of a national securities exchange in connection with the transactions, acts, practices and
9 courses of business alleged in this Complaint, including but not limited to emails, the Internet,
10 electronic filing with the SEC, and electronic bank transfers.

11 2. Venue is proper in this district pursuant to Section 22(a) of the Securities Act, 15
12 U.S.C. § 77v(a), and Section 27(a) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78aa(a), because certain of the
13 transactions, acts, practices and courses of conduct constituting violations of the federal securities
14 laws occurred within this district. Defendants Live Ventures Incorporated and JanOne Inc. are both
15 Nevada corporations headquartered and operating in this district. Defendants John Isaac a/k/a Jon
16 Isaac and Virland Johnson both work and live in this district. Defendant Kingston Diversified
17 Holdings LLC regularly does business with Live Ventures Incorporated, owned securities and bank
18 accounts in this district, and is controlled by John Isaac a/k/a Jon Isaac, who is domiciled in this
19 district.

20 **SUMMARY**

21 3. Defendant Live Ventures Incorporated (“LIVE”) and its chief executive officer John
22 Isaac a/k/a Jon Isaac (“Jon Isaac”) engaged in three distinct fraudulent schemes, and made
23 materially false and misleading statements that omitted material information.

24 4. The first scheme occurred in late 2016, and centered on Jon Isaac’s efforts to boost
25 LIVE’s FY 2016 earnings, and then to profit from the resulting spike in LIVE’s stock when the
26 earnings were announced. As part of the scheme, Jon Isaac engineered a transaction after the close
27 of FY 2016 that falsely created the appearance that negotiations had started during FY 2016. The
28 deal, made between LIVE and Novalk Apps. S.A.S. (“Novalk”), created \$915,500 of fraudulent

1 “other income” and increased LIVE’s FY 2016 pre-tax income by 20%. Jon Isaac lied to LIVE’s
2 outside accountants to justify recognition of the “other income” in FY 2016. Next, Jon Isaac used
3 LIVE’s inflated earnings and a fraudulently reduced share count to calculate an earnings per share
4 amount for LIVE’s FY 2016 that was 40% higher than the earnings per share in its audited financial
5 statements. He put these fraudulently inflated earnings per share in a press release that LIVE issued
6 on December 28, 2016. Prior to the press release, Jon Isaac and LIVE hired a stock promoter to
7 hype LIVE’s stock, and made arrangements to access the brokerage account of Defendant Kingston
8 Diversified Holdings LLC (“Kingston”). Jon Isaac, LIVE, and Kingston arranged to sell LIVE
9 stock upon the anticipated rise in LIVE’s stock from the inflated results. If all the orders were
10 executed, these Defendants would have realized gross proceeds of over \$1.1 million. On December
11 29, Jon Isaac and LIVE issued its Form 10-K, which included the fraudulent \$915,500 of other
12 income and a disclosure about the circumstances that was false, misleading, and omitted material
13 information, including that the entire transaction arose after the close of LIVE’s FY 2016.
14 Subsequently, Jon Isaac tried to cover up his conduct by filing a Form 8-K and issuing a letter to
15 shareholders in which he fraudulently denied that he or LIVE had hired a stock promoter, and lied
16 to the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”) about the scheme. Defendant Virland
17 Johnson (“Johnson”), aided and abetted LIVE’s false and misleading statements about recognition
18 of the “other income” from the engineered transaction with Novalk.

19 5. In the second scheme, LIVE falsely claimed that it had effectively closed the
20 acquisition of a subsidiary of Defendant JanOne Inc. (“JOI/ARCA”) named “ApplianceSmart,” on
21 December 30, 2017, and recognized a “bargain purchase gain” of over \$3.7 million in its first
22 quarter of FY 2018, which enabled LIVE to report positive net income in what would have
23 otherwise been an unprofitable quarter. In fact, as of December 31, 2017, neither LIVE nor
24 JOI/ARCA had transferred consideration to each other, and LIVE did not gain effective control of
25 ApplianceSmart until 2018. LIVE, Jon Isaac, and Johnson made materially false and misleading
26 statements about the ApplianceSmart transaction in LIVE’s Form 10-Q for the quarter ending
27 December 31, 2017. Jon Isaac and Johnson lied to LIVE’s outside accountants to support
28 recognition of December 30, 2017 as the acquisition date for accounting purposes. Defendants

1 LIVE, JOI/ARCA, Jon Isaac, and Johnson engaged in a scheme to create the false appearance that
 2 the ApplianceSmart transaction had closed on December 30, 2017, when in fact they knew that the
 3 facts and circumstances did not support such a claim.

4 6. Third, throughout the period from 2016 to 2018, LIVE failed accurately to disclose
 5 Jon Isaac's total compensation, reporting accruals of \$162,000 in temporary housing allowances
 6 when \$315,000 in additional compensation was actually paid to Jon Isaac over that period. In
 7 addition, throughout that same period, LIVE failed to have effective internal accounting controls to
 8 ensure that its financial results were accurately reported in its public filings.

9 7. The SEC requests that the Court impose permanent injunctions against each of the
 10 Defendants for their respective violations of the federal securities laws, and bar Jon Isaac and
 11 Johnson from acting as an officer or director of a public issuer pursuant to Section 21(d)(2) of the
 12 Exchange Act. The SEC requests that the Court order Jon Isaac and Kingston to disgorge their ill-
 13 gotten gains with prejudgment interest thereon. The SEC requests that the Court assess civil money
 14 penalties against LIVE, JOI/ARCA, Jon Isaac, Johnson, and Kingston, pursuant to Section 21(d)(3)
 15 of the Exchange Act; and against Jon Isaac and Kingston pursuant to Section 20(d) of the Securities
 16 Act.

17 **THE DEFENDANTS**

18 8. **Live Ventures Incorporated ("LIVE")** is a Nevada corporation headquartered in
 19 Las Vegas. LIVE's securities are registered with the SEC under Section 12(b) of the Exchange Act
 20 and are listed on the NASDAQ under "LIVE." LIVE's fiscal year starts on October 1 and ends on
 21 September 30 of the following year. In 2018, a wholly-owned subsidiary of LIVE named
 22 ApplianceSmart Holdings LLC ("ASH"), acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of
 23 ApplianceSmart, Inc. ("ApplianceSmart").

24 9. **JanOne Inc. ("JOI/ARCA")** is a Nevada corporation, formerly known as Appliance
 25 Recycling Centers of America, Inc. ("ARCA"). JOI/ARCA's securities are currently registered
 26 with the SEC under Section 12(b) of the Exchange Act and are listed on the NASDAQ under
 27 "JAN." During the relevant period, JOI/ARCA was primarily engaged in the business of recycling
 28 and selling appliances. Until 2018, JOI/ARCA owned ApplianceSmart.

10. **John Isaac a/k/a Jon Isaac (“Jon Isaac”)** is a resident of Las Vegas, Nevada. Jon Isaac has served as LIVE’s chief executive officer (“CEO”) and president since January 2012. Between February 2013 and January 2017, Jon Isaac also served as LIVE’s CFO.

11. **Kingston Diversified Holdings, LLC (“Kingston”)** is a Delaware limited liability company. Kingston is not registered with the SEC. Juan Yunis, a Colombian national, is nominally the sole member of Kingston. In bank records, brokerage records, Delaware LLC filings, and SEC filings, Kingston’s addresses of record were, with a few exceptions, the addresses of offices and private mailboxes maintained by Jon Isaac. In or around November 2016, Jon Isaac’s personal assistant faxed to Kingston’s brokerage firm a corporate resolution adding Yunis as an “additional authorized individual” to Kingston’s brokerage account, and after that date, Jon Isaac acquired electronic access to Kingston’s account at the brokerage firm. Through intermediary accounts, Jon Isaac transferred \$242,000 from Kingston during the relevant period.

12. **Virland A. Johnson (“Johnson”)** is a resident of Gilbert, Arizona. Johnson was hired in November 2016 to work as a consultant for LIVE. On January 3, 2017, Johnson was named chief financial officer (“CFO”) of LIVE. Since August 2017, Johnson has served as CFO of JOI/ARCA. Johnson is a certified public accountant licensed in Arizona.

RELATED PERSONS

13. **Antonios “Tony” Isaac (“Tony Isaac”)** is a Canadian citizen residing in Las Vegas, Nevada. Tony Isaac is the CEO of JOI/ARCA. Tony Isaac has been a board member of, and strategic advisor for, LIVE since December 2011. Tony Isaac is Jon Isaac’s father.

14. **Juan C. Yunis (“Yunis”)** is a Colombian citizen residing in Barranquilla, Colombia. Yunis has used telephone numbers in California, Florida, and Colombia. According to Delaware corporate filings, Yunis has nominally been Kingston’s sole member since December 2016. Since at least October 2014, Yunis has been the CEO of Novalk Apps S.A.S. (“Novalk”), a Colombian corporation that had several contracts with LIVE, and regularly invoiced LIVE for goods and services. At various times, funds originating from Novalk’s or Yunis’s bank accounts were wired to Jon Isaac’s personal bank account, such as \$128,781.64 wired from Yunis’s personal bank account to Jon Isaac on September 17, 2018; and \$500,000 from Yunis to Jon Isaac on December 14, 2018.

Jon Isaac and Yunis are close personal friends and vacationed together in Cancun in 2016 and 2017. Yunis also stayed in Jon Isaac's apartment in Las Vegas in July and September 2016, and traveled to Las Vegas to see Isaac in June 2019.

THE ALLEGATIONS

A. Fraud in Connection with the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2016 ("FY 2016")

1. LIVE's FY 2016 Form 10-K Contained Materially False and Misleading Statements About \$915,500 of "Other Income" from the "Novalk Amendment"

15. In connection with the announcement of LIVE's FY 2016 results, Jon Isaac and LIVE made material misstatements and omitted material facts in LIVE's Form 10-K concerning recognition of \$915,500 of "other income" from the amendment to a 2014 contract (the "Novalk Amendment"), which boosted LIVE's pre-tax income by 20%. Defendant Johnson aided and abetted Jon Isaac and LIVE in the improper recognition of "other income" from the Novalk Amendment. Because Jon Isaac negotiated the Novalk Amendment after the close of LIVE's fiscal year it was not proper under generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") to recognize the other income in its FY 2016 Form 10-K. Jon Isaac engineered the transaction and lied to make it appear that there was a basis for recognizing the "other income" in FY 2016.

16. The Novalk Amendment identifies September 15, 2016 as its "effective date," recites that on that date Novalk proposed that LIVE issue 350,000 shares to Novalk and LIVE agreed to those terms, which changed the terms of a sales agreement, effective October 2014, for LIVE to purchase software from Novalk. The original sales agreement stated that the purchase price for the software was either: (a) \$1.5 million in cash; (b) 800,000 shares of LIVE stock; (c) a combination of cash and stock to be determined within six months of closing; or (d) if the seller failed to elect within six months, then the manner of payment was to be determined by the buyer.

17. Between October 2014 and November 30, 2016, LIVE did not make any payment to Novalk under the terms of the software sales agreement.

18. On or about November 30, 2016, Jon Isaac sent an email to Yunis, the CEO of

1 Novalk, which said: “We want to cancel the deal on the software we bought from you. the \$1.5m. I
2 don’t think we will use it. Thoughts?”

3 19. On or about December 5, 2016, Jon Isaac emailed Johnson and another LIVE
4 employee, with the subject “novalk,” about the October 2014 software sales agreement. In the
5 email, Jon Isaac stated that he was able to get a “discount on the price. So let’s proceed with the
6 purchase of this asset, but, instead of paying him \$1.5m cash or 800,000 shares,” the price was
7 going to be 350,000 shares “at 9/30 closing date.. [sic] stock price was 1.91.”

8 20. On or about December 19, 2016, the following email chain was sent and received:
9 (a) Jon Isaac emailed the Novalk Amendment to Yunis; (b) Yunis emailed back the signed
10 Amendment; (c) Jon Isaac forwarded the signed Novalk Amendment to Johnson; and (d) Johnson
11 forwarded the document to two LIVE employees with the comment: “Here is the executed
12 agreementthe effective date is Sept 15thbut the signature date is now.”

13 21. On or about December 19, 2016, a second email chain was sent and received: (a)
14 Jon Isaac emailed the Novalk Amendment to Yunis; (b) Yunis emailed back the signed
15 Amendment; (c) Jon Isaac forwarded the signed Novalk Amendment to Johnson; and (d) Johnson
16 forwarded it to a LIVE employee with the instructions: “[H]ave Jon counter sign when he comes
17 into the office this week. Deal valued at 350,000 shares @ \$1.67 Closing [sic] price on 9/15/2016
18 (effective date) or \$584,500.”

19 22. While Jon Isaac was the CFO of LIVE, Johnson prepared LIVE’s FY 2016 financial
20 statements. At the time, Johnson was a consultant working for LIVE.

21 23. Jon Isaac and Johnson caused LIVE to recognize \$915,500 in “other income” in its
22 financial statements and Form 10-K for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, based on the
23 pretext that the Novalk Amendment was “effective” during FY 2016.

24 24. The \$915,500 in “other income” was calculated by subtracting the “new” price of
25 \$584,500, calculated using LIVE’s stock price as of September 15, 2016, from the original 2014
26 price of \$1.5 million.

27 25. Recognition of \$915,500 of “other income” during FY 2016 was material to LIVE’s
28 FY 2016 financial results because it increased LIVE’s pre-tax income for FY 2016 by 20%.

1 26. LIVE's Form 10-K for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, was filed with the
2 SEC on December 29, 2016, and included in the financial results \$915,500 of "other income" from
3 the Novalk Amendment.

4 27. The Form 10-K included a disclosure in a footnote that LIVE had recognized "other
5 income" of \$915,500 from the Novalk Amendment, stated that the agreement was "memorialized"
6 on December 7, 2016 and disclosed that it had an "effective" date of September 15, 2016. The
7 Form 10-K disclosed that LIVE would issue 58,333 shares subsequent to September 30, 2016, in
8 settlement of its debt to Novalk.

9 28. LIVE's Form 10-K for FY 2016 was prepared by Johnson.

10 29. Jon Isaac reviewed and approved LIVE's Form 10-K for FY 2016.

11 30. Jon Isaac signed and certified LIVE's Form 10-K for FY 2016, as principal
12 executive officer and principal financial officer of LIVE, and as such was the maker of the
13 statements contained in the Form 10-K.

14 31. LIVE's recognition of \$915,500 from the Novalk Amendment in FY 2016 violated
15 Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP"). Accounting Standards Codification
16 ("ASC") 855-10-25, Subsequent Events, provides guidance for the circumstances under which an
17 entity should recognize events or transactions in its financial statements that occur subsequent to the
18 balance sheet date, but before the statements were available to be issued. Under the relevant
19 provisions of ASC 855-10-25, a subsequent event shall not be recognized when evidence about the
20 condition did not exist at the balance sheet date but arose after the balance sheet date but before
21 financial statements are issued or available to be issued.

22 32. Because Jon Isaac did not begin to negotiate the Novalk Amendment until at least
23 November 30, 2016, or two months after the close of LIVE's FY 2016, LIVE violated GAAP when
24 it recognized "other income" from the transaction in its FY 2016 financial statements.

25 33. By selecting as the "effective date" September 15 rather than September 30, Jon
26 Isaac increased by over \$80,000 the amount of "other income" that he could include in LIVE's
27 financial results using the pre-text of the Novalk Amendment.

28 34. The footnote to LIVE's financial statements purportedly disclosing the Novalk

1 Amendment was false and misleading, because it failed to disclose that the events surrounding the
2 Novalk Amendment began over two months after the end of LIVE's fiscal year on September 30,
3 2016, that Jon Isaac deliberately backdated and selected the effective date so it would positively
4 impact the FY 2016 results, and that it was improper under GAAP to recognize the income in FY
5 2016.

6 35. At all times with regard to LIVE's improper recognition of \$915,500 of "other
7 income" from the Novalk Amendment and false statements in the Form 10-K, Jon Isaac acted with
8 scienter. Jon Isaac knew that he did not start negotiating the Novalk Amendment until the end of
9 November 2016, but deliberately used an "effective date" months prior for the purpose of including
10 "other income" from the transaction in LIVE's FY 2016 year-end results. Jon Isaac falsely made it
11 appear that the negotiations started prior to September 30, 2016, for the purpose of fraudulently
12 including \$915,500 of "other income" in LIVE's FY 2016 results. Jon Isaac changed the "effective
13 date" of the Novalk Amendment from September 30, 2016, to September 15, 2016, at which time
14 LIVE's stock price was lower, thus increasing by over \$80,000 the "other income" that LIVE might
15 recognize in an obvious effort to financially engineer LIVE's FY 2016 results. Jon Isaac lied to
16 LIVE's accountants about the facts and circumstances of the Novalk Amendment.

17 36. Jon Isaac's state of mind is imputed to LIVE, of which he was the CEO and CFO at
18 that time.

19 37. Johnson aided and abetted LIVE's improper recognition and false and misleading
20 disclosure of "other income" from the Novalk Amendment. Emails addressed to Johnson showed
21 that Jon Isaac was manipulating the purported effective date of the Novalk Amendment from
22 September 30 to September 15, and thus increasing the amount of "other income" being created by
23 the transaction. Johnson knew, or was reckless in not knowing, that there was no agreement as of
24 September 15, 2016, as recited in the Novalk Amendment. Johnson knew, or was reckless in not
25 knowing, that Jon Isaac was manipulating the date of the transaction to make it seem like it
26 occurred in FY 2016 to manipulate LIVE's FY 2016 financial statements.

2. Jon Isaac Lied to LIVE's Accountants About the Circumstances of the Novalk Amendment

38. In connection with the issuance of LIVE's Form 10-K for FY 2016, LIVE's management made certain representations to LIVE's outside accountants in a "management representation letter," which the accountants relied on in rendering an opinion concerning the accuracy of LIVE's financial statements.

39. In his capacity as CEO and CFO of LIVE, Jon Isaac reviewed, approved, and signed a management representation letter, dated December 28, 2016, to LIVE's outside accountants in connection with the audit of LIVE's FY 2016 financial statements (October 1, 2015 to September 30, 2016), that represented, in pertinent part:

On December 7, 2016, [LIVE] and Novalk memorialized an agreement which is effective September 15, 2016 that changes the terms and conditions relating to payment of the outstanding software license fee [to Novalk] of \$1,500,000. The software fee will be settled in exchange for 58,333 shares of [LIVE's] common stock which are to be issued and certificated subsequent to the year ended September 30, 2016. As a result of this agreement, [LIVE] recorded \$915,500 of other income in September 2016 and maintained an accrued liability to Novalk for \$584,500 to be settled when the common shares are issued to Novalk after the year-end, September 30, 2016.

40. The outside accountants relied on the representations in LIVE's December 28, 2016 management representation letter in rendering an opinion concerning LIVE's FY 2016 financial statements.

41. Jon Isaac's representations in the December 28, 2016 management representation letter were false and misleading, and omitted material information. Jon Isaac failed to disclose that the negotiations for the Novalk Amendment did not begin until after the close of LIVE's fiscal year on September 30, 2016. This information was material because it would preclude recognition of income from the transaction during FY 2016 under GAAP.

42. Jon Isaac acted with scienter when he made the false and misleading statements to

1 LIVE's outside accountants. Jon Isaac knew that he had not approached Novalk until November
2 30, 2016, when he proposed to cancel the deal, and that this precluded recognition of the transaction
3 in LIVE's financial statements for the first quarter of FY 2016. Jon Isaac deliberately backdated the
4 "effective date" of the transaction in a deliberate effort to manipulate LIVE's reported financial
5 results for FY 2016.

6 **3. The December 28, 2016 Press Release Contained False and Misleading**
7 **Statements about LIVE's FY 2016 Earnings per Share**

8 43. At 7 a.m. eastern standard time on December 28, 2016, Jon Isaac caused LIVE to
9 issue a press release announcing its 2016 results with the headline: "[LIVE] Announces Biggest
10 Year in Company History Achieving Record Earnings of \$8.92 Per Share With Continued Growth
11 Anticipated in 2017." In fact, LIVE's audited earnings per share for FY 2016, as stated in its
12 financial statements and Form 10-K, were only \$6.33 per share. The December 28, 2016 press
13 release fraudulently overstated LIVE's earnings per share by 40%.

14 44. Jon Isaac prepared the press release to be issued to the public announcing LIVE's
15 results for the fiscal year 2016. On or about December 27, 2016, Jon Isaac sent the final version of
16 the press release to LIVE's public relations firm. In a follow-up email on the same day, Jon Isaac
17 instructed LIVE's public relations firm to "[u]se the largest distribution you can," and to issue the
18 press release at 7 a.m. eastern standard time on December 28, 2016.

19 45. Jon Isaac calculated the \$8.92 earnings per share by using LIVE's audited income
20 amount, divided by a share count of about 2 million, even though LIVE's weighted average share
21 count as of September 30, 2016 (the end of FY 2016) was about 2.8 million. By using the lower
22 share count, Jon Isaac increased LIVE's earnings per share by 40% over the audited earnings per
23 share of \$6.33 reported in LIVE's FY 2016 Form 10-K.

24 46. Jon Isaac caused the calculation of earnings per share of \$8.92 to be included in the
25 December 28, 2016 press release.

26 47. The December 28, 2016 press release was materially false and misleading, because
27 LIVE's earnings per share for FY 2016, as reported in its Form 10-K filed on December 29, 2016,
28 were only \$6.33 per share.

1 48. The December 28, 2016 press release omitted material information that Jon Isaac
2 used an artificially low share count to boost the earnings per share in the announcement by 40%,
3 thus making LIVE's financial performance seem much better than was reported in LIVE's FY 2016
4 audited financial statements and Form 10-K.

5 49. Jon Isaac was the maker of the false statement about LIVE's earnings per share in
6 the December 28, 2016 press release. Jon Isaac reviewed, edited, and approved the press release,
7 and personally sent it to LIVE's public relations firm for release early in the morning on December
8 28, 2016.

9 50. At all times in connection with the release of the December 28, 2016 press release
10 with the inflated earnings per share, Jon Isaac acted with scienter. Jon Isaac was LIVE's CEO and
11 CFO, responsible for preparation of LIVE's financial statements and Form 10-K, and knew that the
12 audited financial statements showed a lower earnings per share, but deliberately caused LIVE to
13 issue a press release claiming that earnings per share were 40% higher than actual reported results.
14 Jon Isaac deliberately used a lower share count, premised on the issuance of Series B shares that
15 had not occurred even as of December 29, 2016, and he knew that using the lower share count
16 would increase earnings per share.

17 51. Based on Jon Isaac's roles as CEO and CFO of LIVE, his scienter is imputed to
18 LIVE.

19 **4. Defendants LIVE, Jon Isaac, and Kingston Engaged in a Scheme to**
20 **Defraud**

21 52. In connection with LIVE's FY 2016 results, LIVE, Jon Isaac, and Kingston engaged
22 in a scheme to defraud investors by creating a false appearance concerning LIVE's financial
23 performance, and Jon Isaac tried to profit by selling LIVE stock after the false press release was
24 issued on December 28, 2016.

25 53. The scheme involved a number of different actions by Jon Isaac, LIVE, and
26 Kingston.

27 54. Upon information and belief, Isaac controlled Kingston, as reflected in the facts
28 alleged below.

1 55. Kingston was formed in 2012 by Individual G, a friend of Jon Isaac. According to
2 Kingston's certificate of formation filed with the State of Delaware in September 2012, the address
3 of Kingston's then-purported sole member was an office maintained by Jon Isaac in San Diego,
4 California.

5 56. In 2016, Individual G purportedly sold Kingston to Yunis. Upon information and
6 belief, Jon Isaac was personally involved in documenting the transfer of purported ownership of
7 Kingston from Individual G to Yunis. On December 7, 2016, Jon Isaac sent an email to LIVE's
8 outside counsel with the subject line "Kingston certificate formation." On December 8, 2016, that
9 attorney sent an email back to Isaac, attaching a copy of Kingston's certificate of amendment. That
10 same day, Jon Isaac forwarded the email and attachment to Individual G.

11 57. According to Kingston's certificate of amendment filed with the State of Delaware in
12 December 2016, the address of Kingston's new purported sole member (Yunis) was the mailing
13 address of Isaac Capital Group LLC ("ICG"). LIVE's Forms 10-K for FYs 2015 and 2016 provide
14 the same address and identify Jon Isaac as "the President and sole member" of ICG.

15 58. Beginning in December 2016, Kingston's address of record for its accounts at both
16 Fidelity and Wells Fargo was a San Diego, California office maintained by Jon Isaac. Kingston's
17 address of record moved from Suite 145 to Suite 140 in that space at approximately the same time
18 that Isaac's did.

19 59. Starting in November 2017, Kingston's address of record at Fidelity was the same
20 Las Vegas, Nevada address that appears on Wells Fargo account statements for Jon Isaac's personal
21 bank account, beginning with the April 2017 statement.

22 60. Finally, according to the December 2016 amendment entered into by Kingston and
23 LIVE and filed as Exh. 10.7b to LIVE's Form 10-K for 2016, Kingston's address was the same
24 address that appeared on the Wells Fargo account statement for Jon Isaac's personal bank account
25 for December 2016.

26 61. On or about November 21, 2016, LIVE and Jon Isaac issued a press release
27 announcing "Better Than Expected" net profits for the fourth quarter of LIVE's fiscal year, and
28 quoted Jon Isaac as saying that "we anticipate that our year-end financial results will be a record for

1 the Company and will announce them toward the end of December.”

2 62. On or about November 29, 2016, Jon Isaac’s personal assistant sent a fax from Jon
3 Isaac’s office in San Diego to Kingston’s brokerage firm, adding Yunis as an authorized individual
4 to trade using Kingston’s account.

5 63. On or around November 30, 2016, Jon Isaac and LIVE entered into an agreement
6 with a stock promoter named Protrader Elite LLC (“Protrader”), a consultant in the business of
7 preparing and disseminating promotional newsletters and advertisements to promote publicly-traded
8 companies.

9 64. Also on or about November 30, 2016, Jon Isaac contacted Yunis about cancelling the
10 2014 Novalk agreement, as alleged in Section A.1 above. On or about December 5, 2016, Jon Isaac
11 informed LIVE personnel that he had instead obtained a discount price on LIVE’s purchase of
12 Novalk software with an effective date of September 30, 2016.

13 65. On or about December 5, 2016, Jon Isaac caused LIVE to wire \$60,000 to
14 Protrader’s account in New York.

15 66. On or about December 6, 2016, Jon Isaac contacted Kingston’s brokerage firm on a
16 recorded call, identified himself as Yunis, and changed the account’s electronic log-in credentials.
17 This gave Jon Isaac the ability to access Kingston’s account electronically.

18 67. Upon information and belief, Kingston, through Yunis, acquiesced in Jon Isaac’s
19 actions in accessing its brokerage account.

20 68. Yunis was in the United States from December 6th to the 16th, 2016. He initially
21 traveled to San Diego, then flew to Las Vegas on December 7, 2016.

22 69. On December 14, 2016, Jon Isaac and LIVE issued a press release stating that it
23 would announce FY 2016 financial results on December 28, 2016.

24 70. On or about December 14, 2016, Jon Isaac caused LIVE to wire \$60,000 to
25 Protrader’s account in New York, for a total payment of \$120,000.

26 71. On or about December 19, 2016, Jon Isaac circulated a signed copy of the Novalk
27 Amendment to Defendant Johnson and others. Jon Isaac caused Johnson to include \$915,500 of
28 “other income” in LIVE’s FY 2016 financial statements from the Novalk Amendment.

1 72. On or about December 23, 2016, Jon Isaac sent an email to the members of LIVE's
2 board of directors with the subject: "Series B Resolution." In the email, Jon Isaac wrote that in "an
3 effort to show my commitment to the 'street,' I have decided to lock up all of Isaac Capital Group's
4 shares in LIVE for a period of 5 years. That means, I cannot sell any LIVE shares owned by ICG.
5 This will make a good announcement, no doubt." Jon Isaac explained: "The other advantage this
6 share exchange brings is a reduced share count on the common shares. We go from about 2.8m
7 shares to about 2m shares outstanding. A lower outstanding share count will make our EPS look
8 even better." Jon Isaac informed the board members that the action will "be disclosed in the 10k."

9 73. On or about December 27, 2016, Jon Isaac advised LIVE's brokerage firm that LIVE
10 would have "numbers coming out tomorrow" and it "could be a high volume day," according to an
11 email between brokerage personnel. Another email in the chain reported: "Reasonable chance that
12 he'll sell 250k shares or more this week."

13 74. After the market closed on December 27, 2016, two stock touts posted or sent alerts
14 about LIVE's earnings announcement the next day. An article on the Internet site "Stock Market
15 Leader," with the title "New Alert: LIVE Ventures Incorporated (NASDAQ: LIVE)," discussed
16 LIVE's "strong potential," quoted Jon Isaac's statements from a November 21 press release, stated
17 that FY 2016 results would be announced on December 28, and advised that they could "ignite a
18 strong rally." The alert disclosed that Stock Market Leader had been compensated \$15,000 by
19 ProTrader Elite for an investor awareness campaign. Also on December 27, an email was sent from
20 "info@ultimatestockalerts.com" that called LIVE a "potential new trade opportunity," recounted
21 that the stock price had reacted to public announcements, and that LIVE "has a history of providing
22 investors with incredible upside volatility." The email disclosed that the senders had been paid
23 \$40,000 "via bank wire" by Protrader for distribution of its opinions about LIVE.

24 75. Also on December 27, Jon Isaac sent the final version of a press release announcing
25 LIVE's FY 2016 results, which fraudulently overstated earnings per share by 40%, and instructed
26 LIVE's public relations firm to give it the widest possible distribution.

27 76. LIVE's false press release was issued at 7:00 am eastern standard time on December
28 28, 2016.

1 77. On December 28, 2016, Kingston's brokerage account was accessed repeatedly, and
2 28 "good till cancel" limit orders for the sale of a total of 10,674 shares were placed, which if
3 executed, would have generated gross proceeds of over \$383,000. Kingston's account was accessed
4 from an IP address associated with Jon Isaac's Las Vegas residence. Kingston's account was also
5 accessed using a "TOR browser," which conceals the user's location and usage from anyone
6 conducting network surveillance or traffic analysis.

7 78. On the morning of December 28, 2016, Jon Isaac instructed LIVE's brokerage firm
8 to be prepared to sell at least 20,000 shares of stock, advising that "in case it goes busurk [sic],
9 please sell up to 10,000 between 36 and 38.. [sic] another 10k between 40 and 42. I'll be on my
10 computer so we will be chatting more closely." If executed, LIVE would have generated gross
11 proceeds of about \$760,000 from those sales.

12 79. LIVE's stock price reacted to all the hype. On the morning of December 28 in pre-
13 market trading, LIVE's stock soared to almost \$35 per share. LIVE's stock opened at \$31.32 per
14 share, for a 20% increase over its closing price on December 27 of \$26.09 a share. LIVE's stock
15 reached an intraday high of \$32.98 a share, before closing at \$27.68 per share on heavy volume.

16 80. LIVE's stock price did not reach the prices Jon Isaac set for the sale of LIVE's stock
17 from its brokerage account, and none of LIVE's shares were sold.

18 81. Five of the limit orders to sell LIVE stock placed in the Kingston account were
19 executed, and generated gross proceeds of about \$48,000.

20 82. On December 28, 2016, Jon Isaac signed a management representation letter to
21 LIVE's outside accountants that contained false and misleading statements and material omissions,
22 as alleged above, concerning the timing of the negotiation of the Novalk Amendment.

23 83. On December 29, 2016, LIVE filed its Form 10-K for FY 2016 that announced
24 earnings per share of \$6.33.

25 84. LIVE did not issue a press release on December 29, 2016, when the Form 10-K with
26 its audited financial results were filed. LIVE did not issue any public explanation for the
27 discrepancy between the December 28, 2016 press release announcing earnings per share of \$8.92,
28 and the December 29, 2016 Form 10-K announcing earnings per share of \$6.33.

1 85. LIVE's Form 10-K also disclosed the creation of the Class B shares, and in that
2 regard stated: "Our Series B Convertible Preferred Stock, as of the date of this Report, has 0 shares
3 issued and outstanding."

4 86. On December 29, 2016, after LIVE's Form 10-K was issued with audited financial
5 statements showing earnings per share of \$6.33, LIVE's stock price closed at \$23.92 per share, or
6 over 8% lower than the December 27, 2016 closing price.

7 87. On or about January 6, 2017, SeekingAlpha.com published an article that, among
8 other things, stated LIVE had hired a stock promoter to promote its securities.

9 88. Jon Isaac then took action to cover-up his fraudulent conduct.

10 89. On or about January 9, 2017, LIVE filed a Form 8-K with an attached "Letter to
11 Stockholders" signed by Jon Isaac. Jon Isaac falsely denied that LIVE had engaged in promotional
12 activity, and wrote that if LIVE had "truly engaged in any type of promotional activity, [LIVE and]
13 its officers . . . would have sold shares." In fact, LIVE and Jon Isaac had hired Protrader to engage
14 in promotional activity, and Jon Isaac had placed orders to sell 20,000 shares of LIVE stock on
15 December 28, 2016, and orders to sell over 10,000 shares of LIVE stock in Kingston's account.

16 90. Jon Isaac continued to make false statements about Protrader. In March, FINRA sent
17 a number of questions to Jon Isaac and LIVE, including whether Jon Isaac recognized the name
18 "Protrader Elite LLC (a/k/a Pro Trader Elite LLC or ProTrader-Elite)." In an email response dated
19 April 12, 2017, Jon Isaac stated: "No, Jon Isaac does not recognize the name."

20 91. In its list of questions, FINRA also asked Jon Isaac and LIVE about the use of \$8.92
21 earnings per share in the December 28, 2016 press release, and the discrepancy with the audited
22 earnings per share of \$6.33 announced in the December 29, 2016 Form 10-K.

23 92. On or about April 4, 2017, Johnson emailed a draft response to Jon Isaac. In
24 response to a question about the discrepancy in earnings per share, Johnson proposed as a response:
25 "This was preliminary information and therefor and [sic] error, as there were additional accounting
26 adjustments still to be recorded. The correct basic earnings per share of \$6.33 in form 10-K is
27 accurate."

28 93. Jon Isaac rejected this response in an email on or about April 12, 2017 to Johnson.

1 Jon Isaac characterized Johnson's proposed answer as "we found an error and made adjustments,"
2 and rejected it. Instead, he proposed to respond that the \$8.92 was correct based on a lower share
3 count.

4 94. On or about April 12, 2017, Jon Isaac emailed his responses to FINRA. In response
5 to the question about the discrepancy in earnings per share, he explained:

6 In the 10k, the outstanding share count was around 2.8m. In the press release,
7 since our CEO and President Jon Isaac converted his shares to preferred shares
8 (a new class of shares that have the same economical interest as common shares
9 but are restricted from any sales for 5 years), the 'denominator' was about 2m
10 shares. The use of the lower denominator was disclosed in the press release.

11 95. In fact, the December 28, 2016 press release does not contain any disclosure that the
12 share count used to calculate earnings per share was any different than the share count in the Form
13 10-K, or that the Form 10-K disclosed a substantially lower amount for earnings per share.

14 96. No funds were disbursed from Kingston's brokerage account between December
15 2016 and November 2017.

16 97. On or about November 17, 2017, Kingston's brokerage account was accessed from
17 an IP address associated with Jon Isaac's Las Vegas residence, and approximately \$240,374.02 was
18 wired from Kingston's brokerage account to its bank account, leaving a cash balance of \$86.88 in
19 the brokerage account.

20 98. On or about December 14, 2017, approximately \$242,000 was transferred from
21 Kingston's bank account to Novalk's bank account, leaving \$1,518.87 in Kingston's bank account.

22 99. On or about December 14, 2017, Novalk wired \$242,000 from its bank account to
23 Jon Isaac's personal bank account, leaving just \$2,292.98 in Novalk's bank account.

24 100. At all times in connection with the scheme to defraud, Jon Isaac acted with scienter.

25 101. Jon Isaac created the "other income" from the Novalk Amendment by negotiating
26 the transaction after the close of FY 2016, but engineering it to look as if it had begun in FY 2016 to
27 create a pretense for including the "other income" in LIVE's FY 2016 results. Jon Isaac then lied to
28 LIVE's outside accountants about the circumstances of the Novalk Amendment transaction, which

1 created a basis for including \$915,500 of “other income” in LIVE’s FY 2016 results, and thus
2 increasing pre-tax income by 20%.

3 102. At around the same time, Jon Isaac hired a stock promoter to hype LIVE’s shares in
4 advance of the December 28, 2016 announcement, and he arranged to access Kingston’s trading
5 account in advance of the December 28, 2016 announcement.

6 103. Jon Isaac then calculated and caused LIVE to issue the December 28, 2016 press
7 release that falsely announced earnings per share were \$8.92, which was 40% higher than audited
8 earnings per share of \$6.33.

9 104. As CFO and CEO, Jon Isaac knew or was reckless in not knowing that LIVE’s
10 audited financial statements announced the lower earnings per share.

11 105. On December 28, Jon Isaac deliberately sold, and tried to sell, LIVE securities as the
12 market reacted to the false press release. Jon Isaac used the Kingston account and tried to conceal
13 the fact that he was selling, and trying to sell, LIVE shares on December 28. Jon Isaac also may
14 have used a TOR browser in an effort to conceal his activities in Kingston’s brokerage account.

15 106. After the fact, Jon Isaac took steps to conceal his activities, including issuing a letter
16 to shareholders attached to a Form 8-K that falsely claimed that neither he nor LIVE had hired a
17 stock promoter, when he knew he had caused LIVE to pay Protrader \$120,000 to promote LIVE’s
18 stock in advance of the December 28, 2016 press release.

19 107. Jon Isaac continued to try to cover up his conduct in response to questions from
20 FINRA, in which he lied when he said he had never heard of Protrader, and in which he provided a
21 factually inaccurate statement concerning issuance of Series B shares to his company when, in fact,
22 no such shares had been issued at the time of the press release.

23 108. Jon Isaac took these actions in an effort to profit from sales of LIVE stock on
24 December 28, 2016. The use of Kingston’s brokerage account, Kingston’s bank account, and
25 Novalk’s bank account as intermediary accounts to transfer funds from Kingston’s brokerage
26 account to his personal account, demonstrates a deliberate effort to conceal the source of the funds.

27 109. Jon Isaac knew, or was reckless in not knowing, that he was engaging in a scheme to
28 defraud, and was engaging in acts and a course of business which would operate as a fraud or deceit

1 upon any person.

2 110. Jon Isaac's scienter is imputed to LIVE, of which he was then the CEO and CFO.

3 111. Jon Isaac's scienter is imputed to Kingston, which he controlled. Kingston
4 acquiesced to permitting Jon Isaac to sell LIVE shares through its brokerage account on December
5 28, 2016. Moreover, Jon Isaac was the beneficiary of the funds in Kingston's brokerage account
6 that were transferred to his personal account, through intermediary accounts, in December 2017.

7 **B. Fraud in Connection with JOI/ARCA's sale of ApplianceSmart to LIVE**

8 112. The management of LIVE and JOI/ARCA are intertwined. Jon Isaac's father, Tony
9 Isaac, is the CEO of JOI/ARCA, and at the relevant time was a member of LIVE's board of
10 directors. JOI/ARCA and LIVE shared the same CFO, Johnson, and the same in-house legal
11 counsel. Jon Isaac was the beneficial owner of 8.6% of the outstanding capital stock of JOI/ARCA.

12 113. In December 2017, LIVE and JOI/ARCA each had a financial problem. LIVE was
13 facing a large tax hit that would impact its net profits for the quarter. JOI/ARCA had sold some real
14 property at a gain during its fiscal year ending December 30, 2017 and was facing a large tax
15 liability. The two companies and their subsidiaries entered into a Stock Purchase Agreement
16 ("SPA"), with an effective date of December 30, 2017, in which JOI/ARCA sold 100% of the stock
17 of its subsidiary ApplianceSmart, to a new subsidiary of LIVE, in exchange for \$6.5 million in cash.
18 The SPA required JOI/ARCA to transfer ApplianceSmart's stock certificate free of all liens and
19 encumbrances.

20 114. At December 30, 2017, JOI/ARCA's ownership of ApplianceSmart was subject to a
21 May 10, 2017 Credit and Security Agreement with MidCap Financial as lender, which among other
22 things, gave MidCap a first lien security interest in all of ApplianceSmart's assets, gave MidCap
23 possession of ApplianceSmart's stock certificate, and required MidCap's written approval prior to
24 any sale of some or all of ApplianceSmart's assets ("MidCap Credit Agreement").

25 115. By creating the false appearance that December 30, 2017 was the "closing date" or
26 "acquisition date," Defendants provided a basis for LIVE to recognize "other income" of
27 \$3,773,486 as a "bargain purchase gain on acquisition" of ApplianceSmart, and that income
28 changed LIVE's unprofitable first quarter into a profitable quarter.

116. In fact, the transaction did not close on December 30, 2017, and LIVE did not attain effective control of ApplianceSmart until calendar year 2018. As a result, LIVE's Form 10-Q for the first quarter of FY 2018 contained false and misleading information about its results.

**1. LIVE's Form 10-Q for the First Quarter of FY 2018 Contained
Materially False and Misleading Statements**

117. On February 14, 2018, LIVE filed its quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the first quarter of its FY 2018, ending December 31, 2017.

118. Jon Isaac and Johnson each signed and certified the contents of the Form 10-Q.

119. In LIVE's Consolidated Statements of Income (Unaudited) in the Form 10-Q, LIVE recognized and recorded as "other income" a "bargain purchase gain on acquisition" of ApplianceSmart of \$3,773,486. LIVE's Form 10-Q falsely stated that the transaction had "closed" during the quarter.

120. The amount of the bargain purchase gain was devised by valuing ApplianceSmart's assets at \$10,273,486, or approximately 58% more than the purchase price of \$6.5 million. LIVE then deducted the \$6.5 million purchase from the \$10,273,486 asset value to arrive at a \$3,773,486 bargain purchase gain.

121. The bargain purchase gain had a material impact on LIVE's first quarter results because it enabled LIVE to report a positive net income in what would have otherwise been an unprofitable quarter.

122. LIVE's use of December 30, 2017 as the "acquisition date" and recognition of income from the "bargain purchase gain" did not conform to GAAP. ASC 805-10-25-6 ("Identifying the Acquisition Date" for a business combination), identifies the "acquisition date" as "the date on which [the acquirer] obtains control of the acquiree." ASC 805-10-25-7 states that the acquisition date generally coincides with "the date on which the acquirer legally transfers the consideration, acquires the assets, and assumes the liabilities of the acquiree," referred to as the "closing date." While the acquirer "might obtain control on a date that is either earlier or later than the closing date" if, for example, "a written agreement provides that the acquirer obtains control of the acquiree on a date before the closing date," the acquirer shall "consider all pertinent facts and

1 circumstances in identifying the acquisition date.”

2 123. In fact, LIVE did not legally tender \$6.5 million in consideration to JOI/ARCA on or
3 before December 31, 2017.

4 124. In fact, JOI/ARCA did not deliver ApplianceSmart’s assets, including the stock
5 certificate representing 100% of ApplianceSmart’s stock, on or before December 31, 2017. The
6 stock certificate was in the possession of MidCap under the terms of the MidCap Credit Agreement
7 and subject to its priority security interest, and was not in escrow.

8 125. In fact, the agreement between JOI/ARCA and LIVE did not contain an express
9 provision that control transferred from JOI/ARCA (or its subsidiary) to LIVE (or its subsidiary) on
10 or before December 31, 2017.

11 126. In fact, ApplianceSmart’s revenues and assets remained subject to and encumbered
12 by the terms of the MidCap Credit Agreement, so that LIVE had no ability to control
13 ApplianceSmart’s revenues or its assets as of December 31, 2017.

14 127. LIVE did not have effective control of ApplianceSmart as of December 31, 2017,
15 and the statements in its Form 10-Q were materially false and misleading, and omitted material
16 information that it did not have effective control and it was not proper under GAAP for LIVE to
17 include the bargain purchase gain in its first quarter results reported in its Form 10-Q.

18 128. Jon Isaac acted with scienter. Jon Isaac knew or was reckless in not knowing that
19 LIVE did not have effective control of ApplianceSmart as of December 31, 2017, that consideration
20 had not passed, that the stock certificate had not been delivered, and that LIVE had not closed or
21 completed the acquisition of ApplianceSmart before the end of LIVE’s first quarter.

22 129. Jon Isaac knew or was reckless in not knowing that the MidCap Credit Agreement
23 was in effect on December 31, 2017, so that the ApplianceSmart shares could not be transferred free
24 of all liens and encumbrances.

25 130. Jon Isaac’s scienter is imputed to LIVE, of which he was the CEO.

26 131. Johnson acted with scienter. Johnson knew or was reckless in not knowing that
27 LIVE did not have effective control of ApplianceSmart as of December 31, 2017, that consideration
28 had not passed, that the stock certificate had not been delivered, and that LIVE had not closed or

1 completed the acquisition of ApplianceSmart before the end of LIVE's first quarter.

2 **2. Jon Isaac and Johnson Lied to LIVE's Accountants**

3 132. Jon Isaac and Johnson reviewed, approved, and signed a management representation
4 letter dated February 14, 2018, addressed to LIVE's outside accountants, in connection with the
5 interim review of LIVE's financial statements for the first quarter of FY 2018 (October 1, 2017 to
6 December 31, 2017).

7 133. In that letter, Jon Isaac as LIVE's CEO and Johnson as LIVE's CFO represented that
8 LIVE entered into the SPA on December 30, 2017 with JOI/ARCA to acquire ApplianceSmart for
9 \$6.5 million, and then falsely represented:

10 The shares of ApplianceSmart stock are in escrow and will be released upon
11 payment of the purchase price to third-party lenders of ARCA and
12 ApplianceSmart, which is expected to occur prior to March 31, 2018. Although
13 consideration has not transferred at December 31, 2017, the Company has effective
14 control over ApplianceSmart and has determined that the acquisition date is
15 December 30, 2017.

16 134. This statement was materially false and misleading because LIVE did not acquire
17 effective control of ApplianceSmart as of December 30, 2017 and ApplianceSmart's stock
18 certificate had not been placed in escrow. In fact, JOI/ARCA continued to fund ApplianceSmart's
19 operations after December 30, 2017 and into the first quarter of calendar year 2018 using funds
20 provided under the MidCap Credit Agreement. As a result, ApplianceSmart's receipts continued to
21 be deposited into "lockbox" accounts that were paid daily to MidCap. JOI/ARCA did not transfer
22 control of any bank accounts or accounting systems to LIVE until after December 31, 2017.

23 135. Jon Isaac knowingly made misrepresentations about the ApplianceSmart transaction
24 to LIVE's outside accountants. Jon Isaac knew that the stock certificate had not been placed in
25 escrow, knew that ApplianceSmart's assets were still encumbered under the MidCap Credit
26 Agreement, and knew that LIVE did not have effective control over ApplianceSmart as of
27 December 31, 2017.

28 136. Johnson knowingly made misrepresentations about the ApplianceSmart transaction

1 to LIVE's outside accountants. Johnson knew that the stock certificate had not been placed in
2 escrow, knew that ApplianceSmart's assets were still encumbered under the MidCap Credit
3 Agreement, and knew that LIVE did not have effective control over ApplianceSmart as of
4 December 31, 2017.

5 **3. The Scheme to Defraud Using the ApplianceSmart Transaction**

6 137. LIVE, Jon Isaac, Johnson, and JOI/ARCA engaged in a scheme to defraud and
7 engaged in a course of business that operated as a fraud and deceit by creating the false appearance
8 that LIVE's acquisition of ApplianceSmart "closed" on December 30, 2017, and that the
9 "acquisition date" was December 30, 2017, for accounting purposes.

10 138. Johnson, as CFO of both LIVE and JOI/ARCA, came up with the idea for the
11 purchase and sale of ApplianceSmart to address JOI/ARCA's tax liability and LIVE's unprofitable
12 quarter.

13 139. Jon Isaac signed the SPA as President and CEO of LIVE's subsidiary created to
14 acquire ApplianceSmart.

15 140. Johnson and Jon Isaac worked in concert to create the false appearance that LIVE
16 had acquired ApplianceSmart effective December 30, 2017, to enable LIVE to recognize "other
17 income" from the acquisition, and in so doing, turn an unprofitable quarter into a profitable quarter.
18 Because LIVE did not attain effective control of ApplianceSmart as of December 30, 2017, it was
19 not proper under GAAP for LIVE to recognize income from the transaction in its financial
20 statements for the first quarter of its FY 2018, which ended on December 31, 2017.

21 141. On or about January 4, 2018, LIVE's board of directors was asked to approve the
22 ApplianceSmart transaction, and the directors were asked to sign a "unanimous written consent" to
23 that effect dated December 30, 2017. On January 5, 2018, LIVE filed a Form 8-K announcing the
24 acquisition of ApplianceSmart, which stated that ApplianceSmart's stock certificate had been
25 "delivered into escrow." In fact, ApplianceSmart's stock certificate remained in the possession of
26 MidCap, and subject to the terms of the MidCap Credit Agreement.

27 142. On or about February 12, 2018, LIVE's outside accountants asked LIVE to confirm,
28 given the timing of when consideration was expected to pass, "the date of acquisition and inclusion

1 in the consolidated financial statements has been considered.” Johnson responded that LIVE “has
2 effective control over ApplianceSmart even though consideration in terms of \$\$\$ have not passed as
3 of yet.”

4 143. Johnson prepared and signed LIVE’s Form 10-Q for the first quarter of FY 2018,
5 which falsely stated that LIVE had “closed” or otherwise completed the acquisition of
6 ApplianceSmart effective December 30, 2017. The Form 10-Q also repeated the false statement
7 that the ApplianceSmart stock certificate had been delivered into escrow.

8 144. Jon Isaac and Johnson lied to LIVE’s outside accountants in a management
9 representation letter to support LIVE’s recognition of “other income” in its first quarter of FY 2018.

10 145. After the SPA was executed, LIVE was unable to find financing to pay the \$6.5
11 million cash purchase price to JOI/ARCA by March 31, 2018.

12 146. In April 2018, Johnson proposed that LIVE and JOI/ARCA treat ApplianceSmart’s
13 revenues, which had been paid to MidCap in consideration for credit provided to JOI/ARCA under
14 the MidCap Credit Agreement, as cash paid from LIVE to JOI/ARCA. Jon Isaac agreed with this
15 plan.

16 147. On or about April 26, 2018, LIVE filed a Form 8-K signed by Jon Isaac and issued a
17 press release updating the status of LIVE’s acquisition of ApplianceSmart.

18 148. LIVE’s Form 8-K disclosed that between March 31 and April 24, 2018, JOI/ARCA
19 and LIVE renegotiated the terms of the SPA. The Form 8-K further stated: “The remaining
20 \$2,580,505.54 of the Purchase Price was paid in cash by the Purchaser to the Seller.” In fact, LIVE
21 was unable to obtain \$6.5 million in financing to pay JOI/ARCA the purchase price. Instead, on
22 April 25, 2018, LIVE delivered to ARCA a promissory note in the original principal amount of
23 \$3,919,494.46, which matured on April 1, 2021.

24 149. In fact, LIVE had not made a \$2,580,505.54 cash payment to JOI/ARCA during the
25 first quarter of 2018.

26 150. The purported cash payment of \$2,580,505.54 was an amount devised by Johnson,
27 by taking the difference between (a) the total amount of ApplianceSmart’s revenues that went
28 directly to MidCap during January through March 2018, less (b) amounts JOI/ARCA obtained

1 under the MidCap Credit Agreement and transferred to ApplianceSmart to fund its operations
2 during January through March 2018.

3 151. In effect, Jon Isaac and Johnson claimed that ApplianceSmart's revenues obligated
4 to MidCap, under an agreement between MidCap and JOI/ARCA, should be treated as a payment
5 from LIVE, even though LIVE had no control over the payment of the revenues to MidCap and the
6 revenues were never deposited into any LIVE bank account or otherwise under the control of LIVE.

7 152. Jon Isaac instructed that LIVE's Form 8-K should disclose that LIVE "paid \$2.5m in
8 cash," even though he knew that LIVE had not made any such payment.

9 153. In connection with the review of LIVE's financial statements for the second quarter
10 of its FY 2018, on or about May 7, 2018, LIVE's outside accountants advised Johnson that it will
11 "be important to make the final determination of the acquisition date for ApplianceSmart. If the
12 acquisition date of [ApplianceSmart] is determined to not be 12/30/17, then we would need to
13 assess the impact of this on the Q1 2018 10-Q for [LIVE]. If we file the Q2 2018 10Q without the
14 final determination of ApplianceSmart, we would then be in the position of assessing the impact on
15 two 10Q's [sic], which is not an ideal position to be in."

16 154. In furtherance of the scheme, LIVE's second quarter Form 10-Q for FY 2018
17 repeated the false claim that LIVE had made a cash payment to JOI/ARCA: "The remaining
18 \$2,580,505.54 of the Purchase Price was paid in cash."

19 155. In a memo to LIVE's outside accountants dated May 15, 2018, Johnson
20 acknowledged that MidCap held the ApplianceSmart shares until March 22, 2018, at which time
21 they were released to JOI/ARCA and then given to the buyer.

22 156. On or about May 23, 2018, Johnson sent Tony Isaac the corporate resolutions that
23 needed to be signed by the members of JOI/ARCA's board of directors to approve the sale of
24 ApplianceSmart to LIVE. Tony Isaac's executive assistant returned signed copies of the resolutions
25 to Johnson on May 24, 2018.

26 157. Johnson prepared JOI/ARCA's Form 10-K for its FY 2017 ending December 30,
27 2017, and included the false statement that LIVE had paid \$2,580,505.54 in cash to JOI/ARCA as
28 partial payment for the acquisition of ApplianceSmart.

1 158. LIVE has acknowledged that prior to the ApplianceSmart transaction,
2 ApplianceSmart was a “fully integrated subsidiary” of JOI/ARCA, which included sharing of
3 facilities, back-office functions (HR, employee benefits, IT), systems (network, email, point of sale
4 and general ledger), and lending vehicle (MidCap). After the transaction, ApplianceSmart spent the
5 first nine months “uncoupling” from JOI/ARCA, such as setting up new banking relationships, new
6 general ledger and point of sale systems, employee benefits, and seeking a new lending vehicle
7 separate from JOI/ARCA and only for ApplianceSmart. As LIVE described it, post-acquisition,
8 “while still coupled, [ApplianceSmart] and [JOI/ARCA] shared the same lending facility until
9 [ApplianceSmart] could establish its lending vehicle.” In fact, LIVE needed JOI/ARCA’s MidCap
10 Financing Agreement to fund inventory purchases, store operations, payroll, and other day-to-day
11 operating requirements. In this way, LIVE was dependent on JOI/ARCA to provide basic operating
12 funds for ApplianceSmart into calendar year 2018.

13 159. At all times in connection with the scheme to defraud, Jon Isaac acted with scienter.

14 160. Jon Isaac signed the SPA as president and CEO of LIVE’s subsidiary.

15 161. Jon Isaac knew or was reckless in not knowing that JOI/ARCA had not delivered the
16 ApplianceSmart stock certificate into escrow and had not caused MidCap to release its
17 encumbrances as of December 31, 2017.

18 162. Jon Isaac knew or was reckless in not knowing that no consideration had been paid
19 by either party as of December 31, 2017, and that LIVE did not have effective control over
20 ApplianceSmart as of December 31, 2017.

21 163. Jon Isaac knew or was reckless in not knowing that his statements to LIVE’s outside
22 accountants concerning the ApplianceSmart transaction were materially false and misleading, and
23 omitted material information that LIVE did not have effective control over ApplianceSmart.

24 164. Jon Isaac also knew or was reckless in not knowing that LIVE had not made a \$2.58
25 million cash payment to JOI/ARCA during the first quarter of calendar year 2018, and that in fact
26 LIVE had no control over the payment of those revenues to MidCap under the terms of the MidCap
27 Credit Agreement.

28 165. Jon Isaac knew or was reckless in not knowing that the false statements about the

1 payment of \$2.58 million created the false impression that LIVE had provided valuable
2 consideration to JOI/ARCA in exchange for ApplianceSmart, when in fact no actual cash payment
3 had been made from LIVE to JOI/ARCA.

4 166. Jon Isaac's scienter is imputed to LIVE because he controlled it.

5 167. At all times, Johnson acted with scienter. At all relevant times, Johnson was the
6 CFO of both LIVE and JOI/ARCA.

7 168. Johnson knew or was reckless in not knowing that under GAAP the ApplianceSmart
8 acquisition date was not December 30, 2017. Johnson knew that LIVE had not paid any portion of
9 the purchase price before December 31, 2017.

10 169. Johnson knew or was reckless in not knowing that the ApplianceSmart stock
11 certificate was not delivered to escrow, and that it was encumbered and in the possession of
12 MidCap.

13 170. Johnson knew or was reckless in not knowing that LIVE did not have effective
14 control over cash flows from ApplianceSmart's operations, and in fact JOI/ARCA was continuing
15 to fund ApplianceSmart's operation during the first quarter of calendar year 2018 under the terms of
16 the MidCap Credit Agreement.

17 171. Johnson also knew or was reckless in not knowing that LIVE did not make a \$2.58
18 million cash payment to JOI/ARCA during the first quarter of calendar year 2018, and that LIVE
19 had no control over the funds transferred from ApplianceSmart to MidCap or the amounts drawn by
20 JOI/ARCA under the MidCap Credit Agreement.

21 172. Johnson also knew or was reckless in not knowing that ApplianceSmart's bank
22 accounts and accounting systems were not transferred to LIVE as of December 31, 2017.

23 173. Johnson's scienter is imputed to LIVE and JOI/ARCA, as at the time Johnson served
24 as CFO of LIVE and as CFO of JOI/ARCA.

25 **C. LIVE Failed to Disclose Executive Compensation Paid to Jon Isaac**

26 174. For the fiscal years 2016, 2017, and 2018, LIVE disclosed in its Forms 10-K and
27 proxy statements for each fiscal year that Jon Isaac received, in aggregate, \$162,000 of additional
28 compensation. In reality, Jon Isaac actually received approximately \$315,000 during that period, or

1 approximately 94% more than the disclosed amount.

2 **1. FY 2016 (October 1, 2015 to September 30, 2016)**

3 175. On or about August 8, 2016, LIVE created an internal accounting record that stated
4 LIVE owed Jon Isaac \$234,000 for “Temporary Living Expenses” dating back to 2012.

5 176. On or about August 9, 2016, LIVE wired \$120,000 to Jon Isaac, with the notation
6 “temp living reimb.”

7 177. LIVE’s Form 10-K for the FY 2016 filed on December 29, 2016, disclosed that
8 LIVE did not have any written employment agreement with Jon Isaac.

9 178. LIVE’s Form 10-K for FY 2016, Item 11, “Executive Compensation,” disclosed that
10 Jon Isaac was paid \$200,000 as salary and \$13,465 for an option award, for total compensation of
11 \$213,465. In Item 11, under the column for “All Other Compensation,” LIVE’s Form 10-K
12 reported “0.”

13 179. There was no disclosure in LIVE’s Form 10-K for FY 2016 of the \$120,000 payment
14 to Jon Isaac made on August 9, 2016.

15 180. Jon Isaac signed and certified the FY 2016 Form 10-K.

16 181. On June 2, 2017, LIVE filed Schedule 14A, its Proxy Statement, for the Annual
17 Meeting of Stockholders to be held on July 21, 2017. The Proxy Statement disclosed that Jon Isaac
18 was paid total compensation of \$213,465 during FY 2016. There was no disclosure in LIVE’s
19 Schedule 14A filed on June 2, 2017 of the \$120,000 payment to Jon Isaac made on August 9, 2016.

20 182. Jon Isaac signed the Schedule 14A Proxy Statement.

21 **2. FY 2017 (October 1, 2016 to September 30, 2017)**

22 183. On or about May 30, 2017, LIVE wired \$30,000 to Jon Isaac, with the notation
23 “temp living reimb.”

24 184. On January 18, 2018, LIVE filed its Form 10-K for the FY 2017, and on January 19,
25 2018, LIVE filed an amended Form 10-K for FY 2017.

26 185. In the Form 10-K for the FY 2017, Item 11, “Executive Compensation,” disclosed
27 that Jon Isaac was paid \$200,000 as salary and \$54,000 in “All Other Compensation,” for a total of
28 \$254,000. A note to the disclosure stated: “‘All Other Compensation’ for Mr. Isaac includes

1 \$54,000 for each of 2017 and 2016, which was accrued by us for the reasonable housing allowance
2 to which Mr. Isaac is entitled under his employment agreement.”

3 186. Jon Isaac signed and certified the FY 2017 Form 10-K and the amended Form 10-K.

4 187. On June 25, 2018, LIVE filed Schedule 14A, its Proxy Statement, for the Annual
5 Meeting of Stockholders to be held on July 24, 2018. The Proxy Statement included the same
6 disclosure about Jon Isaac’s compensation as was in the Form 10-K.

7 188. Jon Isaac signed the Schedule 14A filed June 25, 2018.

8 **3. FY 2018 (October 1, 2017 to September 30, 2018)**

9 189. On or about December 18, 2017, LIVE wired \$165,000 to Jon Isaac with the notation
10 “expense reimb.”

11 190. On December 27, 2018, LIVE filed its Form 10-K for the FY 2018.

12 191. In the Form 10-K for the FY 2018, Item 11, “Executive Compensation,” disclosed
13 that Jon Isaac was paid \$200,000 as salary and \$54,000 in “All Other Compensation,” for a total of
14 \$254,000. A note to the disclosure stated: “‘All Other Compensation’ for Mr. Isaac includes
15 \$54,000 for each of 2018 and 2017, which was accrued by us for the reasonable housing allowance
16 to which Mr. Isaac is entitled under his employment agreement.”

17 192. The Form 10-K did not disclose the \$165,000 payment to Jon Isaac on December 18,
18 2017.

19 193. On June 25, 2019, LIVE filed Schedule 14A, its Proxy Statement, for the Annual
20 Meeting of Stockholders to be held on July 24, 2019. The Proxy Statement made the same
21 disclosures concerning Jon Isaac’s compensation as were made in LIVE’s FY 2018 Form 10-K.

22 194. Jon Isaac signed the Schedule 14A filed on June 25, 2019.

23 **D. LIVE Did Not Have Sufficient Internal Accounting Controls**

24 195. From at least 2016 through 2018, LIVE admittedly did not have sufficient internal
25 accounting controls to provide accurate financial statements.

26 196. In Item 9A of LIVE’s Form 10-K for FY 2016, “Controls and Procedures,” LIVE
27 disclosed that its “disclosure controls and procedures were not effective to ensure that information
28 required to be disclosed in reports filed under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.”

197. LIVE's Form 10-K for FY 2016 was signed and certified by Jon Isaac as principal executive and financial officer of LIVE.

198. LIVE's Form 10-K for FY 2017, filed January 18, 2018, in Item 9A, "Controls and Procedures," also disclosed that LIVE's disclosure controls and procedures were "not effective," and that management had identified several material weaknesses:

(a) lack of sufficient controls around the financial reporting process; (b) lack of proper segregation of duties within the financial reporting process; (c) lack of adequate controls surrounding management's review of the income tax provision process; (d) lack of controls surrounding the assessment of certain cash flow and balance sheet classifications; and (e) lack of sufficient controls around the process for business combinations.

199. LIVE's Form 10-K for FY 2017 was signed and certified by Jon Isaac as principal executive officer of LIVE and by Johnson as principal financial officer of LIVE.

200. LIVE's Form 10-K for FY 2019, filed on February 10, 2020, stated that management believes LIVE's disclosure controls and procedures "were not effective," and that there are "deficiencies that management believes to be material weaknesses."

201. The Form 10-K for FY 2019 was signed and certified by Jon Isaac and principal executive officer and by Johnson as principal financial officer.

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Materially False or Misleading Statements

in Connection with the Purchase or Sale of Securities

Violations of Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rules 10b-5(b)

(Against Defendants LIVE and Jon Isaac)

202. The SEC realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 201 above.

203. As alleged above in paragraphs 15 through 37, among other allegations, Defendants LIVE and Jon Isaac made a materially false and misleading statement, and omitted material information, concerning recognition of "other income" of \$915,500 in LIVE's Form 10-K filed on December 29, 2016. LIVE and Jon Isaac failed to disclose that the Novalk Amendment had been

1 negotiated entirely after the close of LIVE's fiscal year, and that Jon Isaac engineered the falsehood
 2 that LIVE and Novalk had agreed to the terms during LIVE's fiscal year 2016 so it could be
 3 included in FY 2016 results, increase LIVE's pre-tax income by 20%, and boost its fiscal year
 4 results. Defendants LIVE and Jon Isaac did not begin to negotiate the Novalk Amendment until
 5 November 30, 2016, months after LIVE's fiscal year had closed, and thus recognition of the income
 6 in FY 2016 was not in accordance with GAAP.

7 204. At all relevant times as alleged, Jon Isaac acted with scienter. Jon Isaac's scienter is
 8 imputed to LIVE.

9 205. By engaging in the conduct described above, Defendants LIVE and Jon Isaac,
 10 directly or indirectly, in the offer or sale of securities, and by the use of means or instruments of
 11 transportation or communication in interstate commerce or by use of the mails directly or indirectly,
 12 made an untrue statement of material fact or omitted to state a material fact necessary in order to
 13 make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not
 14 misleading.

15 206. By engaging in the conduct described above, Defendants LIVE and Jon Isaac
 16 violated, and unless restrained and enjoined will continue to violate, Section 10(b) of the Exchange
 17 Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78j(b), and Rule 10b-5(b) thereunder, 17 C.F.R. §§ 240.10b-5(b).

18 **SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

19 **Materially False and Misleading Statements**

20 **in Connection with the Purchase or Sale of Securities**

21 **Violations of Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5(b)**

22 **(Against Defendants LIVE and Jon Isaac)**

23 207. The SEC realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 201 above.

24 208. As alleged above in paragraphs 43 through 51 above, among other allegations,
 25 Defendants LIVE and Jon Isaac made materially and false and misleading statements, and omitted
 26 material information, in LIVE's December 28, 2016 press release that falsely stated LIVE's
 27 earnings per share were \$8.92, or 40% more than LIVE's audited earnings per share announced the
 28 next day in LIVE's Form 10-K.

209. In fact, this statement was materially false because LIVE's audited financial statements disclosed that earnings per share were actually \$6.33.

210. At all relevant times and as described above, Jon Isaac acted with scienter. Defendant Jon Isaac's scienter is imputed to LIVE as its CEO.

211. By engaging in the conduct described above, Defendants LIVE and Jon Isaac, directly or indirectly, in the offer or sale of securities, and by the use of means or instruments of transportation or communication in interstate commerce or by use of the mails directly or indirectly, made an untrue statement of material fact or omitted to state a material fact necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances in which they were made, not misleading.

212. By engaging in the conduct described above, Defendants LIVE and Jon Isaac violated, and unless restrained and enjoined will continue to violate, Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78j(b), and Rule 10b-5(b) thereunder, 17 C.F.R. §§ 240.10b-5(b).

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Fraud in Connection with the Purchase or Sale of Securities

Violations of Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rules 10b-5(a) and 10b-5(c)

(Against Defendants LIVE, Jon Isaac, and Kingston)

213. The SEC realleges and incorporates paragraphs 1 through 201 above.

214. As alleged above in paragraphs 52 through 116, and incorporating the allegations in paragraphs 15 through 51, Defendants LIVE and Jon Isaac engaged in a scheme to defraud by intentionally inflating LIVE's pre-tax income by 20% by improperly recognizing \$915,500 of "other income" from the Novalk Amendment, lying to LIVE's outside accountants about the Novalk transaction, hiring a stock promoter to pump LIVE's stock in advance of the December 28, 2016 press release, and intentionally issuing the December 28, 2016 press release that overstated LIVE's earnings per share by 40%. Jon Isaac involved Kingston to sell LIVE stock after the market reacted to the false press release and inflated earnings. Defendants LIVE and Jon Isaac then engaged in a cover-up of their conduct by issuing a false and misleading letter to shareholders, and by lying to FINRA about knowing the stock promoter and the calculation of the inflated earnings per share.

1 alternative, was negligent.

2 223. By engaging in the conduct described above, Jon Isaac directly or indirectly, in the
3 offer or sale of securities by the use of means or instruments of transportation or communication in
4 interstate commerce or by use of the mails, obtained money or property by means of untrue
5 statements of a material fact or by omitting to state a material fact necessary in order to make the
6 statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading.

7 224. By engaging in the conduct described above, Defendant Jon Isaac violated, and
8 unless restrained and enjoined will continue to violate, Section 17(a)(2) of the Securities Act, 15
9 U.S.C. §§ 77q(a)(2).

FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Fraud in Connection With the Offer or Sale of Securities

Violation of Sections 17(a)(1) and 17(a)(3) of the Securities Act

(Against Defendants Jon Isaac and Kingston)

14 225. The SEC realleges and incorporates paragraphs 1 through 201 above.

15 226. As alleged in paragraphs 52 through 111 above, and incorporating the allegations in
16 paragraphs 15 through 51, Defendant Jon Isaac engaged in a scheme to defraud by intentionally
17 inflating LIVE's pre-tax income by 20% by improperly recognizing \$915,500 of "other income"
18 from the Novalk Amendment and lying to LIVE's outside accountant about the Novalk transaction.
19 Jon Isaac hired a stock promoter to pump LIVE's stock in advance of the December 28, 2016 press
20 release, and intentionally issued the December 28, 2016 press release that overstated LIVE's
21 earnings per share by 40%. Jon Isaac involved Kingston by using its brokerage account to sell
22 LIVE stock after the market reacted to the false press release and inflated earnings. Defendant Jon
23 Isaac then engaged in a cover-up of his conduct by issuing a false and misleading letter to
24 shareholders, and by lying to FINRA about knowing the stock promoter and the calculation of the
25 inflated earnings per share. In connection with the scheme, Jon Isaac and Kingston sold LIVE and
26 realized gross proceeds of approximately \$48,000.

27 227. At all relevant times, Jon Isaac acted with scienter, or in the alternative, was
28 negligent.

228. Jon Isaac's scienter is imputed to Kingston, which he controlled. Kingston acquiesced to permitting Jon Isaac to sell LIVE shares through its brokerage account on December 28, 2016.

229. By engaging in the conduct described above, Defendants Jon Isaac and Kingston, directly or indirectly, in the offer or sale of securities by the use of means or instruments of transportation or communication in interstate commerce or by use of the mails employed devices, schemes, or artifices to defraud; or engaged in transactions, practices, or courses of business which operated or would operate as a fraud or deceit upon the purchaser.

230. By engaging in the conduct described above, Defendants Jon Isaac and Kingston each violated, and unless restrained and enjoined will continue to violate, Sections 17(a)(1) and 17(a)(3) of the Securities Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 77q(a)(1) & 77q(a)(3).

SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

False Statements to Accountants

Violations of Rule 13b2-2 of the Exchange Act

(Against Defendant Jon Isaac)

231. The SEC realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 201 above.

232. As alleged above in paragraphs 38 through 42, and incorporating the allegations in paragraphs 15 through 37, on or about December 28, 2016, Jon Isaac, as LIVE's CEO and CFO, signed a management representation letter to LIVE's outside accountants in connection with the audit of LIVE's FY 2016. In that letter, Jon Isaac represented that the Novalk Amendment was "effective September 15, 2016," but omitted material information that the Amendment had been negotiated after the close of LIVE's fiscal year, and that Jon Isaac had engineered the "effective date" from September 30 to September 15 to increase the amount of "other income" that LIVE recorded as a result of the transaction.

233. By engaging in the conduct described above, Defendant Jon Isaac, directly or indirectly: (1) made or caused to be made a materially false or misleading statement to an accountant in connection with: (i) any audit, review or examination of the financial statements of the issuer required to be made under the federal securities laws; or (ii) the preparation or filing of

any document or report required to be filed with the Commission; or (2) omitted to state, or caused another person to omit to state, any material fact necessary in order to make statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading, to an accountant in connection with: (i) any audit, review or examination of the financial statements of the issuer required to be made under the federal securities laws; or (ii) the preparation or filing of any document or report required to be filed with the SEC.

234. Defendant Jon Isaac knew, or was reckless in not knowing, that his representations to LIVE's accountants were materially false and misleading, and omitted material information. Jon Isaac acted unreasonably in making the foregoing statements, and omitting information, to LIVE's accountants.

235. By engaging in the conduct described above, Defendant Jon Isaac violated, and unless restrained and enjoined will continue to violate Rule 13b2-2 of the Exchange Act, 17 C.F.R. § 240.13b2-2.

SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Aiding and Abetting Violations of Section 10(b)

of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5(b)

(Against Defendant Johnson)

236. The SEC realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 201 above.

237. As alleged above in paragraphs 15 through 37, Defendants LIVE and Jon Isaac improperly recognized \$915,500 from the Novalk Amendment by intentionally creating the false appearance that the transaction occurred before the close of FY 2016, and made materially false and misleading statements, and omitted material information, in LIVE's Form 10-K for FY 2016 about the Novalk Amendment and recognition of \$915,500 of other income.

238. Defendant Johnson drafted LIVE's Form 10-K for FY 2016 and helped prepare its financial statements, including drafting the disclosure in LIVE's Form 10-K about the Novalk Amendment. Jon Isaac's December 2016 emails to Johnson changing the effective date from September 30 to September 15, and thus increasing the amount of other income from the transaction, showed that Jon Isaac was manipulating the effective date to boost LIVE's pre-tax

1 income.

2 239. By engaging in the conduct described above, Defendant Johnson knowingly and
3 recklessly provided substantial assistance to, and thereby aided and abetted LIVE and Jon Isaac in
4 their violations of Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78j(b), and Rule 10b-5(b)
5 thereunder, 17 C.F.R. §§ 240.10b-5(b).

6 240. By engaging in the conduct described above, Defendant Johnson aided and abetted,
7 and unless restrained and enjoined, is reasonably likely to continue to aid and abet, violations of
8 Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78j(b), and Rule 10b-5(b) thereunder, 17 C.F.R. §§
9 240.10b-5(b).

EIGHTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Materially False and Misleading Statements

in Connection with the Purchase or Sale of Securities

Violations of Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act

and Rule 10b-5(b)

(Against Defendants LIVE, Jon Isaac, and Johnson)

16 241. The SEC realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 201 above.

17 242. As alleged above in paragraphs 117 through 131, Defendants LIVE, Jon Isaac, and
18 Johnson made materially false and misleading statements, and omitted material information, in
19 LIVE's Form 10-Q for the first quarter of its FY 2018 in which it recognized other income of
20 \$3,773,486 as a bargain purchase gain from the acquisition of ApplianceSmart and reported a
21 profitable quarter. The Form 10-Q was false and misleading because LIVE did not have effective
22 control of ApplianceSmart, the transaction had not closed, consideration had not passed, and
23 ApplianceSmart's stock had not been placed in escrow. The Form 10-Q omitted material
24 information that using December 30, 2017 as the acquisition date was not in accordance with
25 GAAP because LIVE did not have effective control of ApplianceSmart, and that the MidCap Credit
26 Agreement effectively prevented LIVE from gaining effective control of ApplianceSmart.

27 243. At all relevant times, Defendant Jon Isaac acted with scienter.

28 244. Jon Isaac's state of mind is imputed to LIVE, of which he was CEO.

1 245. At all relevant times, Defendant Johnson acted with scienter.

2 246. Johnson's scienter is imputed to LIVE, of which he was CFO.

3 247. By engaging in the conduct described above, Defendants LIVE, Jon Isaac, and
4 Johnson directly or indirectly, in the offer or sale of securities, and by the use of means or
5 instruments of transportation or communication in interstate commerce or by use of the mails
6 directly or indirectly, made an untrue statement of material fact or omitted to state a material fact
7 necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances in which they were
8 made, not misleading.

9 248. By engaging in the conduct described above, Defendants LIVE, Jon Isaac, and
10 Johnson violated, and unless restrained and enjoined will continue to violate, Section 10(b) of the
11 Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78j(b), and Rule 10b-5(b) thereunder, 17 C.F.R. §§ 240.10b-5(b).

12 **NINTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

13 **Fraud in Connection with the Purchase or Sale of Securities**

14 **Violations of Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rules 10b-5(a) and 10b-5(c)**

15 **(Against Defendants LIVE, JOI/ARCA, Jon Isaac, and Johnson)**

16 249. The SEC realleges and incorporates paragraphs 1 through 201 above.

17 250. As alleged above in paragraphs 137 through 173, and incorporating the allegations in
18 paragraphs 112 through 136, LIVE, JOI/ARCA, Jon Isaac, and Johnson engaged in a scheme to
19 create the false appearance that LIVE acquired ApplianceSmart on December 30, 2017, and that it
20 was appropriate to use December 30, 2017 as the acquisition date for accounting purposes, so that
21 LIVE could recognize \$3,773,486 of other income from a bargain purchase gain and change an
22 unprofitable quarter into a profitable quarter. In connection with the scheme, Jon Isaac and Johnson
23 lied to LIVE's outside accountants concerning LIVE's effective control of ApplianceSmart.
24 Johnson created a plan for LIVE and JOI/ARCA to claim that LIVE had made a cash payment of
25 approximately \$2,580,505.54 to JOI/ARCA, which in fact were payments made by ApplianceSmart
26 to MidCap under the terms of the MidCap Credit Agreement. LIVE's January 5, 2018 Form 8-K
27 falsely represented that the capital stock of ApplianceSmart had been delivered into escrow when in
28 fact it was subject to the MidCap Credit Agreement and in the possession of MidCap, and that false

1 statement was repeated in LIVE's Form 10-Q for the first quarter of it FY 2018. LIVE's Form 10-
2 Q for the first quarter repeatedly referred to December 30, 2017 as the "closing date," although the
3 transaction had not closed on that date. LIVE and JOI/ARCA each stated that LIVE had paid
4 \$2,580,505.54 in cash to JOI/ARCA, when in fact LIVE had not made such a cash payment, and
5 this statement was repeated in JOI/ARCA's Form 10-K for its fiscal year ending December 30,
6 2017; in LIVE's Form 8-K filed April 26, 2018; and in LIVE's Form 10-Q for the second quarter of
7 its FY 2018. The repeated misstatements about the stock being placed into escrow, the
8 \$2,580,505.54 cash payment, the closing of the transaction, and LIVE's effective control of
9 ApplianceSmart were made to create the false appearance that LIVE had acquired ApplianceSmart
10 on December 30, 2017, which did not occur until the MidCap Credit Agreement was terminated.

11 251. At all relevant times, Jon Isaac acted with scienter.

12 252. Jon Isaac's scienter is imputed to LIVE, of which he was the CEO.

13 253. At all relevant times, Johnson acted with scienter.

14 254. Johnson's scienter is imputed to LIVE and JOI/ARCA, in his role as CFO for each
15 company.

16 255. By engaging in the conduct described above, Defendants LIVE, JOI/ARCA, Jon
17 Isaac, and Johnson directly or indirectly, in the offer or sale of securities, and by the use of means or
18 instruments of transportation or communication in interstate commerce or by use of the mails
19 directly or indirectly: (a) employed devices, schemes, or artifices to defraud; and (b) engaged in
20 transactions, practices, or courses of business which operated or would operate as a fraud or deceit
21 upon the purchaser.

22 256. By engaging in the conduct described above, Defendants LIVE, JOI/ARCA, Jon
23 Isaac, and Johnson violated, and unless restrained and enjoined will continue to violate, Section
24 10(b) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78j(b), and Rules 10b-5(a) and 10b-5(c) thereunder, 17
25 C.F.R. §§ 240.10b-5(a) & 240.10b-5(c).

TENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

False Statements to Accountants

Violations of Rule 13b2-2 of the Exchange Act

(Against Defendants Jon Isaac and Johnson)

257. The SEC realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 201 above.

258. As alleged above in paragraphs 132 through 136, and incorporating the allegations in paragraphs 112 through 131, in connection with the ApplianceSmart transaction and the review of LIVE's first quarter financial statements for the quarter ending December 31, 2017, Jon Isaac and Johnson signed a management representation letter to LIVE's outside accountants which falsely stated that LIVE had effective control of ApplianceSmart, when in fact ApplianceSmart's assets were subject to the MidCap Credit Agreement, ApplianceSmart's revenues were subject to the MidCap Credit Agreement and not under LIVE's control, and JOI/ARCA still controlled ApplianceSmart's bank accounts and general ledger.

259. By engaging in the conduct described above, Defendants Jon Isaac and Johnson, directly or indirectly: (1) made or caused to be made a materially false or misleading statement to an accountant in connection with: (i) any audit, review or examination of the financial statements of the issuer required to be made under the federal securities laws; or (ii) the preparation or filing of any document or report required to be filed with the SEC; or (2) omitted to state, or caused another person to omit to state, any material fact necessary in order to make statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading, to an accountant in connection with: (i) any audit, review or examination of the financial statements of the issuer required to be made under the federal securities laws; or (ii) the preparation or filing of any document or report required to be filed with the SEC.

260. Defendant Jon Isaac knew, or was reckless in not knowing, his statements to LIVE's accountants were materially false and misleading, and omitted material information. Jon Isaac acted unreasonably in making the foregoing statements to LIVE's accountants.

261. Defendant Johnson knew, or was reckless in not knowing, his statements to LIVE's accountants were materially false and misleading, and omitted material information. Johnson acted

unreasonably in making the foregoing statements to LIVE's accountants.

262. By engaging in the conduct described above, Defendants Jon Isaac and Johnson violated, and unless restrained and enjoined will continue to violate Rule 13b2-2 of the Exchange Act, 17 C.F.R. § 240.13b2-2.

ELEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

False Sarbanes-Oxley Certification

Violation of Rule 13a-14 of the Exchange Act

(Against Defendant Jon Isaac)

263. The SEC realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 201 above.

264. As alleged above in paragraphs 15 through 37, Defendant Jon Isaac signed certifications of LIVE's Form 10-K for its FY 2016 in accordance with Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and Rule 13a-14 thereunder, one as LIVE's principal executive officer and one as LIVE's principal financial officer. That certification was false because the Form 10-K contained material misrepresentations and omissions about LIVE's recognition of "other income" from the Novalk Amendment.

265. By engaging in the conduct described above, Defendant Jon Isaac, as LIVE's principal executive officer in 2016, and as LIVE's principal financial officer in 2016, falsely certified a periodic report containing financial statements filed by an issuer in accordance with Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

266. By engaging in the conduct described above, Defendant Jon Isaac violated, and unless restrained and enjoined will continue to violate, Rule 13a-14 of the Exchange Act, 17 C.F.R. § 240.13a-14.

TWELFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

False Sarbanes-Oxley Certification

Violation of Rule 13a-14 of the Exchange Act

(Against Defendant Johnson)

267. The SEC realleges and incorporates paragraphs 1 through 201 above.

268. As alleged above in paragraphs 132 through 136, and incorporating paragraphs 112

1 through 131, Defendant Johnson signed a certification of LIVE's Form 10-Q for the first quarter of
 2 its FY 2018 (ended December 31, 2017) in accordance with Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act
 3 of 2002 and Rule 13a-14 thereunder. That certification was false because the quarterly report
 4 contained material misrepresentations and omissions about LIVE's recognition of a bargain
 5 purchase gain from the purported acquisition of ApplianceSmart.

6 269. By engaging in the conduct described above, Defendant Johnson, as LIVE's
 7 principal financial officer in 2018, falsely certified a periodic report containing financial statements
 8 filed by an issuer in accordance with Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

9 270. By engaging in the conduct described above, Defendant Johnson violated, and unless
 10 restrained and enjoined will continue to violate, Rule 13a-14 of the Exchange Act, 17 C.F.R. §
 11 240.13a-14.

12 **THIRTEENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

13 **Failure to File Accurate Periodical Reports**

14 **Violations of Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act and**

15 **Rules 12b-20, 13a-1, and 13a-13 Thereunder**

16 **(Against Defendant LIVE, and**

17 **Against Defendants Jon Isaac and Johnson for Aiding and Abetting)**

18 271. The SEC realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 201 above.

19 272. As alleged above in paragraphs 15 through 37, and 117 through 131, LIVE failed to
 20 file with the SEC accurate annual reports on Form 10-K and quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, and
 21 the reports that LIVE filed contained material misstatements, and did not contain material
 22 information necessary to make the required statements in the reports not misleading.

23 273. By engaging in the conduct described above, LIVE violated, and unless restrained
 24 and enjoined will continue to violate Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78m(a), and
 25 Rules 12b-20, 13a-1, and 13a-13 thereunder, 17 C.F.R. §§ 240.12b-20, 240.13a-1, & 240.13a-13.

26 274. By engaging in the conduct described above, Defendants Jon Isaac and Johnson
 27 knowingly and recklessly provided substantial assistance to, and thereby aided and abetted LIVE, in
 28 its violations of Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78m(a), and Rules 12b-20, 13a-1,

and 13a-13 thereunder, 17 C.F.R. §§ 240.12b-20, 240.13a-1, & 240.13a-13

275. By engaging in the conduct described above, Defendants Jon Isaac and Johnson aided and abetted, and unless restrained and enjoined, are reasonably likely to continue to aid and abet, violations of Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78m(a), and Rules 12b-20, 13a-1, and 13a-13 thereunder, 17 C.F.R. §§ 240.12b-20, 240.13a-1, & 240.13a-13.

FOURTEENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Failure to Maintain Accurate Books and Records

Violations of Section 13(b)(2)(A) of the Exchange Act

(Against Defendant LIVE, and

Defendants Jon Isaac and Johnson for Aiding and Abetting)

276. The SEC realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 201 above.

277. As alleged in paragraphs 15 through 42, and 52 through 111, LIVE failed to make and keep books, records, and accounts that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflected the Novalk Amendment.

278. As alleged in paragraphs 112 through 173, LIVE failed to make and keep books, records, and accounts that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflected the ApplianceSmart transaction.

279. By engaging in the conduct described above, LIVE violated, and unless restrained and enjoined, will continue to violate Section 13(b)(2)(A) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78m(b)(2)(A).

280. By engaging in the conduct described above, Defendant Jon Isaac knowingly and recklessly provided substantial assistance to, and thereby aided and abetted LIVE in its violations of Section 13(b)(2)(A) of the Exchange Act, and unless restrained and enjoined, is reasonably likely to continue to aid and abet violations of Section 13(b)(2)(A) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78m(b)(2)(A).

281. By engaging in the conduct described above with respect to the ApplianceSmart transaction, Defendant Johnson knowingly and reckless provided substantial assistance to, and thereby aided and abetted LIVE in its violations of Section 13(b)(2)(A) of the Exchange Act, and

unless restrained and enjoined, is reasonably likely to continue to aid and abet violations of Section 13(b)(2)(A) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78m(b)(2)(A).

FIFTEENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Failure to Devise a System of Internal Accounting Controls

Violations of Section 13(b)(2)(B) of the Exchange Act

(Against Defendant LIVE, and

Against Defendants Jon Isaac and Johnson for Aiding and Abetting)

282. The SEC realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 201 above.

283. As alleged in above in paragraphs 195 through 201, LIVE failed to maintain a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide reasonable assurances that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparing of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, or any other criteria applicable to such statements, and to maintain accountability of assets.

284. By engaging in the conduct described above, LIVE violated, and unless restrained and enjoined will continue to violate, Section 13(b)(2)(B) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78m(b)(2)(B).

285. By engaging in the conduct described above, Defendant Jon Isaac knowingly and recklessly provided substantial assistance to, and thereby aided and abetted LIVE's violation of Section 13(b)(2)(B) of the Exchange Act, and unless restrained and enjoined, is reasonably likely to continue to aid and abet violations of Section 13(b)(2)(B) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78m(b)(2)(B).

286. By engaging in the conduct described above, beginning as of January 2017, Defendant Johnson knowingly and recklessly provided substantial assistance to, and thereby aided and abetted LIVE's violation of Section 13(b)(2)(B) of the Exchange Act, and unless restrained and enjoined, is reasonably likely to continue to aid and abet violations of Section 13(b)(2)(B) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 78m(b)(2)(B).

SIXTEENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Falsifying Books and Records

Violations of Section 13(b)(5) of the Exchange Act and Rule 13b2-1 Thereunder

(Against Defendants Jon Isaac and Johnson)

287. The SEC realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 201 above.

288. As alleged above in paragraphs 15 through 37 above, Jon Isaac and Johnson knowingly falsified a book, record, or account of an issuer that the Exchange Act requires an issuer to maintain by falsely recognizing “other income” of \$915,500 from the Novalk Amendment in LIVE’s financial statements for FY 2016.

289. As alleged in paragraphs 117 through 131 above, Jon Isaac and Johnson knowingly falsified a book, record, or account of an issuer that the Exchange Act requires an issuer to maintain by falsely recognizing a bargain purchase gain of \$3,773,486 as other income in LIVE’s financial statements for the first quarter of its FY 2018 (ending December 31, 2017).

290. By engaging in the conduct described above, Jon Isaac and Johnson violated, and unless restrained and enjoined, are reasonably likely to continue to violate, Section 13(b)(5) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78m(b)(5) and Rule 13b2-1 thereunder, 17 C.F.R. § 240.13b2-1.

SEVENTEENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Solicitation of Proxies in Violation of Rules and Regulations

Violations of Section 14(a) of the Exchange Act and Rule 14a-3 Thereunder

(Against Defendants LIVE and Jon Isaac)

291. The SEC realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 201 above.

292. As alleged above in paragraphs 174 through 194, Defendants LIVE and Jon Isaac, directly or indirectly, in contravention of Section 14(a) and Rule 14a-3, solicited or permitted the use of their names to solicit proxies without furnishing information required by Schedule 14A, and specifically detailed disclosures of compensation paid to named executive officers, including CEOs and CFOs, including disclosure of the total value of all perquisites and other personal benefits provided to those officers who receive at least \$10,000 worth of such items in a given year. The proxy statements that LIVE issued in connection with its 2017, 2018, and 2019 annual meetings

1 failed accurately to disclose Jon Isaac's compensation.

2 293. By engaging in the conduct described above, LIVE and Jon Isaac acted at least
3 negligently.

4 294. By engaging in the conduct described above, Defendants LIVE and Jon Isaac
5 violated, and unless restrained and enjoined, are reasonably likely to continue to violate, Section
6 14(a) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78n(a) and Rule 14a-3 thereunder, 17 C.F.R. § 240.14a-3.

7 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

8 WHEREFORE, the SEC respectfully requests that the Court:

9 **I.**

10 Issue findings of fact and conclusions of law that Defendants committed the alleged
11 violations.

12 **II.**

13 Issue orders, in forms consistent with Rule 65(d) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure,
14 permanently enjoining Defendants LIVE, Jon Isaac, and Kingston, and their officers, agents,
15 servants, employees, and attorneys, and those persons in active concert or participation with any of
16 them, who receive actual notice of the orders by personal service or otherwise, and each of them,
17 from violating Section 17(a) of the Securities Act, 15 U.S.C. §77q(a).

18 **III.**

19 Issue orders, in forms consistent with Rule 65(d) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure,
20 permanently enjoining Defendants LIVE, JOI/ARCA, Jon Isaac, and Johnson, and their officers,
21 agents, servants, employees, and attorneys, and those persons in active concert or participation with
22 any of them, who receive actual notice of the orders by personal service or otherwise, and each of
23 them, from violating Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 78j(b), and Rule 10b-5
24 thereunder, 17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5

25 **IV.**

26 Issue orders, in forms consistent with Rule 65(d) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure,
27 permanently enjoining Defendant LIVE from violating Sections 13(a), Sections 13(b)(2)(A),
28 13(b)(2)(B), and 14(a) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 78m(a), 78m(b)(2)(A), 78m(b)(2)(B), &

78n(q), and Rules 12b-20, 13a-1, 13a-13, and 14a-3 thereunder, 17 C.F.R. §§ 240.12b-20, 240.13a-1, 240.13a-13, & 240.14a-3; and permanently enjoining Jon Isaac and Johnson from aiding and abetting LIVE's violations of Sections 13(a), 13(b)(2)(A), and 13(b)(2)(B) of the Exchange Act, and Rules 12b-20, 13a-1, and 13a-13 thereunder, and their officers, agents, servants, employees, and attorneys, and those persons in active concert or participation with any of them, who receive actual notice of the orders by personal service or otherwise.

V.

Issue orders, in forms consistent with Rule 65(d) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, permanently enjoining Defendant Jon Isaac from violation Section 14(a) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78n(q), and Rule 14a-3 thereunder, 17 C.F.R. § 240.14a-3, and his officers, agents, servants, employees, and attorneys and those persons in active concert or participation with any of them, who receive actual notice of the order by personal service or otherwise.

VI.

Issue orders, in forms consistent with Rule 65(d) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, permanently barring Jon Isaac and Johnson from acting as an officer or director of any issuer pursuant to Section 21(d)(2) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78u(d)(2).

VII.

Order Defendants Jon Isaac and Kingston to disgorge all funds received from their illegal conduct, together with prejudgment interest thereon.

VIII.

Order Defendants LIVE, JOI/ARCA, Jon Isaac, Johnson, and Kingston to pay civil penalties under Section 21(d)(3) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78u(d)(3).

IX.

Order Defendants Jon Isaac and Kingston to pay civil penalties under Section 20(d) of the Securities Act, 15 U.S.C. § 77t(d).

X.

Retain jurisdiction of this action in accordance with the principles of equity and the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure in order to implement and carry out the terms of all orders and decrees that

1 may be entered, or to entertain any suitable application or motion for additional relief within the
2 jurisdiction of this Court.

3 **XI.**

4 Grant such other and further relief as this Court may determine to be just and necessary.

5 Dated: September 21, 2022

/s/ Lynn M. Dean

Gary Y. Leung

Lynn M. Dean

Robert Stillwell

Attorneys for Plaintiff Securities and
Exchange Commission

PROOF OF SERVICE

I am over the age of 18 years and not a party to this action. My business address is:

U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION,
444 S. Flower Street, Suite 900, Los Angeles, California 90071
Telephone No. (323) 965-3998; Facsimile No. (213) 443-1904.

On September 21, 2022, I caused to be served the document entitled **FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT** on all the parties to this action addressed as stated on the attached service list:

☐ **OFFICE MAIL:** By placing in sealed envelope(s), which I placed for collection and mailing today following ordinary business practices. I am readily familiar with this agency's practice for collection and processing of correspondence for mailing; such correspondence would be deposited with the U.S. Postal Service on the same day in the ordinary course of business.

☐ **PERSONAL DEPOSIT IN MAIL:** By placing in sealed envelope(s), which I personally deposited with the U.S. Postal Service. Each such envelope was deposited with the U.S. Postal Service at Los Angeles, California, with first class postage thereon fully prepaid.

☐ **EXPRESS U.S. MAIL:** Each such envelope was deposited in a facility regularly maintained at the U.S. Postal Service for receipt of Express Mail at Los Angeles, California, with Express Mail postage paid.

☐ **HAND DELIVERY:** I caused to be hand delivered each such envelope to the office of the addressee as stated on the attached service list.

☐ **UNITED PARCEL SERVICE:** By placing in sealed envelope(s) designated by United Parcel Service ("UPS") with delivery fees paid or provided for, which I deposited in a facility regularly maintained by UPS or delivered to a UPS courier, at Los Angeles, California.

☐ **ELECTRONIC MAIL:** By transmitting the document by electronic mail to the electronic mail address as stated on the attached service list.

☒ **E-FILING:** By causing the document to be electronically filed via the Court's CM/ECF system, which effects electronic service on counsel who are registered with the CM/ECF system.

☐ **FAX:** By transmitting the document by facsimile transmission. The transmission was reported as complete and without error.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Date: September 21, 2022

/s/ Lynn M. Dean

Lynn M. Dean

SEC v. Live Ventures Incorporated, et al.
United States District Court – District of Nevada
Case No. 2:21-cv-01433-JCM-VCF

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Commencement of an Action, Etc.

[2:21-cv-01433-JCM-VCF Securities and Exchange Commission v. Live Ventures Incorporated et al](#)

United States District Court

District of Nevada

Notice of Electronic Filing

The following transaction was entered by Dean, Lynn on 9/21/2022 at 2:41 PM PDT and filed on 9/21/2022

Case Name: Securities and Exchange Commission v. Live Ventures Incorporated et al
Case Number: [2:21-cv-01433-JCM-VCF](#)
Filer: Securities and Exchange Commission
Document Number: [76](#)

Docket Text:

First AMENDED COMPLAINT against All Defendants by Securities and Exchange Commission. No changes to parties. (Dean, Lynn)

2:21-cv-01433-JCM-VCF Notice has been electronically mailed to:

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The following document(s) are associated with this transaction:

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