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UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

SANTA ROSA DIVISION

In re LEFEVER MATTSON, Consolidated Debtor.	Case No. 24-10545 HLB (Substantively Consolidated) Chapter 11
MICHAEL GOLDBERG, as trustee of the LFM Plan Recovery Trust, Plaintiff, v. HARPER LLC, a California limited liability company, and JAMES V. HARPER, an individual, Defendants,	Adv. Pro. No. 26-_____ **COMPLAINT FOR AVOIDANCE AND RECOVERY OF FRAUDULENT AND PREFERENTIAL TRANSFERS AND OBJECTION TO CLAIM**

Case: 24-10545 Doc# 4567 Filed: 09/10/26 Entered: 09/1 5910545260915000000000002
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Plaintiff Michael Goldberg (the "Plaintiff"), in his capacity as Plan Recovery Trustee of the LFM Plan Recovery Trust formed pursuant to the *Third Amended Chapter 11 Plan of Liquidation, As Modified* for the estate of LeFever Mattson, a California corporation (the "Consolidated Debtor"),[1] brings this adversary complaint against Harper, LLC and James V. Harper (the company and Mr. Harper, collectively, "Harper"), and states as follows:

I. NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. Plaintiff brings this action against Harper to avoid and recover certain fraudulent and preferential transfers that occurred prior to commencement of the Consolidated Debtor's bankruptcy case. Harper was among the Ponzi scheme's "net winners" – a fortunate investor that received net profits of $659,135.37 ("Net Benefit") in excess of the principal amounts it invested. Under applicable Ninth Circuit law, Plaintiff is entitled to recover the Net Benefit transferred to Harper (and others who similarly profited from the illegal investment scheme) in order to redistribute such funds for the benefit of creditors who suffered substantial net losses.

II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

2. The United States Bankruptcy Court for the Northern District of California, Santa Rosa Division (the "Bankruptcy Court") has jurisdiction over this adversary proceeding pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 157 and 1334. This adversary proceeding is a core proceeding pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 157(b)(A), (B), (F), and (H).

3. Venue in this district is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1408 and 1409.

4. Plaintiff consents to entry of a final order or judgment by the Bankruptcy Court.

III. PARTIES

5. Plaintiff is the duly-appointed Plan Recovery Trustee under the *Third Amended Chapter 11 Plan of Liquidation, As Modified* [Docket No. 4151] (the "Plan") filed on April 7, 2026.

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[1] On March 6, 2026, the Bankruptcy Court entered an *Order Substantively Consolidating Consolidated Debtor and KSMP Investment Entities and Granting Related Relief* [Docket No. 3914] (the "Substantive Consolidation Order"), which substantively consolidated the estates of LeFever Mattson, a California corporation and its affiliated debtors (the "LFM Debtors"), KS Mattson Partners, LP ("KSMP") (LFM Debtors and KSMP, collectively, the "Debtors"), and three-KSMP affiliated entities (Perris Freeway Plaza, LP, Specialty Properties Partners, LP and Treehouse Investments, LP) (the "KSMP Investment Entities"). A list of the consolidated entities is attached to the Substantive Consolidation Order.

Pursuant to section 5.3.6 of the Plan and section 4.1 of that certain *Plan Recovery Trust Agreement* dated May 14, 2026, the Plan Recovery Trustee has sole authority to pursue Plan Recovery Trust Actions, including avoidance actions held by the Consolidated Debtor.

6. Harper, LLC is a limited liability company whose principal address is in Vista, California. Harper, LLC was an investor in the Consolidated Debtor.

7. Upon information and belief, James V. Harper is an individual who resides in Del Mar, California, and is or was a managing member of Harper, LLC.

IV. GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

A. The Bankruptcy Cases.

8. On September 12, 2024 (the "LFM Petition Date"), fifty-eight affiliated LFM Debtors, including the corporate parent, LeFever Mattson ("LFM") filed chapter 11 petitions for bankruptcy. Over the following months, LFM filed involuntary chapter 11 petitions against Kenneth Mattson and KSMP. Kenneth Mattson's bankruptcy was converted to chapter 7.

9. On March 6, 2026, the Bankruptcy Court entered the Substantive Consolidation Order, which substantively consolidated into the Consolidated Debtor for all purposes: the LFM Debtors, KSMP, and the assets and liabilities of the KSMP Investment Entities, retroactive to September 12, 2024.

10. The Plan was confirmed on April 23, 2026, and became effective on May 14, 2026.

B. The Ponzi Scheme.

11. Prior to the LFM Petition Date, the Consolidated Debtor was a real estate investment and management business, with individual investors originally holding an interest in the properties themselves and later holding a fractional interest in various limited liability companies or limited partnerships created to hold title to the properties or, in some cases, holding a non-existent or sham investment. An extensive investigation confirms that the Consolidated Debtor operated as a fraudulent Ponzi scheme.

12. A Ponzi scheme is a form of investment fraud characterized by the perpetrator's payment of old investors with money invested by new ones. The Consolidated Debtor's prepetition

operations involved a vast array of intercompany transactions, loans, and transfers to maintain liquidity, routine movement of real estate from one entity to another, and investment returns paid to old investors that were not possible without using funds from new investors.

13. The Bankruptcy Court's order confirming the Plan includes findings and conclusions, at page 5 paragraph L, that the Consolidated Debtor was operated as a Ponzi scheme from at least September 12, 2017:

> **Ponzi Findings and Conclusions.** As evidenced by the Joint Investigation Report [Docket No. 2568] and other evidence proffered by the Plan Proponents prior to or at the Confirmation Hearing, the Debtors and the KSMP Investment Entities were operated as a Ponzi scheme from at least September 12, 2017. During this period, Kenneth W. Mattson ("Mattson") controlled the Debtors and the KSMP Investment Entities as a single enterprise – disregarding their separate corporate forms – and caused them to engage in fraudulent activities and transactions (collectively, the "Mattson Transactions"). The Mattson Transactions took many forms, including the sale of fictitious interests in many of the Debtors and the KSMP Investment Entities; the transfer of vast sums of money between and among LFM, KSMP, other Debtors, and the KSMP Investment Entities; and the transfer among the Debtors of properties encumbered with high-interest loans often not disclosed to the affected investors in those properties. The Mattson Transactions amounted to a Ponzi scheme – a form of investment fraud characterized by the perpetrator's payment of old investors with money invested by new ones. Mattson effected this Ponzi scheme, in large part, through a bank account (the "1059 Account") that he controlled and that he maintained separately from LFM's accounting system. From September 2017 until his removal as an officer of LFM, Mattson induced Investors to deposit over $104 million into the 1059 Account. Rather than allocate those funds to the specific Debtors and the KSMP Investment Entities in which the Investors believed they were investing, Mattson commingled the 1059 Account funds and used them in improper ways, including by making over $70 million in payments to Investors. Mattson's misuse of the 1059 Account and similar misuse of KSMP's 1380 Account (as defined in the Joint Investigation Report) further supports the Ponzi findings herein.

14. The *Joint Investigation Report and Summary of Global Settlement* [Docket No. 2568, *supra*] determined that the Consolidated Debtor did not produce sufficient profits to pay investors and many investment vehicles (the TICs, LLC, and LPs) were facing cumulative net losses. Nevertheless, Mr. Mattson caused the Consolidated Debtor to continue making distributions to investors through fraudulent transactions and off-book accounting, including, among other matters, the sale of phony interests in property, false financial statements, and the use of "slush fund" accounts separate from the company accounting system that were used to commingle investor

funds, pay Mr. Mattson's personal expenses, and pay enterprise-wide obligations to keep the Consolidated Debtor temporarily afloat. The Consolidated Debtor made distributions to existing investors, not from profits, but from incoming funds for new investments or from new investors.

15. On May 13, 2025, Mr. Mattson was indicted in the case of *United States of America v. Kenneth W. Mattson,* case no. CR25-00126-JST (N.D. Cal.) on criminal charges of wire fraud and money laundering. The indictment alleges that Mr. Mattson ran a Ponzi scheme.

16. Under Ninth Circuit law applicable to Ponzi schemes, "the general rule is that to the extent innocent investors have received payments in excess of the amounts of principal that they originally invested, those payments are avoidable as fraudulent transfers." *Donell v. Kowell,* 533 F.3d 762, 770 (9th Cir. 2008). The rationale is that "'winners' in the Ponzi scheme, even if innocent of any fraud themselves, should not be permitted to 'enjoy an advantage over later investors sucked into the Ponzi scheme who were not so lucky.'" *Id.* (citation omitted).

C. Harper's Investment and Net Profit.

17. Beginning in 2019, Harper LLC invested in the Consolidated Debtor, including an investment entity known as Bishop Pine, LP.

18. As of the LFM Petition Date, Harper LLC invested aggregate principal in the sum of $1,175,000.00 and Harper LLC received aggregate distributions of $1,834,135.37 from the Consolidated Debtor. Accordingly, Harper LLC received a Net Benefit – or hereinafter, "Fraudulent Transfers" – of $659,135.37. A list of the Fraudulent Transfers by date, amount, and investment is attached hereto as **Exhibit A**.

19. On information and belief, distributions to Harper LLC were made either to the company or to Mr. Harper as its manager.

20. Plaintiff is informed and believes that at least one creditor holding an unsecured claim that is allowable under Section 502 of the Bankruptcy Code, or that is not allowable under Section 502(e) of the Bankruptcy Code, exists who can avoid the Fraudulent Transfers referred to in this Complaint. As a result, Plaintiff may assert the rights of such creditors pursuant to Section 544(b) of the Bankruptcy Code.

21. The Consolidated Debtor made the Fraudulent Transfers within seven years of the LFM Petition Date, and all but two of the Fraudulent Transfers were made within four years of the LFM Petition Date. A creditor could not reasonably discover the Fraudulent Transfers or the fraudulent nature of such transfers until on or after the LFM Petition Date.

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Avoidance and Recovery of Intentionally Fraudulent Transfers (Bankruptcy Code §§ 544(b), 550; Cal. Civil Code § 3439.04(a)(1))

22. Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges each of the foregoing paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

23. The Consolidated Debtor operated a Ponzi scheme such that, under applicable law, the Consolidated Debtor is presumed to have made the Fraudulent Transfers with actual intent to hinder, delay, or defraud any entity or person to whom the Consolidated Debtor was, or became, indebted.

24. The Consolidated Debtor's actual intent to hinder, delay, or defraud creditors is further supported by the circumstances surrounding each Fraudulent Transfer. At all relevant times, the Consolidated Debtor was not profitable and paid fictitious profits to Harper and others in order to bring in additional investors and with the intent to hinder, delay, and/or defraud such investors.

25. Harper LLC is a "net winner" from the Consolidated Debtor's Ponzi scheme based on its receipt of the Fraudulent Transfers.

26. By reason of the foregoing, Plaintiff is entitled to avoid the Fraudulent Transfers identified on Exhibit A pursuant to Bankruptcy Code section 544(b) and Cal. Civil Code section 3439(a)(1).

27. Harper LLC and/or Mr. Harper are an initial, immediate, or mediate transferee of the Fraudulent Transfers. Accordingly, Plaintiff is entitled to recover for the estate on behalf of the LFM Plan Recovery Trust the proceeds or value of the Fraudulent Transfers pursuant to Bankruptcy Code section 550 and Cal. Civil Code sections 3439, *et seq.*

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Avoidance and Recovery of Constructively Fraudulent Transfers (Bankruptcy Code §§ 544(b), 550; Cal. Civil Code §§ 3439.04(a)(2), 3439.05)

28. Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges each of the foregoing paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

29. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon asserts, that at all relevant times the Consolidated Debtor: (a) was insolvent, or became insolvent as a result of each Fraudulent Transfer; (b) was engaged in or about to engage in a business or a transaction for which its remaining assets were unreasonably small in relation to the business or transaction; or (c) intended to incur, or believed or reasonably should have believed that it would incur, debts beyond its ability to pay as they became due.

30. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon asserts, that Harper did not give, and the Consolidated Debtor did not receive, reasonably equivalent value for the Fraudulent Transfers because the transfers were a Net Benefit to Harper LLC when the Consolidated Debtor was not profitable and the Consolidated Debtor should not have been making distributions of nonexistent or fictitious profits.

31. By reason of the foregoing, Plaintiff is entitled to avoid the Fraudulent Transfers identified on Exhibit A pursuant to Bankruptcy Code section 544(b) and Cal. Civil Code section 3439(a)(2).

32. Harper LLC and/or Mr. Harper are an initial, immediate, or mediate transferee of the Fraudulent Transfers. Accordingly, Plaintiff is entitled to recover for the estate on behalf of the LFM Plan Recovery Trust the proceeds or value of the Fraudulent Transfers pursuant to Bankruptcy Code section 550 and Cal. Civil Code sections 3439, *et seq.*

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Avoidance and Recovery of Preferential Transfers (Bankruptcy Code §§ 547 and 550)

33. Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges each of the foregoing paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

34. During the ninety (90) days prior to the LFM Petition Date, the Consolidated Debtor made at least one payment to or for the benefit of Harper LLC (the "Ninety Day Transfer"), including that identified on Exhibit A hereto on or about July 17, 2024. The amount of the Ninety Day Transfer is $38,452.28.

35. The Ninety Day Transfer was a transfer of property of the Consolidated Debtor.

36. The Ninety Day Transfer was made on account of an antecedent debt owed by the Consolidated Debtor to Harper LLC before the transfer was made.

37. The Ninety Day Transfer was made while the Consolidated Debtor was insolvent. The Consolidated Debtor is presumed to be insolvent during the ninety (90) days preceding the LFM Petition Date pursuant to Bankruptcy Code section 547(f).

38. The Ninety Day Transfer enabled Harper LLC and/or Mr. Harper to receive more than either would have received if (i) the case were a case under chapter 7 of this title, (ii) the transfers had not been made, and (iii) Harper LLC received payment on account of its investments to the extent provided by the Bankruptcy Code.

39. Plaintiff has performed reasonable diligence under the circumstances of this case to evaluate Harper LLC's reasonably knowable affirmative defenses under Bankruptcy Code section 547(c). Based on available books and records, Harper LLC and/or Mr. Harper cannot assert contemporaneous or subsequent new value defenses because they made no further investments in the Consolidated Debtor during the preference period; and purported investment returns from a Ponzi scheme are not protected as a payment in the ordinary course of business or financial affairs of the debtor and the transferee under applicable Ninth Circuit law.

40. Plaintiff brings this claim in the alternative to avoidance and recovery of the Ninety Day Transfer as Fraudulent Transfers. Plaintiff does not seek double recovery.

41. Plaintiff is entitled to an order and judgment under Bankruptcy Code sections 547 and 550(a) that the Ninety Day Transfer is avoided and the value thereof is recoverable by Plaintiff for the benefit of the LFM Plan Recovery Trust.

FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Objection to Claim
(Bankruptcy Code § 502(d))

42. Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges each of the foregoing paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

43. Each Fraudulent Transfer is an avoidable transfer pursuant to Bankruptcy Code section 544(b) and Cal. Civil Code sections 3439.04 and 3439.05, which is recoverable pursuant to Bankruptcy Code section 550.

44. The Ninety Day Transfer is an avoidable transfer pursuant to Bankruptcy Code section 547, which is recoverable pursuant to Bankruptcy Code section 550.

45. Pursuant to Bankruptcy Code section 502(d), the Bankruptcy Court shall disallow any claim of an entity from which property is recoverable under, *inter alia,* Bankruptcy Code section 550 or that is a transferee of an avoidable transfer under sections 544, 547, or 548.

46. Harper's claim (the "Claim") against the Consolidated Debtor, based on a purported 14.5103% interest in Bishop Pine, LP identified on the *Omnibus List of Equity Security Holders* [Docket No. 353], must be disallowed unless and until Harper pays to Plaintiff an amount equal to each Fraudulent Transfer and Ninety Day Transfer that is subject to avoidance, including pre- and post-judgment interest on the avoided amount.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully requests that the Bankruptcy Court enter judgment as follows:

First and Second Claims for Relief

1. That the Fraudulent Transfers are avoidable;

2. That Plaintiff is entitled to recover the Fraudulent Transfers in the total amount of $659,135.37;

Third Claim for Relief

3. That the Ninety Day Transfer is avoidable;

4. That Plaintiff is entitled to recover the Ninety Day Transfer in the total amount of $38,452.28;

Fourth Claim for Relief

5. A determination that the Claim is disallowed until the Fraudulent Transfers and Ninety Day Transfer are turned over or repaid to the estate;

All Claims for Relief

6. For costs of suit incurred herein;

7. For pre- and post-judgment interest on the judgment amount to the fullest extent allowed by law; and

8. For such other and further relief as the Bankruptcy Court may deem just and proper.

Dated: September 10, 2026

PACHULSKI STANG ZIEHL & JONES LLP

By: */s/ John D. Fiero*
John D. Fiero

Counsel to Plaintiff Michael Goldberg, solely in his capacity as trustee of the LFM Plan Recovery Trust

EXHIBIT A

PRIVILEGED & CONFIDENTIAL
PREPARED AT THE REQUEST OF COUNSEL

Distribution Detail for Harper LLC

Date	Payee	Memo Description	Amount Invested	Prepetition Ponzi Distributions	Extraordinary Withdrawals	Net Benefit
Transactions Relating to Bishop Pine, LP						
12/13/2019	HARPER LLC	BISHOP PINES LP- WATERS EDGE	$ 1,175,000.00	$ -	$ -	$ 1,175,000.00
7/30/2020	HARPER LLC	Harper LLC Bishop Pine LP OWD - Bishop Pine, LP - Bishop Pine, LP	$ -	$ (7,050.00)	$ -	$ (7,050.00)
8/24/2020	HARPER LLC	Harper LLC Bishop Pine LP OWD - Bishop Pine, LP - Bishop Pine, LP	$ -	$ (7,050.00)	$ -	$ (7,050.00)
9/23/2020	HARPER LLC	Harper LLC Bishop Pine LP OWD - Bishop Pine, LP - Bishop Pine, LP	$ -	$ (7,050.00)	$ -	$ (7,050.00)
10/22/2020	HARPER LLC	Harper LLC Bishop Pine LP OWD - Bishop Pine, LP - Bishop Pine, LP	$ -	$ (7,050.00)	$ -	$ (7,050.00)
11/23/2020	HARPER LLC	Harper LLC Bishop Pine LP OWD - Bishop Pine, LP - Bishop Pine, LP	$ -	$ (7,050.00)	$ -	$ (7,050.00)
12/22/2020	HARPER LLC	Harper LLC Bishop Pine LP OWD - Bishop Pine, LP - Bishop Pine, LP	$ -	$ (7,050.00)	$ -	$ (7,050.00)
1/25/2021	HARPER LLC	Harper LLC Bishop Pine LP OWD - Bishop Pine, LP - Bishop Pine, LP	$ -	$ (7,050.00)	$ -	$ (7,050.00)
2/23/2021	HARPER LLC	Harper LLC Bishop Pine LP OWD - Bishop Pine, LP - Bishop Pine, LP	$ -	$ (7,050.00)	$ -	$ (7,050.00)
3/24/2021	HARPER LLC	Harper LLC Bishop Pine LP OWD - Bishop Pine, LP - Bishop Pine, LP	$ -	$ (7,050.00)	$ -	$ (7,050.00)
4/23/2021	HARPER LLC	Harper LLC Bishop Pine LP OWD - Bishop Pine, LP - Bishop Pine, LP	$ -	$ (7,050.00)	$ -	$ (7,050.00)
5/24/2021	HARPER LLC	Harper LLC Bishop Pine LP OWD - Bishop Pine, LP - Bishop Pine, LP	$ -	$ (7,050.00)	$ -	$ (7,050.00)

Date	Payee	Memo Description	Amount Invested	Prepetition Ponzi Distributions	Extraordinary Withdrawals	Net Benefit
6/22/2021	HARPER LLC	Harper LLC Bishop Pine LP OWD - Bishop Pine, LP - Bishop Pine, LP	$ -	$ (7,050.00)	$ -	$ (7,050.00)
7/22/2021	HARPER LLC	Harper LLC Bishop Pine LP OWD - Bishop Pine, LP - Bishop Pine, LP	$ -	$ (7,050.00)	$ -	$ (7,050.00)
8/23/2021	HARPER LLC	Harper LLC Bishop Pine LP OWD - Bishop Pine, LP - Bishop Pine, LP	$ -	$ (7,050.00)	$ -	$ (7,050.00)
9/23/2021	HARPER LLC	Harper LLC Bishop Pine LP OWD - Bishop Pine, LP - Bishop Pine, LP	$ -	$ (7,050.00)	$ -	$ (7,050.00)
10/22/2021	HARPER LLC	Harper LLC Bishop Pine LP OWD - Bishop Pine, LP - Bishop Pine, LP	$ -	$ (7,050.00)	$ -	$ (7,050.00)
11/22/2021	HARPER LLC	Harper LLC Bishop Pine LP OWD - Bishop Pine, LP - Bishop Pine, LP	$ -	$ (7,050.00)	$ -	$ (7,050.00)
12/22/2021	HARPER LLC	Harper LLC Bishop Pine LP OWD - Bishop Pine, LP - Bishop Pine, LP	$ -	$ (7,050.00)	$ -	$ (7,050.00)
1/21/2022	HARPER LLC	Harper LLC Bishop Pine LP OWD - Bishop Pine, LP - Bishop Pine, LP	$ -	$ (7,050.00)	$ -	$ (7,050.00)
2/25/2022	HARPER LLC	Harper LLC Bishop Pine LP OWD - Bishop Pine, LP - Bishop Pine, LP	$ -	$ (7,050.00)	$ -	$ (7,050.00)
3/23/2022	HARPER LLC	Harper LLC Bishop Pine LP OWD - Bishop Pine, LP - Bishop Pine, LP	$ -	$ (7,050.00)	$ -	$ (7,050.00)
4/22/2022	HARPER LLC	Harper LLC Bishop Pine LP OWD - Bishop Pine, LP - Bishop Pine, LP	$ -	$ (7,050.00)	$ -	$ (7,050.00)
5/20/2022	HARPER LLC	Harper LLC Bishop Pine LP OWD - Bishop Pine, LP - Bishop Pine, LP	$ -	$ (7,050.00)	$ -	$ (7,050.00)
6/23/2022	HARPER LLC	Harper LLC Bishop Pine LP OWD - Bishop Pine, LP - Bishop Pine, LP	$ -	$ (7,050.00)	$ -	$ (7,050.00)
7/25/2022	HARPER LLC	Harper LLC Bishop Pine LP OWD - Bishop Pine, LP - Bishop Pine, LP	$ -	$ (7,050.00)	$ -	$ (7,050.00)
8/22/2022	HARPER LLC	Harper LLC Bishop Pine LP OWD - Bishop Pine, LP - Bishop Pine, LP	$ -	$ (7,050.00)	$ -	$ (7,050.00)

Date	Payee	Memo Description	Amount Invested	Prepetition Ponzi Distributions	Extraordinary Withdrawals	Net Benefit
9/20/2022	HARPER LLC	Harper LLC Bishop Pine LP OWD - Bishop Pine, LP - Bishop Pine, LP	$ -	$ (7,050.00)	$ -	$ (7,050.00)
10/21/2022	HARPER LLC	Harper LLC Bishop Pine LP OWD - Bishop Pine, LP - Bishop Pine, LP	$ -	$ (7,050.00)	$ -	$ (7,050.00)
11/20/2022	HARPER LLC	Harper LLC Bishop Pine LP OWD - Bishop Pine, LP - Bishop Pine, LP	$ -	$ (7,050.00)	$ -	$ (7,050.00)
12/22/2022	HARPER LLC	Harper LLC Bishop Pine LP OWD - Bishop Pine, LP - Bishop Pine, LP	$ -	$ (7,050.00)	$ -	$ (7,050.00)
1/25/2023	HARPER LLC	Harper LLC Bishop Pine LP OWD - Bishop Pine, LP - Bishop Pine, LP	$ -	$ (7,050.00)	$ -	$ (7,050.00)
2/21/2023	HARPER LLC	Harper LLC Bishop Pine LP OWD - Bishop Pine, LP - Bishop Pine, LP	$ -	$ (7,050.00)	$ -	$ (7,050.00)
3/22/2023	HARPER LLC	Harper LLC Bishop Pine LP OWD - Bishop Pine, LP - Bishop Pine, LP	$ -	$ (7,050.00)	$ -	$ (7,050.00)
4/26/2023	HARPER LLC	Harper LLC Bishop Pine LP OWD - Bishop Pine, LP - Bishop Pine, LP	$ -	$ (7,050.00)	$ -	$ (7,050.00)
5/20/2023	HARPER LLC	Harper LLC Bishop Pine LP OWD - Bishop Pine, LP - Bishop Pine, LP	$ -	$ (7,050.00)	$ -	$ (7,050.00)
6/21/2023	HARPER LLC	Harper LLC Bishop Pine LP OWD - Bishop Pine, LP - Bishop Pine, LP	$ -	$ (7,050.00)	$ -	$ (7,050.00)
7/21/2023	HARPER LLC	Harper LLC Bishop Pine LP OWD - Bishop Pine, LP - Bishop Pine, LP	$ -	$ (7,050.00)	$ -	$ (7,050.00)
8/22/2023	HARPER LLC	Harper LLC Bishop Pine LP OWD - Bishop Pine, LP - Bishop Pine, LP	$ -	$ (7,050.00)	$ -	$ (7,050.00)
9/22/2023	HARPER LLC	Harper LLC Bishop Pine LP OWD - Bishop Pine, LP - Bishop Pine, LP	$ -	$ (7,050.00)	$ -	$ (7,050.00)
10/20/2023	HARPER LLC	Harper LLC Bishop Pine LP OWD - Bishop Pine, LP - Bishop Pine, LP	$ -	$ (7,050.00)	$ -	$ (7,050.00)
10/31/2023	HARPER LLC	Woodland Oaks sales distributions - Bishop Pine, LP - Bishop Pine, LP	$ -	$ -	$ (962,271.89)	$ (962,271.89)

Date	Payee	Memo Description	Amount Invested	Prepetition Ponzi Distributions	Extraordinary Withdrawals	Net Benefit
11/22/2023	HARPER LLC	Harper LLC Bishop Pine LP OWD - Bishop Pine, LP - Bishop Pine, LP	$ -	$ (7,050.00)	$ -	$ (7,050.00)
11/22/2023	HARPER LLC	Reduction in OWD upon sale of Woodland Oaks - Bishop Pine, LP - Bishop Pine, LP	$ -	$ 3,417.43	$ -	$ 3,417.43
12/26/2023	HARPER LLC	Harper LLC Bishop Pine LP OWD - Bishop Pine, LP - Bishop Pine, LP	$ -	$ (7,050.00)	$ -	$ (7,050.00)
12/26/2023	HARPER LLC	Reduction in OWD upon sale of Woodland Oaks - Bishop Pine, LP - Bishop Pine, LP	$ -	$ 3,417.43	$ -	$ 3,417.43
1/28/2024	HARPER LLC	Harper LLC Bishop Pine LP OWD - Bishop Pine, LP - Bishop Pine, LP	$ -	$ (7,050.00)	$ -	$ (7,050.00)
1/28/2024	HARPER LLC	Reduction in OWD upon sale of Woodland Oaks - Bishop Pine, LP - Bishop Pine, LP	$ -	$ 3,417.43	$ -	$ 3,417.43
2/23/2024	HARPER LLC	Harper LLC Bishop Pine LP OWD - Bishop Pine, LP - Bishop Pine, LP	$ -	$ (7,050.00)	$ -	$ (7,050.00)
2/23/2024	HARPER LLC	Reduction in OWD upon sale of Woodland Oaks - Bishop Pine, LP - Bishop Pine, LP	$ -	$ 3,417.43	$ -	$ 3,417.43
3/22/2024	HARPER LLC	Harper LLC Bishop Pine LP OWD Reversed by ctrl# 1505277 reverse - Bishop Pine, LP - Bishop Pine, LP	$ -	$ (7,050.00)	$ -	$ (7,050.00)
3/22/2024	HARPER LLC	Reduction in OWD upon sale of Woodland Oaks - Bishop Pine, LP - Bishop Pine, LP	$ -	$ 3,417.43	$ -	$ 3,417.43
3/22/2024	HARPER LLC	Void - Bishop Pine, LP - Bishop Pine, LP	$ -	$ 7,050.00	$ -	$ 7,050.00
3/22/2024	HARPER LLC	Reduction in OWD upon sale of Woodland Oaks - Bishop Pine, LP - Bishop Pine, LP	$ -	$ (3,417.43)	$ -	$ (3,417.43)
6/5/2024	HARPER LLC	Harper LLC Waters Edge Sale Dist - Bishop Pine, LP - Bishop Pine, LP	$ -	$ -	$ (536,880.92)	$ (536,880.92)
7/17/2024	HARPER LLC	Bishop Pine LP final distribution - Bishop Pine, LP - Bishop Pine, LP	$ -	$ (38,452.28)	$ -	$ (38,452.28)
		Total:	**$ 1,175,000.00**	**$ (334,982.56)**	**$ (1,499,152.81)**	**$ (659,135.37)**

ADVERSARY PROCEEDING COVER SHEET (Instructions on Reverse)	ADVERSARY PROCEEDING NUMBER (Court Use Only)

PLAINTIFFS	DEFENDANTS
Michael Goldberg, Plan Recovery Trustee	Harper, LLC & James V. Harper
ATTORNEYS (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone No.) Pachulski Stang Ziehl & Jones LLP One Sansome Street, Suite 3430 San Francisco, CA 94104 Phone: (415) 263-7000	**ATTORNEYS** (If Known)
PARTY (Check One Box Only) □ Debtor □ U.S. Trustee/Bankruptcy Admin □ Creditor ■ Other □ Trustee	**PARTY** (Check One Box Only) □ Debtor □ U.S. Trustee/Bankruptcy Admin □ Creditor □ Other □ Trustee

CAUSE OF ACTION (WRITE A BRIEF STATEMENT OF CAUSE OF ACTION, INCLUDING ALL U.S. STATUTES INVOLVED)

Avoidance and recovery of intentional and constructively fraudulent transfers under Bankr. Code sections 544 and 550 and Cal. Civil Code section 3439 et seq., avoidance of preferential transfers under Bankr. Code section 547, and objection to claim under Bankr. Code section 502.

NATURE OF SUIT

(Number up to five (5) boxes starting with lead cause of action as 1, first alternative cause as 2, second alternative cause as 3, etc.)

FRBP 7001(a) – Recovery of Money/Property
- ☐ 11-Recovery of money/property - §542 turnover of property
- ☑ 12-Recovery of money/property - §547 preference
- ☑ 13-Recovery of money/property - §548 fraudulent transfer
- ☐ 14-Recovery of money/property - other

FRBP 7001(b) – Validity, Priority or Extent of Lien
- ☐ 21-Validity, priority or extent of lien or other interest in property

FRBP 7001(c) – Approval of Sale of Property
- ☐ 31-Approval of sale of property of estate and of a co-owner - §363(h)

FRBP 7001(d) – Objection/Revocation of Discharge
- ☐ 41-Objection / revocation of discharge - §727(c),(d),(e)

FRBP 7001(e) – Revocation of Confirmation
- ☐ 51-Revocation of confirmation

FRBP 7001(f) – Dischargeability
- ☐ 66-Dischargeability - §523(a)(1),(14),(14A) priority tax claims
- ☐ 62-Dischargeability - §523(a)(2), false pretenses, false representation, actual fraud
- ☐ 67-Dischargeability - §523(a)(4), fraud as fiduciary, embezzlement, larceny

(continued next column)

FRBP 7001(f) – Dischargeability (continued)
- ☐ 61-Dischargeability - §523(a)(5), domestic support
- ☐ 68-Dischargeability - §523(a)(6), willful and malicious injury
- ☐ 63-Dischargeability - §523(a)(8), student loan
- ☐ 64-Dischargeability - §523(a)(15), divorce or separation obligation (other than domestic support)
- ☐ 65-Dischargeability - other

FRBP 7001(g) – Injunctive Relief
- ☐ 71-Injunctive relief – imposition of stay
- ☐ 72-Injunctive relief – other

FRBP 7001(h) Subordination of Claim or Interest
- ☐ 81-Subordination of claim or interest

FRBP 7001(i) Declaratory Judgment
- ☐ 91-Declaratory judgment

FRBP 7001(j) Determination of Removed Action
- ☐ 01-Determination of removed claim or cause

Other
- ☐ SS-SIPA Case – 15 U.S.C. §§78aaa *et.seq.*
- ☐ 02-Other (e.g. other actions that would have been brought in state court if unrelated to bankruptcy case)

□ Check if this case involves a substantive issue of state law	□ Check if this is asserted to be a class action under FRCP 23
□ Check if a jury trial is demanded in complaint	Demand $ 659,135.37

Other Relief Sought

BANKRUPTCY CASE IN WHICH THIS ADVERSARY PROCEEDING ARISES		
NAME OF DEBTOR LeFever Mattson	BANKRUPTCY CASE NO. 24-10545	
DISTRICT IN WHICH CASE IS PENDING Northern District of California	DIVISION OFFICE Santa Rosa	NAME OF JUDGE Judge Hannah L. Blumenstiel
RELATED ADVERSARY PROCEEDING (IF ANY)		
PLAINTIFF	DEFENDANT	ADVERSARY PROCEEDING NO.
DISTRICT IN WHICH ADVERSARY IS PENDING	DIVISION OFFICE	NAME OF JUDGE
SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY (OR PLAINTIFF)		
DATE September 10, 2026	PRINT NAME OF ATTORNEY (OR PLAINTIFF) John D. Fiero	

INSTRUCTIONS

The filing of a bankruptcy case creates an "estate" under the jurisdiction of the bankruptcy court which consists of all of the property of the debtor, wherever that property is located. Because the bankruptcy estate is so extensive and the jurisdiction of the court so broad, there may be lawsuits over the property or property rights of the estate. There also may be lawsuits concerning the debtor's discharge. If such a lawsuit is filed in a bankruptcy court, it is called an adversary proceeding.

A party filing an adversary proceeding must also complete and file Form 1040, the Adversary Proceeding Cover Sheet, unless the party files the adversary proceeding electronically through the court's Case Management/Electronic Case Filing system (CM/ECF). (CM/ECF captures the information on Form 1040 as part of the filing process.) When completed, the cover sheet summarizes basic information on the adversary proceeding. The clerk of court needs the information to process the adversary proceeding and prepare required statistical reports on court activity.

The cover sheet and the information contained on it do not replace or supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, the Bankruptcy Rules, or the local rules of court. The cover sheet, which is largely self-explanatory, must be completed by the plaintiff's attorney (or by the plaintiff if the plaintiff is not represented by an attorney). A separate cover sheet must be submitted to the clerk for each complaint filed.

Plaintiffs and **Defendants.** Give the names of the plaintiffs and defendants exactly as they appear on the complaint.

Attorneys. Give the names and addresses of the attorneys, if known.

Party. Check the most appropriate box in the first column for the plaintiffs and the second column for the defendants.

Demand. Enter the dollar amount being demanded in the complaint.

Signature. This cover sheet must be signed by the attorney of record in the box on the second page of the form. If the plaintiff is represented by a law firm, a member of the firm must sign. If the plaintiff is pro se, that is, not represented by an attorney, the plaintiff must sign.