

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION**

Bureau of Consumer Financial
Protection,

Plaintiff,

v.

Townstone Financial, Inc. and Barry Sturner,

Defendants.

Case No. 1:20-cv-04176

Judge Franklin U. Valderrama
Magistrate Judge Heather K. McShain

**MEMORANDUM OF LAW IN SUPPORT OF JOINT MOTION FOR RELIEF FROM
AND VACATUR OF THE STIPULATED FINAL JUDGMENT AND ORDER**

I. INTRODUCTION

This Court is familiar with the facts of this case, as they were presented by the parties during its pendency. As explained below and in the attached Declaration of Dan Bishop, Senior Advisor to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (“Bureau” or “CFPB”), there were significant undisclosed problems with the Bureau’s treatment of this case, resulting in unmerited investigation and litigation and the infringement of the Defendants’ First Amendment rights, which warrant relief under Rule 60(b).

On July 15, 2020, the Bureau brought this action against Townstone and Barry Sturner for allegedly engaging in acts or practices discouraging on a prohibited basis prospective applicants from seeking credit, in violation of *(i)* the Equal Credit Opportunity Act (“ECOA”), 15 U.S.C. §§ 1691–1691f; *(ii)* its implementing Regulation B, 12 C.F.R. § 1002.4(b); and *(iii)* the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 (“CFPA”), 12 U.S.C. § 5536(a)(1)(A). On November 25, 2020, the Bureau filed an amended complaint adding a claim for fraudulent transfer. The Court dismissed on statutory grounds on February 3, 2023, but the Seventh Circuit reversed. On remand, the parties entered into a consent decree that required Townstone to pay a \$105,000 fine. The Court entered the Final Judgment on November 7, 2024.

On January 20, 2025, the newly inaugurated President of the United States ordered the agency heads to “identify and take appropriate action to correct past misconduct by the Federal Government related to censorship of [constitutionally] protected speech” and “to review the activities of ... agencies exercising civil and criminal enforcement authority ... and identify any instances” reflecting improper targeting of enforcement actions “oriented more toward inflicting political pain than toward pursuing actual justice or legitimate governmental objectives.” Exec. Order No. 14149 § 2(d), 90 Fed. Reg. 8,243 (Jan. 20, 2025); Exec. Order No. 14147 §§ 1, 3, 90

Fed. Reg. 8,235 (Jan. 20, 2025). Declaration of Dan Bishop (“Decl.”) ¶ 1. Pursuant to the President’s directive, the Bureau’s new leadership undertook a review of agency records concerning recent enforcement actions, including this one. Decl. ¶ 3. The Bureau discovered within its internal case files indications that the Bureau commenced and continued its investigation and litigation without a substantial predicate of actionable facts and targeted co-defendants Townstone and Townstone President and CEO, Barry Sturner, based on constitutionally protected speech. Decl. ¶ 4. This action should not have been filed. Decl. ¶ 4.

At the time the suit was pending and before entering into the consent decree, the Defendant could not have known about the analytical deficiencies within the agency’s processes or the extent of the targeting on the basis of his viewpoints. Neither did the Court, which drew lines in the discovery process to prevent the Bureau from abusing First Amendment values. Order at 13, ECF No. 104. Nonetheless, it is now clear the Bureau did precisely that. Decl. ¶ 4. Accordingly, the parties jointly move this Court under Rule 60(b)(6) to set aside the judgment and the consent decree, as the judgment is inequitable and undermines confidence in the judicial process.

II. LEGAL STANDARD

RULE 60(B)(6) ALLOWS THE COURT TO SET ASIDE THE JUDGMENT FOR “ANY REASON THAT JUSTIFIES RELIEF.”

Rule 60(b)(6) “vests power in courts adequate to enable them to vacate judgments whenever such action is appropriate to accomplish justice.” *Klapprott v. United States*, 335 U.S. 601, 615 (1949) (granting motion to set aside judgment). Rule 60(b)(6) is “open-ended” and “flexible,” such that the Court has “wide discretion” when entering a ruling. *See Pearson v. Target Corp.*, 893 F.3d 980, 984 (7th Cir. 2018) (citing *Buck v. Davis*, 137 S. Ct. 759, 777

(2017)) (granting Rule 60(b)(6) motion to vacate judgment).

Where the motion is joint, the constraints on Rule 60(b)(6) relief are relaxed. For example, this Court’s sister district certified to the Seventh Circuit willingness to grant a Rule 60(b)(6) motion where the “motion was jointly filed by the parties due to recent settlement.” *Cummins v. Illinois*, No. 02-CV-4201-JPG, 2010 WL 334514, at *2 (S.D. Ill. Jan. 25, 2010). In such circumstances, the court noted, “[a]bsent is the general concern that Rule 60(b)(6) ‘is not an appropriate vehicle for addressing simple legal error, for rehashing old arguments, or for presenting arguments that should have been raised before the Court made its decision.’” *Id.* (quoting *O’Neil v. Acevedo*, Case No. 03–cv–838–JPG, 2008 WL 3382627, at *2 (S.D. Ill. Aug. 11, 2008)). Likewise, in *Marcus A. T. v. Comm’r of Soc. Sec.*, No. 3:21-CV-273-DWD, 2023 WL 3304727, at *2 (S.D. Ill. May 8, 2023), the court granted an unopposed motion:

Here, after considering Plaintiff’s arguments on appeal and attending a court-ordered mediation, Defendant reconsidered her appellate strategy. The parties now agree it is appropriate to vacate the Court’s [judgment]. . . . *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(b)(6); *Kemp v. United States*, 142 S. Ct. 1856, 1861 (2022); *Braun v. Vill. Of Palatine*, 56 F.4th 542, 554 (7th Cir. 2022); *Pearson*, 893 F.3d at 984; *see also* *Manjarrez v. Berryhill*, No. 17-cv-300, 2019 WL 2710271, *1 (N.D. Ind. Apr. 9, 2019) (in case presenting the same procedural posture, granting Defendant’s unopposed motion for relief under Rule 60(b)(6)).

See also, e.g., *Mayes v. City of Hammond, Ind.*, 631 F. Supp. 2d 1082, 1088 (N.D. Ind. 2008) (granting joint request for vacatur, citing in part “the joint nature of the request for vacatur”); *cf. Orłowski v. Eriksen*, No. 07-C-4015, 2010 WL 2401938 (N.D. Ill. Jun. 10, 2010) (granting unopposed Rule 60(b)(6) motion).

Giving weight to the parties’ unanimity in the motion flows from the nature of Rule 60(b)(6), which “is fundamentally equitable,” *Ramirez v. United States*, 799 F.3d 845, 851 (7th Cir. 2015) (citations omitted). Thus, although Rule 60(b)(6) is an extraordinary remedy, the Court’s latitude is wide enough to take into account the parties’ mutual posture: The Court is

“guided by the array of equitable factors of justice and hardship traditionally balanced by district courts in considering requests for Rule 60(b) relief,” such as “the public interests in precedent, preclusion, and judicial economy and the circumstances, hardships, and interests of private parties.” *Mayes*, 631 F. Supp. 2d at 1088; *see also Stryker Spine v. Spine Group of Wisconsin, LLC*, 2018 WL 1054386, at *2–3 (E.D. Wis. Feb. 26, 2018) (citing cases). Among the “many factors” the court considers are the risk of injustice to the parties and the risk of undermining the public’s confidence in the judicial process. *See Braun*, 56 F.4th at 554 (quoting *Buck*, 137 S. Ct. at 778); *see also Marcus A. T.*, 2023 WL 3304727, at *1–2 (citing cases).

Finally, with respect to a consent decree, which is the subject of this Joint Motion, Rule 60(b) supplies an even more “flexible standard” for a District Court to adjust its final judgment or order, to harmonize it with changed circumstances in law or fact. *Rufo v. Inmates of Suffolk Cnty. Jail*, 502 U.S. 367, 380, 393 (1992); *see also O’Sullivan v. City of Chicago*, 396 F.3d 843, 866 (7th Cir. 2005) (similar); *South Suburban Housing Ctr. v. Berry*, 186 F.3d 851, 855 n.1 (7th Cir. 1999) (“A court of equity has the power to modify a consent decree to adapt for changed circumstances.”). This is especially the case where the sought-after adjustment “relates to the vindication of a constitutional right.” *Rufo*, 502 U.S. at 389 n.7.

III. ARGUMENT

THE JOINT MOTION SHOULD BE GRANTED IN THE INTEREST OF JUSTICE

Once new CFPB leadership undertook the review of the history of this case, it became clear from the totality of internal evidence that this case has suffered from deficiencies on the merits and Townstone was targeted because of its protected speech. The Bureau identified this small business and initiated investigation and then litigation under the Equal Credit Opportunity Act without substantial evidence of discrimination and based on the expressed political views of

Mr. Sturner, Townstone's principal. Decl. ¶ 5. As this Court is aware, during the pendency of the case, Defendant did raise First Amendment issues and received significant support from several amici.

The First Amendment issues were not reached in four years of litigation, which followed three years of investigation. But, neither Defendant, nor its amici, nor this Court could fully fathom how egregious the First Amendment issues were without access to the Bureau's internal files, and so the Defendant ended up agreeing to a consent decree with the Bureau to put an end to the costly litigation in the wake of the Seventh Circuit reversing this Court's dismissal on statutory grounds. Had Defendant been able to access the internal agency records demonstrating that the Bureau failed to wrestle with the deficiencies in this case and that it was targeted, it would have been able to advance a more strongly supported First Amendment, viewpoint-based targeting defense against the Bureau. Indeed, Defendants sought discovery regarding CFPB's "interpretation of Townstone's statements, including any documents concerning the political and social views" of the Defendants, *see* Mot. Compel, ECF No. 89; Mem. Supp. Mot. Compel, ECF No. 90, but CFPB refused to produce any such information, and the magistrate judge sided with CFPB. Order at 15, ECF No. 104.¹ What the Bureau has now uncovered and summarizes in the Bishop declaration justifies vacatur.

The Amended Complaint relies on postings on both Facebook and Twitter (now X) to provide examples of the Defendant's speech regarding the real-life facts confronting the people of Chicago. The Bureau then used these statements as predicates for the ECOA enforcement action.

Starting at least as early as 2014, the Townstone Financial Show was conducted weekly on AM radio and reached the entire Chicago MSA. A weekly podcast of

¹ Defendants filed objections to the Magistrate's ruling with the District Court, *see* ECF No.105, but those objections were not ruled upon when the District Court dismissed the case in November 2024.

the radio show has been available exclusively online. Townstone Financial Show radio broadcasts and podcasts have been available on the Townstone website. Both the radio show and podcast have been streamed on Facebook Live and then advertised on Facebook, Twitter, and LinkedIn.

Am. Compl. at ¶ 29.

The Amended Complaint does not tell the whole story, however. The Bureau used a variety of undisclosed tactics to gain access to this information, which further emboldened it to pursue this enforcement action and to continue to litigate it through appeal and, ultimately, drive Townstone into a consent decree to put an end to crushing pre-litigation and litigation expenses. Decl. ¶ 8. Among other tactics, the Bureau used “an audio analytics mining software called Nexidia” to term-search 78.5 hours of Townstone’s live-recorded content — 31 hour-long Townstone radio programs on Saturday AM talk radio together with 95 30-minute Townstone podcasts published on Thursdays on social media. Decl. ¶ 8. A memo from the fair lending staff to then-senior leadership at the Bureau observed that “[m]uch of the content of the show is overtly political, and often highly critical of the Bureau,” with only a perfunctory notation that this was “irrelevant” to the investigation. Decl. ¶ 8. From the recordings, CFPB’s radio-show “mining” identified six comments by Townstone hosts, appearing in one radio show and five podcasts — 16 minutes of the total recorded content (one-third of one percent) — that, according to CFPB staff, were “disconcerting” and “could be interpreted as inappropriate, incorrect, or insensitive.” Decl. ¶ 8.

But the CFPB’s own assessment of the results of its first-stage investigation (1) identified only a handful of allegedly “discouraging” comments, none of which were explicitly and unambiguously hostile on a prohibited basis; (2) recognized that racial statistical disparities in its lending did not appear to be explained by Townstone’s office location, any targeted marketing

area or advertising, or business methodology or plan; (3) recognized that Townstone encouraged the use of programs to help disadvantaged populations and hired racial and language minority loan-officers; (4) identified no prospective applicants who complained about the statements or were even aware of them; and (5) speculated that Townstone’s use of an AM talk radio station for its weekly show could innocently limit its exposure to prospective black and Hispanic loan applicants. Decl. ¶ 9, 12(b). Nevertheless, CFPB staff proposed to keep investigating to “provide an opportunity for further investigation into Townstone’s views on race and racism.” Decl. ¶ 9. Indeed, for the rest of this saga, up until the settlement, the Bureau continued to target Townstone based on the political views of its owner. Decl. ¶ 9–10. This was not information that Defendant had at the time, and it has only come to light now.²

The Bureau’s targeting based on the protected speech persisted notwithstanding this Court’s discovery ruling. In a December 12, 2022 Order, this Court *denied* on Rule 26(b)(1) grounds the Bureau’s Motion to Compel Discovery (ECF No. 87), insofar as it asked this Court to compel Mr. Sturner to turn over “all communications with his friends, family and associates touching upon his racial, religious, gender-based, or age-based biases, if he had any,” as well as “all of his communications about Mexicans or Canadians, or about particular neighborhoods.” Order at 13, ECF No. 104. This Court specifically found that the relevance of the Bureau-sought discovery to Townstone’s treatment of prospective credit applicants was “[not] central enough to the case to warrant the privacy invasion that would result from compelled production of every

² Indeed, had the CFPB not conducted the recent internal investigation, the evidence presented herein may never have come to light. Defendants were repeatedly denied this information in discovery because the CFPB viewed the evidence as irrelevant, and in some cases, privileged. See Mem. Supp. Mot. Compel at 3–4, ECF No. 90; Order at 15–16, ECF No. 104.

Sturner [communication].” *Id.* at 14. In crafting that discovery order, this Court clearly acted to protect First Amendment values.

Nevertheless, based on what has been brought to light from the internal case file review conducted by the Bureau over the course of the last month, the parties agree that the Bureau sought to infringe, rather than protect, First Amendment values. Decl. ¶ 11–12. From the investigation to the litigation, and ultimately to the settlement, the Bureau focused on the Defendant’s protected speech and repeatedly disregarded governing case law that did not support the Bureau’s actions. The overall review of the Bureau’s internal files confirms that, based on the totality of circumstances, this entire action constituted an effort on the part of the Bureau to “excis[e] certain ideas [and] viewpoints from the public dialogue” to which Townstone and Sturner in particular had regularly contributed. *303 Creative LLC v. Elenis*, 600 U.S. 570, 588 (2023) (quoting *Turner Broad. Sys., Inc. v. FCC*, 512 U.S. 622, 642 (1994)).

The Bureau targeted Townstone Financial, on deficient grounds, and based on protected speech, especially on social media. The Supreme Court and the Seventh Circuit have repeatedly held that the government cannot use its coercive powers, directly or indirectly, to punish speech it disagrees with, by a threat of prosecution, let alone by launching an actual prosecution. Most recently, in *National Rifle Association of America v. Vullo*, the Court reaffirmed that a government official cannot “use the power of the State to punish or suppress disfavored expression.” 602 U.S. 175, 188 (2024).

The Court in *National Rifle Ass’n of Am. v. Vullo* relied on *Bantam Books v. Sullivan*, 372 U.S. 58 (1963). There, a state commission used its power to investigate and recommend criminal prosecution to censor publications that, in its view, were “objectionable” because they threatened “youthful morals.” *National Rifle Ass’n of Am.*, 602 U.S. at 188 (quoting *Bantam*

Books, 372 U.S. at 59–62, 71). But “the First Amendment prohibits government officials from relying on the ‘threat of invoking legal sanctions and other means of coercion ... to achieve the suppression’ of disfavored speech.” *Id.* at 189 (quoting *Bantam Books*, 372 U.S. at 67).

“Although the commission lacked the ‘power to apply formal legal sanctions,’ the distributor ‘reasonably understood’ the commission to threaten adverse action, and thus the distributor’s ‘compliance with the [c]ommission’s directives was not voluntary.’” *Id.* (quoting *Bantam Books*, 372 U.S. at 66–68). “Ultimately, *Bantam Books* stands for the principle that a government official cannot do indirectly what she is barred from doing directly: A government official cannot ... coerce a private party to punish or suppress disfavored speech on her behalf.” *Id.* at 190.

Likewise, in *303 Creative LLC*, the Court held that Colorado sought to put a citizen to an impermissible choice: “If she wishes to speak, she must either speak as the State demands or face sanctions for expressing her own beliefs, sanctions that may include compulsory participation in ‘remedial ... training,’ filing periodic compliance reports as officials deem necessary, and paying monetary fines.” 600 U.S. at 592. This amounted to a First Amendment violation.

The Seventh Circuit’s decision in *Backpage.com, LLC v. Dart*, illustrates these principles: “A public-official defendant who threatens to employ coercive state power to stifle protected speech violates a plaintiff’s First Amendment rights, regardless of whether the threatened punishment comes in the form of the use (or, misuse) of the defendant’s direct regulatory or decisionmaking authority over the plaintiff, or in some less-direct form.” 807 F.3d 229, 230–31 (7th Cir. 2015). Thus, a sheriff was barred from “using the power of his office to threaten legal sanctions against . . . credit-card companies for facilitating future speech.” *Id.*; see also, e.g., *Okwedy v. Molinari*, 333 F.3d 339, 344 (2d Cir. 2003) (per curiam) (holding that a

religious group stated a First Amendment claim against a borough president who wrote a letter “contain[ing] an implicit threat of retaliation” against a billboard company displaying the group’s disfavored message).

In sum, the civil enforcement action here, based as it was on protected speech, is prohibited: “At the heart of the First Amendment’s Free Speech Clause is the recognition that viewpoint discrimination is uniquely harmful to a free and democratic society.” *National Rifle Ass’n of Am.*, 602 U.S. at 187. And vindicating this principle, the Supreme Court “has also recognized that no public accommodations law is immune from the demands of the Constitution.” *303 Creative LLC*, 600 U.S. at 592.

Yet, the Bureau’s internal view on the First Amendment issues in this case was to brush them aside. Despite observing from the beginning that “the content of [Townstone’s] radio show is overtly political,” investigators declared that it was “not protected” because it was “commercial speech.” Decl. ¶ 15. In so concluding, they relied on two cases from the 1980s, and entirely failed to address four decades of relevant and binding First Amendment precedent that makes clear that the speech here is indeed protected by the First Amendment. Decl. ¶ 15. For example, in *Citizens United v. Federal Election Comm’n*, 558 U.S. 310, 365 (2010), the Supreme Court held that “[t]he Government may not suppress political speech on the basis of the speaker’s corporate identity.” In *Sorrell v. IMS Health Inc.*, 564 U.S. 552, 579 (2011), the Supreme Court held the government may not suppress truthful commercial speech just because it is controversial or not to the government’s liking. And “[c]ommercial speech is no exception” to the viewpoint-discrimination doctrine. *Id.* at 566; *see also Iancu v. Brunetti*, 588 U.S. 388, 393 (2019) (“The government may not discriminate against speech based on the ideas or opinions it conveys.”). In *Nat’l Inst. Of Family & Life Advocates v. Becerra*, 585 U.S. 755, 768–69 (2018),

the Supreme Court rejected an attempt to carve out a lesser-protected category of “professional speech”; the Court explained that to the extent commercial speech receives lesser protection, that category is limited to factual disclosures and regulation of professional conduct incidentally involving speech. Since the speech here is neither factual disclosures nor regulation of professional conduct incidentally involving speech, the speech is fully protected by the First Amendment.

Here, Defendants were subjected to the serious hardship of a lengthy, groundless investigation and then of defending a suit, and ultimately paying a \$105,000 fine, where the CFPB targeted them based on the viewpoints of Townstone’s owner, used improper tactics, and did so without disclosing investigators’ motivations. The CFPB supports vacating the consent judgment entered in this action and the stipulated dismissal of all claims in order to permit the agency to return to Townstone the civil penalty it paid.

In light of how the proceedings against Townstone unfolded, the parties respectfully ask the Court to exercise its discretion and to set the judgment aside under Rule 60(b)(6). Allowing this judgment to stand undermines the public’s faith in the system, given the use of governmental powers to persecute citizens for protected activities. It is in the interest of justice to set aside this judgment. Indeed, it is squarely within this Court’s “discretion piled on discretion” to vacate and relieve Townstone from the Final Judgment pursuant to Rule 60(b)(6). *Wehrs v. Wells*, 688 F.3d 886, 890 (7th Cir. 2012) (quoting *Swaim v. Moltan Co.*, 73 F.3d 711, 722 (7th Cir. 1996)).

IV. CONCLUSION

The parties jointly and respectfully ask the Court to vacate and relieve Defendants from the Stipulated Final Judgment and Order, ECF No. 138. Upon this Court’s grant of Rule 60(b)(6) relief, all parties to this action stipulate to the dismissal with prejudice of all claims

against Townstone and Mr. Sturner pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(a)(1)(A)(ii),
(B).

Dated: March 26, 2025.

Respectfully submitted,

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned hereby certifies that on March 26, 2025, I electronically filed the foregoing document with the Clerk of the Court via the CM/ECF system, which will cause a copy to be served upon counsel of record.

/s/ Mark Paoletta
MARK PAOLETTA