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Complaint - 1

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Plaintiff, the United States Commodity Futures
Trading Commission ("Commission"), by its attorneys,
alleges as follows:

I. Jurisdiction and Venue

1. The Commodity Exchange Act(the "Act"), 7 U.S.C. §§ 1 et seq. (2006), as amended by The Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008, Pub. L. No. 110-246, Title XIII (the "CFTC Reauthorization Act of 2008"), §§ 13101-13204, 122 Stat. 1651, establishes a comprehensive system for regulating the purchase and sale of commodity futures contracts. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to Section 6c of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 13a-1, which provides that whenever it shall appear to the Commission that any person has engaged, is engaging, or is about to engage in any act or practice constituting a violation of any provision of the Act or any rule, regulation, or order promulgated thereunder, the Commission may bring an action against such person to enjoin such practice or to enforce compliance with the Act.

2. Venue properly lies with this Court pursuant to Section 6c(e) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 13a-1(e), in that Defendants have transacted or transact business in this District, and violations of the Act described herein have occurred, are occurring, or are about to occur in this District.

II. <u>Summary</u>

- 3. Since at least February 2001 and continuing through the present, defendants Paul Abad ("Abad") and his company, Thirteen Thirty-Two, Inc. ("1332") (collectively, "Defendants"), fraudulently solicited and accepted at least \$400,000 from at least ten persons to: participate in a commodity futures trading pool; or trade commodity futures contracts through individual commodity trading accounts that Abad said he would open and manage.
- 4. Defendants misappropriated approximately \$230,000 of the pool participant and individual account client funds. Defendants' trading resulted in losses.

5. To conceal the misappropriation of funds and trading losses, Defendants fabricated and issued to their pool participants and clients account statements and confirmations, which falsely reflected that Defendants were profitably trading on their behalf.

- 6. Defendants' misappropriations, fabrications and repeated issuance of false statements to pool participants and clients violated, and continues to violate, Sections 4b(a)(2)(i), (ii) and (iii) and 4o(1)(A) and (B) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. §§ 6b(a)(2)(i), (ii) and (iii) and 6o(1)(A) and (B).
- 7. By soliciting and accepting funds from members of the public in order to pool the funds and trade in commodity futures contracts, 1332 acted, and continues to act, as a Commodity Pool Operator ("CPO") without being registered as required by Section 4m(1) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 6m(1). Abad also acted, and continues to act, as an Associated Person ("AP") of the CPO without registering with the Commission as required by Section 4k(2) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 6k(2).

8. While acting as a CPO required to be registered under the Act, 1332 failed to operate the commodity pool as a legal entity separate from itself, received pool funds in its own name, failed to provide pool participants with the information required to be in a pool Disclosure Document, failed to receive signed acknowledgements of receipt of a Disclosure Document prior to receiving participants' funds and failed to send participants account statements in conformity with the Commission's Regulations. By virtue of these failures, 1332 violated Commission Regulations 4.20 through 4.22, 17 C.F.R. §§ 4.20-4.22.

9. With respect to individual commodity trading accounts managed for others, Abad was acting as a Commodity Trading Advisor ("CTA") by engaging in the business of advising others, for compensation or profit, as to the value or advisability of trading commodity futures contracts made or to be made on or subject to the rules of a contract market. By soliciting, accepting or receiving funds from an

 purpose of trading commodity futures contracts, Abad, as a CTA, violated Commission Regulation 4.30, 17 C.F.R. §4.30.

existing or prospective client in his own name for the

- 10. Abad controlled 1332 and knowingly induced, directly or indirectly 1332's violations, or did not act in good faith with respect to them. Abad, therefore, is liable for 1332's violations of the Act and Commission Regulations pursuant to Section 13(b) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 13c(b). Pursuant to Section 2(a)(1)(B) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 2(a)(1)(B), and Commission Regulation 1.2, 17 C.F.R. § 1.2, 1332 is liable for the violations of Abad, its agent and officer.
- 11. Therefore, Defendants have engaged in, are engaged in, or are about to engage in acts and practices that violate anti-fraud, registration and regulatory provisions of the Act and the Commission's Regulations, as cited above.
 - 12. Pursuant to Section 6c of the Act, 7 U.S.C.

S 13a-1, the Commission brings this action to enjoin Defendants' unlawful acts and practices, to obtain an order freezing Defendants' assets and preserving books and records, to compel Defendants' compliance with the Act Commission Regulations and to obtain an order permitting expedited discovery. The Commission also seeks a permanent injunction, civil monetary penalties, restitution to customers for losses proximately caused by Defendants' frauds, disgorgement of defendants' ill-gotten gains, and such other ancillary relief as this Court may deem necessary or appropriate.

13. Unless enjoined by this Court, Defendants are likely to continue to engage in the acts and practices alleged in this Complaint, as more fully described below.

III. The Parties

14. The **Commodity Futures Trading Commission** is an independent federal regulatory agency that is charged with administering and enforcing the Act and Commission Regulations.

15. Paul Abad's last known residential address is 1555 Mesa Verde East, Apartment 53-J, Costa Mesa, California 92626. Abad has not registered with the Commission in any capacity.

16. 1332, Inc. is a Nevada corporation. The state revoked its charter on or before December 1, 2007. The last known business address of 1332 was 25251 Pasco de Alicia Parkway, Laguna Hills, CA 92653. With respect to at least one pool participant, 1332 did business as "MRTS Asset Management," although that was not a separate legal entity. 1332 has not registered with the Commission.

IV. Facts

A. Defendants Solicited And Accepted Funds For Trading Commodity Futures Contracts

17. From at least February 2001 through the present (the "relevant period"), Abad, through 1332, solicited and accepted funds from individuals to participate in a commodity pool that would trade primarily commodity futures contracts.

18. Abad also solicited at least one person to open an individual commodity futures trading account for which Abad would conduct the trading.

- 19. Throughout the relevant period, Abad controlled 1332. He is the only officer and director of 1332. He manages its day-to-day activities, controls its bank and trading accounts, handles all the solicitations and conducts any trading that was purportedly done on behalf of pool participants and individual trading account clients.
- 20. During the relevant period, Abad told prospective and existing pool participants that he would pool their funds with other participants' funds, and engage in speculative trades in commodity futures contracts, primarily on the S&P 500 index but also on other indexes, commodities, and securities.
- 21. Most pool participants signed "Borrower Agreements" with 1332 in which the company agreed to pay participants a fifteen percent return on their investments.

 22. During the relevant period, Defendants accepted at least \$400,000 from individuals to trade primarily commodity futures contracts either through the pool or individual accounts. Defendants deposited pool participants' and clients' funds in a commercial bank account held in the name of 1332 and controlled by Abad.

B. Defendants Sustained Trading Losses And Misappropriated Funds

- 23. Throughout the relevant period, Defendants controlled commodity futures trading accounts opened and maintained at registered Futures Commission

 Merchants ("FCMs"). Abad opened those trading accounts through a registered Introducing Broker ("IB").
- 24. Defendants transferred funds from the 1332 bank accounts into commodity futures trading accounts at the FCMs, and a securities trading account in 1332's name.
- 25. During the relevant period, Defendants' trading of commodity futures contracts resulted in losses of approximately \$100,000 and their trading of securities resulted in losses of approximately \$22,000.

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26. Defendants did not use the remainder of the pool participants' and clients' funds, approximately \$278,000, for trading. Defendants returned some funds to pool participants and clients, and misappropriated approximately \$230,000, of the funds.

C. Defendants Concealed Trading Losses And Misappropriated Funds Through False Statements

- 27. To conceal their trading losses and misappropriations, Defendants created and issued false statements to pool participants and clients reflecting profitable returns from Defendants' trading. Abad transmitted the four examples of false statements alleged below through instrumentalities of interstate commerce, including email.
- 28. First, Abad gave pool participants account statements on 1332 letterhead that indicated that they were earning profits when, for the same period, 1332's trading accounts suffered net losses or no trading occurred. For example:
- a. For the period January 2005 to June 2005, one participant's account statement indicated that he

had earned more than \$2,700 (3.5 percent), but 1332's futures trading lost over \$14,000;

- b. For the period March 2006 to June 2006, one pool participant's account statement indicated that she had earned more than \$2,000 (over 4 percent), but 1332's futures trading lost over \$6,000;
- c. For the period June 2006 to September 2006, the same pool participant's account statement indicated that she had earned more than \$2,900 (over 5.5 percent), but 1332's futures trading lost over \$2,700;
- d. For the period December 2006 to June 2007, one pool participant's account statement indicated that she had earned more than \$3,100 (over 5.5 percent), even though Abad did not engage in any commodity futures trades in 1332's accounts during that time period; and,
- e. Pool participants and clients received account statements in 2007 and 2008 reflecting profitable trading of commodity futures contracts even

though Abad did not and has not engaged in commodity futures trading in 1332's accounts during these years.

- 29. Second, in 2008, as pool participants and clients demanded that he return their funds, Abad blamed 1332's IB for causing delays and created fictitious emails from an employee of the broker that falsely showed a trading account balance of over \$180,000 in an account in 1332's name. In reality, that account had a balance of \$110 and 1332's only other account had a zero balance.
- 30. Third, Abad transmitted to pool participants copies of purported daily trading statements from 1332's commodity futures account that falsely reflected profitable trading. Neither the FCM carrying 1332's account, nor the IB, prepared or issued the daily trading statements that Abad sent to pool participants. The daily trading statements that Abad transmitted to pool participants appear to be forgeries.

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- 31. Fourth, Abad sent similar purported daily trading statements to at least one managed-account client that also appear to be forgeries.
- 32. Defendants have not provided any account statements since February 2008, although they continue to reassure pool participants and clients that their funds will be returned.
- 33. As Defendants sustained trading losses and faced demands from investors for return of their funds, Defendants continued to solicit funds from other persons for the purported purpose of trading commodity futures contracts.
- 34. Despite repeated demands for return of their funds, Defendants have returned only approximately \$30,000 to pool participants and clients.
- D. Defendants Failed To Register As A CPO And AP And Failed To Comply With the Commission's Regulations Concerning CPOs and CTAs
- 35. Although acting as a CPO and an AP required them to be registered as such, 1332 and Abad are not registered with the Commission.

 and also failed to operate the pool as a legal entity separate from itself, failed provide a Disclosure Document to pool participants in conformance with the Commission's Regulations, failed to receive signed acknowledgements of receipt of a Disclosure Document prior to accepting funds, and failed to provide account statements on a timely basis and in conformity with the Commission's Regulations.

37. Acting as a CTA, Abad accepted funds in his name from at least one client.

V. Violations Of The Commodity Exchange Act And Commission Regulations

COUNT ONE

DEFENDANTS' VIOLATIONS OF SECTION 4b(a) OF THE ACT: MISAPPROPRIATION OF POOL PARTICIPANT AND CLIENT FUNDS

- 38. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 37 above are re-alleged and incorporated by reference herein.
- 39. During the relevant period, Defendants cheated or defrauded or attempted to cheat or defraud other persons; and willfully deceived or attempted to deceive

other persons by misappropriating funds they received from pool participants and clients.

- 40. Defendants engaged in this conduct in or in connection with orders to make, or the making of, contracts of sale of commodities for future delivery, made, or to be made, (a) on or subject to the rules of a designated contract market and (b) for or on behalf of other persons where such contracts for future delivery were or may have been used for (i) hedging any transaction in interstate commerce in such commodity, or the products or by products thereof, or (ii) determining the price basis of any transaction in interstate commerce in such commodity, or (iii) delivering any such commodity sold, shipped, or received in interstate commerce for the fulfillment thereof.
- 41. Defendants therefore: (a) violated Sections
 4b(a)(1)(A) and (C) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. §§ 4b(a)(1)(A)
 and (C), for conduct occurring on or after June 18,
 2008; and (b) violated Sections 4b(a)(2)(i) and (iii)

of the Act, 7 U.S.C. §§ 6b(a)(2)(i) and (iii) (2000), the pre- CFTC Reauthorization Act of 2008 precussors to Sections 4b(a)(1)(A) and (C) of the Act, for conduct occurring before June 18, 2008.

- 42. Each act of misappropriation of pool participants' and clients' funds, including but not limited to those specifically alleged herein, is alleged as a separate and distinct violations as set forth in paragraph 41, above.
- 43. Abad, directly or indirectly, controlled 1332 and did not act in good faith, or knowingly induced, directly or indirectly, the acts constituting 1332's violations alleged in this count. Abad is thereby liable for 1332's violations as set forth in paragraph 41, above, pursuant to Section 13(b) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 13c(b).
- 44. The foregoing acts of misappropriation by Abad occurred within the scope of his employment with 1332 or when Abad acted as 1332's agent. Therefore, 1332 is liable for Abad's violations as set forth in paragraph

41, above., pursuant to Section 2(a)(1)(B) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 2(a)(1)(B), and Regulation 1.2, 17 C.F.R. § 1.2.

COUNT TWO

DEFENDANTS' VIOLATIONS OF SECTION 4b(a) OF THE ACT: FRAUD BY FALSE STATEMENTS

- 45. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 44 above are re-alleged and incorporated by reference herein.
- 46. During the relevant period, Defendants willfully made or caused to be made false reports or statements to (1) commodity pool participants regarding the pool operated by Defendants and the profitability of the trading conducted on behalf of the pool, and (2) at least one managed-account client regarding commodity futures trading conducted by Abad on behalf of that client.
- 47. Defendants engaged in this conduct in or in connection with orders to make, or the making of, contracts of sale of commodities for future delivery, made, or to be made, (a) on or subject to the rules of

a designated contract market and (b) for or on behalf of other persons where such contracts for future delivery were or may have been used for (i) hedging any transaction in interstate commerce in such commodity, or the products or by products thereof, or (ii) determining the price basis of any transaction in interstate commerce in such commodity, or (iii) delivering any such commodity sold, shipped, or received in interstate commerce for the fulfillment thereof.

- 48. Defendants therefore: (a) violated Section

 4b(a)(1)(B) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 4b(a)(1)(B), for

 conduct occurring on or after June 18, 2008; and (b)

 violated Section 4b(a)(2)(ii) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. §

 6b(a)(2)(ii) (2000), the pre-CFTC Reauthorization Act

 of 2008 precussor to Section 4b(a)(1)(B) of the Act,

 for conduct occurring before June 18, 2008.
- 49. Each false report or statement made or caused to be made by Defendants, including but not limited to

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 those specifically alleged herein, is a separate and distinct as set forth in paragraph 48, above.

- 50. Abad, directly or indirectly, controlled 1332 and did not act in good faith, or knowingly induced, directly or indirectly, the acts constituting 1332's violations alleged in this count. Abad is thereby liable for 1332's violations as set forth in paragraph 48, above, pursuant to Section 13(b) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 13c(b).
- 51. The foregoing false statements by Abad occurred within the scope of his employment with 1332 or when Abad acted as 1332's agent. Therefore, 1332 is liable for Abad's violations as set forth in paragraph 48, above, pursuant to Section 2(a)(1)(B) of the Act, 7
 U.S.C. § 2(a)(1)(B), and Regulation 1.2, 17 C.F.R. § 1.2.

DEFENDANTS' VIOLATIONS OF SECTION 40(1) OF THE ACT: FRAUD BY A CPO, AP OF A CPO AND CTA

- 52. The allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 51 are re-alleged and incorporated by reference herein.
- 51. During the relevant period, 1332 acted as a CPO in that it engaged in a business that is of the nature of an investment trust, syndicate, or similar form of enterprise, and has solicited, accepted, and received funds from others for the purpose of trading in commodities for future delivery on or subject to the rules of a contract market or derivatives transaction execution facility.
- 52. Abad also acted as a CTA in that, for compensation or profit, he engaged in the business of advising others as to the value or advisability of trading in commodity futures contracts.
- 53. During the relevant period, Abad acted as an AP of a CPO in that he was associated with 1332 as an officer, employee, and agent in a capacity that

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involves the solicitation of funds, securities, or property for participation in a commodity pool.

54. During the relevant period, 1332, acting as a CPO, and Abad, acting as a CTA and as an AP of a CPO, violated Section 4o(1) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 6o(1), in that they directly or indirectly employed or are employing a device, scheme, or artifice to defraud clients or participants or prospective clients or participants, or have engaged or are engaging in transactions, practices or a course of business which operated or operates as a fraud or deceit upon any client or participant or prospective client or participant by using the mails or other means or instrumentalities of interstate commerce, and by means of the acts and practices described in paragraphs 1 through 53 above.

55. Each act of engaging in a transaction, practice or course of business that operated as a fraud or deceit upon commodity pool participants and managed account clients, including but limited to the acts and

practices specifically alleged herein, is alleged as a separate and distinct violation of Section 4o(1) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. \$ 6o(1).

56. Abad, directly or indirectly, controlled 1332 and did not act in good faith, or knowingly induced, directly or indirectly, the acts constituting 1332's violations alleged in this count. Abad is thereby liable for 1332's violations of Section 4o(1) of the Act, pursuant to Section 13(b) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 13c(b).

57. The foregoing acts and failures of Abad occurred within the scope of his employment with 1332 or when Abad acted as 1332's agent. Therefore, 1332 is liable for Abad's violations of Section 4o(1) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 6o(1), pursuant to Section 2(a)(1)(B) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 2(a)(1)(B), and Commission Regulation 1.2, 17 C.F.R. § 1.2.

DEFENDANTS' VIOLATIONS OF SECTIONS 4m(1) AND 4k(2) OF THE ACT: FAILURE TO REGISTER AS A CPO AND AS AN AP OF A CPO

- 58. The allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 57 are re-alleged and incorporated by reference herein.
- 59. During the relevant period, 1332 acted as a CPO in that it engaged in a business that is of the nature of an investment trust, syndicate, or similar form of enterprise, and has, in connection therewith, solicited, accepted and received from others, funds for the purpose of trading in commodity futures on or subject to the rules of a contract market without registering as a CPO, in violation of Section 4m(1) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 6m(1).
- 60. During the relevant period, Abad acted as an AP of 1332 in that he has was an officer and agent of 1332 and solicited funds for participation in a commodity pool. Abad's failure to register as an AP of 1332 violated Section 4k(2) of the Act, 7 U.S.C.

§ 6k(2).

- and did not act in good faith, or knowingly induced, directly or indirectly, the acts constituting 1332's violation alleged in this count. Abad is thereby liable for 1332's violations of Section 4m(1) of the Act, pursuant to Section 13(b) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 13c(b).
- 62. The failure of Abad to register as an AP occurred within the scope of his employment or office with 1332. 1332 is therefore liable for Abad's violation of Section 4k(2) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 6k(2), pursuant to Section 2(a)(1)(B) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 2(a)(1)(B), and Commission Regulation 1.2, 17 C.F.R.

§ 1.2.

63. Abad's failure to register as an AP of 1332 occurred within the scope of his employment with 1332 or when Abad acted as 1332's agent. Therefore, 1332 is liable for Abad's violation of Sections 4k(2) of the

Act, 7 U.S.C. § 6k(2), pursuant to Section 2(a)(1)(B) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 2(a)(1)(B), and Regulation 1.2, 17 C.F.R. § 1.2.

COUNT FIVE

DEFENDANT 1332'S VIOLATION OF
COMMISSION REGULATIONS 4.20(a)-(b):

FAILURE BY A CPO TO TREAT THE COMMODITY POOL
AS A SEPARATE ENTITY AND ACCEPTING POOL
FUNDS OTHER THAN IN THE NAME OF THE POOL

- 64. The allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 63 are re-alleged and incorporated by reference herein.
- 65. Commission Regulation 4.20(a), 17 C.F.R. \$ 4.20(a), requires a CPO to treat the commodity pool it operates as a distinct legal entity separate from itself.
- 66. During the relevant period, 1332 received and deposited pool participant funds into bank and trading accounts in the name of 1332, not in the name of the pool, thereby failing to treat the commodity pool as a separate legal entity, in violation of Commission Regulation 4.20(a), 17 C.F.R. § 4.20(a).
 - 67. Commission Regulation 4.20(b), 17 C.F.R.

 § 4.20(b), requires a CPO to accept pool participants' funds only in an account in the name of the pool.

- 68. During the relevant period, 1332 failed to accept pool participants' funds in an account in the name of the pool, and instead accepted funds in its own name, in violation of Commission Regulation 4.20(b), 17 C.F.R. § 4.20(b).
- 69. Each failure by 1332 to treat its commodity pool as a separate legal entity, and each failure by 1332 to accept pool participants' funds in an account in the name of the pool is alleged as a separate and distinct violation by 1332 of Commission Regulations 4.20(a) and (b).
- 70. During the relevant period, Abad, directly or indirectly, controlled 1332 and did not act in good faith, or knowingly induced, directly or indirectly, the acts constituting 1332's violations alleged in this count. Abad is thereby liable for 1332's violations of Commission Regulations 4.20(a) and (b), 17 C.F.R.

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§§ 4.20(a) and (b), pursuant to Section 13(b) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 13c(b).

COUNT SIX

DEFENDANT 1332'S VIOLATIONS OF COMMISSION REGULATION 4.21: FAILURE TO PROVIDE THE INFORMATION REQUIRED TO BE IN A COMMODITY POOL DISCLOSURE DOCUMENT AND FAILURE TO RECEIVE SIGNED ACKNOWLEDGMENTS FROM POOL PARTICIPANTS

- 71. The allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 70 are re-alleged and incorporated by reference herein.
- 72. Commission Regulation 4.21, 17 C.F.R. § 4.21, requires that, prior to soliciting, accepting or receiving funds, a CPO must furnish the pool participant with a written Disclosure Document containing specific language set forth by Commission Regulations, including Regulations 4.24 and 4.25, 17 C.F.R. §§ 4.24 and 4.25. In addition, prior to accepting or receiving funds, a CPO is required to receive from pool participants an acknowledgment signed and dated by the participants that they received the Disclosure Document.

73. During the relevant period, 1332 failed to furnish pool participants with a written Disclosure Document that provided the information required by Commission Regulations, including Regulations 4.24 and 4.25, 17 C.F.R. §§ 4.24 and 4.25, and failed to receive signed and dated acknowledgments from the pool participants stating that they received the Disclosure Document. By doing so, 1332 violated Commission Regulation 4.21, 17 C.F.R. § 4.21.

74. Each failure by 1332 to furnish pool participants with a written Disclosure Document, and each failure by 1332 to receive signed and dated acknowledgments from pool participants is alleged as a separate and distinct violation by 1332 of Commission Regulation 4.21.

75. During the relevant period, Abad, directly or indirectly, controlled 1332 and did not act in good faith, or knowingly induced, directly or indirectly, the acts constituting 1332's violations alleged in this count. Abad is thereby liable for 1332's violations of

Commission Regulation 4.21, 17 C.F.R. § 4.21, pursuant to Section 13(b) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 13c(b).

COUNT SEVEN

DEFENDANT 1332'S VIOLATIONS OF COMMISSION REGULATION 4.22: FAILURE TO PROVIDE ACCOUNT STATEMENTS

- 76. The allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 75 are re-alleged and incorporated by reference herein.
- 77. Commission Regulation 4.22, 17 C.F.R. § 4.22, requires that a CPO, registered or required to be registered under the Act, periodically distribute to each pool participant an account statement containing the information required by Commission Regulations.
- 78. During the relevant period, 1332 failed to furnish pool participants with account statements containing the information required by Commission Regulations, in violation of Commission Regulation 4.22, 17 C.F.R. § 4.22.
- 79. Each failure by 1332 to accept participants' funds in an account in the name of the pool, and each failure to use of the mails or any means or

instrumentality of interstate commerce in connection with its business as a CPO without proper registration, including but limited to the acts and practices specifically alleged herein, is alleged as a separate and distinct violation by 1332 of Commission Regulation 4.22.

80. During the relevant period, Abad, directly or indirectly, controlled 1332 and did not act in good faith or knowingly induced, directly or indirectly, the acts constituting 1332's violations alleged in this count. Abad is thereby liable for 1332's violations of Commission Regulation 4.22, 17 C.F.R. § 4.22, pursuant to Section 13(b) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 13c(b).

COUNT EIGHT

DEFENDANT ABAD'S VIOLATIONS OF COMMISSION REGULATION 4.30: RECEIPT OF FUNDS IN CTA'S NAME

- 81. The allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 80 are re-alleged and incorporated by reference herein.
- 82. Commission Regulation 4.30, 17 C.F.R. § 4.30, prohibits a CTA from accepting from an existing or

prospective client funds in the CTA's name to purchase, margin, guarantee or secure any commodity interest of the client.

- 83. During the relevant period, Abad solicited, accepted and received funds in his name from at least one client to purchase, margin, guarantee or secure a commodity interest of the client, in violation of Commission Regulation 4.30, 17 C.F.R. § 4.30.
- 84. Each instance in which Abad solicited, accepted or received funds from an existing or prospective client to purchase, margin, guarantee or secure a commodity interest of the client is alleged as a separate and distinct violation by Abad of Commission Regulation 4.30.

WHEREFORE, the Commission respectfully requests that this Court, as authorized by Section 6c of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 13a-1, and pursuant to its own equitable powers, enter:

- (a) a statutory restraining order enjoining

 Defendants and all persons insofar as they are acting
 in the capacity of their agents, servants, successors,
 assigns, and attorneys, and all persons insofar as they
 are acting in active concert or participation with them
 who receive actual notice of such order by personal
 service or otherwise, from directly or indirectly:
- 1. Destroying, mutilating, concealing, altering, or disposing of any books and records, documents, correspondence, brochures, manuals, electronically stored data, tape records or other property of defendants, wherever located, including all such records concerning Defendants' business operations including but not limited to the operations of Abad and 1332;

2. Refusing to permit authorized representatives of the Commission to inspect, when and as requested, any books and records, documents, correspondence, brochures, manuals, electronically stored data, tape records or other property of Defendants, wherever located, including all such records concerning Defendants' business operations, including but not limited to the operations of 1332 and Abad; and

- 3. Withdrawing, transferring, removing, dissipating, concealing or disposing of, in any manner, any funds, assets, or other property, wherever situated, including but not limited to, all funds, personal property, money or securities held in safes, safety deposit boxes and all funds on deposit in any financial institution, bank or savings and loan account held by, under the control of, or in the name of Defendants;
- (b) orders of preliminary and permanent injunction prohibiting Defendants from engaging in conduct

violative of Sections 4b(a)(2), 4k(2), 4m(1) and 4o(1) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. §§ 6b(a)(2), 6k(2), 6m(1) and 6o(1), and Commission Regulations 4.20 through 4.22 and 4.30, 17 C.F.R. §§ 4.20-4.22 and 4.30, and from engaging in any commodity-related activity, including commodity futures and options trading, soliciting new customers, giving advice or other information in connection with the purchase or sale of commodity futures or commodity options contracts for others, and introducing customers to any other persons engaged in the business of commodity futures or options trading;

- (c) an order directing Defendants to disgorge,
 pursuant to such procedure as the Court may order, all
 benefits received from the acts or practices which
 constitute violations of the Act or Commission
 Regulations, and interest thereon from the date of such
 violations;
- (d) an order directing Defendants to make full restitution, pursuant to such procedure as the Court may order, to every participant whose funds were

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which constituted violations of the Act or Commission Regulations, and interest thereon from the date of such violations; (e) an order directing Defendants to pay civil

received by them as a result of acts and practices

- monetary penalties in amounts of not more than the higher of: (1) triple their monetary gain for each violation of the Act and Commission Regulations; or (2) a penalty of \$120,000 for each such violation committed prior to October 23, 2004 and \$130,000 for each such violation committed on or after October 23, 2004; and
- (f) an order requiring Defendants to pay costs and fees as permitted by 28 U.S.C. §§ 1920 and 2412(a)(2) (1994); and
- (q) such orders and further remedial ancillary relief as the Court may deem appropriate.

Respectfully submitted,

PLAINTIFF U.S. COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

By:

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