JAMES H. HOLL, III, DC BAR NO. 453473 1 ERIN E. VESPE, CT BAR NO. 407295 COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION 2 1155 21st Street, NW Washington, DC 20581 3 Telephone (202) 418-5000 Facsimile (202) 418-5538 4 5 Attorneys for Plaintiff Commodity Futures Trading Commission 6 7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 8 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 9 10 COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION, 11 12 Plaintiff, 13 vs. 14 JAMES WEATHERFORD, an individual)

CV04-4079 SIU (CWX)

Case No.

COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE AND OTHER EQUITABLE RELIEF AND FOR CIVIL PENALTIES UNDER THE COMMODITY EXCHANGE ACT, AS AMENDED, 7 U.S.C. §§ 1-et seg

Defendant.

d/b/a Managed-Mini.com,

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JURISDICTION AND VENUE

The Commodity Exchange Act, 7 U.S.C. § 1 et seq. (2001) ("Act") establishes a comprehensive system for regulating the purchase and sale of commodity futures contracts and options. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to Section 6c of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 13a-1 (2001), which authorizes the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("Commission") to seek injunctive relief against any person whenever it shall appear

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that such 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 thereunder.

2. Venue properly lies with this Court pursuant to Section 6c(e) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 13a-1(e)(2001), in that Defendants are found in, inhabit, or transact business in this District, and the acts and practices in violation of the Act have occurred, are occurring, or are about to occur, within this District, among other places.

II.

SUMMARY

From July 28, 2003 to the present, Defendant James 3. Weatherford d/b/a managed-mini.com has been soliciting the public using an internet website, www.managed-mini.com, for the purpose of pooling funds to trade Standard & Poor ("S&P") 500 e-mini commodity futures contracts. In his solicitations, Defendant falsely represents that he pools funds for trading with a registered commodity trading advisor ("CTA") and that the trading on behalf of the commodity pool is done in accordance with certain software trading programs that achieve average monthly returns of 26 percent. While misrepresenting the profits likely to be made through investing with him, Defendant also fails to disclose the risks inherent in trading commodity futures By these misrepresentations and omissions, Weatherford has violated Sections 4b and $4\underline{o}$ of the Act, 7 U.S.C. §§ 6b and 6o (2002), and Commission Regulation Section 4.41. soliciting funds from individuals for purposes of pooling those funds and trading commodity futures contracts on behalf the pool

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participants, Weatherford is acting as a commodity pool operator, as defined by the Act, without being registered as required, in violation of Section 4m(1) of the Act.

- 4. Accordingly, pursuant to Section 6c of the Act, 7
 U.S.C. § 13a-1 (2002), Plaintiff Commission brings this action to enjoin the unlawful acts and practices of Defendant. In addition, Plaintiff seeks civil monetary penalties in the amount of not more than the higher of \$120,000 for each violation, or triple the monetary gain to Defendant for each violation of the Act, disgorgement of Defendant's ill-gotten gains, restitution to customers, prejudgment interest and such other relief as this Court may deem necessary or appropriate.
- 5. Unless enjoined by this Court, Defendant is likely to continue to engage in the acts and practices alleged in this Complaint, as more fully described below.

III.

THE PARTIES

- 6. Plaintiff Commission is an independent federal regulatory agency that is charged with responsibility for administering and enforcing the provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act, 7 U.S.C. §§ 1 et seq. (2002).
- 7. Defendant James Weatherford, who resides in Santa Monica, California, is engaged in the business of soliciting customers to open commodity futures trading accounts and accepting and pooling funds from customers to trade on their behalf. Weatherford, doing business as managed-mini.com, has never been registered with the Commission in any capacity.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

- 8. Since at least July 28, 2003 through the present,
 Defendant James Weatherford has been conducting a business out of
 Los Angeles, California for the purpose of soliciting funds from
 individuals to invest in a commodity trading pool that would
 purportedly trade in S&P 500 e-mini futures contracts.
- 9. From at least July 28, 2003 and continuing to the present, Defendant has been soliciting funds for purposes of operating a commodity futures trading pool through an an internet web site at www.managed-mini.com, which he established and controlled.
- 10. Section 1a(5) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 1a(4), defines a Commodity Pool Operator ("CPO") as any person engaged in a business that is of the nature of an investment trust, syndicate, or similar form of enterprise, and who, in connection therewith, solicits, accepts, or receives from others, funds, securities or property, either directly or through capital contributions, . . . for the purpose of trading in any commodity for future delivery on or subject to the rules any contract market.
- 11. Through his solicitations and representations on the managed-mini.com website that the funds solicited are invested with a CTA using a trading system, Defendant is acting as a CPO.
- 12. On his website, Defendant falsely represents that he will collect and pool funds from individuals for purposes of being traded with or by Vankar Trading, a CTA registered with the CFTC. Vankar Trading neither had, nor has, any trading accounts under the name, ownership or control of Defendant or managed-

mini.

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- 13. Defendant also falsely represents that his c futures trading, through Vankar, utilizes the "Trendcat trading systems developed by a company called XtradeUS. radeUS has never had a relationship with either Defendant or managed-mini.com.
- 14. Defendant further falsely claims that individuals who invest funds with him to be traded pursuant to the Trendcatcher trading system will average profits of 26% per month, and double in approximately four months.
- 15. In his solicitations on his website, Defendant never discusses or discloses the substantial risks involved in trading commodity futures contracts.
- 16. Upon information and belief, Defendant did not manage, control, hold or trade either directly or indirectly -- any commodity futures trading accounts on behalf of pool participants or any individuals.
- 17. The only commodity futures trading known to have been conducted by Weatherford was conducted in his personal trading accounts. Weatherford overall lost money in trading commodity futures in his personal trading accounts.

COUNT I

VIOLATIONS OF SECTION 4b(a)(2)(i) and (iii)
OF THE ACT, 7 U.S.C. § 6b(a)(2)(i) and (iii): FRAUD

- 18. Plaintiff realleges paragraphs 1 through 17 above and incorporates these allegations herein by reference.
- 19. During the relevant time period, Defendant, in or in connection with the orders to make, or the making of, contracts

of sale of commodities for future delivery, made or to be made, for or on behalf of any other persons, where such contracts for future delivery were or could be used for the purposes set forth in Section 4b(a)(2) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. 7 U.S.C. § 6b(a)(2), has cheated or defrauded or attempted to cheat or defraud prospective customers, and willfully deceived or attempted to deceive prospective investors or investors Among other things, Defendant falsely represents that customer funds will be traded by Vankar Trading pursuant to XtradeUS software and earn 26% profit per month. Furthermore, Defendant fails to disclose the substantial risks inherent in trading commodity futures contracts, all in violation of Sections 4b(a)(2)(i) and (iii) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 6b(a)(2)(i) and(iii).

20. Each fraudulent misrepresentation and omission, including those specifically alleged herein, are alleged as a separate and distinct violation of Section 4b(a)(2)(i) and (iii) of the Act.

COUNT II

VIOLATION OF SECTION 40(1) OF THE ACT: FRAUD AS A CPO

- 21. Paragraphs 1 through 20 are re-alleged and incorporated herein.
- 22. Since at least July 28, 2003, Defendant Weatherford has been acting as a CPO by soliciting, accepting or receiving funds from others and engaging in a business that is of the nature of an investment trust, syndicate, or similar form of enterprise, for the purpose of trading in commodities for future delivery on or subject to the rules of a contract market.

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through the present, Defendant James Weatherford d/b/a managedmini.com, while acting as a CPO, violated Section 40(1) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 60(1), in that Defendant directly or indirectly employed or are employing a device, scheme, or artifice to defraud prospective customers, or has engaged or is engaged in transactions, practices or a course of business which operated or operates as a fraud or deceit upon prospective customers by using the mails or other means or instrumentalities of interstate commerce.

Beginning on at least July 28, 2003, and continuing

- Defendant's fraudulent acts in violation of Section 40(1)(A) and (B) consisted of, among other things, making the material misrepresentations and omissions of fact alleged herein.
- Each fraudulent misrepresentation and omission, including those specifically alleged herein, are alleged as a separate and distinct violation of Section 40(1) (A) and (B) of the Act.

COUNT III

VIOLATION OF COMMISSION REGULATION SECTION 4.41: FRAUDULENT ADVERTISING AS A CPO

- Paragraphs 1 through 25 are re-alleged and incorporated 26. herein.
- Pursuant to Commission Regulation 4.41(a), 17 C.F.R. § 4.41(a), no CPO may advertise through any publication, distribution or broadcast of any report, letter, circular, memorandum, publication, writing, advertisement, or other literature or advice in a manner which employs any device, scheme or artifice to defraud any participant or client or prospective

- 28. From at least July 28, 2003 and continuing through the present, Defendant James Weatherford, while acting as a CPO, violated Commission Regulation 4.41(a), 17 C.F.R. § 4.41(a), in that he misrepresented and failed to disclose material facts in solicitations on the internet website www.managed-mini.com, as alleged herein, in a manner which constituted a device, scheme or artifice to defraud prospective customers or a practice or course of business which operated as a fraud or deceit on prospective customers.
- 29. Each fraudulent misrepresentation and omission, including those specifically alleged herein, are alleged as a separate and distinct violation of Commission Regulation 4.41(a).

COUNT IV

VIOLATIONS OF SECTION 4m(1) OF THE ACT: FAILURE TO REGISTER AS A COMMODITY POOL OPERATOR

- 30. The allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 29 are realleged and incorporated herein by reference.
- 31. Since at least July 28, 2003, Defendant Weatherford has used the mails or instrumentalities of interstate commerce in or in connection with its business as a CPO while failing to register as a CPO, in violation of Section 4m(1) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 6m(1).

RELIEF REQUESTED

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff 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. An order of permanent injunction enjoining

Defendant, and all persons insofar as they are acting in the
capacity of agents, servants, employees, successors, assigns, or
attorneys of Defendant and all persons insofar as they are acting
in active concert or participation with Defendant who receive
actual notice of the Order by personal service or otherwise, from
engaging in conduct violative of Sections 4b(a)(2)(i) and (iii),
4o(1)(A) and (B), and 4m(1) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. §§
6b(a)(2)(i),(iii), 6o(1), and 6m(1), and 4.41(a) of the Commission
Regulations, 17 C.F.R. § 4.41(a);

- B. An order requiring Defendant to make restitution to every customer whose funds were received or utilized by it as a result of acts and practices which constituted violations of the Act, as described herein, including pre-judgment interest;
- C. An order requiring Defendant to pay civil penalties under the Act, in an amount of not more than the higher of \$120,000 or triple the monetary gain to Defendants for each violation of the Act;
- D. An order directing that Defendant make an accounting to the court of all its assets and liabilities, together with all the funds it received from persons in connection with their solicitation of customers to invest in their pool, including the

names, addresses and telephone numbers of any such persons from whom it received such funds, from July 2003 to and including the date of such accounting;

- E. An order requiring Defendant to pay costs and fees as permitted by 28 U.S.C. §§ 1920 and 2412(a)(2); and
- F. Such other equitable relief, including disgorgement, as the court may deem necessary or appropriate under the circumstances.

Dated: June **7**, 2004

James H. Holl, III
Senior Trial Counsel
Attorneys for Plaintiff
Commodity Futures Trading
Commission