

JS-6

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

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**U. S. COMMODITY FUTURES  
TRADING COMMISSION,**

**Plaintiff,**

**v.**

**LIONS WEALTH HOLDINGS,  
INC., LIONS WEALTH SERVICES,  
INC., 20/20 PRECIOUS METALS,  
INC. and BHARAT ADATIA,**

**Defendants.**

**Case No. SACV 13-01923-JLS  
(JPRx)**

**Honorable Josephine L. Staton**

**Consent Order for Permanent  
Injunction, Civil Monetary  
Penalty and Other Equitable  
Relief Against Defendants  
Lions Wealth Holdings, Inc.,  
Lions Wealth Services, Inc.  
20/20 Precious Metals, Inc. and  
Bharat Adatia**

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## I. INTRODUCTION

1  
2 On September 30, 2013, Plaintiff U.S. Commodity Futures Trading  
3 Commission (“CFTC” or “Commission”) filed a Complaint against Defendants  
4 Lions Wealth Holdings, Inc. and Lions Wealth Services, Inc., both d/b/a Lions  
5 Wealth Capital or “LWC” (collectively “Lions Wealth”), 20/20 Precious Metals,  
6 Inc. (“20/20 Metals”), and Bharat Adatia (“Adatia”) (collectively “Defendants”)  
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8 seeking injunctive and other equitable relief, as well as the imposition of civil  
9 penalties, for violations of the Commodity Exchange Act (the “Act”), 7 U.S.C.  
10 §§ 1 *et seq.*<sup>1</sup> Specifically, the Commission charged Defendants with violating  
11 Sections 4(a), 4b(a)(2)(A)-(C) and 6(c)(1) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. §§ 6(a),  
12 6b(a)(2)(A)-(C) and 9(1) (2012), and Commission Regulation 180.1(a)(1)-(3),  
13 17 C.F.R. ¶ 180.1(a)(1)-(3) (2013), in connection with illegal off-exchange  
14 transactions involving the purported purchase or sale of physical metals on a  
15 leveraged, margined or financed basis (“Retail Commodity Transactions”).<sup>2</sup>  
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22 <sup>1</sup> The Commission commenced this action in the District of Nevada. On or around December 9,  
23 2013, that Court issued an Order transferring this case to the Central District of California.

24 <sup>2</sup> Effective July 16, 2011, Section 742 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer  
25 Protection Act of 2010 (“Dodd-Frank Act”), Public Law 111-203, 124 Stat. 1376 (2010),  
26 broadened the scope of the CFTC’s jurisdiction to include financed commodity transactions with  
27 retail customers, including those at issue in this matter by amending Section 2(c)(2) of the Act to  
28 create a new subparagraph, Section 2(c)(2)(D), entitled “Retail Commodity Transactions”.  
Specifically, this broadened jurisdiction requires that financed commodity transactions with  
retail customers be executed on an exchange and, among other things, subjects these transactions  
to Section 4(a) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 6(a), and the anti-fraud provisions of Section 4b of the Act,

**II. CONSENTS AND AGREEMENTS**

To effect settlement of all charges alleged in the Complaint against Defendants without a trial on the merits or any further judicial proceedings, Defendants Lions Wealth, 20/20 Metals and Adatia:

1. Consent to the entry of this Consent Order for Permanent Injunction, Civil Monetary Penalty and Other Equitable Relief Against Defendants Lions Wealth Holdings, Inc., Lions Wealth Services, Inc. 20/20 Precious Metals, Inc. and Bharat Adatia (“Consent Order”);

2. Affirm that they have read and agreed to this Consent Order voluntarily, and that no promise, other than as specifically contained herein, or threat, has been made by the Commission or any member, officer, agent or representative thereof, or by any other person, to induce consent to this Consent Order;

3. Acknowledge service of the summons and Complaint;

4. Admit the jurisdiction of this Court of them and the subject matter of this action pursuant to Section 6c of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 13a-1;

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7 U.S.C. § 6b. In addition, effective August 15, 2011, Section 753 of the Dodd-Frank Act amended Section 6(c) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 9 (2012), broadened the CFTC’s anti-fraud jurisdiction. The Commission subsequently issued a related regulation, specifically Regulation 180.1, 17 C.F.R. § 180.1 (2013), to implement that law.

1           5.     Admit the jurisdiction of the CFTC over the conduct and Retail  
2 Commodity Transactions at issue pursuant to the Act, 7 U.S.C. §§ 1 *et seq.*;

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4           6.     Admit that venue properly lies with this Court pursuant to Section  
5 6c(e) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 13a-1(e);

6           7.     Waive:

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8           (a) any and all claims that they may possess under the Equal Access to  
9 Justice Act, 5 U.S.C. § 504 (2012) and 28 U.S.C. § 2412 (2012), and/or the rules  
10 promulgated by the Commission in conformity therewith, Part 148 of the  
11 Regulations, 17 C.F.R. §§ 148.1 *et seq.* (2013), relating to, or arising from, this  
12 action;

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14           (b) any and all claims that they may possess under the Small Business  
15 Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, Pub. L. No. 104-121, §§ 201-253,  
16 110 Stat. 847, 857-868 (1996), as amended by Pub. L. No. 110-28, § 8302, 121  
17 Stat. 112, 204-205 (2007), relating to, or arising from, this action;

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19           (c) any claim of Double Jeopardy based upon the institution of this action or  
20 the entry in this action of any order imposing a civil monetary penalty or any other  
21 relief, including this Consent Order; and

22           (d) any and all rights of appeal from this action;

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24           8.     Consent to the continued jurisdiction of this Court over them for  
25 purposes of implementing and enforcing the terms and conditions of this Consent  
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1 Order and for any other purpose relevant to this action, even if Defendants now or  
2 in the future reside outside the jurisdiction of this Court;

3 9. Agree that they will not oppose enforcement of this Consent Order by  
4 alleging that it fails to comply with Rule 65(d) of the Federal Rules of Civil  
5 Procedure and waives any objection based thereon;

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8 10. Agree that neither they nor any of their agents or employees under  
9 their authority or control shall take any action or make any public statement  
10 denying, directly or indirectly, any allegation in the Complaint or the Findings of  
11 Fact or Conclusions of Law in this Consent Order, or creating or tending to create  
12 the impression that the Complaint and/or this Consent Order is without a factual  
13 basis; provided, however, that nothing in this provision shall affect their  
14 (a) testimonial obligations, or (b) right to take legal positions in other proceedings  
15 to which the Commission is not a party. Defendants shall undertake all steps  
16 necessary to ensure that all of their agents and/or employees under their authority  
17 or control understand and comply with this agreement;

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22 11. By consenting to the entry of this Consent Order, neither admit nor  
23 deny the allegations of the Complaint or the Findings of Fact and Conclusions of  
24 Law in this Consent Order, except as to jurisdiction and venue, which they admit.  
25 Further, Defendants agree and intend that the allegations contained in the  
26 Complaint and all of the Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law contained in this  
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1 Consent Order shall be taken as true and correct and be given preclusive effect,  
2 without further proof, in the course of: (a) any current or subsequent bankruptcy  
3 proceeding filed by, on behalf of, or against Defendants (b) any proceeding  
4 pursuant to Section 8a of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 12a, and/or Part 3 of the Regulations,  
5 17 C.F.R. §§ 3.1 *et seq.* (2013); and/or (c) any proceeding to enforce the terms of  
6 this Consent Order;  
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9       12. Agree to provide immediate notice to this Court and the Commission  
10 by certified mail, in the manner required by paragraph 76 of Part VI of this  
11 Consent Order, of any bankruptcy proceeding filed by, on behalf of, or against  
12 them, whether inside or outside the United States; and  
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15       13. Agree that no provision of this Consent Order shall in any way limit  
16 or impair the ability of any other person or entity to seek any legal or equitable  
17 remedy against Defendants in any other proceeding.  
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### 19                                   **III. FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS**

20                   This Court, being fully advised in the premises, finds that there is good  
21 cause for the entry of this Consent Order and that there is no just reason for delay.  
22 The Court therefore directs the entry of the following Findings of Fact,  
23 Conclusions of Law, Permanent Injunction and Equitable Relief pursuant to  
24 Section 6c of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 13a-1, as set forth herein.  
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1           **THE PARTIES AGREE AND THE COURT HEREBY FINDS:**

2   **A. Findings of Fact**

3           **1. The Parties to this Consent Order**

4           14. Plaintiff U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission is an  
5 independent federal regulatory agency charged by Congress with administering  
6 and enforcing the Act, 7 U.S.C. §§ 1 *et seq.*, and the Commission Regulations  
7 promulgated thereunder, 17 C.F.R. §§ 1.1 *et seq.* From at least July 16, 2011  
8 through July 31, 2012, Defendant Lions Wealth Holdings, Inc. (“LWH”) was an  
9 active Nevada corporation with its principal place of business in in San Juan  
10 Capistrano, California. From at least July 16, 2011 through the present, Defendant  
11 Lions Wealth Services, Inc. (“LWS”) has been an active Nevada corporation with  
12 its principal place of business in San Juan Capistrano, California. Neither LWH  
13 nor LWS has been registered with the Commission in any capacity.  
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19           15. From at least November 2009 through December 2012, when its  
20 incorporation was revoked, Defendant 20/20 Precious Metals, Inc. was a Nevada  
21 corporation. From at least July 16, 2011 through February 22, 2013, 20/20 Metals  
22 maintained an office in San Juan Capistrano, California. 20/20 Metals has never  
23 been registered with the Commission in any capacity.  
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26           16. Defendant Bharat Adatia, also known as Brad Adatia, resides in San  
27 Juan Capistrano, California. Adatia is the sole officer and director of LWH and  
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1 20/20 Metals, and the president and director of LWS. Adata managed and ran the  
2 day-to-day operations of Lions Wealth and 20/20 Metals, including  
3 communicating with Hunter Wise Commodities, LLC and its various subsidiaries  
4 and related entities (collectively “Hunter Wise”) about retail metals transactions.  
5 Adata was registered with the Commission in various capacities from 1996  
6 through 2009, including as an associated person of 20/20 Trading Company, Inc.  
7 (“20/20 Trading”), a registered introducing broker (“IB”), from 2000 to 2009.  
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## 9 **2. Overview of Defendants’ Business Model**

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11 17. Beginning on or shortly after July 16, 2011, the date Section  
12 2(c)(2)(D) of the Act became effective, and continuing through at least  
13 February 22, 2013 (the “relevant time”), Defendants LWH and LWS, both doing  
14 business as “Lions Wealth Capital” or “LWC”, through their officers, agents and  
15 other persons acting on their behalf, including Defendant Adata, and defendant  
16 20/20 Metals, through its officers, agents and other persons acting on its behalf,  
17 including Adata, offered to enter into, entered into, confirmed the execution of,  
18 and conducted an office and business in the United States for the purpose of  
19 soliciting, accepting orders for, and otherwise dealing in illegal, off-exchange,  
20 financed commodity transactions with retail customers.  
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26 18. Defendants falsely claimed to sell physical commodities, including  
27 gold, silver, platinum, and palladium, in off-exchange transactions to retail  
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1 customers throughout the United States. Most notably, Defendants falsely claimed  
2 to: (a) sell actual physical metals to customers; (b) make loans to customers to  
3 purchase the physical metals; (c) transfer title of physical metals to customers; and  
4 (d) arrange for the transfer and storage of customers' physical metals in  
5 independent depositories where such metal purportedly was held on the customers'  
6 behalf.  
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9         19. In fact, Defendants did not purchase, sell, transfer ownership of, or  
10 arrange for storage of any physical metals in connection with the financed  
11 commodity transactions, and Defendants never had possession of, or title to, the  
12 physical metals they purported to purchase, sell, finance and/or transfer on behalf  
13 of retail customers. Defendants also did not lend funds to customers to purchase  
14 physical metals or advance or loan physical metals to customers. Rather, during  
15 the relevant time, Defendants introduced their retail customer accounts to Hunter  
16 Wise, a purported precious metals dealer that recorded and tracked customer orders  
17 and trading positions. In reality, Hunter Wise did not purchase, sell, finance and/or  
18 transfer metals in connection with Defendants' financed transactions, but rather  
19 traded derivatives in its own margin accounts. Defendants knew or recklessly  
20 disregarded that Hunter Wise did not sell or transfer ownership of any physical  
21 metals and/or store physical metals in any depositories for or on behalf of Lions  
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1 Wealth and/or 20/20 Metals retail customers. Defendants also did not disclose  
2 their relationship with Hunter Wise to retail customers.

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4 20. Lions Wealth and 20/20 Metals customers were charged a  
5 commission (up to 15% of the total metal value of a single transactions and up to  
6 38% of the funds deposited for each transaction), a price spread (a 1.5-3% mark-up  
7 or mark-down from the current price of the metal), interest on the purported loan  
8 (at an annual rate of approximately 9.5%) and other fees (such as a “service fee” of  
9 approximately 7% annually on the total market value of the account) for the Retail  
10 Commodity Transactions. The customer’s equity increased or decreased as prices  
11 of metals fluctuated, and was also subject to depletion on a daily basis by interest  
12 and service fees. When a customer’s equity fell below 15% of the value of the  
13 total trading position, the customer received a margin call, requiring the customer  
14 to deposit additional funds in order to maintain the trading position. If the  
15 customer’s equity dropped to 9% of the total value, any open trading positions  
16 were liquidated.  
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22 21. Although no physical metal was held anywhere in the Lions Wealth or  
23 20/20 Metals customers’ names, Lions Wealth and 20/20 Metals fraudulently  
24 charged Lions Wealth’s and 20/20 Metals’ customers commissions on orders for  
25 purchasing metals, interest on non-existent loans to finance supposed metals  
26 purchases, storage fees on non-existent metal, and other fees supposedly incurred  
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1 in connection with the purchase of physical metals. In the course of this scheme,  
2 during the relevant time, at least 44 Lions Wealth retail customers collectively  
3 incurred at least \$1,807,712 in trading losses, commissions, interest charges and  
4 other fees, and at least 30 20/20 Metals retail customers collectively incurred at  
5 least \$570,266 in trading losses, commissions, interest charges and other fees.  
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8 **3. Defendants Knew or Recklessly Disregarding that there Was No**  
9 **Metal Underlying the Retail Commodity Transactions**

10 22. On April 26, 2011, prior to the effective date of the Dodd-Frank Act  
11 and the broadening of the CFTC's anti-fraud jurisdiction, the Commission filed a  
12 civil injunctive enforcement action in the U.S. District Court for the Central  
13 District of California against 20/20 Metals and Adatia, as well as 20/20 Trading, a  
14 defunct entity and non-party to this action, and various individual defendants. *See*  
15 *CFTC v. 20/20 Trading Company, Inc. et al.*, Case No. SACV 11-643-JLS  
16 (FMOx) (CD Cal.) (the "Prior 20/20 Litigation").  
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19 23. In the Prior 20/20 Litigation, the Commission charged the defendants  
20 with committing fraud in connection with both commodity options trading and  
21 leveraged metals sales. As to the purported sale of precious metals to retail  
22 customers, the business model employed by 20/20 Metals and 20/20 Trading prior  
23 to April 26, 2011, and at issue in the Prior 20/20 Litigation, was the same or  
24 substantially similar to the business model utilized for the Retail Commodity  
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1 Transactions as more fully described herein. Ultimately, the Court found that –  
2 prior to the broadening of the Commission’s authority under the Dodd-Frank Act –  
3 the Commission lacked jurisdiction over the defendants’ leverage metals business  
4 and dismissed those claims.  
5

6         24. During the course of the Prior 20/20 Litigation, the Court appointed a  
7 temporary receiver who filed a report on May 23, 2011. *See CFTC v. 20/20*  
8 *Trading, Rept. of Temporary Receiver’s Activities*, Doc. No. 60. (CD Cal. May 23,  
9 2011). Among other things, the receiver advised the Court and the parties in the  
10 Prior 20/20 Litigation that, after reviewing documents and conducting interviews  
11 with Adatia and representatives from Hunter Wise, among others, he was unable to  
12 “verify the existence, ownership, and safekeeping of precious metals” purportedly  
13 purchased and held in 20/20 Trading and 20/20 Metals customer accounts.  
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16         25. Adatia received and reviewed the receiver’s report, and therefore  
17 knew or recklessly disregarded that the court appointed receiver had been unable to  
18 identify, locate, and/or inspect any metal purportedly held on behalf of retail  
19 customers. Nevertheless, Adatia subsequently failed to verify that any depository  
20 held or was holding metal on behalf of 20/20 Trading, 20/20 Metals, Lions Wealth  
21 and/or any of their customers during the relevant period of this action.  
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1                   **4. Defendants Solicited Customers for Illegal, Off-Exchange Retail**  
2                   **Commodity Transactions and Falsely Represented that Customers**  
3                   **Were Purchasing Actual Physical Metal**

4                   26. In connection with the Retail Commodity Transactions, Lions  
5                   Wealth’s website falsely represented that: (a) Lions Wealth’s retail customers  
6                   could purchase physical commodities, specifically gold, silver, platinum and  
7                   palladium; (b) customers purchased the “actual physical commodity” in the “form  
8                   of either bullion bars or coins”, as opposed to “buy[ing] a futures or options  
9                   contract on an underlying commodity”; and (c) customers could elect to receive  
10                  physical metals or have Lions Wealth store metals on the customer’s behalf in “a  
11                  depository selected by LWC” as Lions Wealth is “tied to and work[s] with experts  
12                  who understand the specifics of storing metal bullion.” Similarly, 20/20 Metals’  
13                  website claimed that retail customers could either take delivery of physical metals  
14                  or rely on 20/20 Metals and its “experts who understand the specifics of storing  
15                  metal bullion” for storage services—“We know how to keep your bullion safe and  
16                  sound.” The website also references the possibility of financing a metals purchase.  
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22                  27. In addition, Defendants’ written marketing materials falsely  
23                  represented that in Retail Commodity Transactions customers purchased physical  
24                  metals through a financing arrangement that had “the benefits of a ‘down payment’  
25                  similar to those found in real estate, where you buy a property” but “unlike real  
26                  estate, the non-recourse loan . . . has limited risk similar to an ‘option’, but with no  
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1 immediate expiration date to worry about. With no ticking clock, [customers] have  
2 an open-ended commodity transaction.”

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4 28. Through their officers, agents and other persons acting on their behalf,  
5 including Adatia, both Lions Wealth and 20/20 Metals knew or recklessly  
6 disregarded that, in connection with their Retail Commodity Transactions, neither  
7 they nor Hunter Wise purchased or sold physical metals, stored metals, delivered  
8 metals to an affiliate, bank or depository, or lent funds to customers for the  
9 purchase of physical metals. Defendants also knew or recklessly disregarded the  
10 fact that there were no accounts with any metals depository holding physical  
11 metals in the name of Lions Wealth, 20/20 Metals and/or any of their retail  
12 customers.  
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16 **5. Defendants Made Material Misrepresentations to Retail Customers**  
17 **about the Purchase, Sale, Financing and Delivery of Physical Metal**

18 29. Most, if not all, Lions Wealth customers executed the Customer  
19 Purchase and Sale Agreement (the “Purchase Agreement”) in which Lions Wealth  
20 falsely represented that customers were purchasing “physical commodities” from  
21 Lions Wealth Capital “on credit with financing provided by Lions Wealth  
22 Service[s] Inc.” Prior to July 16, 2011, most if not all 20/20 Metals customers  
23 executed a Purchase Agreement with 20/20 Metals that contained the same or  
24 substantially similar provisions as those quoted herein.  
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1           30. In the Purchase Agreement, Defendants knowingly or recklessly  
2 misrepresented that, within seven days of receiving a customer's payment of the  
3 required portion of the purchase price, they would "deliver the commodities to  
4 Customer, to Customer's designee, or for the benefit of Customer to banks or  
5 depositories used for the purpose of safekeeping Customer commodities  
6 (collectively referred to as Bank)." Further, Defendants represented that  
7 "Ownership of Commodities purchased by Customer, subject to any security  
8 interest therein, passes to Customer upon delivery to Customer, Customer's  
9 appointed designee, or to Bank to be held for Customer," and that "Commodities  
10 transferred to Bank for Customer will be delivered as an undivided share of a  
11 fungible lot and held in safekeeping on a fungible basis with the commodities of  
12 other Bank Customers." Finally, in the Purchase Agreement, Lions Wealth  
13 represented that LWC (or, as applicable, 20/20 Metals) "may utilize one or more  
14 sources, including its own inventory, to acquire the physical commodities  
15 necessary to fulfill its obligations to Customer."  
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22           31. Most, if not all, Lions Wealth customers executed a Loan, Security  
23 and Storage Agreement (the "Loan Agreement") with Lions Wealth in which Lions  
24 Wealth falsely represented that LWS loans "physical commodities" or "sums of  
25 money to purchase physical commodities, including, but not limited to, delivery to  
26 a depository, costs, fees, storage, collateral, security interests, certain risks and  
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1 costs associated with each loan transaction” to retail customers in exchange for a  
2 “security interest” in all “commodities” belonging to and held on behalf of the  
3 customer. Prior to July 16, 2011, most if not all 20/20 Metals customers executed  
4 a Loan Agreement with 20/20 Metals that contained the same or substantially  
5 similar provisions as those quoted herein.  
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8 32. The Loan Agreement states that “[c]ommodities transferred to Bank  
9 for Borrower will be delivered as an undivided share of a fungible lot and held in  
10 safekeeping on a fungible basis with the commodities of other Bank customers.”  
11 The Loan Agreement further specifies that “[u]pon delivery of commodities on  
12 behalf of Borrower to Bank, Borrower will receive a confirmation evidencing that  
13 such quantity of commodities has been delivered to the depository and is being and  
14 will continue to be held as an undivided share of the commodities so held by the  
15 depository, on the purchaser’s behalf, free and clear of all liens and encumbrances,  
16 other than liens of [LWS or 20/20 Metals].”  
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20 33. In fact, Defendants did not disburse any funds for the so-called “loan”  
21 or “financed” portion of Retail Commodity Transactions, nor did Defendants ever  
22 intend to loan or finance the Retail Commodity Transactions. Moreover, to the  
23 extent that Hunter Wise purported to extend purchase money loans to Defendant’s  
24 customers, such loans were a sham because Hunter Wise never obtained any  
25 physical metal for, or delivered any such metal to, those customers.  
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1           34. Nevertheless, during the relevant time, Lions Wealth customers  
2 collectively paid \$47,161 in interest on the purported loans to retail customers and  
3 20/20 Metals customers collectively paid \$56,551 in interest on the purported loans  
4 to retail customers in connection with Retail Commodity Transactions.  
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6           35. Further, Lions Wealth and 20/20 Metals customer account statements  
7 reflect metal purchases and sales that were not actually made. Hunter Wise  
8 generated the customer account statements and transmitted them to Lions Wealth  
9 and/or 20/20 Metals, or directly to retail customers, pursuant to certain agreements  
10 between Hunter Wise and Defendants. The customer account statements notified  
11 retail customers of “commodities purchased”, “opening buy”, “closing buy” and/or  
12 “commodity received” into the account. The statements also informed customers  
13 that they had “loan fees” and a loan “balance” even though Defendants did not  
14 disburse any funds for the so-called “loan” or “financed” portion of Retail  
15 Commodity Transactions and loans purportedly extended by Hunter Wise were a  
16 sham.  
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18           36. Defendants also falsely claimed to “ship” or “receive” metals  
19 following each trade in Transfer of Commodity notices. The Transfer of  
20 Commodity notices sent to retail customers included, among other provisions,  
21 language reflecting “Produced Received into your Account” and a statement that  
22 Lions Wealth “hereby confirms that a depository (“Custodian”) authorized by  
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1 agreements referred to below has received custody of the goods therefore  
2 (“commodities”) identified above.”

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4 **B. Conclusions of Law**

5 **1. Jurisdiction and Venue**

6 37. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 6c of the Act,  
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8 7 U.S.C. § 13a-1, which provides that whenever it shall appear to the Commission  
9 that any person has engaged, is engaging, or is about to engage in any act or  
10 practice constituting a violation of any provision of the Act or any rule, regulation,  
11 or order promulgated thereunder, the Commission may bring an action in the  
12 proper district court of the United States against such person to enjoin such act or  
13 practice, or to enforce compliance with the Act, or any rule, regulation or order  
14 thereunder.  
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17 38. The Commission has jurisdiction over the solicitations and  
18 transactions at issue in this action pursuant to Section 2(c)(2)(D) of the Act,  
19 7 U.S.C. § 2(c)(2)(D) (2012).  
20

21 39. Venue properly lies with this Court pursuant to Section 6c(e) of the  
22 Act, 7 U.S.C. § 13a-1(e), because Defendant Adatia resides in this District,  
23 Defendants Lions Wealth and 20/20 Metals maintained offices in this District, and  
24 certain of the acts and practices in violation of the Act occurred within this District.  
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1           **2. Illegal Off-Exchange Transactions in Violation of Section 4(a) of the**  
2           **Act**

3           40. Section 4(a) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 6(a), in relevant part, makes it  
4 unlawful for any person to offer to enter into, execute, confirm the execution of, or  
5 conduct any office or business anywhere in the United States for the purpose of  
6 soliciting, accepting any order for, or otherwise dealing in any transaction in, or in  
7 connection with, a contract for the purchase or sale of a commodity for future  
8 delivery unless the transaction is conducted on or subject to the rules of a board of  
9 trade that has been designated or registered by the Commission as a contract  
10 market.  
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14           41. By the conduct described in paragraphs 14 through 36, above,  
15 Defendants Lions Wealth and 20/20 Metals, individually and/or through their  
16 employees and agents including Adata, violated Section 4(a) of the Act by  
17 offering to enter into, entering into, executing, confirming the execution of, or  
18 conducting an office or business in the United States for the purpose of soliciting  
19 or accepting orders for, or otherwise dealing in, transactions in, or in connection  
20 with, Retail Commodity Transactions.  
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24           42. The foregoing acts, omissions and failures of the officials, agents, or  
25 persons acting for Lions Wealth and 20/20 Metals occurred within the scope of  
26 their employment, agency, or office with these entity defendants, and are deemed  
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1 to be the acts, omissions and failures of those defendants by operation of Section  
2 2(a)(1)(B) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 2 (2012), and Regulation 1.2, 17 C.F.R. § 1.2  
3 (2013).  
4

5 43. During all relevant times, Adatia directly or indirectly controlled  
6 Lions Wealth and 20/20 Metals, and did not act in good faith or knowingly  
7 induced, directly or indirectly, the acts constituting the violations of Lions Wealth  
8 and 20/20 Metals. Pursuant to Section 13(b) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 13c(b), Adatia  
9 is therefore liable as a controlling person for the violations by Lions Wealth and  
10 20/20 Metals to the same extent as those Defendants.  
11  
12

13 44. Unless restrained and enjoined by this Court, there is a reasonable  
14 likelihood that the Defendants will continue to engage in the acts and practices  
15 alleged in the Complaint and in similar acts and practices in violation of the Act  
16 and Regulations.  
17  
18

19 **3. Fraud by Misrepresentations in Violation of Section 4b(a)(2)(A), (C)**  
20 **of the Act.**

21 45. By the conduct described in paragraphs 14 through 36, above, Lions  
22 Wealth and 20/20 Metals, individually and through their agents and employees  
23 including Adatia, cheated or defrauded, or attempted to cheat or defraud, their  
24 retail customers in, or in connection with, Retail Commodity Transactions by  
25 knowingly or recklessly making false representations of material fact, or omitting  
26  
27  
28

1 material facts to customers and, as to Lions Wealth, prospective customers in  
2 violation of Section 4b(a)(2)(A) and (C) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 6b(a)(2)(A), (C)  
3 (2012).  
4

5 46. The foregoing acts, omissions and failures of the officials, agents, or  
6 persons acting for Lions Wealth and 20/20 Metals occurred within the scope of  
7 their employment, agency, or office with these entity Defendants, and are deemed  
8 to be the acts, omissions and failures of those Defendants by operation of Section  
9 2(a)(1)(B) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 2 (2012), and Regulation 1.2, 17 C.F.R. § 1.2  
10 (2013).  
11  
12

13 47. During all relevant times, Adatia directly or indirectly controlled  
14 Lions Wealth and 20/20 Metals, and did not act in good faith or knowingly  
15 induced, directly or indirectly, the acts constituting the violations of Lions Wealth  
16 and 20/20 Metals. Pursuant to Section 13(b) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 13c(b), Adatia  
17 is therefore liable as a controlling person for the violations by Lions Wealth and  
18 20/20 Metals to the same extent as those Defendants.  
19  
20  
21

22 48. Unless restrained and enjoined by this Court, there is a reasonable  
23 likelihood that the Defendants will continue to engage in the acts and practices  
24 alleged in the Complaint and in similar acts and practices in violation of the Act  
25 and Regulations.  
26  
27  
28

1           **4. Fraud by False Statements**

2           49. By the conduct described in paragraphs 14 through 36, above,  
3 Defendants Lions Wealth and 20/20 Metals, through their agents and employees  
4 including Adata, knowingly or recklessly caused false written monthly account  
5 statements to be made to customers in connection with Retail Commodity  
6 Transactions in violation of Section 4b(a)(2)(B) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 6b(a)(2)(B)  
7  
8 (2012).

9  
10           50. The foregoing acts, omissions and failures of the officials, agents, or  
11 persons acting for Lions Wealth and 20/20 Metals occurred within the scope of  
12 their employment, agency, or office with these entity Defendants, and are deemed  
13 to be the acts, omissions and failures of those Defendants by operation of Section  
14  
15 2(a)(1)(B) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 2 (2012), and Regulation 1.2, 17 C.F.R. § 1.2  
16  
17 (2013).

18  
19           51. During all relevant times, Adata directly or indirectly controlled  
20 Lions Wealth and 20/20 Metals, and did not act in good faith or knowingly  
21 induced, directly or indirectly, the acts constituting the violations of Lions Wealth  
22 and 20/20 Metals. Pursuant to Section 13(b) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 13c(b), Adata  
23 is therefore liable as a controlling person for the violations by Lions Wealth and  
24  
25 20/20 Metals to the same extent as those Defendants.  
26  
27  
28

1           52. Unless restrained and enjoined by this Court, there is a reasonable  
2 likelihood that the Defendants will continue to engage in the acts and practices  
3 alleged in the Complaint and in similar acts and practices in violation of the Act  
4 and Regulations.  
5

6           **5. Use of a Deceptive Scheme and Artifice to Defraud in Violation of**  
7           **Section 6(c)(1) of the Act and Regulation 180.1(a)(1)-(3)**

8           53. Beginning on August 15, 2011 and continuing at least through  
9 February 22, 2013, and by the conduct described in paragraphs 14 through 36,  
10 above, Defendants Lions Wealth and 20/20 Metals, by and through Adatia and  
11 other agents or persons acting on their behalf, in connection with contracts of sale  
12 of commodities in interstate commerce, knowingly or recklessly used or employed  
13 a manipulative device,, scheme and/or artifice to defraud in violation of  
14 Commission Regulation 180.1(a)(1). During that same time, Lions Wealth and  
15 20/20 Metals, by and through Adatia and other agents or persons acting on their  
16 behalf, knowingly or recklessly made untrue or misleading statements of material  
17 fact to retail customers in violation of Commission Regulation 180.1(a)(2); and  
18 engaged in acts practices or a course of business which operated as a fraud upon  
19 their retail customers in violation of Commission Regulation 180.1(a)(3).  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24

25           54. By the conduct described above, Defendants violated Section 6(c)(1)  
26 of the Act and Regulation 180.1(a)(1)-(3) by knowingly or recklessly: (1) making  
27  
28

1 the material misrepresentations on their websites written marketing materials and  
2 in the customer Purchase Agreements and Loan Agreements as set forth in  
3 paragraphs 46 to 51, and (2) issuing false statement to customers.  
4

5 55. The foregoing acts, omissions and failures of the officials, agents, or  
6 persons acting for Lions Wealth and 20/20 Metals occurred within the scope of  
7 their employment, agency, or office with these entity defendants, and are deemed  
8 to be the acts, omissions and failures of those defendants by operation of Section  
9 2(a)(1)(B) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 2 (2012), and Regulation 1.2, 17 C.F.R. § 1.2  
10 (2013).  
11  
12

13 56. During all relevant times, Adatia directly or indirectly controlled  
14 Lions Wealth and 20/20 Metals, and did not act in good faith or knowingly  
15 induced, directly or indirectly, the acts constituting the violations of Lions Wealth  
16 and 20/20 Metals. Pursuant to Section 13(b) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 13c(b), Adatia  
17 is therefore liable as a controlling person for the violations by Lions Wealth and  
18 20/20 Metals to the same extent as those Defendants.  
19  
20  
21

22 57. Unless restrained and enjoined by this Court, there is a reasonable  
23 likelihood that the Defendants will continue to engage in the acts and practices  
24 alleged in the Complaint and in similar acts and practices in violation of the Act  
25 and Regulations.  
26  
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28



**IV. PERMANENT INJUNCTIONS**

**IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:**

58. Based upon and in connection with the foregoing conduct, pursuant to Section 6c of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 13a-1, Defendants Lions Wealth, 20/20 Metals, and Adata are permanently restrained, enjoined and prohibited from directly or indirectly:

- a. Offering, entering into, executing, confirming, conducting any business for the purpose of soliciting or accepting orders for, or otherwise dealing in any transaction in or in connection with a retail commodity transaction, including without limitation financed precious metals transactions in violation of Section 4(a) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 6(a);
- b. Cheating or defrauding, or attempting to cheat or defraud, other persons in or in connection with any order to make, or the making of, any retail commodity transaction, including without limitation financed precious metals in violation of Section 4b(a)(2)(A), (C) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 6b(a)(2)(A), (C);
- c. Making or causing to be made any false report or statement in or in connection with any order to make, or the making of, any retail commodity transaction, including without limitation financed precious metals in violation of Section 4b(a)(2)(B) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 6b(a)(2)(B); and
- d. Using or employing, or attempting to use or employ, a manipulative device, scheme or artifice to defraud; engaging or attempting to engage in acts, practices or a course of business which operates as a fraud upon retail customers in violation of Section 6(c)(1) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. §9(1) and Commission Regulation 180.1(a)(1)-(3), 17 C.F.R. § 180.1(a)(1)-(3) (2013).

1           59. Defendants are also permanently restrained, enjoined and prohibited  
2 from indirectly:

- 3
- 4           a. Trading on or subject to the rules of any registered entity (as that term is  
5 defined in Section 1a of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 1a);
- 6           b. Entering into any transactions involving commodity futures, options on  
7 commodity futures, commodity options (as that term is defined in  
8 Regulation 1.3(hh)), 17 C.F.R. § 1.3(hh) (2013)) (“commodity options”),  
9 security futures products, swaps (as that term is defined in Section 1a(47)  
10 of the Act and as further defined by Commission Regulation 1.3(xxx),  
11 17 C.F.R. § 1.3(xxx) (2013)), and/or foreign currency (as described in  
12 Sections 2(c)(2)(B) and 2(c)(2)(C)(i) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. §§ 2(c)(2)(B)  
13 and 2(c)(2)(C)(i)) (“forex contracts”), for their own personal accounts or  
14 for any accounts in which they have a direct or indirect interest;
- 15           c. Having any commodity futures, options on commodity futures,  
16 commodity options, security futures products, swaps, and/or forex  
17 contracts traded on their behalf;
- 18           d. Controlling or directing the trading for or on behalf of any other person  
19 or entity, whether by power of attorney or otherwise, in any account  
20 involving commodity futures, options on commodity futures, commodity  
21 options, security futures products, swaps, and/or forex contracts;
- 22           e. Soliciting, receiving or accepting any funds from any person for the  
23 purpose of purchasing or selling any commodity futures, options on  
24 commodity futures, commodity options, security futures products, swaps,  
25 and/or forex contracts;
- 26           f. Applying for registration or claiming exemption from registration with  
27 the Commission in any capacity, and engaging in any activity requiring  
28 such registration or exemption from registration with the Commission,  
except as provided for in Regulation 4.14(a)(9), 17 C.F.R. § 4.14(a)(9)  
(2013); and
- g. Acting as a principal (as that term is defined in Regulation 3.1(a),  
17 C.F.R. § 3.1(a) (2013)), agent, or any other officer or employee of any

1 person registered, exempted from registration or required to be registered  
2 with the Commission, except as provided for in Regulation 4.14(a)(9),  
3 17 C.F.R. § 4.14(a)(9) (2013).

4 **V. RESTITUTION AND CIVIL MONETARY PENALTIES**

5 **A. Restitution**

6 60. Defendants Lions Wealth and Adatia shall joint and severally pay  
7  
8 restitution in the amount of one million, seven hundred and seventy three thousand,  
9 thirteen dollars (\$1,773,013) (the “LWC Restitution Obligation”), plus post-  
10 judgment interest within thirty (30) days of the date of the entry of this Consent  
11 Order. Defendants 20/20 Metals and Adatia shall joint and severally pay  
12  
13 restitution in the amount of five hundred forty three thousand, two hundred and  
14 twenty seven dollars (\$543,227) (the “20/20 Restitution Obligation”), plus post-  
15 judgment interest within thirty (30) days of the date of the entry of this Consent  
16 Order. The LWC Restitution Obligation and 20/20 Restitution Obligation in the  
17  
18 combined sum of two million, three hundred and sixteen thousand, two hundred  
19 and forty dollars (\$2,316,240), plus post-judgment interest are collectively referred  
20  
21 to herein as the “Restitution Obligation”. Post-judgment interest shall accrue on  
22  
23 the Restitution Obligation beginning on the date of entry of this Consent Order and  
24  
25 shall be determined by using the Treasury Bill rate prevailing on the date of entry  
26  
27 of this Consent Order pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1961.  
28

1           61. To effect payment of the Restitution Obligation and the distribution of  
2 any restitution payments to Defendants' customers, the Court appoints Melanie  
3 Damian, Esq., as Monitor (the "Monitor").<sup>3</sup> The Monitor shall collect restitution  
4 payments from Defendants and make distributions as set forth below. Because the  
5 Monitor is acting as an officer of this Court in performing these services, the  
6 Monitor shall not be liable for any action or inaction arising from her appointment  
7 as Monitor, other than actions involving fraud.  
8  
9

10  
11           62. Defendants shall make Restitution Obligation payments under this  
12 Consent Order to the Monitor in the name "Lions Wealth – Settlement/Restitution  
13 Fund" and shall send such Restitution Obligation payments by electronic funds  
14 transfer, or by U.S. postal money order, certified check, bank cashier's, or bank  
15 money order, to Melanie Damian, Damian & Valori, LLP, 1000 Brickell Avenue,  
16 Suite 1020, Miami, Florida 33131, under cover letter that identifies the paying  
17 Defendants and the name and docket number of this proceeding. Defendants shall  
18  
19  
20  
21

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22  
23 <sup>3</sup> On December 5, 2012, the Commission filed a civil enforcement action in the U.S. District  
24 Court for the Southern District of Florida against Hunter Wise and various other entities and  
25 individuals. *See CFTC v. Hunter Wise Commodities, LLC, et al.*, Case No. 9:12-cv-81311-DMN  
26 (SD Fla.) (the "Hunter Wise Litigation"). On February 22, 2013, the Southern District of Florida  
27 appointed Ms. Damian as the Special Monitor and Corporate Manager in the Hunter Wise  
28 Litigation. *See Order Temporarily Appointing Special Corporate Monitor (Doc. No. 77)*. In  
connection with her duties in that matter, the Monitor has implemented a Claims Administration  
Process and Distribution Plan for all customers and creditors of Hunter Wise, among other  
entities.

1 simultaneously transmit copies of the cover letter and form of payment to the Chief  
2 Financial Officer, U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Three Lafayette  
3 Centre, 1155 21st Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20581 and to the Chicago  
4 Regional Counsel, U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission, 525 W. Monroe  
5 Street, Suite 1100, Chicago, IL 60661.  
6

7  
8 63. The Monitor shall oversee the Restitution Obligation and shall have  
9 the discretion to determine the manner of distribution of such funds in an equitable  
10 fashion to Defendants' customers identified by the CFTC or may defer distribution  
11 until such time as the Monitor deems appropriate. The Monitor shall reduce the  
12 Restitution Obligation by amounts distributed to Defendants' customers in  
13 connection with the Hunter Wise Litigation. In the event that the amount of  
14 Restitution Obligation payments to the Monitor are of a *de minimis* nature such  
15 that the Monitor determines that the administrative cost of making a distribution to  
16 eligible customers is impractical, the Monitor may, in its discretion, treat such  
17 restitution payments as civil monetary penalty payments, which the Monitor shall  
18 forward to the Commission following the instructions for civil monetary penalty  
19 payments set forth in paragraphs 70 and 71, below.  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24

25 64. Defendants shall cooperate with the Monitor as appropriate to provide  
26 such information as the Monitor deems necessary and appropriate to identify  
27 Defendants' customers to whom the Monitor, in its sole discretion, may determine  
28

1 to include in any plan for distribution of any Restitution Obligation payments.

2 Defendants shall execute any documents necessary to release funds that they have  
3 in any repository, bank, investment or other financial institution, wherever located,  
4 in order to make partial or total payment toward the Restitution Obligation.  
5

6 65. The Monitor shall provide the Commission at the beginning of each  
7 calendar year with a report detailing the disbursement of funds to Defendants'  
8 customers during the previous year. The Monitor shall transmit this report under a  
9 cover letter that identifies the name and docket number of this proceeding to the  
10 Chief Financial Officer, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Three  
11 Lafayette Centre, 1155 21st Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20581.  
12  
13

14 66. The amounts payable to each customer shall not limit the ability of  
15 any customer from proving that a greater amount is owed from Defendants, or any  
16 other person or entity, and nothing herein shall be construed in any way to limit or  
17 abridge the rights of any person that exist under state or common law.  
18  
19

20 67. Pursuant to Rule 71 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, each  
21 Lions Wealth and/or 20/20 Metals customer who suffered a loss is explicitly made  
22 an intended third-party beneficiary of this Consent Order and may seek to enforce  
23 compliance with this Consent Order to obtain satisfaction of any portion of the  
24 restitution that has not been paid by Defendants to ensure continued compliance  
25  
26  
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28

1 with any provision of this Consent Order and to hold Defendants in contempt for  
2 any violations of any provision of this Consent Order.

3  
4 68. To the extent that any funds accrue to the U.S. Treasury for  
5 satisfaction of Defendants' Restitution Obligation, such funds shall be transferred  
6 to the Monitor for disbursement in accordance with the procedures set forth above.  
7

8 **B. Civil Monetary Penalty**

9 69. Defendants shall pay a civil monetary penalty in the amount of  
10 \$3,072,490 ("CMP Obligation"), plus post-judgment interest within thirty (30)  
11 days of the date of the entry of this Consent Order. Specifically, Defendants Lions  
12 Wealth and Adatia shall jointly and severally pay \$2,612,468 and Defendants  
13 20/20 Metals and Adatia shall jointly and severally pay \$460,022, plus post-  
14 judgment interest. Post-judgment interest shall accrue on the CMP Obligation  
15 beginning on the date of entry of this Consent Order and shall be determined by  
16 using the Treasury Bill rate prevailing on the date of entry of this Consent Order  
17 pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1961 (2012).  
18  
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21

22 70. Defendants shall pay their CMP Obligation by electronic funds  
23 transfer, U.S. postal money order, certified check, bank cashier's check, or bank  
24 money order. If payment is to be made other than by electronic funds transfer,  
25 then the payment shall be made payable to the Commodity Futures Trading  
26 Commission and sent to the address below:  
27  
28

1 U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission  
2 Division of Enforcement  
3 ATTN: Accounts Receivables – AMZ 340  
4 E-mail Box: 9-AMC-AMZ-AR-CFTC  
5 DOT/FAA/MMAC  
6 6500 S. MacArthur Blvd.  
7 Oklahoma City, OK 73169  
8 Telephone: (405) 954-5644

9 71. If payment by electronic funds transfer is chosen, Defendants shall  
10 contact Nikki Gibson or her successor at the address above to receive payment  
11 instructions and shall fully comply with those instructions. Defendants shall  
12 accompany payment of the CMP Obligation with a cover letter that identifies  
13 Defendants and the name and docket number of this proceeding. Defendants shall  
14 simultaneously transmit copies of the cover letter and the form of payment to the  
15 Chief Financial Officer, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Three  
16 Lafayette Centre, 1155 21st Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20581 and the Chicago  
17 Regional Counsel, U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission, 525 W. Monroe  
18 Street, Suite 1100, Chicago, IL 60661.  
19  
20

21 **C. Provisions Related to Monetary Sanctions**

22 72. Partial Satisfaction: Any acceptance by the Commission or the  
23 Monitor of partial payment of Defendants' Restitution Obligation or CMP  
24 Obligation shall not be deemed a waiver of their obligation to make further  
25  
26  
27  
28



1 payments pursuant to this Consent Order, or wavier of the Commission's right to  
2 seek to compel payment of any remaining balance.

3  
4 **D. Cooperation**

5 73. Defendants shall cooperate fully and expeditiously with the  
6 Commission, including the Commission's Division of Enforcement, and any other  
7 governmental agency in this action, and in any investigation, civil litigation, or  
8 administrative matter related to the subject matter of this action or any current or  
9 future Commission investigation related thereto.  
10

11  
12 **VI. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS**

13 74. On December 5, 2012, the Commission filed a civil enforcement  
14 action in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida against Hunter  
15 Wise and various other entities and individuals. *See CFTC v. Hunter Wise*  
16 *Commodities, LLC, et al.*, Case No. 9:12-cv-81311-DMN (SD Fla.) (the "Hunter  
17 Wise Litigation"). On May 16, 2014, the Hunter Wise Court entered an Order of  
18 Final Judgment, Permanent Injunction, Civil Monetary Penalty and Other  
19 Equitable Relief against the defendants in that case. (Doc. No. 306). Among other  
20 relief, the Court ordered the Hunter Wise defendants to pay restitution in the  
21 amount of \$52,643,399.19. To the extent funds are returned to Lions Wealth  
22 and/or 20/20 Metals customers in connection with claims administration process  
23 and plan of distribution in the Hunter Wise Litigation, Defendants' Restitution  
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1 Obligation shall be reduced by that amount, on a dollar-for-dollar basis. To the  
2 extent Defendants claim they are entitled to such set-off, they shall provide notice  
3 to the Commission in the manner set forth in paragraph 75, below.  
4

5 75. Notice: All notices required to be given by any provision in this  
6 Consent Order shall be sent certified mail, return receipt requested, as follows:  
7

8 Notice to Commission:

9 Rosemary Hollinger  
10 Deputy Director  
11 U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission  
12 525 W. Monroe Street, Suite 1100  
13 Chicago, IL 60661

14 Notice to Defendants:

15 Michael S. Winsten  
16 Winsten Law Group  
17 27201 Puerta Real, Suite 140  
18 Mission Viejo, CA 92691

19 All such notices to the Commission shall reference the name and docket number of  
20 this action.  
21

22 76. Change of Address/Phone: Until such time as Defendants satisfy in  
23 full their Restitution Obligation and CMP Obligation as set forth in this Consent  
24 Order, Defendants shall provide written notice to the Commission by certified mail  
25 of any change to his telephone number and mailing address within ten (10)  
26 calendar days of the change.  
27  
28

1           77. Entire Agreement and Amendments: This Consent Order incorporates  
2 all of the terms and conditions of the settlement among the parties hereto to date.  
3 Nothing shall serve to amend or modify this Consent Order in any respect  
4 whatsoever, unless: (a) reduced to writing; (b) signed by all parties hereto; and  
5 (c) approved by order of this Court.  
6

7  
8           78. Invalidation: If any provision of this Consent Order or if the  
9 application of any provision or circumstance is held invalid, then the remainder of  
10 this Consent Order and the application of the provision to any other person or  
11 circumstance shall not be affected by the holding.  
12

13           79. Waiver: The failure of any party to this Consent Order or of any  
14 customer at any time to require performance of any provision of this Consent  
15 Order shall in no manner affect the right of the party or customer at a later time to  
16 enforce the same or any other provision of this Consent Order. No waiver in one  
17 or more instances of the breach of any provision contained in this Consent Order  
18 shall be deemed to be or construed as a further or continuing waiver of such breach  
19 or waiver of the breach of any other provision of this Consent Order.  
20  
21

22           80. Continuing Jurisdiction of this Court: This Court shall retain  
23 jurisdiction of this action to ensure compliance with this Consent Order and for all  
24 other purposes related to this action, including any motion by Defendants to  
25 modify or for relief from the terms of this Consent Order.  
26  
27  
28

1           81. Injunctive and Equitable Relief Provisions: The injunctive and  
2 equitable relief provisions of this Consent Order shall be binding upon Defendants,  
3 upon any person under their authority or control, and upon any person who  
4 receives actual notice of this Consent Order, by personal service, e-mail, facsimile  
5 or otherwise insofar as he or she is acting in active concert or participation with  
6 Defendants.  
7

8  
9           82. Authority: Bharat “Brad” Adata hereby warrants that he is the sole  
10 officer and director of Defendants Lions Wealth Holdings, Inc. and 20/20 Precious  
11 Metals, Inc. and the president and director of Defendant Lions Wealth Services,  
12 Inc., and that this Consent Order has been duly authorized by LWH, 20/20 Metals  
13 and LWS and he has been duly empowered to sign and submit this Consent Order  
14 on their behalf.  
15  
16

17  
18           83. Counterparts and Facsimile Execution: This Consent Order may be  
19 executed in two or more counterparts, all of which shall be considered one and the  
20 same agreement and shall become effective when one or more counterparts have  
21 been signed by each of the parties hereto and delivered (by facsimile, e-mail, or  
22 otherwise) to the other party, it being understood that all parties need not sign the  
23 same counterpart. Any counterpart or other signature to this Consent Order that is  
24 delivered by any means shall be deemed for all purposes as constituting good and  
25 valid execution and delivery by such party of this Consent Order.  
26  
27  
28

1           84. Defendants understand that the terms of the Consent Order are  
2 enforceable through contempt proceedings, and that, in any such proceeding, they  
3 may not challenge the validity of this Consent Order.  
4

5           THERE BEING NO JUST REASON FOR DELAY, the Clerk of the Court  
6 is hereby directed to enter this Consent Order for Permanent Injunction  
7

8  
9           **SO ORDERED:**

10           

11 Dated: January 16, 2015

12  
13           \_\_\_\_\_  
14           Honorable Josephine L. Staton  
15           United States District Judge  
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