Securities and Exchange Commission v. Nationwide Automated Systems, Inc et al

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COMPLAINT

Plaintiff Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") alleges:

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 1. The Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to Sections 20(b), 20(d)(1) and 22(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 ("Securities Act"), 15 U.S.C. §§ 77t(b), 77t(d)(1) & 77v(a), and Sections 21(d)(1), 21(d)(3)(A), 21(e) and 27(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Exchange Act"), 15 U.S.C. §§ 78u(d)(1), 78u(d)(3)(A), 78u(e) & 78aa(a).
- 2. Venue is proper in this district pursuant to Section 22(a) of the Securities Act, 15 U.S.C. § 77v(a), and Section 27(a) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78aa(a) because certain of the transactions, acts, practices and courses of conduct constituting violations of the federal securities laws occurred within this district.

SUMMARY

- 3. This matter concerns a large ongoing Ponzi scheme. Defendants' scheme was to sell—in an unregistered securities offering—investment opportunities in automated teller machines ("ATMs") through purported "sale and leaseback" transactions.
- 4. Since 2013 alone, Defendants raised at least \$123 million in investor funds through its ATM sale and leaseback transactions with investors. Defendant Nationwide Automated Systems, Inc. ("NASI") told investors that it is in the business of placing, operating and maintaining ATMs, and that investors could purchase ATMs from NASI, and then lease them back to NASI in return for "rent" of 50 cents per ATM transaction, with a guaranteed investment return of at least 20% per year.
- 5. But none of that was true. Legitimate ATM transaction revenue represented only a tiny fraction—less than 2%—of NASI's actual revenue. The vast majority of NASI's revenue was comprised of new investor funds. To an overwhelming degree, therefore, investor funds were not being used to acquire, place, operate, and maintain the thousands of ATMs that NASI said it had sold to them, but were instead being used to pay guaranteed returns NASI already owed to earlier

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investors. Defendants also did not actually own many of the ATMs they had ostensibly bought and allegedly sold to investors. In fact, Defendants required investors to contractually promise that they would never contact the locations where their ATMs were supposedly located, all to ensure that no one could discover Defendants' fraud.

- 6. Defendant Gillis is involved in all aspects of the fraud. He is the president of NASI, he personally executed thousands of sale and leaseback agreements with investors on NASI's behalf, he is the signatory on the bank accounts from which NASI made Ponzi-like investor payments, and he was directly involved in the marketing of NASI's ATM investment opportunities to investors.
- 7. Defendant Wishner is also a key actor in Defendants' fraudulent scheme. He is the treasurer, vice president, and secretary of NASI, he was responsible for preparing NASI's tax returns, and he is a signatory on the bank accounts from which NASI made Ponzi-like investor payments. Wishner is also the registered agent of and is affiliated with Relief Defendants Oasis Studio Rentals, LLC, Oasis Studio Rentals #2, LLC and Oasis Studio Rentals #3, LLC.
- 8. As a result of the conduct alleged herein, Defendants have violated the antifraud provisions of the Securities Act and the Exchange Act, and Defendants NASI and Gillis have violated the registration provisions of Section 5 of the Securities Act. Defendant Gillis is liable for these violations directly, and as a control person under Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act.
- 9. The SEC brings this emergency action and seeks a temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction, among other relief, to halt Defendants' unlawful conduct and preserve the status quo. The SEC also seeks entry of permanent injunctions against Defendants; disgorgement of ill-gotten gains and prejudgment interest thereon from Defendants and Relief Defendants; and civil penalties from Defendants.

THE DEFENDANTS

- 10. Nationwide Automated Systems, Inc. is a California corporation headquartered in Calabasas, California. NASI is not registered with the SEC, and has not registered any offering or class of its securities with the SEC.
- 11. Joel Barry Gillis is a resident of Woodland Hills, California. Gillis is the president of Defendant NASI and a signatory on its bank accounts. According to a press release issued by NASI, Gillis "runs" NASI. He was formerly a registered investment representative, but he has not been registered since 1986.
- 12. Edward Wishner is a resident of Woodland Hills, California. Wishner is the treasurer, vice president, and secretary of Defendant NASI and a signatory on its bank accounts. Wishner prepared NASI's tax returns. Wishner is affiliated with Relief Defendants Oasis Studio Rentals, LLC, Oasis Studio Rentals #2, LLC and Oasis Studio Rentals #3, LLC (collectively, "Oasis Studio Rentals").

RELIEF DEFENDANTS

- 13. Oasis Studio Rentals, LLC is a California limited liability company headquartered in Houston, Texas which was formed in 2008. Wishner is its registered agent.
- 14. Oasis Studio Rentals #2, LLC is a California limited liability company headquartered in Woodland Hills, California which was formed in 2012. Wishner is its registered agent.
- 15. Oasis Studio Rentals #3, LLC is a California limited liability company headquartered at the same Woodland Hills address as Oasis Studio Rentals #2, and was also formed in 2012. Wishner is its registered agent and one of its principals.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

A. Background on NASI

16. NASI was incorporated in 1996 and is controlled by Gillis. To the public, NASI describes itself as "an ATM machine provider" which "works with high-traffic retail locations, hotels, casinos, convenience stores and movie theatres

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located throughout the United States." NASI claims that it "has been consistently recognized for its exceptional customer service, sturdy machines and aggressive revenue-sharing model." NASI touts the fact that it operates "over 80 branches" with "1,000 certified technicians on standby," and further claims that NASI services more than \$1 billion in ATM transactions per month. Stated succinctly, NASI tells investors that it is in the business of placing, operating and maintaining automated teller machines.

The Unregistered NASI Offering В.

1. Defendants' solicitation of investors

- 17. Since at least 1999 and continuing to the present, Defendants NASI and Gillis have offered securities—in the form of ATM sale and leaseback agreements to the public. From just January 2013 to today, Defendants have raised approximately \$123 million in investor money through the NASI ATM sale and leaseback offering.1
- 18. Defendants NASI and Gillis, directly and indirectly, solicited investors through various salespeople, including Gillis himself, electronic mail, and by wordof-mouth. Defendants NASI and Gillis offered and sold NASI's ATM sale and leaseback agreements to investors across the United States.

2. The terms of the NASI offering

19. Defendants sold investors ATMs through a standard package of agreements, comprised of: (i) an ATM Equipment Purchase Agreement ("Purchase Agreement"); (ii) an ATM Equipment Lease Agreement ("Lease Agreement"); and (iii) an Addendum To Owner Lease Agreement ("Addendum"). The three documents were executed at or around the same time by investors, with Gillis signing on behalf

¹ The NASI bank records with transaction-level detail that the SEC obtained during its pre-filing investigation are limited to this 20-month time period; NASI, however, has been engaged in the offer and sale of ATM sale and leaseback agreements since at least 1999.

of NASI.

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amount-typically \$12,000, but in some cases \$19,800 per ATM-to buy one or

more ATMs, all of which were identified in an exhibit to the contract by both "serial

Under the terms of the Purchase Agreement, investors paid a flat

number" and the name of the location to which the ATMs were to be delivered. In

exchange for this payment, NASI, as "Seller", agreed to deliver the investor-

purchased ATMs to the location indicated by the agreement within 60 days. Last,

NASI warranted that "the ATM(s) purchased by BUYER shall, at the time of

delivery, be free and clear of all liens, claims, debts, encumbrances, security interests,

or other charges."

- 21. Under the terms of the Lease Agreement, investors then leased their ATMs back to NASI for an initial 10-year term. The lease provides that "NASI, at its sole cost and expense, shall operate and maintain the ATMs and provide all services relating thereto," including but not limited to "processing and accounting for all ATM transactions, obtaining, the delivering and loading of cash for the ATMs, and repairing, maintaining and servicing the ATMs." Moreover, the lease states that NASI, "at its sole cost and expense," shall "maintain insurance coverage on the ATMs in an amount not less than the full replacement value of the ATMs," as well as "liability insurance (both public liability and property damage) covering the operation of the ATMs."
- 22. The Lease Agreement further provides that "NASI shall pay to [the investor] as rent an amount equal to \$0.50 for each 'approved transaction' ... produced by the ATMs for each calendar month during the term of this Agreement."
- 23. Following the initial 10-year lease term, the Lease Agreement automatically renewed for additional 3-year periods thereafter, unless investors provided written notice at least 60 days in advance of expiration of their intent to terminate. If terminated, NASI would either deliver an investor's ATMs to a designated place, or alternatively, return the full amount of their initial investment.

i.e., the purchase payment provided for in the Purchase Agreement.

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The Lease Agreement also includes the following "non-interference" 24.

- clause:
 - 11. Non-Interference. During the term of this Agreement, including any extensions thereof, and provided that NASI is not in default under the terms hereof, Lessor agrees not to interfere with the operation of the ATMs by NASI in any manner including, but not limited to, contacting the locations where the ATMs is/are installed and/or any service providers under contract with NASI relating to the operation of such ATMs.
- Last, the Addendum modified the rent obligation set forth in the Lease 25. Agreement by guaranteeing a minimum investment return of 20% per year. In the Addendum, NASI promised that "[i]f at anytime [sic] the owner's ATM machine fails to make enough transactions [t]o pay the owner a monthly check equivalent to twenty (20%) percent [a]nnual return on the owner's investment ... [NASI] guarantees to pay owner the difference between what the Owner has received and [a 20% annual return.]" The Addendum also modified the ten-year lease term provided for in the Lease Agreement by granting investors the right, after only two years, to sell their ATMs back to NASI at their original sales price at any time.
- When marketing NASI's ATM sale and leaseback agreements, 26. Defendants NASI and Gillis touted NASI's purported 19-year track record of profitable returns for investors. They also claimed that the locations acquired by NASI were strong performers, and that many ATMs installed in those areas yielded transaction revenue in excess of the 20% already guaranteed by NASI. Defendants NASI and Gillis encouraged investors to invest in NASI's ATM sale and leaseback agreements by periodically representing that NASI had "secured" a new "round" of convenience store locations at which ATMs would be installed, but that because these opportunities were limited, interested investors should quickly invest while they were

27. NASI's ATM sale and leaseback agreements are securities in the form of investment contracts. They represent an investment of money, in a common enterprise, with the expectation of profits to be derived from the efforts of a third party. Investors provided money to NASI for investment purposes. Because the terms of the NASI Purchase Agreement, Lease Agreement and Addendum made investors entirely dependent on NASI to operate and maintain their purported ATMs, investors were investing in a common enterprise. And for that same reason, along with investors' contractual promise not to "interfere" with the operation of their ATMs, NASI's efforts were essential to the failure or success of the common enterprise.

still available. Defendants NASI and Gillis urged, in addition, that investors should

investments would outperform most traditional retirement investments.

roll their IRA savings into NASI's ATM sale and leaseback agreements because these

3. The NASI offering is not registered

- 28. Defendants have not registered with the SEC any offering of any kind by NASI.
- 29. Defendants NASI and Gillis have offered and sold NASI's ATM sale and leaseback agreements through interstate commerce to investors residing in multiple states.

C. Defendants' Misrepresentations and Fraudulent Scheme

- 30. In its ATM sale and leaseback agreements and other written communications, NASI made the following representations to investors regarding their investment with NASI. All of these statements were false and deceptive, and made by Defendants in furtherance of a fraudulent scheme:
- (a) Investors were buying from NASI an actual ATM, identified by serial number, "free and clear of all liens, claims, debts, encumbrances, security interests, or other charges."
- (b) The ATMs bought by investors would then be installed by NASI

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(c) Following the sales transaction, investors' ATMs would remain, at all times, their "sole and exclusive personal property."

at a designated place—typically, hotels, convenience stores, and gas stations located

- During the lease term, NASI would "operate and maintain the (d) ATMs ... includ[ing] ... processing and accounting for all ATM transactions, obtaining, the [sic] delivering and loading of cash for the ATMs, and repairing, maintaining and servicing the ATMs," "maintain insurance coverage on the ATMs," and "pay, prior to delinquency, all personal property taxes assessed against and levied upon the ATMs."
- (e) During the lease term, NASI would pay to investors 50 cents per transaction occurring in their ATMs, with NASI agreeing that in the event of a shortfall, it would guarantee a 20% annual return on investment; NASI said that it was able to make this guarantee because with ATM transaction fees typically being in the range of \$2.50-\$3.00—well above the 50 cents per transaction in rent owed by NASI under the lease—NASI could guarantee a 20% return by shifting part of its share of the ATM transaction revenue back to investors.
- (f) Each month, NASI would send investors monthly transaction reports that purportedly detailed the performance of the ATMs that they owned; these transaction figures would then form the basis for NASI's monthly payments to investors.
- NASI is also a Ponzi scheme. NASI does not own or operate the tens of 31. thousands of ATMs it claims to have sold and leased back from its investors. The legitimate ATM transaction revenue on ATMs that NASI, in fact, operates is only a miniscule part of its total revenue. By a wide margin, NASI's incoming revenue is comprised of new investor funds. And so each month, the payments NASI made to investors under their NASI Lease Agreements were not paid from real ATM transaction revenue, but were instead funded by money received from new investors

in Defendants' Ponzi scheme.

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1.	Misrepresentations about NASI's operation and ownership of ATM
	sold to and leased back from investors

- 32. According to NASI's records, NASI had sold and was leasing back more than 31,000 ATMs to investors as of June 2014. These ATMs were purportedly located in hotels, gas stations and convenience stores across the United States, and in particular, NASI claimed that many of these ATMs were located in less denselypopulated areas—towns such as Ottumwa, Iowa; Bicknell, Indiana; Viola, Illinois; Plattsmount, Nebraska; Higgensville, Missouri; and Medicine Lodge, Kansas, to name only a few.
- 33. Because of the "Non-Interference" provision in their NASI Lease Agreements, investors were contractually barred from contacting these locations to learn anything at all about NASI's operation of their putative ATM investments.
- 34. Each month, NASI sent investors monthly transaction reports for the ATMs that they "owned." When one interested investor asked NASI, "How can I audit the ATM's monthly revenue?," a NASI sales representative tersely responded, "Your statement with each check is your audit." In fact, in their monthly reports to investors, Defendants fabricated false transaction figures for, in many cases, either non-existent ATMs or ATMs that neither NASI nor its investors actually owned.
- 35. NASI's claim of 31,000 ATMs under operation is not true. To operate its ATMs, NASI subcontracted with two ATM service providers. In exchange for certain fees, these third-party ATM servicers provided ATM processing, settlement, clearing, installation, and maintenance services to NASI for all of the ATMs owned or allegedly leased by NASI. Each month, the ATM servicers issued settlement reports to NASI, detailing the revenue generated by NASI's ATMs, less fees owed to the ATM servicers, with the balance to be paid to NASI by monthly check. These settlement reports listed each NASI ATM by location and by Terminal ID.
 - 36. NASI's records of its ATMs under operation list more than 31,000 10

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purported ATM holdings. The settlement reports from NASI's third-party ATM servicers, however, identify only about 235 ATMs serviced for NASI. In short, Defendants have "sold" and "leased back" tens of thousands of ATMs to NASI investors that they never owned, that they never operated, and that may have never existed.

- As just one example, NASI's internal records claim ownership or 37. operation of about 673 ATMs located at various "Casey's Convenience Mart" businesses in Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Illinois. These same Casey's Convenience Mart locations are listed in dozens of NASI investor agreements as the business locations at which NASI installed the ATMs that these investors had supposedly paid for. Neither NASI nor its investors own any of the ATMs being operated in Casey's Convenience Mart stores across the Midwest United States. Rather, each and every Casey's Convenience Mart ATM is in fact owned by a company called MobileMoney, Inc., a San Clemente-based company which has no affiliation with NASI.
- 38. What's more, in many instances NASI sold the same sham Casey's Convenience Mart ATM to more than one investor. For instance, in 2013, NASI sold an ATM at a single Casey's store in Norfolk, Nebraska, to five different NASI investors, with two of those sales occurring only 16 days apart. Defendants not only sold investors ATMs that NASI had never owned, but ATMs which Defendants had already fraudulently "sold" to other investors.

2. The Ponzi scheme

- 39. Defendants did not pay investors transaction revenue from the operation of the ATMs that NASI claimed to have sold investors. Defendants instead made Ponzi-like payments funded by cash from new investors.
- 40. In April, May and June 2014, a total of about \$23,783,827.29 was deposited to NASI's bank accounts. Of that amount, only approximately \$390,805.46—or 1.64%—represented legitimate ATM transaction revenue from

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NASI's third-party ATM servicers. By contrast, about \$18,420,608.25 in investor funds were deposited to NASI's bank accounts. But NASI paid to investors at least \$23,492,097 in amounts owed under NASI's ATM sale and leaseback agreements. Accordingly, NASI's April, May and June investor payments were not funded by legitimate ATM transaction revenue, but instead by cash raised from new investors.

3. The misappropriation and misuse of investor proceeds

- 41. In addition to making Ponzi payments to investors as alleged above,
 Defendants wrongly transferred investor proceeds to Relief Defendants Oasis Studio
 Rentals, three entities affiliated with Wishner.
- 42. NASI's April 2013 balance sheet reflects a \$1,477,192 receivable due from Oasis Studio Rentals. These entities were formed in 2008 and 2012, and Wishner serves as the registered agent for each entity. Within eight months, NASI's balance sheet indicated that this \$1.477 million receivable from Oasis Studio Rentals had been reduced to only \$75,000. NASI's bank records, however, reflect only \$28,250 in payments made by Oasis Studio Rentals to NASI during that period of time, in the form of two checks signed by Wishner. During this time period, the source of virtually all of NASI's incoming cash was new investor funds.
- 43. Accordingly, Defendants misappropriated and misused investor proceeds by loaning and later forgiving or writing off large amounts of money to unrelated entities affiliated with Wishner.

D. The Ongoing Nature of the Fraud

- 44. In August 2014, NASI bounced approximately \$3 million in checks to NASI investors. By the end of the month, NASI had drained its bank account, drawing it down to a balance of less than \$200,000.
- 45. Following hundreds of calls from concerned investors, NASI told investors in an August 28, 2014 letter from Defendant Gillis that: "We cannot control the U.S. mail, and there will always be a small percentage of checks that for some reason or another never make it to their intended location."

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- NASI also stated in Gillis's letter: "In 19 years we have never, never 46. been late. We have never had to deal with such a challenge of this type or magnitude. We have always posted and mailed checks on the 1st of each month or the Monday following, if the 1st fell on a weekend or holiday."
- 47. Gillis's August 28th letter further stated: "I will not go into every detail, but we came to the uncomfortable realization that the current infrastructure of Nationwide cannot support over 4000 phone calls that were fielded in the first 2-1/2 weeks of August. Some of those calls were the same people calling two or three times."
- 48. The August 28th letter further stated: "The September 1st check will be going out late as well due to the inordinate amount of time spent on complaints, cleaning up the general accounting and system upgrades. We hope to be back on track by October 1st."
- 49. Finally, Gillis's August 28th letter stated: "Please do not call us with check mailing inquiries for September. We estimate that they will go out anywhere from the 8th to the 10th. If checks are not received within the standard 10 day period please e-mail us at: accounting@nationwideautomatedsystems.com as we do not wish to spend the next few weeks on the telephone and revisit the same unpleasant experience."
- 50. Defendants NASI and Gillis separately attempted to lull investors by also telling them that their bounced checks had been caused by a mere "glitch" in connection with NASI's decision to contract with a new outside firm to manage investor payments. NASI claimed this "system conversion" had not gone "smoothly."
- 51. On August 20, Defendants opened a new NASI account at a different bank. From that new account, NASI continued raising investor money and making Ponzi-like payments to existing investors.

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52. From August 20 to September 8, 2014, a total of about \$3,871,430 was deposited to NASI's new bank account. Of that amount, only \$52,463—or 1.36% represented legitimate ATM transaction revenue from NASI's third-party ATM servicers. By contrast, \$3.36 million in deposits during that period came from new NASI investors. But in that timeframe, NASI paid to existing investors at least \$2,044,050 in amounts owed under NASI's ATM sale and leaseback agreements. Accordingly, NASI's August and September investor payments from its new bank account were not funded by legitimate ATM transaction revenue, but instead by cash raised from new investors. E. Defendants' Roles in the Fraud 53. At all relevant times, Defendant Gillis controlled NASI. Gillis formed

- and controls NASI. He has been identified in NASI written communications and a press release as NASI's president, and the man responsible for "running" NASI's operations.
- 54. Gillis is also a signatory to the Sales Agreements, Lease Agreements, and Addendums that NASI entered into with its investors. He is also a signatory on NASI's bank accounts; significantly, Defendant Gillis signed thousands of the investor checks since 2013 which constitute Ponzi scheme payments.
- 55. As a principal of NASI, Gillis's mental state is imputed to his company, Defendant NASI.
- 56. Gillis made direct misrepresentations to investors regarding NASI's ATM sale and leaseback investment opportunities, including meeting in-person with investors to solicit their investment.
- Gillis knew, or was reckless in not knowing, that the false and 57. misleading representations and omissions alleged herein were being made to investors about NASI's ATM sale and leaseback business. Gillis knew, or was reckless in not knowing, that NASI does not own or operate the tens of thousands of ATMs it claims to have sold and leased back from its investors, that NASI's real

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- ATM transaction revenue was only a minute part of the cash coming into the company, that instead, NASI's revenue was almost all comprised of new investor funds, and that NASI's payments to investors were Ponzi payments made with other investors' money.
- 58. On information and belief, in one case, a former NASI investor called the rural California hotel that Defendants said her ATM was located at. She learned that the hotel did not have an ATM on the premises and never had. She then contacted Gillis, and left a message to the effect of, "I know what you're doing. And I want my money back." The very next day, Gillis provided that investor with a cashier's check for the full amount of her investment. He asked her no questions.
- 59. At all relevant times, Defendant Wishner was NASI's vice president, treasurer and secretary. Wishner prepared NASI's tax returns. He is a signatory on NASI's bank accounts and typically signed the bulk of the checks written out of NASI's general account. He also signed dozens of investor checks written since August 2014 which constitute Ponzi scheme payments.
- 60. As a signatory to all of NASI's bank accounts and the NASI executive responsible for preparing its tax returns, Wishner knew, or was reckless in not knowing, that NASI's real ATM transaction revenue was only a minute part of the cash coming into the company, that instead, NASI's revenue was almost all comprised of new investor funds, and that NASI's payments to investors were Ponzi payments made with other investors' money.
- Wishner also signed, on NASI's behalf, one of NASI's ATM management agreements with its third-party ATM service providers. These management agreements provided the only source of NASI's legitimate ATM transaction revenue.
- 62. As a principal of NASI, Wishner's mental state is imputed to his company. His mental state is also imputed to his affiliated entities, Relief Defendants Oasis Studio Rentals.

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Fraud in Connection With the Sale of Securities
Violations of Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act
and Rule 10b-5(b) Thereunder

(against Defendants NASI and Gillis as primary violators, and, alternatively, against Gillis as a control person under Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act)

- 63. The SEC realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 62 above.
- 64. Defendants NASI and Gillis, by engaging in the conduct described above, directly or indirectly, in connection with the purchase or sale of a security, by the use of means or instrumentalities of interstate commerce, of the mails, or of the facilities of a national securities exchange, with scienter, made untrue statements of a material fact or omitted to state a material fact necessary in order to make the statements made, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading
- 65. By engaging in the conduct described above, Defendants NASI and Gillis, violated, and unless restrained and enjoined will continue to violate, Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78j(b), and Rule 10b-5 thereunder, 17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5.
- 66. Defendant Gillis was a control person of Defendant NASI because he possessed, directly or indirectly, the power to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of each of these entities. Accordingly, pursuant to Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78t(a), Defendant Gillis is liable to the SEC to the same extent as Defendant NASI for its violations of Section 10(b) and Rule 10b-5(b) thereunder.

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SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Fraud in the Offer and Sale of Securities Violations of Section 17(a)(2) of the Securities Act (against Defendants NASI and Gillis)

- 67. The SEC realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 62 above.
- 68. Defendants NASI and Gillis, by engaging in the conduct described above, in the offer or sale of securities by the use of means or instruments of transportation or communication in interstate commerce or by use of the mails, directly or indirectly, with scienter, obtained money or property by means of untrue statements of a material fact or by omitting to state a material fact necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading.
- 69. By engaging in the conduct described above, Defendants NASI and Gillis, violated, and unless restrained and enjoined will continue to violate, Section 17(a)(2) of the Securities Act, 15 U.S.C. § 77q(a)(2).

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Fraud in Connection With the Sale of Securities Violations of Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rules 10b-5(a) and (c) Thereunder

(against all Defendants as primary violators, and, alternatively, against Gillis as a control person under Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act)

- 70. The SEC realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 62 above.
- 71. Defendants, by engaging in the conduct described above, directly or indirectly, in connection with the purchase or sale of a security, by the use of means or instrumentalities of interstate commerce, of the mails, or of the facilities of a national securities exchange, with scienter:

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- employed devices, schemes, or artifices to defraud; or a.
- engaged in acts, practices, or courses of business which operated b. or would operate as a fraud or deceit upon other persons.
- 72. By engaging in the conduct described above, Defendants violated, and unless restrained and enjoined will continue to violate, Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78j(b), and Rules 10b-5(a) and (c) thereunder, 17 C.F.R. §§ 240.10b-5(a) & 240.10b-5(c).
- Defendant Gillis was a control person of Defendant NASI because he 73. possessed, directly or indirectly, the power to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of each of these entities. Accordingly, pursuant to Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78t(a), Defendant Gillis is liable to the SEC to the same extent as Defendant NASI for its violations of Section 10(b) and Rule 10b-5(a) and (c) thereunder.

FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Fraud in the Offer and Sale of Securities Violations of Sections 17(a)(1) and (3) of the Securities Act\ (against all Defendants)

- 74. The SEC realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 62 above.
- Defendants, by engaging in the conduct described above, in the offer or 75. sale of securities by the use of means or instruments of transportation or communication in interstate commerce or by use of the mails, directly or indirectly
 - with scienter, employed devices, schemes, or artifices to defraud; a.
 - b. engaged in transactions, practices, or courses of business which operated or would operate as a fraud or deceit upon the purchaser.
- 76. By engaging in the conduct described above, Defendants violated, and unless restrained and enjoined will continue to violate, Sections 17(a)(1) and (3) of

the Securities Act, 15 U.S.C. \S 77q(a)(1) and (3).

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COMPLAINT

FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Sale of Unregistered Securities

Violations of Sections 5(a) and 5(c) of the Securities Act (against Defendants NASI and Gillis)

- The SEC realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 77. 62 above.
- 78. Defendants NASI and Gillis, by engaging in the conduct described above, directly or indirectly, made use of means or instruments or transportation or communication in interstate commerce or of the mails, to offer to sell or to sell securities, or to carry or cause such securities to be carried through the mails or in interstate commerce for the purpose of sale or for delivery after sale.
- 79. No registration statement has been filed with the SEC or has been in effect with respect to any of the offerings alleged herein, and no exemption from registration applies.
- 80. By engaging in the conduct described above, Defendants NASI and Gillis have violated, and unless restrained and enjoined will continue to violate, Sections 5(a) and 5(c) of the Securities Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 77e(a) and 77e(c).

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, the SEC respectfully requests that the Court:

I.

Issue findings of fact and conclusions of law that Defendants committed the alleged violations.

H.

Issue judgments, in forms consistent with Fed. R. Civ. P. 65(d), temporarily, preliminarily and permanently enjoining Defendants, and their agents, servants, employees, and attorneys, and those persons in active concert or participation with any of them, who receive actual notice of the judgment by personal service or

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otherwise, and each of them, from violating Section 17(a) of the Securities Act, 15 U.S.C. § 77q(a), Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 78j(b), and Rule 10b-5 thereunder, 17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5, Sections 5(a) and 5(c) of the Securities Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 77e(a) and 77e(c), and Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78t(a).

III.

Issue, in a form consistent with Fed. R. Civ. P. 65, a temporary restraining order and a preliminary injunction against all Defendants, freezing the assets of Defendants Gillis, Wishner, NASI, and their respective affiliates, and freezing the assets of Relief Defendants Oasis Studio Rentals, LLC, traceable to the fraud; prohibiting all Defendants from destroying documents; granting expedited discovery; requiring accountings from Defendants; and appointing a Receiver over NASI and its respective affiliates.

IV.

Order Defendants and Relief Defendants to disgorge all ill-gotten gains they received, together with prejudgment interest thereon.

V.

Order Defendants to pay civil penalties under Section 20(d) of the Securities Act, 15 U.S.C. § 77t(d), and Section 21(d)(3) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78u(d)(3).

VI.

Retain jurisdiction of this action in accordance with the principles of equity and the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure in order to implement and carry out the terms of all orders and decrees that may be entered, or to entertain any suitable application or motion for additional relief within the jurisdiction of this Court.



VII.

Grant such other and further relief as this Court may determine to be just and necessary.

Dated: September 17, 2014

Peter F. Del Greco Attorneys for Plaintiff

Securities and Exchange Commission

Case 2:14-cv-07249-SJO FFM Document 3 Filed 09/30/14 Page 22 of 24 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA CIVIL COVER SHEET

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS (Check	ting yourself \square)	DEFENDANTS (Check box if you are representing yourself [)						
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE CO	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	NATIONWIDE AUTOMATED SYSTEMS, INC., JOEL GILLIS, and EDWARD WISHNER, and Relief Defendants OASIS STUDIO RENTALS, LLC, OASIS STUDIO RENTALS #2, LLC AND OASIS STUDIO RENTALS #3, LLC						
(b) County of Residence		County of Residence of First Listed Defendant Los Angeles						
(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES		(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)						
(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Prepresenting yourself, provi		Attorneys (Firm Name, Address and Telephone Number) If you are representing yourself, provide the same information.						
Gary Y. Leung, Peter F. Del Gre Wilshire Blvd., 11th floor, Los A				•				
I. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an X in one box only.) III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES-For Diversity Cases Only (Place an X in one box for plaintiff and one for defendant)								
1. U.S. Government Plaintiff	a Party)	Citizen of Another State PTF DEF Incorporated or Principal Place of Business in this State Citizen of Another State 2 2 Incorporated and Principal Place				is State		
2. U.S. Government Defendant	• 1		or Subject of a] 3	of Business in Ai	nother State		
IV. ORIGIN (Place an X in		- - n		4				Multi-
1. Original 2. Removed from 3. Remanded from 4. Reinstated or 5. Transferred from Another District Proceeding State Court Appellate Court Reopened District (Specify)								
V. REQUESTED IN COM	PLAINT: JURY DE	MAI	ND: Yes X] No	(Check "Yes" or	ıly i	f demanded in comp	plaint.)
CLASS ACTION under F	.R.Cv.P. 23: 🔲 Y	es/	⋈ No		MONEY DEMA	ND	ED IN COMPLAINT:	\$ Unspecified amoun
VI. CAUSE OF ACTION (Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing and write a brief statement of cause. Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.) Sections 20(b), 20(d)(1) and 22(a) of the Securities Act of 1933, 15 U.S.C. §§ 77t(b), 77t(d)(1) & 77v(a), and Sections 21(d)(1), 21(d)(3)(A), 21(e) and 27(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, 15 U.S.C. §§ 78u(d)(1), 78u(d)(3)(A), 78u(e) & 78aa(a). This matter concerns an ongoing Ponzi scheme involving the sale and leaseback of ATMs.								
VII. NATURE OF SUIT (P	lace an X in one bo	IO X	nly).				-	1
OTHER STATUTES	CONTRACT	RE/	AL PROPERTY CONT	1 11%	IMMIGRATION 45		PRISONER PETITIONS (%	PROPERTY RIGHTS
375 False Claims Act	110 Insurance		240 Torts to Land		462 Naturalization Application	_	Habeas Corpus:	820 Copyrights
400 State Reapportionment	120 Marine	╙	245 Tort Product Liability		465 Other		463 Alien Detainee 510 Motions to Vacate	830 Patent
410 Antitrust	130 Miller Act		290 All Other Real Property		Immigration Actions TORTS		Sentence 530 General	840 Trademark SOCIAL SEGURITY
430 Banks and Banking	☐ 140 Negotiable Instrument		TORTS		RSONAL PROPERTY	Ħ	535 Death Penalty	861 HIA (1395ff)
450 Commerce/ICC Rates/Etc.	150 Recovery of Overpayment &	27.20	ERSONAL INJURY 3 310 Airplane		370 Other Fraud		الأولى Other: المالية	☐ 862 Black Lung (923)
, 460 Deportation	Enforcement of Judgment		315 Airplane		371 Truth in Lending		540 Mandamus/Other	863 DIWC/DIWW (405 (g))
470 Racketeer Influenced & Corrupt Org.	151 Medicare Act		Product Liability 320 Assault, Libel &		380 Other Personal Property Damage		550 Civil Rights	☐ 864 SSID Title XVI
480 Consumer Credit	152 Recovery of		Slander		385 Property Damage		555 Prison Condition 560 Civil Detainee	☐ 865 RSI (405 (g))
490 Cable/Sat TV	Defaulted Student Loan (Excl. Vet.)		330 Fed. Employers' Liability		Product Liability BANKRUPT CY		Conditions of Confinement	FEDERAL TAX SUITS
850 Securities/Com- modities/Exchange	153 Recovery of		340 Marine 345 Marine Product		422 Appeal 28	F	ORFEITURE/PENALTY	4 ' #
890 Other Statutory	Overpayment of Vet. Benefits		Liability		USC 158 423 Withdrawal 28		625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21	871 IRS-Third Party 26 USC 7609
Actions 891 Agricultural Acts	160 Stockholders'		350 Motor Vehicle 355 Motor Vehicle		USC 157 GIVIL RIGHTS		USC 881 690 Other	l
893 Environmental	190 Other		Product Liability 360 Other Personal				LABOR	•
Matters 895 Freedom of Info.	→ Contract → 195 Contract		Injury 362 Personal Injury-		441 Voting		710 Fair Labor Standards Act	
∐ Act	Product Liability		Med Malpratice		442 Employment 443 Housing/		720 Labor/Mgmt. Relations	ľ
896 Arbitration	196 Franchise		365 Personal Injury- Product Liability	L	Accommodations		740 Railway Labor Act	
899 Admin, Procedures Act/Review of Appeal of			367 Health Care/ Pharmaceutical		445 American with Disabilities-		751 Family and Medical	
Agency Decision	Condemnation 220 Foreclosure	٦	Personal Injury Product Liability		Employment 446 American with	<u> </u>	Leave Act 790 Other Labor	į
950 Constitutionality of State Statutes	230 Rent Lease &		368 Asbestos Personal Injury		Disabilities-Other 448 Education		Litigation 791 Employee Ret. Inc. Security Act	
<u></u>	CV14 07240							
FOR OFFICE USE ONLY: Case Number 4 4 4 5 CIVIL COVER SHEET Page 1 of 3								
CV-71 (06/14)			CIN	IL CU	VER JUEEI			rage i or 3 🛊

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CIVIL COVER SHEET

VIII. VENUE: Your answers to the questions below will determine the division of the Court to which this case will be initially assigned. This initial assignment is subject. to change, in accordance with the Court's General Orders, upon review by the Court of your Complaint or Notice of Removal.

QUESTION A: Was this case removed			un.					
from state court? Yes X No	STATECASEWAS PENDIN	INITIALDIV	INITIAL DIVISION IN CACD IS					
If "no, " skip to Question B. If "yes," check the	Los Angeles, Ventura, Santa Barbara	V	Western					
box to the right that applies, enter the corresponding division in response to	Orange .	•		S	Southern			
Question E, below, and continue from there.	Riverside or San Bernardino							
QUESTION B: Is the United States, or		who recide in						
one of its agencies or employees, a	the district reside in Orange Co.?	WITO TESIDE III	YES. Your ca	d to the Southern Division. ion E, below, and continue				
PLAINTIFF in this action?	check one of the boxes to the right	from there.						
X Yes ☐ No			NO. Continu	ue to Question B.2.				
If "no, " skip to Question C. If "yes," answer	B.2. Do 50% or more of the defendants the district reside in Riverside and/or San	YES. Your case will initially be assigned to the Eastern Division.						
Question B.1, at right.	Countles? (Consider the two countles to	Enter "Eastern" in response to Question E, below, and continue from there.						
	check one of the boxes to the right	NO. Your case will initially be assigned to the Western Division.						
		 Enter "Western" in response to Question E, below, and continue from there. 						
OUESTION C. Left-Ullian IS	Certific Consoler Byles Consoler	dije in de orienje	esia kenja apings	of files the second				
QUESTION C: Is the United States, or one of its agencies or employees, a	district reside in Orange Co.?	o reside in the	YES: Your ca	se will initially be assigned	will initially be assigned to the Southern Divisior " in response to Question E, below, and continu			
DEFENDANT in this action?	check one of the boxes to the right	from there.	iem in response to Quest	on E, below, and continue				
☐ Yes 🕱 No	and the single	NO. Continue to Question C.2.						
	C.2. Do 50% or more of the plaintiffs who							
ir no, "skip to Question D. Ir yes," answer	yes. Your case will initially be assigned to the Eastern Divising ther.) YES. Your case will initially be assigned to the Eastern Divising the properties of the Eastern Division of the Eastern Divi							
,	check one of the boxes to the right			NO. Your case will initially be assigned to the We Enter "Western" in response to Question E, below				
da Marakan a Marakan da			and continue					
QUESTION D: Location of plaintiff	and defendants?	ing⊅ A COran	A. ge.County	B. Riverside or San Bernarding County	C Los Angeles, Ventura Santa Barbara or San			
			BUS FEEL		Luis Obispo County 2			
Indicate the location(s) in which 50% or n reside. (Check up to two boxes, or leave l		trict			×			
Indicate the location(s) in which 50% or n district reside. (Check up to two boxes, or apply.)	leave blank if none of these choices				×			
	THE STATE OF THE S	47142147452	PERSONAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSONAL PR	es a Marcalla de la marca				
D.1. Is there at least one a		1	D.2. Is there at	least one answer in Co	olumn B?			
∐ Yes	X No	Yes 🔀 No						
If "yes," your case will initial		If "yes," your case will initially be assigned to the						
SOUTHERN DI	EASTERN DIVISION.							
Enter "Southern" in response to Question If "no," go to question	Enter "Eastern" in response to Question E, below.							
ii no, go to question	If "no," your case will be assigned to the WESTERN DIVISION.							
Enter "Western" in response to Question E, below.								
QUESTION E: Initial Division?	SA INITIAL DIVISION IN CACED							
Enter the initial division determined by Qu	Western							
QUESTION F: Northern Counties?								
Do 50% or more of plaintiffs or defendants in this district reside in Ventura, Santa Barbara, or San Luis Obispo counties? Yes No								
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IX(a). IDENTICAL CA	SES: Has this ac	tion been previously filed in this court?	X	NO		YES				
If yes, list case num	ber(s):									
IX(b). RELATED CASE		elated (as defined below) to any cases previously filed in this court?	X	NO		YES				
Civil cases are related	when they:									
A. Arise from	the same or clc	osely related transactions, happening, or event;								
B. Call for det	B. Call for determination of the same or substantially related or similar questions of law and fact; or									
C. For other re	C. For other reasons would entail substantial duplication of labor if heard by different judges.									
Check all boxes that apply. That cases may involve the same patent, trademark, or copyright is not, in itself, sufficient to deem cases related.										
X. SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY (OR SELF-REPRESENTED LITIGANT): DATE: September 17, 2014										
Notice to Counsel/Parties: The submission of this Civil Cover Sheet is required by Local Rule 3-1. This Form CV-71 and the information contained hereineither replaces nor supplements the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. For more detailed instructions, see separate instruction sheet (CV-071A).										
Key to Statistical codes relati	ing to Social Securi	ity Cases:								
Nature of Suit Code	Abbreviation	Substantive Statement of Cause of Action								
861	HIA	All claims for health insurance benefits (Medicare) under Title 18, Part A, of the Social S include claims by hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, etc., for certification as providers o (42 U.S.C. 1935FF(b))	ecurit of servi	y Act, as ame ices under the	nded. <i>i</i> e progr	Also, am.				
862	BL	All claims for "Black Lung" benefits under Title 4, Part B, of the Federal Coal Mine Health 923)		•						
863	DIWC	All claims filed by insured workers for disability insurance benefits under Title 2 of the Sall claims filed for child's insurance benefits based on disability. (42 U.S.C. 405 (g))	Social	Security Act,	as ame	nded; plus				
863	DIWW	All claims filed for widows or widowers insurance benefits based on disability under Tit amended. (42 U.S.C. 405 (g))	tle 2 of	the Social Se	ecurity	Act, as				
864	SSID	All claims for supplemental security income payments based upon disability filed unde amended.	r Title	16 of the Soc	cial Sec	urity Act, as				
865	RSI	All claims for retirement (old age) and survivors benefits under Title 2 of the Social Secu (42 U.S.C. 405 (g))	ırity A	ct, as amende	ed.	. !				