

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
TAMPA DIVISION

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE
COMMISSION,

Plaintiff,

v.

Case No. 8:09-cv-0087-T-26TBM

ARTHUR NADEL;
SCOOP CAPITAL, LLC;
SCOOP MANAGEMENT, INC.

Defendants,

SCOOP REAL ESTATE, L.P.;
VALHALLA INVESTMENT PARTNERS, L.P.;
VALHALLA MANAGEMENT, INC.;
VICTORY IRA FUND, LTD.;
VICTORY FUND, LTD.;
VIKING IRA FUND, LLC;
VIKING FUND, LLC; AND
VIKING MANAGEMENT, LLC,

Relief Defendants.

THE RECEIVER'S FIFTEENTH INTERIM REPORT

Receivership Information and Activity from September 1, 2013 through January 31, 2014.

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INTRODUCTION

Burton W. Wiand, the Court-appointed Receiver for the Receivership Entities as defined herein, hereby files this Fifteenth Interim Report (the “**Report**”) to inform the Court, the investors, and others interested in this Receivership, of activities from September 1, 2013 through January 31, 2014 as well as the proposed course of action.¹ As of the date of filing this Report, the Court has appointed Burton W. Wiand as Receiver over the following entities and trust:

- a) Defendants Scoop Capital, LLC (“**Scoop Capital**”) and Scoop Management, Inc. (“**Scoop Management**”) (which, along with Arthur Nadel, are collectively referred to as “**Defendants**”);
- b) Relief Defendants Scoop Real Estate, L.P. (“**Scoop Real Estate**”); Valhalla Investment Partners, L.P. (“**Valhalla Investment Partners**”); Victory IRA Fund, Ltd. (“**Victory IRA Fund**”); Victory Fund, Ltd. (“**Victory Fund**”); Viking IRA Fund, LLC (“**Viking IRA Fund**”); and Viking Fund LLC (“**Viking Fund**”) (collectively referred to as the “**Hedge Funds**”);
- c) Relief Defendants Valhalla Management, Inc. (“**Valhalla Management**”), and Viking Management, LLC (“**Viking Management**”) (which, along with Scoop Capital and Scoop Management, are collectively referred to as the “**Investment Managers**”); and
- d) Venice Jet Center, LLC; Tradewind, LLC; Laurel Mountain Preserve, LLC; Laurel Preserve, LLC; Laurel Mountain Preserve Homeowners Association, Inc.; Marguerite J. Nadel Revocable Trust UAD 8/2/07; Guy-Nadel Foundation, Inc.; Lime Avenue Enterprises, LLC; A Victorian Garden Florist, LLC; Viking Oil & Gas, LLC; Home Front Homes, LLC; Traders Investment Club; Summer Place Development Corporation; Respiro, Inc.; and Quest Energy Management Group, Inc.

The foregoing entities and trust are collectively referred to as the “**Receivership Entities.**”

¹ Although this Interim Report covers the period from September 1, 2013 through January 31, 2014, where practicable, the Receiver has included information in his possession through the date of the filing of this Report.

The Receiver was appointed on January 21, 2009. By January 26, 2009, the Receiver established an informational website, www.nadelreceivership.com. The Receiver has updated this website periodically and continues to update it with the Receiver's most significant actions to date; important court filings in this proceeding; and other items that might be of interest to the public. This Report, as well as all previous and subsequent reports, will be posted on the Receiver's website.

Overview of Significant Activities During this Reporting Period

During the time covered by this Interim Report, the Receiver and his Professionals engaged in the following significant activities:

- Continued to pursue litigation for the recovery of false profits (and in some cases, all transfers) from investors (i.e., from "**Profiteers**") and engaged in efforts to collect on judgments obtained in connection with litigation;
- Reached sixteen settlements with Profiteers for a total sum of **\$3,097,633.13**.² As of March 3, 2014, the Receiver has reached 158 agreements to settle with Profiteers and non-profit organizations in the amount of \$25,642,331.09 and obtained 17 judgments against Profiteers in the amount of \$6,358,194.60, for a total combined amount of **\$32,000,525.69** (plus additional non-cash assets);³
- Engaged in significant collection activities to collect on the Rowe Judgment in the amount of \$4,028,385.00, which to date has resulted in the recovery of \$2,521,909.69 on this judgment;

² This includes \$127,114.23 which was awarded to the Receiver in an arbitration proceeding encompassing two clawback cases. The defendants paid the Receiver the entire amount awarded while the Receiver's motion to confirm the award was pending before the Court.

³ This amount does not include a judgment in the amount of \$4,028,385.00 the Receiver obtained against Don and Joyce Rowe and certain of their affiliated entities (the "**Rowe Judgment**").

- Pursued litigation against Wells Fargo to recover damages and fraudulent transfers relating to the bank’s activities in connection with the Ponzi scheme underlying this case;
- Settled litigation involving Chris Moody’s interest in a parcel of real property located in the Hideaway Beach Club on Little Gasparilla Island for payment of \$70,000;
- Sold the assets of Receivership Entity Respiro, Inc., for the net purchase price of \$45,750, which was received on October 4, 2013;
- Maintained Receivership funds in appropriate accounts. As of March 1, 2014, the total funds in all Receivership accounts are approximately **\$12,603,319.90**, which includes \$2,549,852.75 being held in reserves for objections in the claims process and \$2,229,463.15 being held in escrow until a claim to these funds is resolved;
- Continued to operate ongoing businesses, and where possible, enhance the value of those businesses resulting in the generation of \$629,710.33 in gross business income; and
- Generated \$24,784.92 in interest/dividend income; \$4,919,170.60, in third-party litigation income; and \$117,386.60 in other income.

The above activities are discussed in more detail in the pertinent sections of this Interim Report.

BACKGROUND

I. Procedure and Chronology.

Defendant Arthur Nadel (“**Nadel**”) was the Hedge Funds’ principal investment advisor and an officer and director of Scoop Management and sole managing member of Scoop Capital. On January 21, 2009, the Commission filed a complaint in this Court charging the Defendants with violations of federal securities laws. In this proceeding, the Commission alleged that Nadel used the Investment Managers to defraud investors in the Hedge Funds from at least January 2008 forward by “massively” overstating investment returns and the value of fund assets to investors in these funds and issuing false account

statements to investors. The Commission also asserted that Nadel misappropriated investor funds by transferring \$1.25 million from Viking IRA Fund and Valhalla Investment Partners to secret bank accounts. The Court found the Commission demonstrated a *prima facie* case that the Defendants committed multiple violations of federal securities laws. On August 18, 2010, the Court entered a consent Judgment of Permanent Injunction and Other Relief against Nadel which permanently enjoined Nadel from further violations of the antifraud provisions of the federal securities laws and ordered Nadel to disgorge ill-gotten gains and pay prejudgment interest (Doc. 460).

On January 21, 2009, the same day the Commission filed its complaint, the Court entered an order appointing Burton W. Wiand as Receiver for the Investment Managers and Hedge Funds (the “**Order Appointing Receiver**”). (*See generally* Order Appointing Receiver (Doc. 8).) Between January 27, 2009, and May 24, 2013, the Receiver sought and successfully obtained the expansion of the Receivership to include: Venice Jet Center, LLC; Tradewind, LLC; Laurel Mountain Preserve, LLC; Laurel Preserve, LLC; Laurel Mountain Preserve Homeowners Association, Inc.; the Marguerite J. Nadel Revocable Trust UAD 8/2/07; the Guy-Nadel Foundation, Inc.; Lime Avenue Enterprises, LLC; A Victorian Garden Florist, LLC; Viking Oil & Gas, LLC; Home Front Homes, LLC; Summer Place Development Corporation; Traders Investment Club; Respiro, Inc.; and Quest Energy Management Group, Inc. These entities will hereinafter be referred to collectively as the “**Additional Entities**.” (Docs. 17, 44, 68, 81, 153, 172, 454, 911, 916, and 1024.)

On June 3, 2009, January 19, 2010, September 23, 2010, October 29, 2012, and March 7, 2013, the Court entered orders Reappointing Receiver. (Docs. 140, 316, 493, 935,

and 984.) The January 21, 2009, June 3, 2009, January 19, 2010, September 23, 2010, October 29, 2012, and March 7, 2013 Orders are referred to collectively as the “**Orders Appointing Receiver.**”

On April 28, 2009, Nadel was indicted on six counts of securities fraud, one count of mail fraud, and eight counts of wire fraud. On February 24, 2010, Nadel pled guilty to all counts in the indictment. On October 21, 2010, Nadel was sentenced to 14 years in prison. Nadel died in prison on April 16, 2012.

II. Overview of Findings.

The Receiver discovered that from 1999 through 2008, approximately \$330 million was raised in connection with over 700 investor accounts on behalf of one or more of the Hedge Funds by Nadel and his entities, Scoop Management and Scoop Capital; by the rest of the Fund Managers; and by Neil and Christopher Moody (the “**Moodys**”) through the offer and sale of securities in the form of interests in Hedge Funds as part of a single, continuous Ponzi scheme. As discussed in prior Interim Reports, Nadel grossly overstated the trading results of the Hedge Funds. Despite significantly lower, and typically negative yields (*i.e.*, trading losses), Nadel, the Moodys, and the Fund Managers falsely communicated to investors and potential investors, through monthly “statements,” Hedge Funds’ “Executive Summaries,” and other methods, that investments were generating positive returns and yielding between 10.97% and 55.12% per year. For most years, they falsely represented the investments were generating returns between 20% and 30%.

To perpetrate and perpetuate this scheme, Nadel caused the Hedge Funds to pay investors “trading gains” as reflected on their false monthly statements. The funds used to

pay these trading gains were not generated from trading activities; rather they came from new or existing investors. Nadel further caused the Hedge Funds to pay tens of millions of dollars in fees. Those fees were based on grossly inflated returns, and thus, were improperly and wrongfully paid. The negative cash flow of the Hedge Funds made the eventual collapse of Nadel's scheme inevitable.

As mentioned above, on February 24, 2010, Nadel pled guilty to all counts in the indictment relating to this scheme and on October 21, 2010, was sentenced to 14 years in prison. For a more detailed overview of the Receiver's findings, please refer to the Ninth Interim Report.

ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE RECEIVER

Since his appointment on January 21, 2009, the Receiver has taken a number of steps to fulfill his mandates under the Order Appointing Receiver. For additional efforts of the Receiver, please refer to prior Interim Reports.

III. Securing the Receivership Estate.

A. Securing and Recovering Receivership Funds.

During the time covered by this Interim Report, Receivership funds were held at (1) Bay Cities Bank in a non-interest bearing operating account and two variable interest rate money market accounts; and (2) American Momentum Bank in two variable interest rate money market accounts.⁴ As of March 1, 2014, the total funds in all Receivership accounts are approximately \$12,603,319.90, which includes \$2,549,852.75 being held in reserves for

⁴ The American Momentum Bank money market accounts were closed on December 3, 2013.

objections in the claims process and \$2,229,463.15 being held in escrow until a claim to these funds is resolved. The Receiver continues to review the appropriate action to take with respect to Receivership funds in light of the current state of the economy. If appropriate and in the best interests of the Receivership, he will move the funds into other interest-bearing accounts and/or revenue-generating investments.

1. Recovery of Tax Refunds.

The Receiver has sought to obtain tax refunds owed to certain insiders based upon taxes paid in prior years on nonexistent trading profits, periodic taxes paid on anticipated income that was never earned, and/or overpayment of taxes as a result of loss of investment. As a result of these efforts, the Receiver has recovered a total sum of **\$3,777,343.60** in tax refunds from Form 1045 Applications for Tentative Refund (“**Form 1045**”) for carryback losses on behalf Marguerite Nadel, Chris Moody, Neil Moody, and Sharon Moody. The Receiver also submitted a Form 1045 for Arthur Nadel seeking the return of approximately \$1,183,525.00. The IRS recently informed the Receiver that it would recognize the Receiver’s ability to both execute Nadel’s return and receive any refund owing on the return only if it was provided with a court order allowing the same. Accordingly, on December 31, 2013, the Receiver filed a motion seeking an order authorizing him to execute and submit the return and receive any tax refund payable to Nadel (Doc. 1097). The Court granted this motion on January 15, 2014 (Doc. 1100). The IRS filed a motion for clarification on January 28, 2014 (Doc. 1101). The motion sought clarification that the order is not intended to nullify the Internal Revenue Code’s requirements for the form or content of the return or the review procedures for the return. The Court clarified its order to a limited extent on February

4, 2014 to explain that the prior order is not intended to nullify any statutory or regulatory requirement regarding form or alter or limit any statutory deadline other than to allow the Receiver to file the return and receive a refund (Doc. 1105).

The Receiver also recovered two tax refund checks totaling \$1,261,359.33 from Mrs. Nadel as a result of improperly filed documents with the IRS on behalf of a Receivership Entity. Including these two refund checks, the total amount the Receiver has recovered from federal tax refunds to insiders is **\$5,038,702.93**. For more detailed information regarding the Receiver's efforts to recover tax refunds, please refer to the Ninth Interim Report.

B. Receivership Accounting Report.

Attached as **Exhibit A** to this Interim Report is a cash accounting report showing the amount of money on hand as of September 1, 2013 less operating expenses plus revenue through January 31, 2014. This cash accounting report does not reflect non-cash or cash-equivalent assets. Thus, the value of all property discussed in Section IV below is not included in the accounting reports. From September 1, 2013 through January 31, 2014, the Receiver received \$629,710.33 in business income from ongoing operations of some Receivership Entities;⁵ \$24,784.92 in interest/dividend income; \$4,919,170.60 in third-party litigation income; and \$117,386.60 in other income.⁶ (Ex. A.)

⁵ As discussed in Section IV.A below, much of the entities' business income is derived from rental payments. The income numbers provided in this and the following paragraph are gross figures and do not include any offset for business operations costs or any other expenses.

⁶ The "other income" includes: \$45,750.00 from the sale of Respiro's assets; \$70,000.00 from a settlement regarding a condominium located in the Hideaway Beach Club; (footnote cont'd)

Since the inception of the Receivership through January 31, 2014, the Receiver received \$5,869,185.55 in business income from ongoing operations of some Receivership Entities; \$2,066,501.32 in cash and securities; \$929,952.79 in interest/dividend income; \$6,823,661.15 in business asset liquidation; \$120,000.00 in personal asset liquidation; \$62,864,867.59 in third-party litigation income; and \$7,105,505.00 in other income.

IV. Asset Analysis and Recovery.

A. Expansion of Receivership to Include Additional Entities.

As noted above, the Receiver sought and successfully obtained the expansion of the Receivership to include the Additional Entities. The Receiver's investigation revealed that the Additional Entities were purchased and/or funded with money derived from Nadel's fraudulent investment scheme. The following discussion of the Additional Entities includes a description of assets the Receiver has acquired as a result of the businesses' inclusion in the Receivership. Assets, including Additional Entities, which have been sold or otherwise disposed of are identified on the attached **Exhibit B**. Exhibit B includes a description of the asset, any known encumbrances related to the asset, the disposition of the asset, and the amount received from the sale of the asset, and/or the amount of debt waived in connection with the disposition of the asset. For more information regarding assets identified on Exhibit B, please refer to prior Interim Reports. Assets which have not been sold or otherwise disposed of are discussed below.

\$1,531.60 from the sale of miscellaneous assets from the Moodys; and \$105.00 from the sale of miscellaneous assets from Nadel.

1. Tradewind, LLC.

Tradewind, LLC (“**Tradewind**”) owned and controlled five planes and one helicopter and owns 31 hangars at the Newnan-Coweta County Airport in Georgia (the “**Georgia Hangars**”). The Receiver’s investigation revealed that Tradewind was funded with money from Nadel’s scheme. Tradewind is a fully operating business with potential to generate assets for the Receivership estate.

On January 27, 2009, the Court expanded the Receivership to include Tradewind. Since the Receiver’s appointment as Receiver of Tradewind, he has taken control of it and is continuing to operate the business. Tradewind collects approximately \$20,000 in monthly rent and incurs varying monthly expenses, which include land rent, loan payments, and various utilities. The Receiver is entertaining offers to purchase this business or any of its assets.

The Receiver has possession and control of the Georgia Hangars, which have one known encumbrance: a loan with the Bank of Coweta. The loan matured on June 25, 2012, and was not renewed. The principal balance of the loan at the time of maturity was approximately \$874,501.21. The Receiver is currently making monthly interest-only payments of approximately \$5,500. There is also monthly rent of \$3,079.89 due to the Newnan Coweta Aviation Authority which the Receiver has been paying as he believes it is in the best interest of the Receivership. The Coweta County Airport Authority has communicated to the Receiver that it will agree to enter into a new 25 year land lease with two additional five year options with a new purchaser.

2. Laurel Mountain Preserve, LLC; Laurel Preserve, LLC; and Laurel Mountain Preserve Homeowners Association, Inc.

Laurel Preserve, LLC (“**Laurel Preserve**”), holds title to approximately 420 acres near Asheville, North Carolina intended for the development of home-sites (the “**Laurel Mountain Property**”). On February 11, 2009, the Court expanded the Receivership to include Laurel Mountain Preserve, LLC, Laurel Preserve, and the Laurel Mountain Preserve Homeowners Association, Inc. Since the Receiver’s appointment as Receiver of these entities, he has taken control of them and is working on marketing for sale the Laurel Mountain Property. This property currently does not generate any income. The Laurel Mountain Property encompasses 29 lots, including 23 estate-sized and 6 cottage-sized lots. There is also a cabin home on this property that, according to the Buncombe County Property Appraiser, is valued at \$294,000 (as of August 15, 2013). The Laurel Mountain Property’s infrastructure is fully developed: infrastructure and utilities are in place and are fully functional. The Laurel Mountain Property has two known encumbrances. The first encumbrance is a \$360,157.37 loan from BB&T Bank. The second encumbrance is a \$1,900,000 interest only loan from Wells Fargo. There is a monthly payment of \$5,149.66 due on this latter loan and the Receiver is not making the loan payments.

For more information regarding the Laurel Mountain Property, please visit <http://www.laurelmountainpreserve.com>. Parties interested in purchasing this property should contact:

Greg Palombi
Asheville Real Estate Network
15 Larchmont Road
Asheville, North Carolina 28804
Phone: (828) 216-4037
Email: GP@realasheville.net

3. Guy-Nadel Foundation, Inc.

The Guy-Nadel Foundation, Inc. (the “**Foundation**”), is a Florida non-profit corporation Nadel formed in December 2003 for “charitable, educational and scientific purposes.” The Foundation was funded with proceeds of Nadel’s scheme. On March 9, 2009, the Court expanded the Receivership to include the Foundation. Since the Receiver’s appointment as Receiver of the Foundation, he has taken control of it and is working on marketing the real property owned by the Foundation.

North Carolina Parcels

The Receiver has possession and control of approximately eight lots that are essentially adjacent to each other and to the Laurel Mountain Property. The Receiver is currently marketing this property with the Laurel Mountain Property. Parties interested in purchasing this property should contact the Receiver directly.

Thomasville, Georgia Parcels

Additionally, the Receiver has possession and control of two small undeveloped lots in Thomasville, Georgia (collectively referred to as the “**Lots**”). The first lot is a .12 acre parcel located at 211 Church Street (the “**Church Street Lot**”) that was purchased by the Foundation in December 2006 for \$4,000. In 2013, the Thomas County Board of Tax Assessors assigned the Church Street Lot a taxing value of \$2,224. The second lot is a 1.17 acre parcel located on North Stevens Street (the “**North Stevens Street Lot**”) that was

purchased by the Foundation in January 2008 for \$24,000. In 2013, the Thomas County Board of Tax Assessors assigned the North Stevens Street Lot a taxing value of \$10,342.

In the more than three years that the Receiver has been marketing the Lots, he received only one offer to purchase each property. The Receiver determined that neither offer adequately represented the value of the Lots and declined to accept either offer. Given the lack of success in his marketing efforts, the Receiver determined that a public sale by online auction would provide the best opportunity to sell the Lots. On May 6, 2013, the Receiver filed a motion to approve the public sale of the Lots by online auction (Doc. 1011). On May 8, 2013, the Court approved the Receiver's motion in its entirety (Doc. 1016). The order also authorized the Receiver to sell the Lots for prices which the Receiver believes reasonably reflect the value of the Lots without further order from the Court. A public online auction of the Lots was held from June 1 through June 28, 2013. Despite marketing and advertising efforts, the auction did not result in any offers which the Receiver believed reasonably reflected the value of the Lots. The Receiver is considering other appropriate steps to sell these Lots. Parties interested in purchasing the Lots should contact the Receiver directly.

4. Viking Oil & Gas, LLC.

Viking Oil & Gas, LLC ("**Viking Oil**") is a Florida limited liability company formed in January 2006 by the Moodys to make personal investments in an oil and gas venture. Viking Oil was funded with proceeds from Nadel's scheme. On July 15, 2009, the Court expanded the Receivership to include Viking Oil. (Order, Doc. 153.) The funds invested in Viking Oil were used to purchase an investment interest in Quest. Between February 2006

and April 2007, through Viking Oil, the Moodys invested \$4 million to fund a working interest in Quest. As discussed in Section IV.A.7, below, the Receiver has expanded the Receivership to include Quest.

5. Summer Place Development Corporation.

Summer Place is a Florida company that was purchased by Clyde Connell in December 2005 and from whom Nadel, through Scoop Capital, purchased a fifty-percent ownership stake with a payment of \$50,000 to Mr. Connell in December 2006 and another payment of \$13,204.99 in February 2007. In April 2009, the Receiver replaced Nadel as Director, Secretary, and Treasurer of Summer Place and Scoop Capital's shares in Summer Place were transferred to the Receiver. The Receiver attempted to sell his fifty-percent ownership with no success. In April 2012, Mr. Connell and Juanita Connell, the only other Summer Place shareholders, relinquished their interest in Summer Place and transferred their membership units to the Receiver in exchange for the Receiver's agreement to pay them one-half of the net proceeds from the sale of assets owned by Summer Place.

Summer Place owns a six-acre parcel in Bradenton, Florida, which has no known liens or encumbrances. Summer Place was originally created to build thirty affordable home sites on this property. However, due to the decline in the market for affordable housing, no development ever occurred. Summer Place has had no operations for several years and currently generates no income. Taxes on the property are approximately \$3,000 a year. On September 11, 2012, the Receiver filed a motion asking the Court to expand the Receivership to include Summer Place (Doc. 909). The Court granted this motion on September 12, 2012 (Doc. 911). The Receiver sought the expansion of the Receivership to include Summer Place

so that he could market and sell the six-acre parcel of land. Parties interested in purchasing this property should contact:

Mike Migone
Sperry Van Ness
1626 Ringling Blvd., Suite 500
Sarasota, Florida 34236
Phone: (941) 387-1200

6. Respiro, Inc.

Respiro provided home respiratory services and medical equipment products and was headquartered in Sarasota, Florida. Chris Moody, his wife Tamara Moody, Lyle Warner, and Nathan Warner formed Respiro in December 2007. Beginning shortly after its formation through February 2009, Chris Moody funded Respiro with a series of transfers, totaling \$557,500, primarily through his revocable trust. These funds were proceeds of Nadel's scheme. Despite the Receiver's attempts, Respiro failed to repay to the Receivership the purported loan given by Chris Moody. Accordingly, on September 21, 2012, the Court granted the Receiver's motion to expand the Receivership to include Respiro (Motion, Doc. 904; Order, Doc. 916).

After assuming control of Respiro, the Receiver began investigating the value and status of Respiro. The Receiver's investigation revealed significant concerns about the ability of Respiro to continue as a going concern. On September 30, 2013, the Receiver filed a motion to approve an agreement with Matrix Medical, LLC ("**Matrix**") to purchase Respiro's assets (Doc. 1074). The Court granted the Receiver's motion on October 1, 2013 (Doc. 1075). In pertinent part, the agreement provided that Matrix would buy Respiro's assets for \$65,000 subject to a possible decrease of the purchase price by \$250 for each

deficient and/or missing patient file. Matrix reviewed Respiro's files and deducted (i) \$6,750 based on both missing and deficient files and (ii) \$12,500 for amounts billed by Matrix since assuming control of Respiro but which had been paid to Respiro. This resulted in a net purchase price of \$45,750, which was received on October 4, 2013. The Receiver believes this sale was fair and in the best interests of the Receivership Estate as it represented the then current value of Respiro's assets. For more information regarding Respiro, please refer to the Fourteenth Interim Report.

7. Quest Energy Management Group, Inc.

Quest is an oil and gas exploration and production company based in Texas. Paul Downey was its Chief Executive Office, and his son Jeff Downey was its Chief Operating Officer (collectively the "Downeys"). The Moodys, through Viking Oil, used scheme proceeds of \$4 million to fund Quest. Through Valhalla Investment Partners, L.P., the Moodys funneled an additional \$1.1 million to Quest in exchange for a promissory note from Quest and the Downeys to Valhalla Investment Partners. In February 2009, the Receiver began communications with the Downeys for recovery of the scheme proceeds provided to Quest. After considerable time and effort, the Receiver reached a conditional agreement to resolve his claims against Quest dependent upon receipt of \$2.3 million from Quest. Quest failed to make this payment and ignored the Receiver's repeated demands for payment. In February 2013, Quest informed the Receiver it was having cash flow problems. Because of Quest's failings and to try to preserve Quest's value for the benefit of the Receivership estate and, ultimately, for defrauded investors in Nadel's scheme, on March 21, 2013, the Receiver moved to expand the Receivership to include Quest (Doc. 993). The Court granted this

motion on May 24, 2013 (Doc. 1024).⁷ The Receiver filed an Interim Report on Quest on August 26, 2013 (Doc. 1054) (the “**Quest Report**”) and intends to file a Second Interim Report on Quest in the near future.

The Receiver has taken control of Quest and is determining the most prudent course of action to take with respect it. Since the expansion of the Receivership to include Quest, the Receiver has and will continue to maintain a separate accounting of revenues and expenses for Quest. The Receiver has been able to grow Quest’s revenues since that time and therefore, he believes Quest will likely generate sufficient revenues to cover its expenses. The Receiver currently believes that the assets and potential value of Quest is significantly less than the outstanding balance of investors’ investment amount in Quest. If, however, the Receiver is able to generate sufficient funds from the sale of Quest’s assets, he will conduct a separate claims process to deal with the claims of investors and other creditors of Quest. Should that occur, the Receiver will assert a claim on behalf of Viking Oil and Valhalla Investment Partners, L.P. Any monies recovered as a result of that claim could be distributed to current claimants with allowed claims.

⁷ On June 14, 2013, the Downeys filed a notice of appeal of the Court’s May 24, 2013 Order to the United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit in the name of Quest (Doc. 1027). On July 19, 2013, the appellate court informed the parties that it may lack jurisdiction over the appeal and requested briefing on this issue. On August 2, 2013, the Receiver filed his response and also moved to dismiss the appeal for lack of jurisdiction on other grounds. On September 17, 2013, the appellate court ordered that the motion to dismiss and other jurisdictional issues will be carried with the case. On October 31, 2013, the Downeys filed a motion to strike the Receiver’s answer brief. The Receiver submitted an opposition to this motion on November 13, 2013. The appellate court denied the motion to strike on December 17, 2013. The appeal is pending.

For more information regarding Quest, the Receiver's investigation of it, and the Receiver's proposed course of action, please refer to the Receiver's Quest Report, which is available on the Receiver's website.⁸

B. Recovery of Real Property.

In addition to the assets discussed in conjunction with the expansion of the Receivership in Section IV.A, the Receiver has also recovered a number of other assets, some of which continue to be valued, assessed, and otherwise analyzed for liquidation, disposition, or other action. Again, assets which have been sold or otherwise disposed of are identified on the attached **Exhibit B**.

1. Fairview, North Carolina.

On March 30, 2009, the Court granted the Receiver's motion (Doc. 98) for possession of property located in Fairview, North Carolina (the "**Fairview Property**") (Doc. 100). Nadel and his wife purchased the Fairview Property for \$335,000 on June 14, 2004. The Fairview Property was a secondary residence of the Nadels and is located in the mountains of North Carolina. The Fairview Property has one known encumbrance: a loan with BB&T Bank on which there is a remaining principal balance of approximately \$248,941.73. On April 1, 2012, the Receiver secured a caretaker for the property who is providing upkeep for the property in lieu of rent. Parties interested in purchasing the Fairview Property should contact:

⁸ On August 27, 2013, the Court *sua sponte* set a status conference which was held on September 4, 2013, to discuss whether it was financially in the best interests of the Receivership and the defrauded investors to maintain Quest as a Receivership Entity (Doc. 1055). The Court determined to maintain Quest in the Receivership at this stage.

Jeff Baldwin, Realtor
Keller Williams Realty
100 West State Street
Black Mountain, NC 28711
Phone: (828) 318-2233
www.ashevilleshome.com

2. Sarasota, Florida (La Bellasara).

On January 28, 2010, the Court granted the Receiver's motion (Doc. 324) for possession of property located at 464 Golden Gate Point, Unit 703, Sarasota, Florida (the "**Bellasara Property**") (Doc. 327). The Bellasara Property is a residential condominium unit in a building called La Bellasara. On or about May 23, 2006, Neil Moody as Trustee of the Neil V. Moody Revocable Trust dated February 9, 1995 purchased the Bellasara Property for \$2,160,000. The Bellasara Property was Neil Moody's primary Florida residence. The Bellasara Property has two known encumbrances: a primary mortgage loan from MSC Mortgage, LLC in the amount of \$956,000 and a home equity line of credit from Wells Fargo with an initial balance of \$880,000. Parties interested in purchasing the Bellasara Property should contact:

Sharon Chiodi
Sotheby's International Realty
50 Central Avenue, Suite 110
Sarasota, Florida
Phone: (941) 364-4000
Fax: (941) 364-9494
Email: sharon.chiodi@sothebyrealty.com

3. Marshfield, Vermont.

The Receiver obtained two adjacent parcels of real property located in Marshfield, Vermont at 3343 U.S. Route 2 and 3353 U.S. Route 2 (collectively the "**Vermont Properties**") in connection with the settlement of litigation against Nadel's daughter-in-law,

Anne Nadel. Nadel purchased the 3343 Property on September 3, 2004 for \$122,000 and purchased the 3353 Property on July 29, 2005 for approximately \$56,884. There is a tax lien on the properties in the amount of approximately \$49,710, which the Receiver intends to satisfy upon the sale of the properties. Parties interested in purchasing the Vermont Properties should contact:

Michael and Marlene McCarty
McCarty Real Estate
335 Jacobs Road
Montpelier, VT 05602
Phone: (802) 229-9479
Fax: (802) 552-4427
Email: Marlene@McCartyRE.com

C. Recovery of Other Items.

The Receiver has recovered various other items, including vehicles, jewelry, promissory notes, and stock. Any of these items which have been sold or otherwise disposed of are identified on the attached Exhibit B. For more information regarding these items and their disposition, please refer to prior Interim Reports.

1. Deficiency Judgment and Promissory Note.

The Receiver has a deficiency judgment against the former owner of a condominium who had executed a promissory note payable to Mrs. Nadel. The Receiver foreclosed on the condominium and obtained a deficiency judgment in the amount of \$99,963.37. The Receiver recorded this judgment and is attempting to collect on it. (See Exhibit B for information regarding the disposition of the condominium.)

As mentioned above in Section IV.A.7, the Receiver also has a promissory note from Quest and the Downeys to Valhalla Investment Partners in the amount of \$1,100,000. Quest made monthly interest payments on this note through January 2013.

2. Miscellaneous Items.

The Receiver recovered a myriad of other items that he may be able to sell, including a variety of furniture, artwork, sculptures, fixtures, computers, and miscellaneous supplies. The Receiver will make reasonable efforts to maximize the amount he is able to recover from the possible sale of these items.

D. Recovery of Assets from the Moodys.

The Receiver's investigation revealed that a significant portion of activities of certain Hedge Funds should have been managed and directed by the Moodys. Together, the Moodys received approximately \$42 million in fees from certain Receivership Entities.⁹

Chris Moody cooperated with the Receiver in connection with the turnover of all of his assets. On January 19, 2010, Chris Moody gave the Receiver a power of attorney which allowed the Receiver to effectuate the transfer of most of his assets without any direct participation from Chris Moody. The Receiver met with Chris Moody, confirmed the assets he owned, and reviewed in detail Chris Moody's interests and liabilities in those assets.

Neil Moody initially did not cooperate with the Receiver. Accordingly, the Receiver instituted an action against him individually and in his capacity as Trustee of the Neil Moody Revocable Trust and the Neil Moody Charitable Foundation. On January 6, 2011, the

⁹ For information regarding the enforcement action instituted against the Moodys, please refer to the Fourteenth Interim Report and prior Interim Reports.

Receiver reached an agreement with Neil Moody to settle claims brought by the Receiver against him and his related entities. The Court approved this settlement on February 23, 2012 (Doc. 754). For more information regarding this settlement, please refer to the Twelfth Interim Report.

Meaningful assets the Receiver has identified for Chris Moody are delineated on the attached **Exhibit C**. Neil Moody's meaningful assets are identified on the attached **Exhibit D**. Where possible, Exhibits C and D provide the percentage of interest acquired or purchase price and the status or disposition of the asset. The Receiver is continuing to evaluate these assets and will take appropriate actions as he determines are in the best interests of the Receivership. Entities in which the Receiver believes he may have a viable interest or potential for meaningful recovery have been put on notice of the Receiver's interests and rights.

E. Litigation.

In January 2010, the Receiver filed **134** lawsuits seeking approximately **\$71,096,326.43**. The lawsuits sought (1) the recovery of false profits from investors; (2) the recovery of transfers from Receivership Entities to Neil and Sharon Moody, Donald and Joyce Rowe, and certain of their affiliated entities;¹⁰ (3) the recovery of other transfers, such

¹⁰ The Receiver has resolved the action against Neil and Sharon Moody and related entities through settlement. For more information regarding these settlements, please refer to the Tenth and Twelfth Interim Reports.

as commissions, from other individuals and/or entities;¹¹ and (4) the recovery of certain charitable contributions made with scheme proceeds.¹² The Receiver also initiated litigation against Holland & Knight,¹³ Wells Fargo Bank, and Anne Nadel.

1. Recovery of “Investment” – Related Transfers from Investors.

As discussed in Section III.C above, the Receiver determined that some purported investor accounts received monies in an amount that exceeded their investments. These purported profits were false because they were not based on any trading or investment gain, but rather were fruits of a Ponzi scheme that consisted of commingled funds of new and existing investors. The Receiver discovered approximately \$35 million in such “false profits.” In consultation with the Commission, the Receiver concluded that, in the best interests of the Receivership Entities and the investors as a whole, these inequitable distributions should be recovered and distributed in an equitable manner among Claimants holding legitimate and allowed claims (as determined by the claims process).

¹¹ In January 2010, the Receiver initiated lawsuits against three individuals to recover transfers received as commissions or “compensation.” The Receiver resolved these matters for the total amount of \$152,121.09.

¹² All actions the Receiver brought against non-profit organizations have been amicably resolved by settlement agreements. For more information regarding these actions and their resolution, please refer to the Twelfth Interim Report and prior Interim Reports.

¹³ The Receiver settled this matter for the payment of \$25,000,000 to the Receiver in exchange for a broad release of claims and a bar order. After deducting fees and costs attributable to counsel, on November 8, 2012, the Receiver collected \$18,232,983.59 from this settlement.

As of March 3, 2014, the Receiver has reached 158 agreements to settle with Profiteers and non-profit organizations in the amount of **\$25,642,331.09** and obtained 17 judgments against Profiteers in the amount of **\$6,358,194.60** for a total combined amount of **\$32,000,525.69** (plus additional non-cash assets).¹⁴ The Court has approved all of the settlements. During the time covered by this Interim Report, the Receiver reached sixteen settlements with Profiteers for a total sum of **\$3,097,633.13**. As of the date of this Report only one action against a Profiteer remains pending. This action is in arbitration.

In January 2010, the Receiver initiated **121** lawsuits against Profiteers seeking to recover total false profits of approximately **\$32,755,269.13** (“**January 2010 Cases**”).¹⁵ The complaints set forth claims for unjust enrichment and fraudulent transfers pursuant to Florida’s Uniform Fraudulent Transfer Act (“**FUFTA**”). From May 25, 2011 through September 28, 2012, the Receiver filed Omnibus Motions for Summary Judgment (“**Summary Judgment Motions**”) in all January 2010 Cases then pending. Beginning on November 29, 2012 and continuing through January 11, 2013, the Honorable Magistrate Judge Mark A. Pizzo entered Reports and Recommendations on the Summary Judgment Motions in the January 2010 cases (collectively the “**Report and Recommendation**”). *See, e.g., Wiand v. Dancing \$, LLC*, Case No. 8:10-cv-0092-EAK-MAP (M.D. Fla.), Doc. 121.

¹⁴ This includes \$127,114.23 which was awarded to the Receiver in an arbitration proceeding encompassing two clawback cases. The defendants paid the Receiver the entire amount awarded while the Receiver’s motion to confirm the award was pending before the Court.

¹⁵ In September 2010, the Receiver filed 12 additional actions against Profiteers who invested with Traders’ “accounts.” All of these cases have been resolved. For more information regarding these matters, please refer to prior Interim Reports.

The Magistrate Judge recommended the Summary Judgment Motions be granted and found that (1) Nadel operated the Hedge Funds and Traders as a Ponzi scheme at the time he made the transfers to the defendants, and (2) the transfers to the defendants were made with the actual intent to hinder, delay, or defraud any creditor of Nadel as required by FUFTA. The Magistrate Judge further recommended that judgments be entered in favor of the Receiver. *See, e.g., id.*

The Receiver filed limited objections to the Report and Recommendation only to the portion which declined to award prejudgment interest. *See, e.g., Wiand v. Diana Cloud*, Case No. 8:10-cv-150-T-17MAP (M.D. Fla.), Doc. 72. The defendants also filed objections to the Report and Recommendation, to which the Receiver responded. On January 23, 2013 and March 7, 2013, the District Court Judge entered orders adopting the Report and Recommendation in its entirety. The Court directed that the clerk enter judgments against the defendants in these matters for a total combined amount of \$2,832,354.12.¹⁶ Judgments have been entered and the Receiver is proceeding with collection efforts as appropriate.

Defendants in three matters where judgments were entered against them have appealed the entry of the judgments: *Lee*; *Dancing \$*; and *Meeker*. (*See Lee*, Doc. 171; *Dancing \$*, Doc. 131; and *Meeker*, Doc. 150). On March 4 and May 22, 2013, the Receiver filed motions for permission to prosecute limited cross-appeals on the issue of the denial of

¹⁶ *See Cloud*, Case No. 8:10-cv-150-T-17MAP, Doc. 76 (awarding \$763,539.83); *Dancing \$*, Case No. 8:10-cv-0092-EAK-MAP, Doc. 128 (awarding \$107,172.11); *Wiand v. Lee*, Case No. 8:10-cv-210-T-17MAP (M.D. Fla.), Doc. 169 (awarding \$935,631.51); *Wiand v. Morgan*, Case No. 8:10-cv-205-T-17MAP (M.D. Fla.), Doc. 130 (awarding \$380,369.00); *Wiand v. Meeker*, Case No. 8:10-cv-166-T-17MAP (M.D. Fla.), Doc. 145 (awarding \$645,641.67).

prejudgment interest (Docs. 981 and 1020). The Receiver sought leave to file limited cross-appeals because while the Court correctly concluded (1) Nadel operated “a massive [P]onzi scheme” through the Hedge Funds, (2) the transfers Nadel made to the defendants were made with the actual intent to hinder, delay, or defraud any creditor of Nadel as required by FUFTA, and (3) the Receiver is entitled to summary judgment in the amount of the defendants’ false profits, the Receiver believes the Court’s decision to deny prejudgment interest was erroneous. The Court determined to “balance the equities” and concluded they weighed in favor of the defendants and against an award of prejudgment interest because, although the defendants are “net winner[s]” (or Profiteers) as compared to the hundreds of investors who lost approximately \$168 million in Nadel’s Ponzi scheme, the defendants nevertheless have “suffered enough.” The Receiver believes this conclusion is erroneous because it inequitably advantages the defendants at the expense of the Hedge Funds and defrauded investors who lost money in the scheme. *See, e.g., Moran v. Goldfarb*, 2012 WL 2930210, *9 (S.D.N.Y. 2012) (“[T]he Receiver, on behalf of investors who lost their investments in the Ponzi scheme, is entitled to prejudgment interest on [investor-defendant’s] false profits” because investor-defendant “received money that was never in fact his to spend.”). The Court granted the Receiver permission to file limited cross-appeals on March 5, 2013 and May 22, 2013 (Docs. 982 and 1022). Oral argument occurred on December 11, 2013 in *Lee*. Oral argument was set for March 7, 2014 in *Dancing \$*; however, the court stayed the oral argument until a decision is issued in *Lee*. No oral argument has been set for *Meeker* yet and no decisions have been rendered.

a. Cases Referred to Arbitration.

In 24 of the January 2010 Cases, defendants – all of whom received false profits – filed motions to compel their cases to arbitration. The Receiver vigorously opposed these motions. The Receiver opposed arbitration because by enforcing the purported arbitration agreements in the “investment contract” at the heart of Nadel’s scheme, those documents would be allowed to oust this Court’s “complete jurisdiction and control” over Receivership property in favor of numerous separate private arbitrators in Florida, New York, and Illinois. The Receiver argued that result directly contradicted the purpose of this Receivership and would be costly and inefficient. Specifically, the arbitrations (1) would require payment of costly administrative and arbitrator fees, not to mention the Receiver’s fees and costs incurred pursuing these actions in numerous different forums; (2) would have the inherent risk of inconsistent decisions because the cases would be heard before various arbitrators; (3) would significantly hinder the Receiver’s ability to use the appellate process to correct arbitrator errors due to the limited review of arbitration decisions; and (4) would delay and extend the Receivership and distribution of funds to victims. In other major receiverships, courts followed the arguments of the Receiver refusing to enforce similar illegal purported contracts. *See, e.g., In re Randy*, 189 B.R. 425, 441 (Bankr. N.D. Ill. 1995) (enforcing such contracts “would only help finish what [the wrongdoer] ... long ago started, which is, defrauding many innocent investors”). Despite the Receiver’s opposition, the Court ordered

the cases to arbitration. The Receiver filed seven arbitrations (corresponding to 19 clawback cases previously filed in court). Of the seven filed arbitrations, one remains pending.¹⁷

The Receiver prevailed on the one arbitration proceeding which has proceeded to final hearing, *Wiand, as Receiver v. John D. Whitlock, et al.*, Case No. 33-512-0025-12 (American Arbitration Association (“AAA”)). The Arbitrator entered an Award finding the respondents could not and did not provide any reasonably equivalent value for the false profits received and therefore, could not retain these sums. As such, the arbitrator awarded the Receiver \$114,672.91 representing the full amount of false profits and an additional \$12,441.32 representing 75% of the fees and expenses charged by the AAA. On September 11, 2013, the Receiver filed a motion with the Court to lift the stay and confirm the arbitration award. *Wiand v. John D. Whitlock*, Case No. 8:10-cv-00119-EAK-MAP, Doc. 66 (M.D. Fla.) and *Wiand v. John Whitlock and Thomas Luck, as Co-Trustees of the Edward J. Whitlock Jr. Marital Trust Two*, Case No. 8:10-cv-184-T-17MAP, Doc. 68 (M.D. Fla.). The respondents fully satisfied the arbitration award before a decision was rendered on the motion to confirm the award.

The Receiver also received a favorable award in the arbitration proceeding against World Opportunity Fund, L.P. (“WOF”). *Wiand, as Receiver v. World Opportunity Fund, L.P.*, 51-512-Y-892-12 (AAA). In *WOF*, the parties filed cross motions for summary

¹⁷ The Receiver settled three arbitrations (corresponding to 12 clawback cases) for the total amount of \$2,453,790.01. The Receiver also settled another claim involving one of the arbitration respondents pre-arbitration for the total amount of \$1,465,000.00. These settlement amounts are included in the total settlement amount provided in Section IV.E.1 above. As discussed below, arbitration awards were entered in three other arbitration cases.

judgment. On October 28, 2013, after considering the parties' pleadings, arguments, and evidence, the arbitration panel awarded the Receiver \$2,290,865.60 from WOF, which represents the amount of the defendants' false profits. On October 30, 2013, the Receiver filed a motion to lift stay and confirm the arbitration award (*WOF*, Doc. 62). The Court granted the motion on December 9, 2013 and directed that judgment be entered in favor of the Receiver in the full amount awarded (*WOF*, Doc. 69). The judgment was entered on December 10, 2013. The Receiver is proceeding with collection efforts as appropriate.

Despite the well-reasoned decisions in *Whitlock* and *WOF*, as predicted the Receiver has encountered an arbitrator decision in favor of Profiteers based on arguments lacking legal merit, thus resulting in inconsistencies, inequities, and increased expense in pursuing the arbitrations. Specifically, in *Wiand, as Receiver v. Roberta Schneiderman and Robert D. Zimelis, as Co-Executors of the Estate of Herbert Schneiderman and Roberta Schneiderman, individually*, Case No. 33 512 00315 12 (AAA), the arbitrator rendered a Final Order and Award before the final hearing without any basis in law or fact resulting in a grave inequity. In *Schneiderman*, the arbitrator refused to hear pertinent and material evidence and found that the Receiver's fraudulent transfer and unjust enrichment claims were time barred by certain probate statutes because they were not filed within two years of nonparty Herbert Schneiderman's death. This decision is completely contrary to clear law that these probate statutes do not apply to claims that arise after a decedent's death. As this Court previously explained in this very Receivership, a fraudulent transfer claim arises at the time of the transfer. The respondents did not receive the pertinent fraudulent transfer until more than

nine months after Mr. Schneiderman's death. If this Award is allowed to stand, the respondents will be the first individuals allowed by a tribunal to retain false profits.

The Receiver filed a motion to lift the stay and vacate this arbitration award on August 1, 2013 (Doc. 61). On January 10, 2014, the United States Magistrate Judge issued a Report and Recommendation denying the motion to vacate (*Schneiderman*, Doc. 70). The Magistrate Judge found that the Receiver was unable to prove any of the very limited grounds for vacating an arbitration award and overcome the strong presumption that arbitration awards cannot be disturbed. This award and the recommendation that the Receiver's motion to vacate be denied exemplify the Receiver's grave concerns noted above about referring these matters to arbitration. The Receiver filed objections to this Report and Recommendation. On February 21, 2014, the District Court Judge entered an order adopting the Report and Recommendation (*Schneiderman*, Doc. 73). The Receiver will appeal this decision.

2. Litigation Against Anne Nadel.

An investigation by the Receiver revealed that Nadel purchased the Vermont Properties entirely with investor funds unlawfully obtained through his fraudulent scheme and transferred title to them to his now deceased son and his wife, Anne Nadel. (*See* Section IV.B.3 *infra* for a description of these properties.) Ms. Nadel refused to voluntarily transfer title to the Receiver. On November 7, 2012, the Receiver sued Ms. Nadel for the recovery of these properties. *Wiand v. Anne Nadel*, 8:12-cv-2532-SDM-TGW (M.D. Fla.). On July 9, 2013, the Receiver filed a motion to approve a settlement agreement between him and Ms. Nadel (Doc. 1035). The settlement agreement provided, in pertinent part, the Receiver

would pay Ms. Nadel \$10,000.00 according to a set payment schedule and an additional \$1,500 for payment of outstanding real property taxes on the Vermont Properties and in return for these payments, Ms. Nadel will transfer title to the properties to the Receiver. The Court approved the Receiver's motion on July 9, 2013 (Doc. 1036). Subsequently, however, the Receiver learned that a material representation made by Ms. Nadel as consideration for the settlement agreement relating to liens on those properties was not accurate in that there was an additional significant tax lien. The Receiver is working with Ms. Nadel to address that matter. In the meantime, however, Ms. Nadel has vacated the properties and the Receiver is in possession of them.

3. Receiver's Litigation Against Wells Fargo.

The Receiver retained the law firm of James, Hoyer, Newcomer, & Smiljanich ("**James Hoyer**") to pursue litigation against Wells Fargo and Timothy Ryan Best, Nadel's relationship manager with the bank. On February 13, 2012, James Hoyer, on behalf of the Receiver, instituted an action against Wells Fargo and Timothy Best seeking to recover damages in excess of \$168 million relating to the bank's close and extensive relationship with the Ponzi scheme underlying this Receivership.

The parties have engaged in extensive motion practice. In ruling on the defendants' motion to dismiss a second amended complaint, the Court granted the motion to dismiss negligence claims brought by Victory IRA Fund, Valhalla Investment Partners, and Viking IRA Fund. The Court also dismissed all claims of aiding and abetting. However, the Court denied the remainder of the motion to dismiss and allowed the Receiver to proceed on his FUFTA claims against Wells Fargo, unjust enrichment claims, individual claims against

Best, and negligence claims by Victory Fund and Scoop Real Estate. Wells Fargo and Best filed their Answer and Affirmative Defenses to the Second Amended Complaint on April 19, 2013. The parties mediated this matter on October 4, 2013, but were unable to reach an accord.¹⁸

On December 21, 2013, the defendants filed motions for summary judgment seeking judgment in their favor on all claims remaining against them. The Receiver opposed this motion and also filed a motion for partial summary judgment on January 9, 2014.¹⁹ The Receiver's motion seeks summary judgment on the following: (1) Nadel operated a Ponzi scheme through the Hedge Funds from 1999 through January 2009; (2) every transfer of an asset Nadel made was made with the actual intent to hinder, delay, or defraud creditors as required by FUFTA; (3) because Nadel operated the Hedge Funds as a Ponzi scheme, each of the Hedge Funds and Nadel were insolvent; (4) the *in pari delicto* defense is not available to the defendant because individuals who invested in the Hedge Funds were innocent

¹⁸ Wells Fargo is pursuing a claim and other purported interests it believes it has to Receivership property. As part of those efforts, Wells Fargo has aggressively interfered with the Receivership. For example, it has sought to bypass the claims process, alter it, take property away from the Receivership, petition another court for relief without informing this Court or the Receiver, and delay the Receiver's interim distribution. It also sought to disqualify the Receiver and his counsel from this Receivership. The Court denied the disqualification efforts in their entirety after concluding that the Receiver and his counsel acted appropriately. On January 17, 2013, the Court entered an order stating that it would defer ruling on Wells Fargo's motion for determination that it did not have to file claims regarding its purported interest in Receivership property, or alternatively, for permission to file late claims, pending the outcome of the Receiver's case against Wells Fargo and Timothy Ryan Best (Doc. 955).

¹⁹ On January 8, 2014, the court entered an ordering dismissing all remaining claims against Mr. Best pursuant to a stipulation by the parties.

stakeholders; and (5) the remaining affirmative defenses should be decided in the Receiver's favor because the defendant failed to plead any facts in support of the defenses. No rulings on the summary judgment motions have been issued yet.

On January 3, 2014, in response to evidence belatedly produced by Wells Fargo at the end of December 2013, the Receiver filed a motion for leave to amend the second amended complaint. Wells Fargo had resisted the Receiver's efforts to obtain discovery related to its investments in the Scoop Real Estate and Viking Fund and only produced documents related to these investments after ordered to do so. The new evidence demonstrates additional knowledge of the bank as a result of its investment in these Hedge Funds and its status as a limited partner in certain Hedge Funds. The Receiver believes that this evidence supports the reinstatement of his claims for (1) aiding and abetting conversion and breach of fiduciary duty on behalf of Scoop Real Estate and Viking Fund, and (2) negligence on behalf of the Viking Fund. As directed by the court, the Receiver filed a proposed Third Amended Complaint on January 13, 2014. Wells Fargo opposed the Receiver's motion. On March 6, 2014, the court granted in part, and denied in part, the Receiver's motion. As a result, the Court reinstated Viking Fund's negligence claim against the Bank. A new case management order providing an upcoming trial date for this case has not been issued yet.

4. Receiver's Litigation Against Rowe

The Receiver sued Donald Rowe, individually ("**Rowe**") and as Trustee of the Wall Street Digest Defined Benefit Pension Plan ("**Plan**"), Joyce Rowe, and Carnegie Asset Management, Inc. ("**CAM**") (collectively "**Rowe Defendants**") to recover sums received from the Receivership Entities. The Receiver and the Rowe Defendants entered into a

settlement agreement, which was approved by the court on February 5, 2013 (Doc. 963). As part of that settlement, the Rowe Defendants consented to entry of a joint and several judgment in the amount of \$4,028,385.00, the Rowe Judgment, which was entered by the Court on February 25, 2013 (*Rowe*, Doc. 124).²⁰

After entry of the Rowe Judgment, the Receiver conducted discovery in aid of execution and learned that the Rowe Defendants made blatant efforts to shed their assets by transferring them to third parties with the intent to hinder the Receiver's collection efforts. On May 21, 2013, to recover those fraudulently transferred assets, the Receiver filed a motion to commence proceedings supplementary and to implead the third parties who received these assets (Doc. 156). The Court granted the motion on August 8, 2013 (Doc. 223). The third parties impleaded include, among others, Ty Hardin who is Joyce Rowe's son, Choice Mail Direct f/k/a Carnegie Marketing Associates ("**Choice Mail**"), SRB Associates, LLC ("**SRB**"), Marianne Siegal, as trustee of the Hardin Family Irrevocable Trust ("**Hardin Trust**"), and Band Weintraub, P.L. ("**Band Weintraub**"). The Receiver has information and belief that the impleaded third parties received transfers in excess of \$3 million.

The Receiver discovered that SRB received transfers totaling \$318,333 from November 13, 2012 through April 23, 2013. On October 22, 2013, the Receiver filed a motion to approve a settlement with SRB wherein the Receiver and SRB agreed to settle the Receiver's claims to the transfers in exchange for SRB's payment of \$225,000 to the

²⁰ For more information regarding the Rowe litigation and settlement please refer to the Thirteenth Interim Report and prior Reports.

Receiver (Doc. 1079). The Court approved the settlement on October 23, 2013 (Doc. 1081). SRB paid the Receiver \$225,000 on October 29, 2013.

Similarly, the Hardin Trust received the following transfers: (1) an annuity at Jackson National Life Insurance Co. purchased on or about March 27, 2013, for the sum of \$400,000 (“**JNL Annuity**”); and (2) \$150,000 (plus accrued interest) on or about April 26, 2013, which is currently held in an account at Sabal Palm Bank (“**SPB**”). The Receiver promptly filed a writ of garnishment for the \$150,000 at SPB. Subsequently, the Receiver and the Hardin Trust reached a settlement regarding these transfers. On October 22, 2013, the Receiver filed a motion to approve the settlement (Doc. 1078). The settlement provides that the Hardin Trust (1) agrees to the entry of a Final Judgment of Garnishment against SPB for \$150,000 plus accrued interest, and (2) will transfer and convey ownership and all rights to the JNL Annuity to the Receiver. The Court granted the Receiver’s motion to approve the settlement on October 23, 2013 (Doc. 1080). The Receiver received full payment from SPB in the amount of \$150,204.86. The Receiver also received the JNL Annuity which has a value of \$360,888.09 as of December 31, 2013.

The Receiver also discovered that approximately \$2.4 million was transferred to Band Weintraub from December 2010 to April 2013.²¹ After extensive pre-suit negotiations, the Receiver reached a settlement agreement with Band Weintraub. On November 25, 2013, the Receiver filed a motion seeking approval of the settlement (Doc. 1088). Pursuant to the settlement agreement, the Receiver and Band Weintraub agreed to settle the Receiver’s

²¹ Some of these monies were subsequently transferred to other third parties. The Receiver has pursued and will continue to pursue those funds.

claims against Band Weintraub for a total payment of \$943,526.98 (Doc. 1088). The Court approved this agreement on November 26, 2013 (Doc. 1089). The full settlement amount of \$943,526.98 was received on December 9, 2014. The Receiver believes that this settlement was in the best interests of the Receivership.

On January 14, 2014, the Receiver filed a motion to approve a settlement he reached with T. Hardin and Choice Direct (Doc. 1099). In pertinent part, the settlement agreement provides that the Receiver will receive: (1) 100% shares of Choice Direct; (2) all financial accounts of Choice Direct with a total value of not less than \$731,476.49; (3) all residual payments owed to Choice Direct; (4) customer lists; (5) all buy/sell agreements between Rowe and Choice Direct's former executive officer, Janie Thompson; (6) any and all legal or equitable claims against Ms. Thompson; and (7) a 2010 Infiniti FX35 car ("**Infiniti**") or, alternatively, \$25,000 in cash. In addition to the above, the settlement agreement contemplates the entry of a very limited bar order narrowly related to T. Hardin's purchase of 100% of the stock of Carnegie Marketing Associates, subsequently merged into Choice Direct. The Receiver believes that the settlement is in the best interests of the Receivership because it avoids protracted litigation and provides a practical solution which results in the maximum benefit to the Receivership. The Court granted this motion on February 3, 2014 (Doc. 1102). The Receiver has received payment of \$756,905.81, which includes \$25,000 paid in lieu of giving the Receiver the Infiniti.

In addition to the above, the Receiver obtained writs of garnishment against several entities. The Receiver has received final judgments of garnishment against these entities as follows: Band Gates, P.L., directing payment of \$28,232.92; Band Weintraub, directing

payment of \$5,000; Morgan Dramis, P.A., directing payment of \$2,000; SPB, directing payment of \$4,545.78; and SRB, directing payment of \$21,000. These judgments have been paid in full for the total amount of \$60,778.70.²² The Receiver also directed a writ to MeLife Investors USA Insurance Company on October 15, 2013. The parties in this case are conducting discovery and have the opportunity to file cross motions for summary judgment on or before March 21, 2014.

The Receiver also seized a 2007 Lexus LS from Donald Rowe and recovered \$24,605.25 from the sale of the Lexus. As of March 3, 2014, the Receiver has recovered a total of \$2,521,909.69 on the Rowe Judgment. The Receiver will continue vigorously pursuing collection of the Judgment and make every reasonable effort to collect as much as possible. However, the Receiver anticipates that it will be difficult to fully satisfy this judgment.

5. Other Litigation.

The Receiver brought an action against Bart Leereveld, Reinhardt D. Damm, Dencora Services and Management Corporation, and K2 Hideaway, LLC (the “**K2 Defendants**”) to recover sums received from Chris Moody that came from his involvement in Nadel’s scheme. In total, the K2 Defendants received \$163,000 in transfers from Chris Moody, of which \$150,000 was used to purchase a 1/3 interest in K2 Hideaway, LLC which owned a parcel of real property located at 9400 Little Gasparilla Island, Unit K2, of the Hideaway

²² This amount does not include an additional \$150,204.86 which SPB was directed to pay in the Final Judgment of Garnishment against it as specified in the settlement between the Hardin Trust and the Receiver discussed above.

Beach Club. The remaining \$13,000 was used for miscellaneous expenses related to repair and upkeep of the property. On November 26, 2013, the Receiver filed a motion to approve a settlement with the K2 Defendants (Doc. 1090). In pertinent part, the settlement provided that the K2 Defendants would pay the Receiver \$70,000 in exchange for the dismissal of the action against them. The Court approved the settlement on November 26, 2013 (Doc. 1092) and the settlement amount of \$70,000 has been paid to the Receiver. The Receiver believes that this settlement is in the best interest of the Receivership in that it represents a fair value for Chris Moody's 1/3 interest in the property and avoids the risk and expense associated with protracted litigation.

V. Claims Process.

On April 20, 2010, the Receiver filed his Motion to (1) Approve Procedure to Administer Claims and Proof of Claim Form, (2) Establish Deadline for Filing Proofs of Claim, and (3) Permit Notice by Mail and Publication and Incorporated Memorandum of Law (Doc. 390) ("**Claims Motion**"). On April 21, 2010, the Court granted the Receiver's Claims Motion in its entirety (Doc. 391). Pursuant to the Court's Order, any person or entity who failed to submit a proof of claim to the Receiver so that it was actually received by the Receiver on or before September 2, 2010, the Claim Bar Date (as the term Claim Bar Date is defined in the Receiver's motion), is barred and precluded from asserting any claim against the Receivership or any Receivership Entity.

The Receiver received 504 claims. Of the 504 claims, 478 claims were submitted in connection with 473 investor “accounts”²³ (“**Investor Claimants**”). The Receiver also received 26 claims from other purported creditors (“**Non-Investor Claimants**”) (Investor Claimants and Non-Investor Claimants are collectively referred to as “**Claimants**”), including two claims from taxing authorities. The Receiver received claims from Investor Claimants totaling approximately \$149,033,449.32 and claims from Non-Investor Claimants totaling approximately \$9,205,581.14, for a total claim amount of approximately \$158,239,030.46.²⁴

On December 7, 2011, the Receiver filed his Motion to (1) approve determination and priority of claims, (2) pool Receivership assets and liabilities, (3) approve plan of distribution, and (4) establish objection procedure (“**Claims Determination Motion**”) (Doc. 675). After careful review and consideration, the Receiver made the following determinations:²⁵ (1) 423 Investor Claims should be allowed (in full or in part) for the total amount of \$131,304,461.51; (2) two Tax Lien Claims should be allowed for the total amount of \$4,481.99; (3) two secured non-investor claims (“**Non-Investor Secured Claims**”) should

²³ In reality, Nadel and the Receivership Entities did not maintain separate investor accounts. Nevertheless, for ease of reference they are referred to as “**Investor Accounts**.”

²⁴ The amount indicated for Non-Investor Claimants may not include all claimed interest, fees, or penalties which may be sought by them. Importantly, these numbers reflect the amount Claimants are claiming they are owed, and not the amount the Receiver has determined is the value of allowable claims.

²⁵ The numbers in this paragraph have been slightly revised to account for revisions made to certain claim determinations in subsequent motions and orders relating to claims and distributions (*See* Docs. 825, 839, 857, 858, 945, 946).

be allowed to recover only from proceeds of the sale of the secured asset, subject to certain limitations set forth in the Claims Determination Motion; (4) 13 unsecured non-investor claims (“**Non-Investor Unsecured Claims**”) should be allowed or allowed in part for the total amount of \$526,998.86, subject to certain limitations set forth in the Claims Determination Motion; (5) 35 Investor Claims and 8 Non-Investor Claims should be denied for reasons set forth in the Claims Determination Motion; and (6) 24 Investor Claims and one Non-Investor Claim should be denied because the claims were waived. Not including Non-Investor Secured and Unsecured Claims, the Receiver recommended that \$131,308,943.50 in claims be allowed. On March 2, 2012, the Court granted the Claims Determination Motion except with respect to a claim submitted by Wells Fargo (the “**March 2 Order**”) (Doc. 776).²⁶

The objection procedure proposed by the Receiver in the Claims Determination Motion and adopted by the Court allowed each Claimant twenty days from receipt of notice of the March 2 Order to serve the Receiver with a written objection to the determination of the Claimant’s claim and/or claim priority and to object to the plan of distribution. The deadline to serve any objections was March 28, 2012. The Receiver received objections relating to 23 claims. These objections were raised by twelve Claimants, four of whom have multiple claims. The Receiver has been working on the resolution of these objections. As of

²⁶ The Court reserved ruling on that claim and on several motions and objections filed by Wells Fargo and, in some instances, its affiliate TRSTE, Inc., relating to that claim and other purported interests in Receivership assets. (See Docs. 689, 690, 718, 719, 740.) As noted above, on January 17, 2013, the Court entered an order deferring ruling on Wells Fargo’s motions pending the outcome of the Receiver’s case against Wells Fargo and Timothy Ryan Best. (See Section V.E.6 above and Doc. 955.)

the filing of this Interim Report, objections relating to nine claims have been resolved. (*See* Claim Nos. 157, 444, 445, 449, 450, 471, 476, 483, and 504).²⁷

On April 27, 2012, the Receiver filed a motion seeking the approval of (1) a first interim distribution of \$25,994,012.73 on a *pro rata* basis; (2) establishment of reserves of \$1,789,268.46 for claims for which timely objections were received and for Wells Fargo's and TRSTE, Inc.'s purported interests in Receivership assets and the Receivership estate; and (3) approval of revisions to certain claim determinations previously submitted by the Receiver and approved by the Court in the Claims Determination Motion (Doc. 825). The Court overruled a limited objection filed by Wells Fargo and granted the Receiver's motion in its entirety on May 7, 2012 (Doc. 839). All first interim distribution checks have been sent to Claimants holding claims which were determined to be entitled to participate in the first interim distribution and have been negotiated.

On November 14, 2012, the Receiver filed a motion seeking the approval of (1) a second interim distribution in the amount of approximately \$22 million on a *pro rata* basis; (2) revisions to certain claim determinations previously submitted by the Receiver and approved by the Court; (3) an increase in reserves of \$1,327,793.22; and (4) the release of reserves in the amount of \$197,951.10 (Doc. 945). The Court granted the Receiver's motion in its entirety on November 16, 2012 (Doc. 946). All second interim distribution checks have

²⁷ After review of the Receiver's response to its objection and discussions with the Receiver's counsel, the claimant for claim number 476 withdrew its objection during the time covered by this Report.

been mailed to Claimants holding claims which were determined to be entitled to participate in the second interim distribution and have been negotiated.

On November 6, 2013, the Receiver filed a Motion to (1) Approve Third Interim Distribution, (2) Increase Certain Reserves, and (3) Release Certain Other Reserves (Doc. 1085). The motion sought the approval of (1) a third interim distribution of \$5,000,000.00 on a *pro rata* basis, representing an additional recovery of 3.81% of the Allowed Amount of claims receiving a distribution at that time, bringing the total recovery to 40.56% of the Allowed Amount of these claims; (2) an increase in reserves of \$246,488.43; and (3) the release of reserves in the amount of \$615,746.25, which will leave in place a total reserve amount of \$2,549,852.75 for claims for which timely objections were received and remain unresolved and for Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.'s and TRSTE, Inc.'s purported interests in Receivership assets and the Receivership estate as set forth in the motion. The Court granted the Receiver's motion in its entirety on November 22, 2013 (Doc. 1087). The Receiver mailed 346 checks totaling \$4,923,843.67 to Claimants holding claims which were determined to be entitled to participate in the third interim distribution.²⁸ As of March 3, 2014, there are 5 checks totaling \$42,072.39 which remain outstanding from this distribution.

The Receiver is making preparations for a fourth interim distribution. The Receiver intends to seek a distribution of approximately \$5 million. While the Receiver has

²⁸ Claim Number 391 is not allowed to participate in any distributions of Receivership assets until and if all Class 1 Claims receive 50% of their Allowed Amounts. Because the proposed third interim distribution provided a combined recovery of 40.56% to such Class 1 Claims, this claim was not entitled to participate in the third interim distribution. Accordingly, the amount apportioned to Claim Number 391 was not distributed and reverted to the Receivership.

approximately \$12 million in Receivership bank accounts, nearly \$5 million is being held in reserves for objections in the claims process and for a claim asserted to certain property by Wells Fargo. The Receiver believes that a distribution of approximately \$5 million will allow him to distribute sufficient funds to Claimants to warrant the expense of the distribution while maintaining adequate funds for the continuation of the Receivership.

VI. Overview of Remaining Assets.

As of March 1, 2014, the total funds in all Receivership accounts are approximately \$12,603,319.90, which includes \$2,549,852.75 being held in reserves for objections in the claims process and \$2,229,463.15 being held in escrow until a claim to these funds is resolved. The Receiver has submitted a tax return on behalf of Art Nadel seeking a refund in the amount of \$1,183,525.00. As with the tax return filed for Mrs. Nadel, the Receiver anticipates that he will recover a significant amount of the refund sought in this return.

As discussed above, the Receiver has already distributed a total of approximately **\$52 million** to Claimants with Allowed Claims which were entitled to receive distributions, representing a total recovery of 40.56% of the Allowed Amounts for those claims. The Receiver is diligently working on recovering more funds in the hopes to make additional distributions to these Claimants. To accomplish this, the Receiver is (1) managing and attempting to sell the remaining properties and other miscellaneous assets currently held by the Receivership; (2) pursuing pending litigation against clawback defendants; (3) continuing to collect on outstanding settlement agreements and engaging in collection efforts on judgments obtained in connection with litigation; and (4) continuing to pursue litigation against Wells Fargo.

A. Remaining Properties and Other Assets.

The Receiver is in possession of essentially eight properties which remain to be sold. Of these eight properties, four of them are heavily encumbered by liens from various institutions. In particular, Wells Fargo has asserted loans on two properties of nearly \$3 million. The total amount of encumbrances on these properties is in excess of \$5 million. Given the decline in property values in recent years, the amount the Receiver anticipates he will be able to recover from sale of these properties may not greatly exceed the amount of the encumbrances. As mentioned above, the Receiver is contesting Wells Fargo's claim to these properties and may contest other asserted liens. The ultimate recovery obtained from the sales of these properties will be contingent upon the outcome of these asserted liens.

The Receiver also has possession of various miscellaneous assets which include artwork, furniture, and the like. While the Receiver is attempting to maximize the recovery from the sale of these assets, he does not anticipate any significant recovery (i.e., in excess of \$20,000). The Receiver is also diligently working on evaluating, managing, and selling various assets obtained from the Moodys. The Receiver expanded the Receivership to include Quest, a Texas oil and gas company. As stated in Section IV.A.7 above, the Receiver believes that the oil well leases held by Quest have potential value and may be sold for the benefit of investors and other creditors (Doc. 1054). The Receiver will market Quest and is operating it in an effort to preserve and maximize its value. The Receiver acquired the Moodys' interests in various other companies. However, from the Receiver's research it appears that many of these companies are no longer in business and thus, the interests in

these companies have little to no value. For more information regarding these interests, please refer to Exhibits C and D.

B. Remaining Clawback Litigation.

The Receiver has resolved the vast majority of the clawback cases brought against Profiteers and non-profit organizations. All clawback cases which were pending in district court have been resolved.²⁹ There is only one clawback case remaining in arbitration. In that arbitration, the Receiver is seeking to recover fraudulent transfers of approximately \$46,959.12, which is the amount of false profits the defendant received. The Receiver is also pursuing a motion to vacate an arbitration award which was rendered without any basis in law or fact. (*See* Section IV.E.1 above.)

C. Settlements and Outstanding Judgments.

As noted above, as of March 3, 2014, the Receiver has settled 158 cases brought against Profiteers and non-profit organizations for the total amount of \$25,642,331.09. The Receiver has collected \$23,605,069.84 of the total settlement amount and \$2,037,261.25 remains to be paid. The Receiver also has obtained 17 judgments against Profiteers and non-profit organizations for the total amount of \$6,358,194.60. The Receiver has collected \$612,720.70 of the total judgment amount. As noted above, three Profiteers owing judgments totaling \$1,688,445.29 have filed appeals of the judgments awarded. The Receiver also has a judgment against the Rowe Defendants in the amount of \$4,028,385.00.

²⁹ As previously mentioned, three Profiteers in cases before the district court have filed appeals of the judgments awarded against them. These appeals are pending. The judgments against these three Profiteers total \$1,688,445.29.

To date, the Receiver has recovered \$2,521,909.69 on this judgment. (*See* Section IV.E.4 above.) The Receiver is proceeding with collection efforts on the outstanding judgments as appropriate. While the Receiver is hopeful that he will recover funds on the majority of these judgments, the Receiver anticipates that it will be difficult to fully satisfy them.

D. Litigation involving Wells Fargo.

The Receiver instituted this action against Wells Fargo and Timothy Best to recover damages and fraudulent transfers relating to the bank's close and extensive relationship with the Ponzi scheme underlying this case. The Receiver's Second Amended Complaint seeks damages in excess of \$168 million. As noted above, Wells Fargo is pursuing a claim and other purported interests it has to Receivership property. To that end, Wells Fargo filed several motions and objections in connection with the claims process. The Court has deferred ruling on Wells Fargo's claims motions pending the outcome of the Receiver's litigation against Wells Fargo. The Receiver has sought leave to file a Third Amended Complaint which would reinstate his claims for (1) aiding and abetting conversion and breach of fiduciary duty on behalf of Scoop Real Estate and Viking Fund, and (2) negligence on behalf of the Viking Fund. As directed by the court, the Receiver filed a proposed Third Amended Complaint on January 13, 2014. Wells Fargo opposed the Receiver's motion. On March 6, 2014, the court granted in part, and denied in part, the Receiver's motion. As a result, the Court reinstated Viking Fund's negligence claim against Wells Fargo. A new case management order providing an upcoming trial date for this case has not been issued yet.

VII. The Next Ninety Days.

The Receiver will proceed with the claims process by continuing to address the remaining objections. The Receiver will also prepare for a fourth interim distribution.

The Receiver will proceed with pending litigation and collection efforts. He will engage in discovery and motion practice. He will continue to thoroughly consider and review any settlement offers and engage in settlement negotiations. The Receiver will make every effort to reach compromises that are in the best interests of the Receivership Entities and the investors.

The Receiver will continue to pursue the recovery of tax refunds where possible, and will continue to attempt to locate additional funds and other assets. If appropriate, the Receiver will institute proceedings to recover assets on behalf of the Receivership Entities.

The Receiver will also continue the operations of all ongoing businesses of the Receivership Entities to maintain and, if possible, enhance their value. The Receiver will continue to market properties for sale and entertain offers for purchase.

CONCLUSION

Creditors and investors in the Receivership Entities are encouraged to periodically check the informational website (www.nadelreceivership.com) for current information concerning this Receivership. The Receiver and his counsel have received an enormous amount of emails and telephone inquiries and have had to expend significant resources to address them. To minimize those expenses, creditors and investors are strongly encouraged to consult the Receiver's website before contacting the Receiver or his counsel. However, the Receiver continues to encourage individuals or attorneys representing investors who may

have information that may be helpful in securing further assets for the Receivership estate or identifying other potential parties who may have liability to either the Receivership estate or investors directly either to email jrizzo@wiandlaw.com or call Jeffrey Rizzo at 813-347-5100.

Dated this 7th day of March, 2014.

Respectfully submitted,

s/Burton W. Wiand

Burton W. Wiand, Receiver

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on March 7, 2014, I electronically filed the foregoing with the Clerk of the Court by using the CM/ECF system.

s/Gianluca Morello

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