

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
**DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

U.S. COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING )  
COMMISSION, )

Plaintiff, )

vs. )

CIS COMMODITIES LLC, ALLEN NICHOLAS )  
WARD, TRANS GLOBAL INVESTMENTS, )  
LLC, and CHARLES LEROY TIMBERLAKE, )

Defendants. )

Case No.: 2:11-cv-1069-GMN-GWF

**ORDER**

Pending before the Court is Plaintiff U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission's Motion for Summary Judgment, (ECF No. 52), Motion for Default Judgment against Defendant CIS Commodities LLC, (ECF No. 55), and Motion for Permanent Injunction, (ECF No. 59). Additionally, the Court addresses Defendant Allen Nicholas Ward's Motion to Deny Plaintiff's Motion for Summary Judgment. (ECF No. 79). For the reasons discussed below, Plaintiff's Motions are granted in part and denied in part and Defendant's Motion is denied.

**I. BACKGROUND**

The United States Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("Plaintiff") brings this civil enforcement action alleging Defendants CIS Commodities LLC ("CIS"), Allen Nicholas Ward ("Ward"), Trans Global Investments, LLC ("Trans Global") and Charles Leroy Timberlake ("Timberlake") solicited and misappropriated funds from investors in violation of the anti-fraud provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act (the "Act"). On June 29, 2011, the Commission filed a Complaint for injunctive and other equitable relief and penalties under the Act, charging Defendants with violations of the anti-fraud provisions of the Act and related regulations. (ECF No. 1.) On January 11, 2012, the Court entered a Clerk's Default against CIS. (ECF No. 40.)

1 Plaintiff moved for summary judgment against Ward, Timberlake, and Trans Global and for  
2 default judgment against CIS due to CIS's failure to file an answer to the Complaint. Plaintiff  
3 also requested a permanent injunction prohibiting all Defendants from future violations of the  
4 Act and from all trading activity. (ECF No. 59.) Ward filed a three-paragraph Response in  
5 Opposition ("Response") (ECF No. 66) to the Motion for Summary Judgment, and more than six  
6 months later, an untimely Motion to Deny Plaintiff's Motion for Summary Judgment ("Motion to  
7 Deny") (ECF No. 79).

8 Subsequent to the filing of Plaintiff's Motions, Defendants Trans Global and Timberlake  
9 were dismissed as defendants pursuant to a mutual Stipulation/Consent, (ECF No. 76), which the  
10 Court granted in its Order dated January 14, 2013, (ECF No. 77). Accordingly, the Court only  
11 analyzes the pending Motions with respect to Defendants CIS and Ward.

## 12 **II. FINDINGS OF FACT**

13 From November 2006 to February 2009 (the "Relevant Period"), Ward, the founder and  
14 sole operator of CIS, solicited investments from the general public to trade commodity futures  
15 contracts with CIS. (ECF No. 54-1, Ex. D, Req. for Admis. No. 2.) Conrad Gac ("Gac"), Janina  
16 Clark ("Clark"), and members of the Trans Global Commodity Pool (the "Trans Global Pool")  
17 agreed to invest. (ECF No. 5-5, Ex. B; 5-6, Ex. E, F.) At the time of these solicitations, Ward:

- 18 • Represented to Gac that the invested funds would be managed by Ben Rubin, an  
19 experienced trader on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange. Ward further  
20 represented that he had previously invested with Rubin and Rubin had doubled  
21 Ward's investment within two weeks. (ECF No. 5-5, Ex. B.)
- 22 • Represented to Clark that the invested funds would be placed in a commodity  
23 futures trading account. (ECF No. 5-6, Ex. E.)
- 24 • Represented to Clark and Gac that the invested funds would be used to trade  
25 commodity futures. (ECF No. 5-5, Ex. B; 5-6, Ex. E.)

1           However, contrary to these representations, CIS and Ward had not invested with Ben  
2 Rubin previously, and there was no agreement between the two for the investment of Gac's  
3 funds. (ECF No. 5-5, Ex. C.) Furthermore, the investors' funds were not deposited into a  
4 commodity futures trading account or used to trade commodity futures in any way. (ECF No. 5-  
5 1, Ex. A.) Rather, the funds were used to pay for CIS's operating costs and Ward's personal and  
6 legal expenses. (Id.; ECF No. 54-1, Ex. H.) Often, investors' funds were deposited into Ward's  
7 personal bank account. (ECF No. 54-1, Ex. E, Req. for Admis. of Fact # 5, # 9.) Ward testified  
8 in his deposition that the purpose of the investor funds was to pay for the day-to-day operations  
9 of CIS. (ECF No. 5-5, Ex. D.) However, this was not the purpose posited to the investors. (ECF  
10 No. 5-5, Ex. B; 5-6 Ex. E). Alternatively, some or all of the funds were used to purchase  
11 precious metals.<sup>1</sup> (ECF No. 54-1, Ex. A, Resp. to Interrog. # 11.) There is, however, no  
12 documentation relating to the purchase of precious metals. (ECF No. 54-1, Ex. E, Req. for  
13 Admis. No. 1.)

14           Additionally, Ward communicated false and misleading reports and statements claiming  
15 profits during the Relevant Period to perpetuate the fraud. Ward represented to Gac that his  
16 investment was earning a return and paid Gac \$5,148 in purported interest. (ECF No. 5-5, Ex.  
17 B.) Later, Ward informed Gac that his investment earned \$9,500 in interest, and induced Gac to  
18 make additional investments. (Id.) However, Gac's funds had not been invested, and had been  
19 largely depleted through Gac's spending. (ECF No. 5-1, Ex. A; 5-5, Ex. B.) Further, Ward  
20 represented to Clark on November 3, 2008 that her account balance as of October 31, 2008 was  
21 \$219,467 and that "150k is working in the commodity account, 50K is in cash, and the rest is in  
22 equities." (ECF No. 5-6, Ex. E.) Then, on January 21, 2009, Ward represented to Clark, in a  
23 second statement sent via email, that "[a]s of 12/31/08 you have between the two accounts  
24 \$236,328" including "redemption's [sic] of the notes which account for \$156,000. (Id.)

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<sup>1</sup> There is conflicting testimony from Ward in the record about the disposition of the funds.

1 However, at no point did Clark receive any payments or return on her investment. (ECF No. 5-5,  
2 Ex. D; 5-6, Ex. E.) Clark’s funds too had been depleted through Ward’s spending. (ECF No. 5-1,  
3 Ex. A)

### 4 **III. DISCUSSION**

5 The Act, 7 U.S.C. § 13a-1, authorizes the CFTC to seek injunctive relief and civil  
6 penalties against any person whenever it appears to the CFTC that the person “has engaged, is  
7 engaging, or is about to engage in any act or practice constituting a violation” of a provision of  
8 the Act or any rule, regulation, or order under the Act. Plaintiff’s Complaint details violations of  
9 the anti-fraud provisions of the Act. The Court will first discuss the violations alleged against  
10 Ward, then discuss the request for default judgment against CIS, and finally discuss the propriety  
11 of the permanent injunction.

#### 12 **A. Summary Judgment on Claims against Ward**

##### 13 **1. Legal Standard**

14 The purpose of summary judgment is to avoid unnecessary trials when there is no dispute  
15 as to the facts before the court. *Nw. Motorcycle Ass’n v. U.S. Dep’t of Agric.*, 18 F.3d 1468, 1471  
16 (9th Cir.1994). Summary judgment is appropriate when “the pleadings, the discovery and  
17 disclosure materials on file, and any affidavits show there is no genuine issue as to any material  
18 fact and that the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c); see  
19 *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 330 (1986). An issue is “genuine” if there is a sufficient  
20 evidentiary basis on which a reasonable fact-finder could find for the nonmoving party and a  
21 dispute is “material” if it could affect the outcome of the suit under the governing law. *Anderson*  
22 *v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 248–49 (1986). Where reasonable minds could differ on the  
23 material facts at issue, however, summary judgment is not appropriate. *Warren v. City of*  
24 *Carlsbad*, 58 F.3d 439, 441 (9th Cir. 1995). “The amount of evidence necessary to raise a  
25 genuine issue of material fact is enough ‘to require a jury or judge to resolve the parties’ differing

1 versions of the truth at trial.” *Aydin Corp. v. Loral Corp.*, 718 F.2d 897, 902 (9th Cir. 1983)  
2 (quoting *First Nat’l Bank v. Cities Service Co.*, 391 U.S. 253, 288–89 (1968)). In evaluating a  
3 summary judgment motion, a court views all facts and draws all inferences in the light most  
4 favorable to the nonmoving party. *Kaiser Cement Corp. v. Fishbach & Moore, Inc.*, 793 F.2d  
5 1100, 1103 (9th Cir. 1986).

6 The moving party bears the burden of informing the court of the basis for its motion,  
7 together with evidence demonstrating the absence of any genuine issue of material fact. *Celotex*  
8 *Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 323 (1986). Once the moving party satisfies Rule 56’s  
9 requirements, the burden shifts to the party resisting the motion to “set forth specific facts  
10 showing that there is a genuine issue for trial.” *Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 256. The nonmoving party  
11 “may not rely on denials in the pleadings but must produce specific evidence, through affidavits  
12 or admissible discovery material, to show that the dispute exists,” *Bhan v. NME Hosps., Inc.*, 929  
13 F.2d 1404, 1409 (9th Cir. 1991), and “must do more than simply show that there is some  
14 metaphysical doubt as to the material facts.” *Bank of America v. Orr*, 285 F.3d 764, 783 (9th Cir.  
15 2002) (internal citations omitted). “The mere existence of a scintilla of evidence in support of  
16 the plaintiff’s position will be insufficient.” *Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 252. Although the parties may  
17 submit evidence in an inadmissible form, only evidence which might be admissible at trial may  
18 be considered by a trial court in ruling on a motion for summary judgment. Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c).

## 19 **2. Analysis**

20 Plaintiff seeks summary judgment on four counts in its Complaint for violations of the  
21 anti-fraud and related provisions of the Act. Specifically, Plaintiff alleges that Ward is liable for  
22 Misrepresentation, Misstatement, and Misappropriation under § 4b, 7 U.S.C. § 6b(a)(2) for acts  
23 before June 18, 2008, and 7 U.S.C. § 6b(a)(2)(A)-(C) for acts on or after June 18, 2008,<sup>2</sup> and  
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25 <sup>2</sup> 7 U.S.C. § 6b(a)(2) was amended on June 18, 2008. Although the relevant substance of the statute did not  
change, the numbering of the subsections did.

1 liable for Commodity Pool Operator fraud under § 4o, 7 U.S.C. § 6o(1).

2 i. Misrepresentation and Misstatement

3 Plaintiff alleges that Ward made misrepresentations while soliciting investments and  
4 misstatements to existing investors regarding the status and value of their investments in  
5 violation of § 4b of the Act. To establish a violation of § 4b, a plaintiff must show that, (1) a  
6 misrepresentation occurred, (2) the misrepresentation was material, and (3) Defendant acted with  
7 scienter. *CFTC v. R.J. Fitzgerald & Co.*, 310 F.3d 1321, 1328 (11th Cir. 2002). A  
8 misrepresentation is material if it is likely that a reasonable investor would consider the statement  
9 or omission important in making an investment decision. *TSC Indus., Inc. v. Northway Inc.*, 426  
10 U.S. 438, 449 (1976). Misrepresentations of profit and risk are material. See *R.J. Fitzgerald*, 310  
11 F.3d at 1332-33. Proof of scienter requires that “acts be done with knowledge of their nature and  
12 character.” *Wasnick v. Refco, Inc.*, 911 F.2d 345, 348 (9th Cir. 1990) (quoting *Commodity*  
13 *Futures Trading Comm’n v. Savage*, 611 F.2d 270, 283 (9th Cir. 1979)). This requirement is  
14 more than “[m]ere negligence, mistake or inadvertence,” but “requires an intentional act or  
15 careless disregard for the statutory requirement.” *Id.* (internal quotations omitted).

16 Additionally, Plaintiff must show that the fraud was made “in connection with an order to  
17 make, or the making of,” a futures contract “for or on behalf of any other person.” 7 U.S.C.  
18 6b(a)(2). This requirement encompasses not only fraud within the contracts themselves, but  
19 misrepresentations made in solicitation of funds and reporting the value of an investment. See  
20 *Commodity Futures Trading Comm’n v. Vartuli*, 228 F.3d 94, 101 (2nd Cir. 2000).

21 Plaintiff has presented ample evidence showing that Ward made misrepresentations and  
22 misstatements to Gac and Clark, that those misrepresentations were material, that the  
23 misrepresentations were made with scienter, and that the misrepresentations were made “in  
24 connection with” a futures contract order. However, there remain questions of material fact  
25 regarding Ward’s alleged statements made to the Trans Global Pool.

1 As pertaining to misrepresentations in soliciting investments from Gac and Clark, Plaintiff  
2 has shown that Ward represented to Gac and Clark that the funds would be put in a commodity  
3 futures trading account and used to invest in commodity futures contracts. Ward also made  
4 additional statements to Gac that Ben Rubin would be trading the invested funds, and that Ward  
5 had prior dealings with Rubin. Plaintiff has further produced evidence that the invested funds  
6 were neither put into commodity trading accounts nor used to invest in commodity futures  
7 contracts at all. Further, Ward had not invested with Rubin previously, and there was no  
8 agreement in place for Rubin to invest Ward's investors' funds. Thus, Plaintiff has established  
9 misrepresentations. These misrepresentations are material as a reasonable investor would  
10 consider important the disposition and intended use of invested funds as well as the level of  
11 expertise of the person purported to conduct the trading. Further, the misrepresentations were  
12 made with scienter as Ward's deposition testimony that the invested funds were never intended  
13 for deposit in a commodities trading account but for general funding of the company shows that  
14 he knew or should have known his statements were false. Moreover, Ward would have known  
15 his statements regarding Ben Rubin were false because Rubin had never traded funds for Ward or  
16 CIS, had never doubled Ward's funds within two weeks, and had not agreed to trade Gac's funds  
17 as Ward represented. Finally, Ward specifically solicited funds for commodity futures trading,  
18 satisfying the "in connection with" element. Thus, Ward is liable for the misrepresentations  
19 made to Gac and Clark while soliciting their investments.

20 Additionally, Plaintiff has shown that after Gac and Clark had invested with Ward, Ward  
21 further made misstatements about the status and value of their investment. Ward represented to  
22 both Gac and Clark that their investments had earned a return, and provided specific valuations.  
23 Ward would have known that the amounts he quoted to Gac and Clark were incorrect as Ward  
24 had never invested the funds, but rather used them to cover personal and business expenses.  
25 Accurate valuations of investments to track gains and losses would certainly be important to a

1 reasonable investor. Finally, Ward’s representations of the valuation of invested funds satisfy the  
2 “in connection with” requirement. Thus, Ward is liable for the misstated valuations he provided  
3 to Gac and Clark.

4         However, as pertaining to the alleged misrepresentations and misstatements made to the  
5 Trans Global Pool, it is unclear from the record what degree of interaction Ward had with the  
6 Trans Global Pool. Plaintiff’s evidence establishes that the solicitations for investment and the  
7 account balance statements all originated from Timberlake. Although Plaintiff has established a  
8 contractual relationship between Timberlake and Ward, the degree to which Ward was involved  
9 with the Trans Global Pool and whether that involvement is sufficient to impose liability on  
10 Ward for Timberlake’s misrepresentations is a question of material fact not resolved in Plaintiff’s  
11 evidence. Thus, Plaintiff has established a violation for misrepresentation under the Act for  
12 Ward’s statements to Gac and Clark, but it has not met its burden regarding the claim for  
13 misrepresentation or misstatement as to statements made to the Trans Global Pool.

14         Because Plaintiff has met its burden with respect to some of its claims, the Court now  
15 must analyze whether Ward has raised a question of material fact in response that would preclude  
16 summary judgment. In his Response and untimely Motion to Deny, Ward claims that an  
17 unsigned affidavit, purportedly from Clark, as well as her deposition testimony “disputes the  
18 allegations brought by [Plaintiff].” Ward further asserts that Plaintiff “has not shown there are  
19 clear and undeniable facts regarding their case.” However, Ward does not explain how either the  
20 deposition testimony or the purported affidavit disputes Plaintiff’s allegations. The Court has  
21 reviewed these documents, but found nothing in them that contradicts Plaintiff’s evidence that  
22 Ward made false, material statements with scienter to Clark or Gac. Further, the purported  
23 affidavit is inadmissible as it is neither signed nor sworn under penalty of perjury.<sup>3</sup>

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24  
25 <sup>3</sup> Although Clark, in her deposition testimony, did attest to the fact that the affidavit she provided Ward was accurate, there is not sufficient foundation to conclude that the unauthenticated document Ward submitted to the Court is, in fact, the document to which Clark referred.



1           Additionally, the Court disagrees with Ward’s assertion that Plaintiff has failed to meet its  
2 burden for summary judgment. Plaintiff has produced substantial evidence that establishes Ward  
3 violated the Act and shows that Plaintiff is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. Contrarily,  
4 Ward has produced no evidence that would tend to negate (1) he made the alleged statements, (2)  
5 the statements were false, or (3) the statements were made with knowledge or reckless disregard  
6 of their falsity. Thus, Ward has failed to raise a question of material fact and the Court grants  
7 summary judgment on the § 4b violations for misrepresentation and misstatement as to  
8 statements made to Gac and Clark.

9                           ii.    Misappropriation

10           Plaintiff additionally seeks summary judgment against Ward on its count for  
11 misappropriation under § 4b. “Soliciting or obtaining funds from investors for trading, then  
12 failing to trade the funds while using them for personal and business expenses is  
13 misappropriation.” *Commodity Futures Trading Comm’n v. Emerald Worldwide Holdings, Inc.*,  
14 No. CV03-8229AHM, 2005 WL 1130588, at \*7 (C.D. Cal. Apr. 19, 2005). Misappropriation or  
15 diversion of funds entrusted to one for trading purposes is “willful and blatant fraudulent  
16 activity” that clearly violates the Act. *Commodity Futures Trading Comm’n v. Weinberg*, 287  
17 F.Supp.2d 1100, 1106 (C.D. Cal. 2003).

18           Although Plaintiff failed to demonstrate that Ward made misrepresentations and  
19 misstatements to the Trans Global Pool, Plaintiff has shown that Ward received funds from them.  
20 Plaintiff has also demonstrated that Ward used all investors’ funds for personal and business  
21 expenses. Although Ward has asserted that the funds were direct investments in his company to  
22 be used at his discretion, the evidence overwhelmingly shows that the funds were entrusted to  
23 Ward to be invested in commodity futures contracts. Furthermore, even if the funds were direct  
24 investments in the company, disposal of the funds on personal expenses would still be  
25 misappropriation. Ward’s actions are in clear violation of the Act. Consequently, Plaintiff has

1 established a violation for misappropriation of Gac, Clark, and the Trans Global Pool’s funds.

2           iii.    Commodity Pool Operator Fraud

3           Section 4o(1) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 6o(1), prohibits commodity pool operators (“CPO”) and their associated persons “to employ any device, scheme, or artifice to defraud any client or participant or prospective client or participant.” A CPO is defined in the Act as any person “engaged in a business that is of the nature of a commodity pool . . . and who, in connection therewith, solicits . . . from others, funds . . . for the purpose of trading in commodity interests.” 7 U.S.C. § 1a. The same conduct that violates Section 4b also violates Section 4o(1), with the exception that § 4o(1) does not have a scienter element. Weinberg, 287 F. Supp. 2d at 1108.

10           Here, Ward solicited funds from Gac, Clark, and the Trans Global Pool for the purpose of trading in commodity futures contracts. Under the Act, Ward is considered a CPO. Thus, because the Court has already concluded that Ward violated § 4b, the Court also concludes that Ward’s actions pertaining to Gac and Clark violate § 4o(1).

14           In sum, Plaintiff’s Motion for Summary Judgment is granted as to the claims for misappropriation and CPO fraud, and granted in part and denied in part as to the claims for misrepresentation and misstatement. Consequently, the Court denies Ward’s Motion to Deny.

17           **B.    Default Judgment against CIS**

18           **1.    Legal Standard**

19           Obtaining a default judgment is a two-step process governed by Federal Rule of Civil Procedure. Eitel v. McCool, 782 F.2d 1470, 1471 (9th Cir. 1986). First, “[w]hen a party against whom a judgment for affirmative relief is sought has failed to plead or otherwise defend, and that failure is shown by affidavit or otherwise, the clerk must enter the party’s default.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 55(a). Second, after the clerk enters default, a party must seek entry of default judgment under Rule 55(b).

25           Upon entry of default, a court takes the factual allegations in the non-defaulting party’s

1 complaint as true. *TeleVideo Sys., Inc. v. Heidenthal*, 826 F.2d 915, 917-18 (9th Cir. 1987)  
2 (citation omitted). Nonetheless, although entry of default by the clerk is a prerequisite to an entry  
3 of default judgment, “a plaintiff who obtains an entry of default is not entitled to default  
4 judgment as a matter of right.” *Warner Bros. Entm’t Inc. v. Caridi*, 346 F. Supp. 2d 1068, 1071  
5 (C.D. Cal. 2004) (citation omitted). Instead, whether a court will grant a default judgment is in  
6 the court’s discretion. *Id.*

7 The Ninth Circuit has identified the following factors as relevant to the exercise of the  
8 court’s discretion in determining whether to grant default judgment: “(1) the possibility of  
9 prejudice to the plaintiff, (2) the merits of the plaintiff’s substantive claims, (3) the sufficiency of  
10 the complaint, (4) the sum of money at stake in the action; [sic] (5) the possibility of a dispute  
11 concerning material facts; [sic] (6) whether the default was due to the excusable neglect, and  
12 (7) the strong policy underlying the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure favoring decisions on the  
13 merits.” *Eitel*, 782 F.2d at 1471-72.

## 14 **2. Analysis**

15 Plaintiff seeks a default judgment against CIS for misrepresentation, misstatement, and  
16 misappropriation under § 4b of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 6b(a)(2) for acts before June 18, 2008, and 7  
17 U.S.C. § 6b(a)(2)(A)-(C) for acts on or after June 18, 2008, for illegal acceptance of customer  
18 funds by a registered introducing broker under Regulation 1.57(c), 17 C.F.R. § 1.57(c), and for  
19 derivative liability for Ward’s violations under § 2(a)(1)(B) of the Act and Regulation 1.2, 7  
20 U.S.C. § 2(a)(1)(B); 17 C.F.R. § 1.2.

### 21 i. Procedural Requirements

22 Plaintiff has satisfied the procedural requirements for default judgment pursuant to Fed. R.  
23 Civ. P. 55(b). The Clerk properly entered a default against CIS pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 55(a),  
24 (ECF No. 40), CIS is not an infant, incompetent person, or exempt under the Soldiers’ and  
25 Sailors’ Civil Relief Act of 1940, and insofar as CIS has not answered or otherwise responded to

1 the Complaint, the notice requirement of Rule 55(b)(2) is not implicated. Thus, there is no  
2 procedural impediment to entering a default judgment.

3 ii. Eitel Factors

4 a. Possibility of Prejudice

5 The first Eitel factor considers whether the plaintiff will suffer prejudice if default  
6 judgment is not entered. *PepsiCo, Inc. v. Cal. Sec. Cans*, 238 F. Supp. 2d 1172, 1177 (S.D. Cal.  
7 2002). Here, CIS has not answered, made an appearance, or otherwise responded to the  
8 Complaint. Due to CIS's refusal to appear in this action, there is the possibility of prejudice to  
9 Plaintiff in the absence of default judgment. Although Plaintiff may seek to collect civil  
10 penalties from Ward, if Plaintiff's Motion for Default Judgment is not granted, Plaintiff will  
11 likely be without other recourse to enjoin the company from continuing the violations. Thus, this  
12 Eitel factor weighs in favor of entering default judgment.

13 b. Substantive Merits and Sufficiency of the Complaint

14 The second and third Eitel factors favor a default judgment where the complaint  
15 sufficiently states a claim for relief under the "liberal pleading standards embodied in Rule 8" of  
16 the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. *Danning v. Lavine*, 572 F.2d 1386, 1389 (9th Cir. 1978);  
17 see also Fed. R. Civ. P. 8. Plaintiff has properly pled that Ward, the sole operator of CIS, made  
18 material misstatements to investors with knowledge or reckless disregard of their falsity.  
19 Plaintiff's Complaint also sufficiently pleads that Ward spent investors' funds on personal and  
20 business expenses. Section 2(a)(1)(B) of the Act and Regulation 1.2, 7 U.S.C. § 2(a)(1)(B); 17  
21 C.F.R. § 1.2, provide that "[t]he act . . . of any official . . . acting for any . . . corporation . . .  
22 within the scope of his employment or office shall be deemed the act . . . of such . . .  
23 corporation." Thus, the Complaint properly pleads that CIS is liable for Ward's violations of § 4b.

24 Additionally, the Complaint details that during the Relevant Period, CIS was registered  
25 with the Commission as an Introducing Broker. Regulation 1.57(c), 17 C.F.R. § 1.57(c) (2011),

1 provides in relevant part, and with certain limited exceptions not met within this case, that “[a]n  
2 introducing broker may not accept any money, securities or property (or extend credit in lieu  
3 thereof) to margin, guarantee or secure any trades or contracts of customers or option customers,  
4 or any money, securities or property accruing as a result of such trades or contracts.” Plaintiff’s  
5 Complaint sufficiently alleges that between May 2007 and October 2008, CIS, through Ward,  
6 accepted \$180,648 from investors for the purpose of commodity trading and deposited those  
7 funds in Ward’s bank accounts. This misappropriation of funds intended to be placed in a  
8 commodity futures account constitutes an acceptance of funds as a result of commodity futures  
9 contracts in violation the regulation. Thus, the Complaint properly pleads violations of  
10 Regulation 1.57(c).

11 c. Sum of Money at Stake

12 Under the fourth Eitel factor, the Court considers “the amount of money at stake in  
13 relation to the seriousness of [a defendant’s] conduct.” *PepsiCo*, 238 F. Supp. 2d at 1176. “This  
14 requires that the court assess whether the recovery sought is proportional to the harm caused by  
15 defendant’s conduct.” *Landstar Ranger, Inc. v. Parth Enter., Inc.*, 725 F. Supp. 2d 916, 921  
16 (N.D. Cal. 2010). Here, Plaintiff’s Complaint alleges that CIS, through Ward, defrauded  
17 investors out of hundreds of thousands of dollars. Although Plaintiff seeks only a determination  
18 as to CIS’s liability and monetary damages have not yet been proved, the nature of CIS’s actions  
19 sufficiently support the imposition of the civil penalties and restitution which Plaintiff may seek  
20 under the Act. Further, as the Court will yet have an opportunity to review the proportionality of  
21 the recovery sought, and as CIS will yet have an opportunity to respond to alleged damages, this  
22 factor does not weigh against a default judgment.

23 d. Possible Dispute

24 The fifth Eitel factor considers the possibility of dispute as to any material fact in the case.  
25 *PepsiCo*, 238 F. Supp. 2d at 1177. “Upon entry of default, all well-pleaded facts in the complaint

1 are taken as true, except those relating to damages.” Id. The Court finds that based on the facts in  
2 the Complaint, there are no genuine questions of material fact that would preclude granting  
3 Plaintiff’s Motion. The fifth Eitel factor weighs in favor of entry of default judgment.

4 e. Excusable Neglect

5 The sixth Eitel factor considers the possibility that the default resulted from excusable  
6 neglect. *PepsiCo*, 238 F. Supp. 2d at 1177. The evidence shows CIS was served with the  
7 summons and complaint on June 30, 2011. (ECF No. 13.) Defendants additionally served Ward  
8 individually, thus providing further notice of the suit. (ECF. No. 12.) The Clerk’s default was  
9 not entered until November 11, 2011 (ECF No. 40.) In this time, CIS never retained an attorney,  
10 appeared before the Court, or filed an answer to the Complaint. The Court finds that CIS had  
11 notice of the suit, but failed to appear and defend. Thus, there is no excusable neglect that would  
12 preclude default judgment.

13 f. Decision on the Merits

14 The seventh Eitel factor states that “[c]ases should be decided upon their merits whenever  
15 reasonably possible.” Eitel, 782 F.2d at 1472. However, the “mere existence of [Rule 55(b)]  
16 demonstrates that this ‘preference, standing alone, is not dispositive.’” *PepsiCo*, 238 F. Supp. 2d  
17 at 1177 (citation omitted). Moreover, this case is somewhat unique in that default judgment  
18 establishes CIS’s liability for the actions of Ward, which the Court has analyzed on the merits.  
19 Thus, the policy for a decision on the merits is lessened, and the Court is not precluded from  
20 entering default judgment against CIS.

21 In sum, the Eitel factors weigh in favor of default judgment on CIS’s liability.  
22 Consequently, the Court grants Plaintiff’s Motion for Default Judgment.

23 **C. Permanent Injunction**

24 The Court’s determinations in this Order are as to Ward’s and CIS’s liability only. The  
25 civil penalties and other monetary relief appropriate under the Act have not been proved or

1 briefed and Plaintiff has requested to reserve its right to propose a specific monetary judgment  
2 later, based on the Court's findings in this Order. Thus, Ward and CIS's monetary liability will  
3 not be determined at this time.

4 Plaintiff does, however, request equitable remedies to be imposed at this time.  
5 Specifically, Plaintiff requests that the Court permanently enjoin Ward and CIS from further  
6 violations of the Act and impose on them a permanent trading ban. Under § 6c of the Act, 7  
7 U.S.C. § 13a-1, the Court has the authority to enjoin future violations of the Act as well as the  
8 discretion to order violators to "take such action as is necessary to remove the danger of violation  
9 of [the Act] or any such rule, regulation, or order." 7 U.S.C. 13a-1(a), (c).

10 In assessing the propriety of an injunction, "[o]nce a violation of the Act has been shown,  
11 the moving party need only show the existence of some reasonable likelihood of futures  
12 violations" in order to obtain injunctive relief. *Commodity Futures Trading Comm'n v. Co Petro*  
13 *Mktg. Grp., Inc.*, 502 F. Supp. 806, 818 (C.D. Cal. 1980), *aff'd*, 680 F.2d 573 (9th Cir. 1982).  
14 The Court may consider past conduct in determining the likelihood of future violations. *Id.*  
15 (citing *Commodity Futures Trading Comm'n v. Hunt*, 591 F.2d 1211, 1220 (7th Cir. 1979)). In  
16 drawing inferences from past conduct, the Court should look at the totality of the circumstances  
17 and "[w]hen the violation has been predicated upon systematic wrongdoing, rather than an  
18 isolated occurrence, a court should be more willing to enjoin future conduct." *Id.*

19 "Where an enforcement agency seeks an injunction by statute it need not prove irreparable  
20 injury or the inadequacy of other remedies as required in private injunctive suits." *Donovan v.*  
21 *Schmoutey*, 592 F. Supp. 1361, 1405 (D. Nev. 1984) (internal quotations omitted). Factors the  
22 Court may consider in determining whether permanent injunctive relief is appropriate include  
23 (1) the egregiousness of the defendant's actions, (2) the isolated or recurrent nature of the  
24 infraction, (3) the defendant's recognition of the wrongful nature of his conduct, and (4) the  
25 likelihood that the defendant's occupation will present opportunities for future violations. *SEC v.*

1 Ginsburg, 362 F.3d 1292, 1304 (11th Cir. 2004).

2 There is ample evidence to support an injunction on further violations of the Act. Ward  
3 and CIS defrauded Clark, Gac, and the Trans Global Pool out of several thousands of dollars, and  
4 provided false statements about the status and value of their investment to perpetuate the fraud.  
5 Further, this was not an isolated incident, as the fraud was conducted on multiple individuals.  
6 Additionally, Ward, who maintains that he did nothing wrong, is a commodity trader by  
7 profession, and thus, his occupation will present opportunities for future violations. As all the  
8 factors weigh in favor of an injunction, the Court enjoins Ward and CIS from future violations of  
9 the Act.

10 However, the Court is more reluctant to grant the broad injunction of “permanently  
11 prohibiting [Ward and CIS] from trading for themselves and others” and from “engaging in  
12 commodity trading activities.” As Ward is a commodity trader by profession, enjoining him  
13 from pursuing his trained occupation implicates a substantial private right.

14 Moreover, it is unclear what specific activity Plaintiff seeks to enjoin. In its requests for  
15 this injunction, Plaintiff has expressed its desire to provide the Court with a proposed Order,  
16 setting forth “specific relief regarding a trading ban and similar prohibitions regarding future  
17 commodity trading activities.” Thus, the request is admittedly lacking in detail, and not narrowly  
18 tailored to balance the public and private interests of this particular case. The Court will not  
19 grant a permanent injunction and then allow the prevailing party to fill in the particulars. All  
20 specifics should be included in the motion so that the propriety of the injunction may be fully  
21 addressed by the Court. Consequently, the Court denies Plaintiff’s request for a trading ban  
22 without prejudice. Plaintiff may submit its detailed proposal for a trading ban at the time it briefs  
23 Ward and CIS’s monetary liability. In this manner, Ward and CIS will have an opportunity to  
24 respond to the injunction separately now that liability has been determined.

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1 **IV. CONCLUSION**

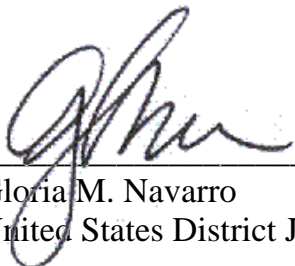
2 **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that Plaintiff U.S. Commodity Futures Trading  
3 Commission's Motion for Summary Judgment, (ECF No. 52), is **GRANTED in part and**  
4 **DENIED in part.** Ward's liability for misrepresentation and misstatement for statements made  
5 to the Trans Global Pool remains to be determined.

6 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Plaintiff U.S. Commodity Futures Trading  
7 Commission's Motion for Default Judgment, (ECF No. 55), is **GRANTED.**

8 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Plaintiff U.S. Commodity Futures Trading  
9 Commission's Motion for Permanent Injunction, (ECF No. 59), is **GRANTED in part and**  
10 **DENIED in part.** Plaintiff's request for a trading ban is **DENIED without prejudice.**

11 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Defendant Allen Nicholas Ward's Motion to Deny  
12 Plaintiff's Motion for Summary Judgment, (ECF No. 79), is **DENIED.**

13 **DATED** this 8th day of May, 2013.

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17 Gloria M. Navarro  
18 United States District Judge  
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