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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE
COMMISSION,

Plaintiff(s),

v.

EDWIN YOSHIHIRO FUNINAGA and MRI
INTERNATIONAL, INC., et al.,

Defendant(s).

Case No. 2:13-CV-1658 JCM (CWH)

ORDER

Presently before the court is the Securities and Exchange Commission's (hereinafter "SEC") motion for judgment against defendants Edwin Fujinaga ("Fujinaga") and MRI International, Inc. ("MRI") (collectively "defendants"). (Doc. # 178). Defendants filed a response, (doc. # 184), and the SEC filed a reply, (doc. # 185).

In its motion, the SEC seeks disgorgement in the amount of \$442,229,611.70 on a joint and several basis; prejudgment interest in the amount of \$102,129,752.38 on a joint and several basis; a civil money penalty of \$20,000,000.00 as to each defendant; and permanent injunctions. (Doc. # 178).

I. Background

The instant case arises from a Ponzi scheme perpetrated by defendants. Defendants collected hundreds of millions of dollars for purported investments in medical accounts receivable. Defendants used these funds to repay earlier investments as well as for their own personal expenses. By May 2013, defendants had entirely depleted the invested funds. (Doc. # 118).

1 On September 11, 2013, the SEC filed a civil enforcement action against defendants.
2 (Doc. # 2). On October 7, 2013, the parties stipulated to the entry of a preliminary injunction.
3 (Doc. # 20). On December 11, 2013, defendants filed an answer to plaintiff’s complaint. (Doc.
4 # 27). The parties completed discovery by July 8, 2014. (Doc. # 138).

5 On July 16, 2014, the SEC filed a motion for summary judgment on liability. (Doc. #
6 113). On October 3, 2014, the court granted the SEC’s motion. (Doc. # 156). The SEC then
7 filed the instant motion for judgment.

8 **II. Legal Standard**

9 A. Disgorgement

10 “The district court has broad equity powers to order the disgorgement of ‘ill-gotten gains’
11 obtained through the violation of the securities laws.” SEC v. First Pac. Bancorp, 142 F.3d
12 1186, 1191 (9th Cir. 1998). “[T]he amount of disgorgement should include all gains flowing
13 from the illegal activities.” SEC v. JT Wallenbrock & Assocs., 440 F.3d 1109, 1114 (9th Cir.
14 2006) (citations and quotation marks omitted).

15 “A disgorgement calculation requires only a reasonable approximation of profits causally
16 connected to the violation” Id. at 1113-14. “The SEC bears the ultimate burden of
17 persuasion that its disgorgement figure reasonably approximates the amount of unjust
18 enrichment.” SEC v. Platforms Wireless Intern. Corp., 617 F.3d 1072, 1096 (9th Cir. 2010)
19 (citations and quotation marks omitted). However, the SEC need not trace every dollar of a
20 defendant’s ill-gotten gains, and a detailed accounting is not required. First Pac. Bancorp, 142
21 F.3d at 1192 n.6.

22 “Once the SEC establishes a reasonable approximation of defendants’ actual profits . . .
23 the burden shifts to the defendants to demonstrate that the disgorgement figure was not a
24 reasonable approximation.” Id. Because “[t]he defendants are more likely than the SEC to have
25 access to evidence establishing what they paid for the securities . . . the risk of uncertainty should
26 fall on the wrongdoer whose illegal conduct created that uncertainty.” Id.

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1 B. Prejudgment interest

2 Disgorgement remedies for securities should include prejudgment interest to ensure that
3 the defendants do not profit from any illegal activity. *SEC v. Henke*, 130 Fed. App’x 173, 174
4 (9th Cir. 2005). Prejudgment interest may be calculated based on the rate provided in 28 U.S.C.
5 § 1961 for post-judgment interest on money judgments in civil cases, or by the rate provided in
6 26 U.S.C. § 6621 for tax underpayment. *Platforms Wireless*, 617 F.3d at 1099.

7 C. Joint and several liability

8 “[W]here two or more individuals or entities collaborate or have a close relationship in
9 engaging in the violations of the securities laws, they have been held jointly and severally liable
10 for the disgorgement of illegally obtained proceeds.” *SEC v. First Pac. Bancorp*, 142 F.3d 1186,
11 1191 (9th Cir. 1998).

12 D. Civil monetary penalties

13 The court has jurisdiction to impose one of three tiers of civil penalties in cases of
14 securities violations. 15 U.S.C. § 77t(d). “The amount of the penalty shall be determined by the
15 court in light of the facts and circumstances.” 15 U.S.C. § 77t(d)(2)(A).

16 First-tier penalties are available for any violation of the Exchange Act. 15 U.S.C. §
17 77t(d)(2)(A). The court may impose second-tier penalties for violations involving “fraud, deceit,
18 manipulation, or deliberate or reckless disregard of a regulatory requirement.” 15 U.S.C. §
19 77t(d)(2)(B).

20 Third-tier penalties may be imposed for violations that (1) involve “fraud, deceit,
21 manipulation, or deliberate or reckless disregard of a regulatory requirement,” and (2) “directly
22 or indirectly resulted in substantial losses or created a significant risk of substantial losses to
23 other persons.” 15 U.S.C. § 77t(d)(2)(C).

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1 In determining the appropriate civil penalty, courts may consider the following factors:

2 (1) the degree of scienter involved; (2) the isolated or recurrent nature of the
3 infraction; (3) the defendant's recognition of the wrongful nature of his conduct;
4 (4) the likelihood, because of the defendant's professional occupation, that future
violations might occur; (5) and the sincerity of the defendant's assurances against
future violations.

5 SEC v. CMKM Diamonds, Inc., 635 F. Supp. 2d. 1185, 1192 (D. Nev. 2009); see also
6 SEC v. Brandonisio, No. 2:11-cv-2011-JAD-VCF, 2013 WL 5375283 at *9 (D. Nev. Sept. 24,
7 2013).

8 E. Permanent injunctions

9 The SEC may be entitled to a permanent injunction where it shows a reasonable
10 likelihood of future securities violations. SEC v. Fehn, 97 F.3d 1276, 1295 (9th Cir. 1996). In
11 determining this likelihood, the court must assess the totality of the circumstances. Id. This
12 entails a consideration of the same factors applicable to civil penalty calculations. See id. at
13 1295-96.

14 III. Discussion

15 In the instant motion, the SEC requests disgorgement remedies, prejudgment interest,
16 civil monetary penalties, and permanent injunctions against Fujinaga and MRI. (Doc. # 178).
17 The court will address each requested remedy and defendants' objections in turn.

18 A. Disgorgement

19 The SEC approximates a disgorgement amount of \$442,339,611.70. (Doc. # 178-1). The
20 SEC obtained this figure through review of defendants' balance sheets and bank account
21 statements. The stated disgorgement amount reflects the difference between the amount owing
22 to investors as of December 31, 2008, \$519,167,484.11, and the net amount paid out to investors
23 from January 1, 2009, to the present, \$76,827,872.41. (Doc. # 178-1). In support of its motion,
24 the SEC attached the declaration of Colin J. Rand, a certified public accountant employed with
25 the SEC. (Doc. # 178-2).

26 i. *Defendants' objection to Mr. Rand's declaration*

27 Defendants object to Mr. Rand's declaration on the grounds that it is improper, untimely
28 expert testimony that contravenes Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26. (Doc. # 184). They also

1 argue that they have procedural due process rights to depose Mr. Rand regarding his
2 methodology and to refute his opinions through a rebuttal expert. (Doc. # 184).

3 Defendants state that they have “retained an accounting firm to reanalyze and address tax
4 returns for MRI, which have been improperly prepared, and to work to evaluate and address the
5 analysis of the SEC’s expert.” (Doc. # 184).

6 The SEC replies that Mr. Rand is simply a summary witness who “added and subtracted
7 numbers in Defendants’ own financial records and bank account statements.” (Doc. # 185). The
8 SEC also notes that Mr. Rand “did not express any opinions based on scientific, technical, or
9 specialized knowledge,” that would classify him as an expert witness under Federal Rule of
10 Evidence 702. (Doc. # 185).

11 In his declaration, Mr. Rand explains that he was asked to approximate a disgorgement
12 amount in the present case. (Doc. # 178-2). He states that “one reasonable calculation of illegal
13 profits would consist of the difference between the total amount that the defendants obtained
14 from investors minus the total amount that the defendants paid back to investors in the form of
15 interest and redemptions.” (Doc. # 178-2).

16 Mr. Rand describes how he used defendants’ balance sheets to calculate the SEC’s
17 proposed disgorgement amount in this case. (Doc. # 178-2). He also explains how he calculated
18 the SEC’s prejudgment interest amount. (Doc. # 178-2). As attachments to his declaration, Mr.
19 Rand includes (1) defendants’ balance sheets, and (2) spreadsheets demonstrating his
20 calculations. (Doc. # 178-2).

21 Mr. Rand does not present any opinions or testimony based on specialized knowledge.
22 Instead, his declaration simply explains the SEC’s calculations of the instant disgorgement
23 approximation.

24 Defendants’ objections to Mr. Rand’s declaration are therefore without merit.
25 Defendants had an opportunity to refute the SEC’s disgorgement calculations in their response to
26 the instant motion. Pursuant to the briefing schedule set by the court, defendants were given
27 over thirty days from the SEC’s filing of its motion to submit their response. (Doc. # 179).

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1 Accordingly, the court finds that defendants' requested delay to obtain expert testimony
2 is unwarranted and unnecessary in this case. The SEC's motion for judgment is ripe, and the
3 court will consider the SEC's disgorgement calculation as well as defendants' remaining
4 objections.

5 ii. Calculation of disgorgement funds

6 Defendants argue that the SEC's disgorgement calculation improperly includes funds
7 received before 2008 because the SEC's amended complaint alleged wrongdoing only "from
8 approximately 2008." (Doc. # 184). Defendants suggest that they should be liable solely for
9 funds within the time frame of the complaint's allegations. (Doc. # 184).

10 In its reply, the SEC notes that its amended complaint included allegations of conduct
11 predating 2008. In particular, the SEC points to its allegations that MRI began collecting money
12 from investors in October 1998 and that MRI made false representations in its 2006 offering
13 book. (Doc. # 118).

14 The SEC has produced sufficient evidence to support a finding that its approximation of
15 causally connected profits was reasonable. As the SEC and the court have both noted, the
16 amended complaint in this case alleged illegal conduct predating 2008. (Docs. # 118, 156).

17 In its order granting summary judgment, the court found that defendants misappropriated
18 investor funds through a Ponzi scheme. (Doc. # 156). Defendants used incoming investments to
19 fund their scheme and provide proceeds to other investors, misrepresenting the nature of their
20 enterprise. The investments that defendants collected are therefore properly construed as "gains
21 flowing from the illegal activities." See *JT Wallenbrock*, 440 F.3d at 1114.

22 In light of this showing, the burden now shifts to defendants to demonstrate that the
23 SEC's disgorgement figure was not a reasonable approximation. See *Platforms Wireless*, 617
24 F.3d at 1096. Defendants present an alternative analysis regarding disgorgement to the court,
25 arguing that it represents the proper amount of liability in this case. (Doc. # 184).

26 Defendants contend that they received a total of \$561,133,206.50 in investor funds from
27 September 2008 to April 2013. (Doc. # 184). Defendants argue that during that time period,
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1 they paid out \$360,615,705.70 in liquidations. (Doc. # 184). Accordingly, defendants represent
2 that they are liable for the difference between these numbers, \$200,517,501.80. (Doc. # 184).

3 Defendants include the declaration of Mr. Fujinaga with their response. (Doc. # 184).
4 Fujinaga states that to his knowledge, defendants' proposed calculations were made by an
5 employee of MRI at his direction. (Doc. # 184). Fujinaga declares that wire reports and banking
6 statements produced to the SEC support defendants' calculations. (Doc. # 184). Fujinaga
7 attaches yearly summaries of these amounts to his declaration, but does not include any formal
8 records. (Doc. # 184-2).

9 Defendants fail to provide the court with any substantive evidence of the liquidations
10 purportedly paid out to investors. (Doc. # 184). They simply state that "these sums are
11 supported by the banking records, wire reports, and other materials disclosed to the SEC and
12 available upon request." (Doc. # 184).

13 In the instant case, every investment that defendants received allowed them to facilitate
14 their fraudulent scheme. Defendants' misrepresentations affected more than just investments
15 made after 2008. This court and other courts have previously ordered disgorgement of all
16 investments where defendants engaged in fraudulent conduct. See *SEC v. Earthly Mineral*
17 *Solutions, Inc.*, 2:07-cv-1057 JCM (LRL), 2011 WL 1103349, at *4 (D. Nev. Mar. 23, 2011)
18 (ordering disgorgement of full \$20 million of investments); see also *SEC v. Brown*, 658 F.3d
19 858, 860 (8th Cir. 2011) (affirming disgorgement of misappropriated investor funds); *SEC v.*
20 *Interlink Data Network of Los Angeles, Inc.*, Civ. A. No. 93-3073 R., 1993 WL 603274, at *13
21 (C.D. Cal. Nov. 15, 1993) (holding defendants liable for disgorgement of full amount raised
22 from investors in Ponzi scheme).

23 Accordingly, defendants fail to show that the SEC's disgorgement figure is not a
24 reasonable approximation. Any uncertainty in calculating disgorgement is construed against
25 defendants in light of their illegal conduct. For these reasons, the court accepts the SEC's
26 disgorgement amount and will hold defendants liable for disgorgement in the amount of
27 \$442,339,611.70.

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1 B. Prejudgment interest

2 The SEC seeks prejudgment interest against defendants in the amount of
3 \$102,129,752.38. (Doc. # 178). The SEC used the underpayment rate provided in 26 U.S.C. §
4 6621 to calculate this amount. (Doc. # 178-2).

5 The SEC computed prejudgment interest annually beginning in 2008, accounting at the
6 end of each period for the amounts taken in and paid out. (Doc. # 178-1). The SEC also
7 accounted for adjustments to the prejudgment interest amount based on certain classes of stock
8 that paid out more than they received from investors. (Doc. # 178-1).

9 Defendants contend that prejudgment interest should be calculated from the date of filing
10 of the SEC’s complaint in 2013, rather than from December 2008. (Doc. # 184). However,
11 prejudgment interest is properly applied to the entire disgorgement amount to ensure that
12 defendants do not profit from any illegal conduct. See SEC v. Henke, 130 Fed. App’x 173, 174
13 (9th Cir. 2005); SEC v. Platforms Wireless Intern. Corp., 617 F.3d 1072, 1099-1100 (9th Cir.
14 2010) (upholding award of prejudgment interest calculated “from the date of sales of securities to
15 the public, rather than from the date the SEC filed its complaint”). Further, “the court’s selection
16 of a prejudgment interest accrual date is flexible.” SEC v. Brandonisio, 2:11-cv-2011-JAD-VCF,
17 2013 WL 5375283, at *6 (D. Nev. Sept. 24, 2013).

18 Because the court will adopt the SEC’s proposed disgorgement calculations, the SEC’s
19 calculation of prejudgment interest is also appropriate. Prejudgment interest in the amount of
20 \$102,129,752.38 will be imposed against defendants.

21 C. Joint and several liability

22 The SEC proposes that defendants should be jointly and severally liable for the
23 disgorgement and prejudgment interest amounts in the instant case. (Doc. # 178). The SEC
24 reasons that “Fujinaga and MRI have a close relationship in that [Fujinaga] is the sole owner and
25 control person of the company.” (Doc. # 178-1). Defendants contend that joint and several
26 liability should not be imposed because the court has not made any alter-ego findings with regard
27 to MRI and Fujinaga. (Doc. # 184).

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1 The Ninth Circuit’s holding in *First Pacific Bancorp* is instructive here. 142 F.3d at
2 1192. In that case, the court held an individual defendant jointly and severally liable with his
3 corporate codefendants for “jointly undertaken violations of the securities laws.” *Id.* The court
4 reasoned that “[a]s the chairman of the board, the CEO and the majority shareholder of Bancorp,
5 and as the president and the CEO of PacVen, Sands clearly enjoyed a ‘close relationship’ with
6 those corporate codefendants.” *Id.*, see also *SEC v. JT Wallenbrock & Assocs.*, 440 F.3d 1109,
7 1117 (imposing joint and several liability where “the defendants used all of the investors’ funds
8 to operate their pyramid scheme and invest in speculative business ventures, all to the
9 defendants’ benefit”).

10 Fujinaga states in his declaration that he is the president and CEO of MRI. (Doc. # 184-
11 2). In conjunction with its motion for summary judgment, the SEC included MRI pamphlets
12 bearing Fujinaga’s signature and endorsement in this capacity. (Doc. # 113). As discussed in
13 the court’s order on that motion, the SEC provided evidence that Fujinaga had sole control over
14 funds invested in the scheme. (Doc. # 156). Accordingly, the court finds that joint and several
15 liability is appropriate in the instant case. Defendants will be held jointly and severally liable for
16 the disgorgement and prejudgment interest amounts imposed herein.

17 D. Civil monetary penalty

18 The SEC also asks the court to impose civil monetary penalties of \$20,000,000.00 as to
19 each defendant in this case. (Doc. # 178). The SEC argues that defendants’ violations were
20 repeated, egregious, and carried a high degree of scienter. (Doc. # 178-1). The SEC notes that
21 these penalties reflect only 4.5 percent of defendants’ gross pecuniary gain. (Doc. # 178-1).

22 Defendants dispute the appropriateness of the SEC’s proposed monetary penalty. (Doc. #
23 184). In particular, they note that the SEC fails to differentiate between the defendants and their
24 respective pecuniary gain. (Doc. # 184). They contend that the SEC provides no rationale for its
25 figures, suggesting \$20,000,000.00, penalties based on an arbitrary 4.5 percent calculation.
26 (Doc. # 184). Additionally, defendants state that this amount is incorrect based on the SEC’s
27 overestimate of the applicable disgorgement amount. (Doc. # 184).

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1 Defendants argue that civil penalties are not warranted because “MRI as an entity has
2 ceased to exist,” and Fujinaga “will likely soon face Federal Indictment, making any future
3 securities violations unlikely.” (Doc. # 184). Defendants suggest that Fujinaga’s consent to a
4 permanent injunction and his commitment to repaying investors are sufficient. (Doc. # 184).

5 Third-tier civil penalties are appropriate in the instant case. See SEC v. CMKM
6 Diamonds, Inc., 635 F.Supp.2d 1185, 1191-92 (D. Nev. 2009) (applying third-tier penalties
7 where defendants defrauded investors of \$64.2 million); SEC v. Brandonisio, 2:11-cv-2011-
8 JAD-VCF, 2013 WL 5375283, at *8 (D. Nev. Sept. 24, 2013) (imposing third-tier penalties
9 against defendant who made knowing misrepresentations to investors, resulting in at least \$2.4
10 million of losses); SEC v. Earthly Mineral Solutions, Inc., 2011 WL 1103349, at *4-*5 (D. Nev.
11 Mar. 23, 2011) (applying third-tier penalties where defendant’s fraud led to \$20 million in
12 investor losses).

13 Defendants engaged in a deceitful Ponzi scheme over several years, leading to substantial
14 losses for investors. As this court has previously reasoned, such conduct manifests a high degree
15 of scienter. See SEC v. Earthly Mineral Solutions, Inc., 2:07-cv-1057 JCM (LRL), 2011 WL
16 1103349, at *5 (D. Nev. Mar. 23, 2011).

17 Courts have imposed civil penalties equal to the applicable disgorgement amounts. See
18 SEC v. Yuen, 272 Fed. App’x 615, 618 (9th Cir. 2008) (affirming civil penalties equal to
19 disgorgement amount); SEC v. CMKM Diamonds, Inc., 635 F.Supp.2d 1185, 1193 (D. Nev.
20 2009). The SEC’s proposed penalties amount to less than ten percent of defendants’ gross
21 pecuniary gain, even based on defendants’ proposed disgorgement amounts. These penalties are
22 substantially lower than those imposed in the cases cited above.

23 While defendants argue that their circumstances make future violations unlikely, this
24 constitutes only one factor that the court may consider in imposing civil penalties. As previously
25 stated, the degree of scienter and ongoing nature of the illegal conduct involved here warrant
26 third-tier civil penalties.

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1 Based on the foregoing, the court will impose the SEC's proposed civil penalties of
2 \$20,000,000.00 as to Fujinaga and MRI in this case.

3 E. Permanent injunctions

4 Finally, the SEC requests that the court enter permanent injunctions barring defendants
5 from further securities violations. (Doc. # 178). The SEC contends that permanent injunctions
6 are warranted against defendants because defendants "exhibited a high degree of scienter and
7 committed multiple, recurrent and egregious violations of the securities laws." (Doc. # 178-1).

8 In their response to the SEC's motion, defendants "strongly assert, without making any
9 admission in the instant case, that they will not violate any securities laws and/or regulations in
10 the future, and, to that end, agree to an injunction prohibiting any conduct that would violate
11 Section 17(a) of the Securities Act or Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5." (Doc.
12 # 184).

13 Based on the foregoing, the court will grant permanent injunctions against defendants in
14 the instant case.

15 **IV. Conclusion**

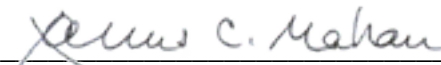
16 Accordingly,

17 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that the SEC's motion for
18 judgment, (doc. # 178), be, and the same hereby is, GRANTED.

19 Defendants shall be jointly and severally liable for disgorgement of proceeds in the
20 amount of \$442,229,611.70 and prejudgment interest in the amount of \$102,129,752.38.
21 Defendants shall also be liable for civil money penalties of \$20,000,000.00 each. Defendants are
22 hereby permanently enjoined from any further securities violations.

23 The clerk shall enter judgment accordingly.

24 DATED January 27, 2015.

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26 _____
27 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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