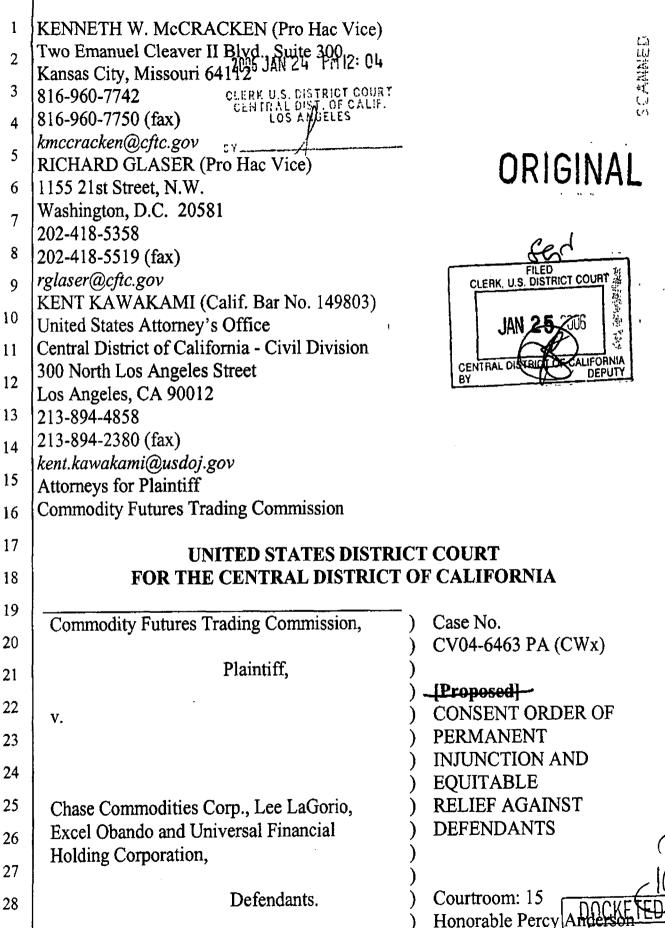
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#### INTRODUCTION

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On August 4, 2004, Plaintiff Commodity Futures Trading Commission

("Commission, ""CFTC," or "Plaintiff") filed its Complaint in the above-captioned action against Chase Commodities Corp. ("Chase"), Lee LaGorio ("LaGorio"), Excel Obando ("Obando") and Universal Financial Holding Corporation

("UFHC") (collectively "Defendants") seeking injunctive and other equitable relief for violations of the Commodity Exchange Act (the "Act"), 7 U.S.C. §§ 1 et seq.

(2002), and the Regulations promulgated thereunder, 17 C.F.R. §§ 1.1 et seq.

(2004). The Court entered a Temporary Restraining Order on August 5, 2004 and an Order of Preliminary Injunction against Defendants Chase, LaGorio, and Obando on August 23, 2004.

#### I. CONSENTS AND AGREEMENTS

To effect settlement of the matters alleged in the Complaint in this action without a trial on the merits or further judicial proceedings, Defendants:

- Consent to entry of this Consent Order of Permanent Injunction and Equitable Relief Against Defendants ("Consent Order");
- 2. Affirm that the Defendants have agreed to this Consent Order voluntarily, and that no promise or threat has been made by the Commission or any member, officer, agent or representative thereof, or by any other person, to induce consent to this Consent Order, other than as set forth specifically herein;

- 3. Acknowledge service of the summons and Complaint;
- 4. Admit the jurisdiction of this Court over them and the subject matter of this action pursuant to Section 6c of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 13a-1 (2002);

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- 5. Admit that venue properly lies with this Court pursuant to Section 6c of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 13a-1 (2002);
  - 6. Waive:

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- a. all claims which they may possess under the Equal Access to Justice Act (EAJA), 5 U.S.C. § 504 (2000) and 28 U.S.C. § 2412 (2000), relating to, or arising from, this action and any right under EAJA to seek costs, fees and other expenses relating to, or arising from, this action;
- b. any claim of Double Jeopardy based upon the institution of this proceeding or the entry in this proceeding of any order imposing a civil monetary penalty or any other relief; and
- c. all rights of appeal from this Consent Order;
- 7. Consent to the continued jurisdiction of this Court for the purpose of enforcing the terms and conditions of this Consent Order and for any other purposes relevant to this case, even if Defendants now or in the future reside outside the jurisdiction;

9. In consenting to the entry of this Consent Order, the Defendants neither admit nor deny the allegations of the Complaint or the Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law contained in this Consent Order, except as to jurisdiction and venue. However, the Defendants agree and intend that the allegations of the Complaint and all of the Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law made by this Court and contained in Part II of this Consent Order shall be taken as true and correct and be given preclusive effect, without further proof, in the course of any current or subsequent bankruptcy proceeding filed by, on behalf of, or against any Defendant. Each Defendant shall provide immediate notice of any bankruptcy filed by, on behalf of, or against that Defendant and shall provide immediate notice

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of any change of address, phone number, or contact information in the manner required by Part V of this Consent Order.

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- 10. Each Defendant agrees to cooperate with Commission staff in the continuing litigation of this matter against any Defendant not a party to this Consent Order. As part of such cooperation, each Defendant agrees, subject to all applicable privileges, to comply fully, promptly and truthfully to any inquiries or requests for information or testimony, including but not limited to, testifying completely and truthfully in this action and producing statements or trial declarations to the Commission related to any trial of the subject matter of this proceeding.
- 11. The Court, being fully advised in the premises, finds that there is good cause for the entry of this Consent Order and that there is no just reason for delay. The Court therefore directs the entry of findings of fact, conclusions of law and a permanent injunction and equitable relief, pursuant to § 6c of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 13a-1, as set forth herein.

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### II. FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

The Court hereby makes the following findings of fact and conclusions of

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law:

- This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action and the 12. allegations in the Complaint pursuant to Section 6c of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 13a-1.
- 13. This Court has personal jurisdiction over the Defendants pursuant to Section 6c of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 13a-1.
- 14. Venue properly lies with this Court pursuant to Section 6c of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 13a-1, because the Defendants resided in and transacted business in the Central District of California.
- 15. The Commission and Defendants have agreed that this Court shall retain jurisdiction over each of them for the purpose of enforcing the terms of this Consent Order.
- 16. The Commodity Futures Trading Commission is an independent federal agency that is charged with responsibility for administering and enforcing the provisions of the Act, 7 U.S.C. §§ 1 et seq., and the Regulations promulgated thereunder, 17 C.F.R. §§ 1.1 et seq.
- Defendant Chase Commodities Corporation is a California 17. corporation with its place of business in Woodland Hills, California. Chase has

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been registered with the Commission as an Introducing Broker ("IB") since

April 21, 2003. Chase's primary business was to solicit customers to purchase options through Defendant UFHC. Chase employed registered associated persons ("APs") to conduct its business. The fraudulent acts, misrepresentations, and omissions of Chase's APs occurred within the scope of their employment with Chase. Chase is therefore liable for these acts pursuant to Section 2(a)(1)(B) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 2(a)(1)(B).

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18. Defendant Lee LaGorio, resides in Woodland Hills, California. He has been listed as a principal of Chase since April 21, 2003. He is Chase's President and Treasurer, owns 50 percent of Chase, and has supervisory duties and authority over the day to day operations of Chase's business. LaGorio maintained an office at Chase. His day to day responsibilities included: 1) hiring and firing of Chase APs; 2) signing employee and management paychecks; 3) signing Chase's agreements, including Chase's guaranteed introducing broker agreement with UFHC; 4) signing the Chase "AP monitoring" forms regarding individual AP's performance in sales solicitations; 5) determining disciplinary actions taken with respect to Chase APs; 6) investigating, responding and settling customer complaints. LaGorio is a controlling person of Chase and is therefore liable for Chase's violations of the Act and Regulations pursuant to Section 13(b) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 13c(b).

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19. Defendant Excel Obando, resides in Sun Valley, California. He has been listed as a principal and registered AP of Chase since May 1, 2003. Obando was Chase's Compliance Officer, and shared supervisory duties and authority over the day to day operations of Chase's business with LaGorio. Obando's day to day responsibilities included: 1) acting as Chase's Compliance Officer to ensure, among other things, that Chase APs' sales solicitations complied with the Act, Regulations and National Futures Association ("NFA") rules; 2) sitting in the same room as Chase's APs to monitor the APs; 3) receiving and reviewing customer complaints; 4) being listed as the "IB supervisor" on the firm's complaint resolution forms with customers who had alleged sales solicitation fraud against Chase; 5) preparing the firm's "AP monitoring" forms regarding the individual AP's sales solicitations performance; and 6) ensuring that Chase was in compliance with Anti-Money Laundering guidelines. Obando is a controlling person of Chase and is therefore liable for Chase's violations of the Act and Regulations pursuant to Section 13(b) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 13c(b).

20. Defendant Universal Financial Holding Corporation is a Florida corporation whose principal place of business is in Aventura, Florida, 33180. At all times relevant to this litigation, UFHC was an FCM. Chase and UFHC entered into a standard Guarantee Agreement (CFTC Form 1-FR-IB; Part B) on or about

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April 2, 2003. Chase and UFHC have continuously maintained this relationship at all points relevant to this litigation. The agreement provides that UFHC is "jointly and severally liable for[] all obligations of the introducing broker [i.e., Chase] under the Commodity Exchange Act, . . . and the rules, regulations and orders which have been or may be promulgated thereunder with respect to the solicitation of and transactions involving all commodity customer . . . accounts of the introducing broker entered in or after the effective date of this agreement."

#### Chase APs Violated the Act and Regulations

21. Beginning no later than August 1, 2003, Chase APs solicited members of the general public to open accounts to trade options. To induce customers to trade, Chase APs—aided by detailed sales scripts—made uniform and consistent misrepresentations regarding the risks and rewards of trading options. In telephone sales calls, Chase APs engaged in fraudulent sales solicitations by knowingly failing to disclose and misrepresenting material facts concerning, among other things: (i) the profit potential of options; (ii) the risk involved in trading options; and (iii) Chase's poor trading record. Chase customers relied on these material misrepresentations made by Chase APs in making their decisions to purchase options.

### Chase APs Misrepresented the Profit Potential of Options

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- 22. Chase APs misrepresented the profit potential of options trading and the likelihood that profit would be achieved. Chase APs represented to their customers that it was their specialty to take on customers who had previously lost money trading commodities and recover those losses for them. Chase APs told customers that, unlike the customer's previous trading firm, Chase would monitor the markets to ensure that profits were maximized and losses minimized.
- 23. Chase APs promised customers that they would make substantial amounts of money in a very short time by trading options. For example, Chase APs told their customers, among other things, that they could double their money.
- 24. Chase APs misrepresented to their customers that well-known public information would lead to large profits; information which the commodities markets had already factored into the price of the underlying commodity. For example, Chase APs told their customers that the price of oil would be affected by the United States' involvement in the Iraq war and that customers would profit by purchasing oil options. Chase APs also misrepresented to their customers that a known world event or past weather condition would affect the commodities markets.
- 25. Chase APs misrepresented the urgency of the investment opportunity by using high-pressure sales pitches to convince customers to invest immediately so as not to miss a purported opportunity to earn enormous profits. Chase APs

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the customer would earn.

### Chase APs Misrepresented the Risk of Trading Options

further told their customers that the sooner a customer invested the more money

26. Chase APs provided misleading advice about the risk involved with trading options. While claiming that customers would realize a large return, Chase APs failed to explain the specific risks of trading options. In many instances, Chase failed to advise its customers that there was any risk involved with investing in options. When customers expressed concerns about losing their money, or their apprehension about making risky investments, they were told that investing in options on commodities was low-risk, secure and they would make money. Chase APs also told customers not to worry if they did not have enough investment capital available to purchase the options because the customers would make sufficient profits such that Chase could take the initial investment amount out of the customer's expected profits.

#### Chase APs Failed to Disclose the Firm's Losing Track Record

27. Between August 1, 2003 and March 31, 2004, Chase had a total of 444 customer accounts, of which 85 did not actively trade. Of the remaining 359 accounts that actively traded, 99 percent of them (354 accounts) lost money. Collectively, these customer accounts lost \$4,252,645.65.

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- 28. Chase charged their customers at least \$2,273,925.00 in commissions and fees; which is more than 50 percent of the aggregate customer losses of \$4,252,645.65 incurred by their customers.
- 29. Aware of these massive customer losses and despite their optimistic representations regarding profits, Chase APs never disclosed to customers that 99 percent of their customers had lost substantially all of their investment with Chase.

#### **Sales Scripts**

- 30. Chase APs used sales scripts and notes to make consistent sales solicitations to their customers. These scripts and notes were located in and on several of the AP's desks from which they conducted their telephone sales calls.
- 31. The sales scripts provided Chase APs with specific statements of fraud and misrepresentation to be made to Chase's customers. The sales scripts all contained similar misrepresentations about high profit potential and limited risk in trading options. The language in the sales scripts is consistent with the misrepresentations and the downplaying of investment risk that Chase APs orally told their customers.
- 32. From at least August 1, 2003, to the filing of Plaintiff's Complaint,
  Defendant Chase, through its APs, in connection with an offer to enter into, the
  entry into, the confirmation of, the execution of, or the maintenance of commodity
  options transactions, defrauded, deceived, or attempted to defraud, or deceive,

7)

other persons by making false, deceptive, or misleading representations of material facts and by failing to disclose material facts necessary to make other facts

disclosed not misleading to customers, all in violation of Section 4c(b) of the Act,

7 U.S.C. § 6c(b), and Section 33.10 of the Regulations, 17 C.F.R. § 33.10.

- 33. Defendants LaGorio and Obando directly or indirectly controlled Chase's APs, and did not act in good faith or knowingly induced, directly or indirectly, the act or acts constituting the violations alleged as to Chase. Therefore, Defendants LaGorio and Obando are controlling persons of Chase and are liable for Chase's violations of Section 4c(b) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 6c(b), and Regulation 33.10, 17 C.F.R. § 33.10, pursuant to Section 13(b) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 13c(b).
- 34. Defendant Universal Financial Holding Corporation (UFHC) is jointly and severally liable for Chase's violations of Section 4c(b) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 6c(b) (2002), and Commission Regulations 33.10, 17 C.F.R. § 33.10 (2004), pursuant to its guarantee agreement with Chase.
- 35. Plaintiff has demonstrated good cause why equitable remedies, including restitution and trading bans, should be imposed on various Defendants as set forth below.

# III. ORDER FOR PERMANENT INJUNCTION IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that:

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- Regulations and are permanently restrained, enjoined, and prohibited from, directly or indirectly, cheating or defrauding or attempting to cheat or defraud other persons and willfully deceiving or attempting to deceive other persons by making false, deceptive or misleading representations of material facts, by failing to disclose material facts, in or in connection with an offer to enter into, the entry into, or the confirmation of the execution of any commodity option transaction, in violation of Section 4c(b) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 6c(b), and Regulation 33.10, 17 C.F.R. § 33.10, and specifically from engaging in any commodity sales solicitations to customers that:
  - A) misrepresent the profit potential in commodities trading;
- B) omit to state that the commodities market already factors into the price of commodities any seasonal trends and other well-known market events;
- C) omit material facts necessary to make other facts disclosed not misleading to customers;
- D) omit to provide the actual track record of the broker or firm if the potential for profit is discussed; and
- E) omit or downplay the risks involved in commodity trading, regardless of whether the customer has signed a standard risk disclosure statement.

- 37. Defendants Chase, and LaGorio are found to have violated the Act and Regulations and are permanently restrained, enjoined, and prohibited from directly or indirectly engaging in any commodities trading that is subject to the rules of a contract market or, pursuant to Section 5a of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 7a(a), a Derivatives Transaction Execution Facility, in any account:
  - A) that is held in the name of a Defendant;
  - B) in which a Defendant has a direct or indirect financial interest; or

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- C) held in the name of any other person.
- 38. Defendant Obando is found to have violated the Act and Regulations and is, for a period not less than five years from the date of this Consent Order, restrained, enjoined, and prohibited from directly or indirectly engaging in any commodities trading that is subject to the rules of a contract market or, pursuant to Section 5a of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 7a(a), a Derivatives Transaction Execution Facility, in any account:
  - A) that is held in the name of a Defendant;
  - B) in which a Defendant has a direct or indirect financial interest; or
  - C) held in the name of any other person.
- 39. The injunctive provisions of this Consent Order shall be binding upon Defendants Chase, LaGorio and Obando, and any person who is acting as officer, agent, employee, servant, or attorney on their behalf, and any person acting in

active concert or participation with Defendants Chase, LaGorio and Obando, who receives actual notice of this Consent Order by personal service or otherwise.

# IV. ORDER FOR OTHER EQUITABLE RELIEF IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that:

- Appointment of Monitor: To effect payment by Defendants and 40. distribution of restitution to Chase's customers, the Court appoints Daniel Driscoll of the National Futures Association as Monitor ("Monitor"). The Monitor shall collect restitution payments from the Defendants, compute pro rata allocations to injured customers identified in Appendix A to this Consent Order, and make distributions consistent with paragraph 47, below. Beginning at the end of the third month following the date of this Order and at succeeding three-month intervals thereafter, the Monitor shall provide quarterly reports to the Commission at the address for Notices set forth in paragraph 48, below. As the Monitor is not being specially compensated for these services, and these services are outside the normal duties of the Monitor, he shall not be liable for any action or inaction arising from his appointment as Monitor, other than actions involving fraud.
- 41. Restitution Payment: Defendants are hereby jointly and severally liable to pay restitution in the amount of \$4,252,645.65, plus post-judgment interest to accrue beginning on the date this Order is entered and payable at the interest rate set forth in 28 U.S.C. § 1961. Consistent with paragraph 42 of this

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Consent Order, Defendants' initial payment of a minimum of \$1,712,130.46 less, any amounts required to cover the banks' outstanding administrative or wire transfer fees, shall be made from financial accounts identified in Paragraph 42 of this Consent Order that are currently frozen pursuant to the Court's Order of Preliminary Injunction ("Freeze Order"). Those accounts contain a minimum of \$1,712,130.46 and such funds shall be paid by wire transfer in the manner described in paragraph 42, below. Consistent with paragraph 43 of this Consent Order, Defendants shall make subsequent payments totaling at least \$2,540.515.19. All subsequent restitution payments as set forth in this paragraph and paragraph 43 shall be made by electronic funds transfer, or by U.S. postal money order, certified check, bank cashier's check, or bank money order, made payable to the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, and sent to Daniel Driscoll, Monitor, National Futures Association, 200 W. Madison St., #1600, Chicago, IL 60606-3447 under a cover letter that identifies Chase, LaGorio, Obando, or UFHC and the name and docket number of the proceeding. Defendants shall simultaneously transmit a copy of the cover letter and the form of payment to Gregory Mocek, or his successor, Director, Division of Enforcement, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, at the following address: Three Lafayette Centre, 1155 21st Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20581.

42. 1 Initial Restitution Payment: Upon the issuance of this Order, the Commission shall promptly provide each of the financial institutions identified in 2 3 this paragraph with a copy of this Order. Within thirty (30) days of receiving a 4 5 copy of this Consent Order, each of the financial institutions identified in this 6 paragraph are specifically directed to liquidate and release any and all funds held 7 8 by Defendants in any account number identified below, whether the account is held singly or jointly with another Defendant identified herein, or in any other capacity, 10 and to convey by wire transfer to an account designated by the Monitor, any and 11 12 all funds contained in those accounts, less any amounts required to cover the 13 banks' outstanding administrative or wire transfer fees. The transfer of such funds 14 15 represents an offset to the Defendants' aggregate joint and several restitution 16 obligation identified in paragraph 41. At no time during the liquidation, release 17 and/or wire transfer of these funds pursuant to this Consent Order shall the 18 19 Defendants be afforded any access to, or be provided with, any funds from these 20 accounts. Defendants Chase, LaGorio, and Obando, as well as all banks and 21 22 financial institutions listed in this Consent Order, shall cooperate fully and 23 expeditiously with the Commission and Monitor in the liquidation, release and 24 25 wire. The accounts to be liquidated, released and transferred are: 26 All five accounts totaling \$184,262.12 held by, on behalf a. 27

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of, or in the name of Defendant Chase at Citibank in the approximate amounts

of \$39,431.92, \$20,260.94, \$56,691.52, \$1,129.69, and \$66,748.05
specifically identified as accounts #XXXXX2247, #XXXXX2288,
XXXXX2270, #XXXXX2296 and #XXXXX2262.



- b. All accounts held by, on behalf of, or in the name of Defendant LaGorio at Wachovia Securities in the approximate amount of \$960,243.00, identified specifically as accounts #XXX-XX1228, #XXX-XX1236, #XXX-XX1244, #XXX-XX1252, #XXX-XX8567, and XXX-XX3118.
- c. All accounts held by, on behalf of, or in the name of Defendant LaGorio at Charles Schwab in the approximate amount of \$1,692.94, identified specifically as account # XXXX-8697.
- d. All accounts held by, on behalf of, or in the name of Defendant LaGorio at Union Bank of California comprised of two accounts in the approximate amounts of \$12,165.36 and \$60,603.75, identified as accounts #XXXXXXX0803 and #XXXXXXX3853.
- e. All accounts held by, on behalf of, or in the name of Defendant LaGorio at Edward Jones in the approximate amount of \$393,775.57 identified specifically as account #XXX-XXX07-1-3.
- f. All accounts held by, on behalf of, or in the name of Defendant LaGorio at Safeco Mutual Fund comprised of two accounts (#XX60 and #XO) in the approximate amount of \$8,220.19 and \$96.63 respectively, totaling \$8,316.82.

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- e. Defendants' final payment on February 1, 2011, shall include all remaining unpaid restitution with all remaining post-judgment interest and shall be payment of the entire remaining restitution in full.
- f. Should the Court not sign this Consent Order by December 30, 2005, the Monitor may adjust the due dates of the payments listed in paragraphs ae above, consistent with the amounts and time frames specified in paragraphs ae above.
- 44. <u>Civil Monetary Penalties</u>: Civil Monetary Penalties ("CMP") are assessed by the Court in the following manner:
- a. Defendant LaGorio is ordered to pay a \$120,000 CMP on or before March 1, 2011;
- b. Defendant Obando is ordered to pay a \$120,000 CMP on or before March 1, 2011;
- c. Defendants LaGorio and Obando shall make their CMP payments by electronic funds transfer, or by U.S. postal money order, certified check, bank cashier's check, or bank money order, made payable to the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, and sent to Dennese Posey, or her successor, Division of Enforcement, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Three Lafayette Centre, 1155 21<sup>st</sup> Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20581, under a cover letter that identifies LaGorio or Obando and the name and docket number of

the proceeding. Each Defendant shall simultaneously transmit a copy of the covergletter and the form of payment to the Monitor and to Gregory Mocek, or his successor, Director, Division of Enforcement, Commodity Futures Trading

Commission, at the following address: Three Lafayette Centre, 1155 21st Street,

N.W., Washington, D.C. 20581.

#### 45. Accelerator Clause:

- a. If Defendants fail to make a scheduled restitution payment, as set out in paragraphs 41 through 43, above, within five (5) business days of the designated due date; or
- b. If any Defendant fails to carry out or abide by each and every term, condition or obligation of this Consent Order; or
- c. If any Defendant engages in any activity that violates the Act and Regulations such that the Commission brings a civil suit against any Defendant in any other matter;

then the entire unpaid restitution amount and full CMP, plus post judgment interest, shall be immediately due and owing. Upon that occurrence, Defendant(s) will then have five (5) business days in which to pay the entire remaining restitution and full CMP. Should Defendant(s) fail to pay this amount within the five (5) business days, the Court, upon the Commission's motion, will enter a

judgment against Defendant(s) for the entire remaining restitution and CMP, plus, post judgment interest.

Defendant(s) only defense to a claim that they failed to make a monthly restitution payment and/or the payment of the CMP is whether Defendant(s) made the monthly restitution payment and/or the payment of CMP as directed by this Consent Order. Specifically, Defendant(s) shall be barred from asserting any other defense, including expiration of any statute of limitations, waiver, estoppel or laches, where such defense is based on the alleged failure of the Commission to pursue such claims or causes of action during the pendency of this civil action, during the negotiation of this Consent Order or while this Consent Order remains in effect.

- 46. The equitable relief provisions of this Consent Order shall be binding upon Defendants, and any person who is acting in the capacity of officer, agent, employee, servant, or attorney of Defendants, and any person acting in active concert or participation with Defendants and those equitable relief provisions that relate to restitution shall be binding on any financial institutions listed above or holding frozen funds or assets of the Defendants, who receives actual notice of this Consent Order by personal service or otherwise.
- 47. <u>Distribution of Restitution</u>: The Monitor will distribute restitution funds obtained from Defendants in an equitable fashion as determined by the

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Monitor to each of the customers identified in Attachment A to this Consent Order. Nothing herein shall be construed in any way to limit or abridge the rights of any customer that exist under federal, state, or common law to assert a claim for recovery against Defendants subject to any offset or credit that Defendants may be entitled to claim under the law governing that customer's claim. Subsequent to the entry of this Consent Order, each Defendant shall provide the Commission and the Monitor with immediate notice of any filing or compromise and settlement of any private or governmental actions relating to the subject matter of this Order in the manner required by Part V of this Consent Order.

# V. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

- 48. Upon execution of this Consent Order, the Temporary Restraining Order and Preliminary Injunction shall dissolve as to each Defendant.
- 49. The Commodity Futures Trading Commission shall notify the financial institutions identified in Paragraph 42 immediately in writing that once the amounts identified in Paragraph 42 are liquidated, the Defendants' accounts shall no longer be frozen.
- 50. Notices: All notices required to be given by any provision in this Consent Order shall be sent certified mail, return receipt requested, as follows: Notice to Commission: Attention - Director of Enforcement, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Division of Enforcement, 1155 21st Street N.W.,

Washington, DC 20581; Notice to NFA – Daniel Driscoll, National Futures Association, 200 W. Madison St., #1600, Chicago, IL 60606-3447.

- 51. Entire Agreement and Amendments: This Consent Order incorporates all of the terms and conditions of the settlement among the parties hereto. Nothing shall serve to amend or modify this Consent Order in any respect whatsoever, unless: (1) reduced to writing; (2) signed by all parties hereto; and (3) approved by order of this Court.
- 52. <u>Invalidation</u>: If any provision of this Consent Order, or if the application of any provisions or circumstances is held invalid, the remainder of the Consent Order and the application of the provisions to any other person or circumstance shall not be affected by the holding.
- 53. Waiver: The failure of any party hereto at any time or times to require performance of any provision hereof shall in no manner affect the right of such party at a later time to enforce the same or any other provision of this Consent Order. No waiver in one or more instances of the breach of any provision contained in this Consent Order shall be deemed to be or construed as a further or continuing waiver of such breach or waiver of the breach of any other provision of this Consent Order.
- 54. <u>Acknowledgements</u>: Upon being served with copies of this Consent

  Order after entry by the Court, the Defendants shall sign acknowledgments of such

1	service and serve such acknowledgments on the Court and the Commission within
2	seven (7) calendar days.
3	G. Continuing Tonic High or Califor Courts White Co. (1.13.4)
4	55. Continuing Jurisdiction of this Court: This Court shall retain
5	jurisdiction of this cause to assure compliance with this Consent Order and for all
6 7	other purposes related to this action.
8	56. <u>Authority</u> : LaGorio hereby warrants that he is the President of
9 10	Chase, and that this Consent Order has been duly authorized by Chase and he has
11	been duly empowered to sign and submit it on behalf of Chase. Andrew Stern
12 13	hereby warrants that he is the President of UFHC, and that this Consent Order has
14	been duly authorized by UFHC and he has been duly empowered to sign and
15	submit it on behalf of UFHC.
16 17	There being no just reason for delay, the Clerk of the Court is hereby
18	directed to enter this Consent Order.
19	SO ORDERED, at Los Angeles, California on this Angeles, California
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25	UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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1	CONSENTED TO AND APPROVED BY:
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4	Date: 12-16-05
5	Lee LaGorio, Individually and on
6	behalf of Chase Commodities Corp.
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9	Date: 12/16/05
10	Excel Obando, Individually.
11	
12	Approved for Entry:
13	1911 Date: 12/21/05
14	
15	David Jacobs, Esq. William Stein, Esq.
16	Deborah R. Linden, Esq.
17	Epstein Becker & Green
18	1875 Century Park East, Suite 500 Los Angeles, California 90067
19	310-557-9517 (Jacobs)
	310-553-2165 (fax)
20	Counsel for Defendants Chase, LaGorio, and Obando and Local Counsel for
21	Defendant Universal Financial Holding Corporation
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Muhum 12-23-05
My Date: 12-23-05
Andrew Stern,
on behalf of Universal Financial Holding Corporation.
Ball (referred Date: 1 23 06
Kenneth W. McCracken, Esq. (Pro Hac Vice) Richard Glaser, Esq. (Pro Hac Vice)
Kent Kawakami (Calif. Bar No. 149803)
Two Emanuel Cleaver II Blvd., Suite 300 Kansas City, Missouri 64112
816-960-7742 (McCracken)
816-960-7750 (fax)
Attorneys for Plaintiff U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission
O.S. Commonly Lutanes Training Commons.
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