

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission,

Plaintiff,

v.

Madison Deane & Associates, Inc., Madison
Deane Asia Corporation, New York Capital
Assets, Inc., ISB Clearing Corporation, Free Star
Capital, Inc., William, Holbrook & Associates
LLC, Oxford Capital Group LLC, Vito
Napoletano, Leonard Basman, Matthew Salinas,
Ian Bursztyn, George Omeste, Damon Ripley,
and Mazen Abdeldayem

Defendants.

03 CV 9128 (GBD)

**Order For Entry of
Injunctive Relief, Damages and
Ancillary Equitable Relief Against
Madison Deane & Associates, Inc.,
Madison Deane Asia Corporation,
Free Star Capital, Inc., William,
Holbrook & Associates LLC, Oxford
Capital Group LLC and George
Omeste**

On November 18, 2003, the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the “Commission”) filed a Complaint charging Madison Deane & Associates, Inc. (“MD”), Madison Deane Asia Corporation (“MDA”), Free Star Capital, Inc. (“Free Star”), William, Holbrook & Associates LLC (“Holbrook”), Oxford Capital Group LLC (“Oxford”), George Omeste (“Omeste”) (collectively called the “Defendants”) and others with fraud in violation of Section 4b(a)(2)(i), (ii), and (iii) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 6b(a)(2) (i), (ii), and (iii) (2001) and Commission Regulations 1.1(b)(1), (2), and (3), 17 C.F.R. § 1.1(b) (1), (2), and (3) (2001). Defendants MD, MDA, Free Star, Holbrook and Oxford also were charged with fraud pursuant to Section 2(a)(1)(B) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 2(a)(1)(B) (2001), and Commission Regulation 1.2, 17 C.F.R. § 1.2 (2002). In addition, Defendant Omeste was charged with fraud as a controlling person pursuant to Section 13(b) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 13c(b) (2001). MD, MDA, Free Star, Holbrook, Oxford also were charged with violating Section 4(a) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. §§ 6(a) (2001) and

Omeste was charged with violating Section 4(a) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. §§ 6(a) (2001) as a controlling person pursuant to Section 13(b) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 13c(b) (2001).

On December 11, 2003, MD, MDA, Free Star and Oxford were properly served with the complaint. On December 4, 2003, Holbrook was properly served and on November 19, 2003, Omeste was properly served with the complaint. Defendants failed to answer or otherwise defend the complaint served upon them within the time permitted by Rule 12(a)(1) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure ("Fed. R. Civ. P."). Accordingly, on September 16, 2004, the Clerk of this Court entered certificates of default against each Defendant and on January 13, 2005, this Court entered default judgments against each Defendant.

The Commission has now submitted its Application for Entry of Injunctive Relief, Damages and Ancillary Equitable Relief ("Application") against Defendants pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 55(b)(2) and Local Rule 55.2(b). The Court has carefully considered the Complaint, the allegations of which are well-pleaded and hereby taken as true, the Application, and other written submissions of the Commission filed with the Court, and being fully advised, hereby:

GRANTS the Commission's Application against Defendants and enters findings of fact and conclusions of law relevant to the allegations in the Complaint. The Court further grants the Commission's request for injunctive relief, damages, disgorgement and restitution. Accordingly, the Court now issues the following Order ("Order") against Defendants.

I. FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

A. Jurisdiction and Venue

This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action and Defendants pursuant to Section 6c of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 13a-1, which authorizes the Commission to seek injunctive relief against any person whenever it shall appear that such person has engaged, is engaging, or

is about to engage in any act or practice constituting a violation of any provision of the Act or any rule, regulation, or order thereunder.

Venue properly lies with this Court pursuant to Section 6c(e) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 13a-1, in that Defendants were found in, inhabited, or transacted business in this district, and the acts and practices in violation of the Act occurred within this district, among other places.

B. Findings of Fact

MD is a New York corporation that was incorporated on November 21, 2001. MD has never been registered with the Commission in any capacity. In addition, MD was never a financial institution, a broker or dealer, a futures commission merchant (“FCM”), an associated person of a broker or dealer, an affiliated person of a FCM, an insurance company, a regulated subsidiary of an insurance company, a financial holding company or an investment bank holding company (collectively called a “regulated entity”).

MDA is a Delaware corporation that filed with the New York Department of State as a foreign business corporation on August 14, 2001. MDA has never been registered with the Commission in any capacity. In addition, MDA has never been a regulated entity.

Free Star is a Delaware corporation that registered with the New York Department of State as a foreign business corporation on August 14, 2001. Free Star has never been registered with the Commission in any capacity and has never been a regulated entity.

Holbrook filed with the New York Department of State as a limited liability corporation on December 31, 2002. Holbrook has never been registered with the Commission in any capacity and has never been a regulated entity.

Oxford filed with the New York Department of State as a limited liability corporation on February 27, 2002. Oxford has never been registered with the Commission in any capacity, and it has never been a regulated entity.

Omeste has never been registered with the Commission in any capacity.

Defendants and their co-conspirators actively participated in a scheme to defraud customers and misappropriate their investments. Defendants and their co-conspirators fraudulently solicited funds from the retail public for the purpose of trading managed foreign currency accounts which were, in fact, illegal off-exchange foreign currency futures contracts. Defendants and their co-conspirators then misappropriated these funds. The scheme was perpetrated as follows:

1. Unsophisticated investors were informed that foreign currency trading was a safe investment choice offering high returns.
2. Prospective investors were sent promotional materials including brochures that inflated profit potential while downplaying the risks associated with investments in foreign currency. Periodically, investors also received fabricated account statements that reflected fictitious trading in their accounts. Some prospective customers also received a "track record" purporting to show profitable customer trading. The track record did not reflect the actual trading of any of the customers.
3. After receiving the initial money from investors, additional funds were solicited from customers by forwarding them falsified account statements or falsely informing customers of profitable trading activity in the targeted customer's account.

4. Once it was determined that an investor would not, or was not able to, commit additional funds to foreign currency investments, the investor's account was substantially depleted by fictitious trades. Customer accounts were depleted when cash was needed to meet operating costs, including rent and salaries, or Defendants and their co-conspirators wanted to reward themselves with extra cash or luxury items.
5. Customers were contacted through "cold calls" by working off purchased leads. Risks of foreign currency trading were downplayed and prospective customers were told that foreign currency trading was an attractive, safe alternative to the stock market.
6. Other deceptive representations to customers included making the false assertion that they were compensated solely on performance and that no commissions were charged. Also, promotional material, including material that appeared on websites, failed to inform prospective investors that little or no money entrusted to Defendants and their co-conspirators for foreign currency trading would actually be traded.
7. Defendants and their co-conspirators misappropriated customer monies in order to meet salaries, fund other operating costs, and to pay for parties, gifts, and other personal items. The misappropriation was accomplished, in large part, through the creation of fictitious trades. Many of the trades reported to customers never actually took place. Instead, winning and losing trades were fabricated in order to meet the financial needs of Defendants and their co-conspirators. Losing trades were assigned to customer accounts targeted for depletion. Losses incurred by

customers with respect to these fictitious trades resulted in equivalent gains for Defendants and their co-conspirators since they were the counterparties to these trades.

The foreign currency contracts which Defendants and their co-conspirators purported to offer and sell were for future delivery of foreign currencies that were cash settled in U.S. dollars. The prices or pricing formulas were established at the time the contracts were initiated and were settled through offset, cancellation, cash settlement, or other means calculated to avoid delivery.

Defendants and their co-conspirators marketed these foreign currency trading accounts to individuals who had assets totaling less than \$5 million and had no business, personal or other need to take or make delivery in foreign currency or to hedge against movements in the foreign currency markets. Instead, investors entered into these transactions to speculate and profit from anticipated price fluctuations in the markets for these currencies. Investors did not anticipate taking – and did not take – delivery of the foreign currencies they purchased as a consequence of these investments. Defendants and their co-conspirators did not require investors to set up banking relationships in order to facilitate delivery of the foreign currencies.

Customer account agreements made reference to the margining and settlement of transactions in the customer accounts, and language in the customer agreements defined settlement procedures whereby all profits and losses were reflected in customer account statements the following month.

Defendants did not conduct transactions on a facility designated as a contract market or registered as a derivatives transaction execution facility. Also Defendants did not conduct their foreign currency futures transactions on or subject to the rules of a board of trade that had been designated by the Commission as a contract market, nor were their transactions executed or

consummated by or through a member of such contract market. Defendants did not conduct transactions on a facility registered as a derivatives execution facility.

As a result of the fraud perpetrated by Defendants and their co-conspirators, customers were defrauded in the amount of \$12,059,480, Omeste received ill-gotten gains in the amount of \$226,375 and MD, MDA, Freestar, Holbrook and Oxford and their co-conspirators received ill-gotten gains in the amount of \$11,201,004.86.

C. Conclusions of Law

1. The Transactions Were Futures Contracts

The foreign currency contracts offered and sold by Defendants and their co-conspirators were futures contracts. The contracts involved the purchase and sale of foreign currency for future -- as opposed to immediate or deferred -- delivery. The contracts provided for delivery of a specific type of foreign currency at an unspecified point in the future at a price or pricing formula that was determined at the time the contract is entered.

2. Fraud Violations

Defendants and their co-conspirators cheated or defrauded or attempted to cheat or defraud customers or prospective customers and willfully deceived or attempted to deceive customers or prospective customers by, among other things, making material misrepresentations to investors regarding the profitability of their accounts and for misappropriating customers funds, all in violation of Sections 4b(a)(2)(C)(i), (ii) and (iii) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. §§ 6b(a)(2)(C)(i), (ii) and (iii) and Regulations 1.1(b)(1), (2) and (3), 17 C.F.R. §§ 1.1(b)(1), (2) and (3). This violative conduct of Defendants' and their co-conspirators was in connection with the orders to make, or the making of, contracts of sale of commodities for future delivery, made or to be made, for or on behalf of any other persons, and such contracts for future delivery were or

could be used for the purposes set forth in Sections 4b(a)(2)(C)(i), (ii) and (iii) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. §§ 6b(a)(2)(C)(i), (ii) and (iii) and Regulations 1.1(b)(1), (2) and (3), 17 C.F.R. §§ 1.1(b)(1), (2) and (3).

MD, MDA, Free Star, Holbrook and Oxford are liable for the fraudulent conduct of their officers, directors, managers, employees and agents in cheating or defrauding or attempting to cheat or defraud customers or prospective customers and for willfully deceiving or attempting to deceive customers or prospective customers in that such violative conduct was within the scope of their office or employment. Accordingly, pursuant to Section 2(a)(1)(B) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 2(a)(1)(B), and Commission Regulation 1.2, 17 C.F.R. § 1.2, MD, MDA, Free Star, Holbrook and Oxford are liable for any violations of Section 4b(a)(2)(C)(i), (ii) and (iii) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. §§ 6b(a)(2)(C)(i), (ii) and (iii) Regulations 1.1(b)(1), (2) and (3), 17 C.F.R. §§ 1.1(b)(1), (2) and (3) committed by their officers, directors, managers, employees and agents. In addition, Omeste cheated or defrauded or attempted to cheat or defraud customers or prospective customers and willfully deceived or attempted to deceive customers or prospective customers as a controlling person pursuant to Section 13(b) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 13c(b) (2001).

3. Violations of Section 4(a) of the Commodity Exchange Act

MD, MDA, Free Star, Holbrook and Oxford offered to enter into, executed, confirmed the execution of, or conducted an office or business in the United States for the purpose of soliciting, accepting any order, or otherwise dealing in transactions in, or in connection with, a contract for the purchase or sale of a commodity for futures delivery when: (a) such transactions were not conducted on or subject to the rules of a board of trade which was designated by or registered with the Commission as a contract market or derivatives transaction execution facility for such commodity and, (b) such contracts were not executed or consummated by or through such

contract market in violation of Section 4(a) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 6(a) (2001). In addition, Omeste, as a controlling person, violated Section 4(a) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 6(a) (2001) pursuant to Section 13(b) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 13c(b) (2001).

4. Appropriate Relief

Permanent injunctive relief is warranted in light of the egregious nature of Defendants' conduct in fraudulently soliciting customers and for misappropriating their funds over a period of time as well as their high level of scienter in conducting a well-planned scheme to systematically defraud the public. These facts demonstrate a reasonable likelihood of future violations.

Imposition of a civil monetary penalty is appropriate in this case as Defendants' violations of the Act were intentional and directly impacted numerous victims of this fraud. Likewise, the remedies of restitution and disgorgement are appropriate to compensate the victims of Defendants' wrongful acts and to deprive them of their ill-gotten gains.

II. ORDER FOR RELIEF

A. Permanent Injunction

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Defendants are permanently restrained, enjoined and prohibited from directly or indirectly:

1) offering or entering into, executing, confirming the execution of, or conducting an office or business in the United States for the purpose of soliciting, accepting any order for, or otherwise dealing in transactions in, or in connection with, a contract for the purchase or sale of a commodity for future delivery;

2) cheating or defrauding or attempting to cheat or defraud such other person or willfully deceiving or attempting to deceive such other person by any means whatsoever in regard to any such order or contract in or in connection with any sale of any futures contract of

any commodity that is or may be used for hedging or determining the price basis of any transaction or for delivering any commodity in interstate commerce for or on behalf of any other person;

3) cheating or defrauding or attempting to cheat or defraud any person; or willfully making or causing to be made to any person any false report or statement or causing to be entered for any person any false record; or willfully deceiving or attempting to deceive any person by any means whatsoever for any foreign currency transaction within the Commission's jurisdiction;

4) trading on or subject to the rules of any registered entity;

5) soliciting funds for, engaging in, controlling, or directing the trading of any commodity futures or options accounts for any other person or entity, whether by power of attorney or otherwise; and

6) applying for registration or seeking exemption from registration with the Commission in any capacity, and engaging in any activity requiring such registration or exemption from registration, except as provided in Regulation 4.14(a)(9) or acting as an agent or officer of any person registered, exempted from registration or required to be registered with the Commission, except as provided in Regulation 4.14(a)(9).

B. Restitution

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that as of the date of this Order, Defendants shall pay and be jointly and severally liable with each other and their co-conspirators to pay restitution to defrauded customers in the amount of \$12,059,480 (twelve million fifty nine thousand four hundred eighty dollars) plus pre-judgment and post-judgment interest. Pre-judgment interest

from April 1, 2003, to the date of this Order shall be determined by using the underpayment rate established quarterly by the Internal Revenue Service pursuant to 26 U.S.C. § 6621(a)(2). Post-judgment interest shall accrue beginning on the date of entry of this Order and shall be determined by using the Treasury Bill rate prevailing on the date of this Order pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1961.

Defendants are ordered to make such payments to Brian Rosner, Esq., the Court-appointed Receiver, Rosner, Moscow & Napierala, LLP, 26 Broadway, 22nd floor, New York, NY 10004-24424 by cashier's check, certified check or postal money order, under cover of a letter that identifies the name and Docket number of this action and the name of this Court, with a copy to the Director and to the Office of Cooperative Enforcement, Division of Enforcement, U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission, at the following address: Three Lafayette Centre, 1155 21st Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20581, and to the Regional Counsel, U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Eastern Regional Office, at the following address: 140 Broadway, 19th floor, New York, NY 10005.

All payments made pursuant to this Order by Defendants shall first be made to the defrauded customers for restitution, pursuant to a payment plan that will be determined by the Court, until those amounts (including interest) are fully satisfied. All payments after the restitution and disgorgement obligations have been satisfied shall then be applied to the civil monetary penalty described herein.

Defendants' restitution obligations coincide with their disgorgement obligations, such that satisfaction in any part of their disgorgement obligation shall simultaneously result in satisfaction of their restitution obligation to the same extent. Further, Defendant Omeste's restitution obligation coincides with Defendant Omeste's criminal judgment restitution

obligation entered against Omeste on April 27, 2006, U.S. v. Napoletano et al., SDNY Docket number 04 CR 156, such that satisfaction in any part of his criminal judgment restitution obligation shall simultaneously result in satisfaction of his restitution obligation to the same extent.

C. Disgorgement

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that as of the date of this Order, Defendants shall disgorge all benefits received, directly or indirectly, from acts or practices which constitute violations of the Act and Regulations as described above. Defendant Omeste is therefore liable to disgorge his ill-gotten gains in the amount of \$226,375.14 plus pre-judgment interest and post-judgment interest and Defendants MD, MDA, Free Star, Holbrook and Oxford are liable jointly and severally with each other and their co-conspirators to disgorge their ill-gotten gains in the amount of \$11,201,004.86 plus pre-judgment interest and post-judgment interest. Pre-judgment interest from April 1, 2003, to the date of this Order shall be determined by using the underpayment rate established quarterly by the Internal Revenue Service pursuant to 26 U.S.C. § 6621(a)(2). Post-judgment interest shall accrue beginning on the date of entry of this Order and shall be determined by using the Treasury Bill rate prevailing on the date of this Order pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1961.

All disgorgement payments made by Defendants shall be used to pay restitution to the defrauded customers. Defendants' disgorgement obligations therefore coincide with their restitution obligations, such that satisfaction in any part of their disgorgement obligation shall simultaneously result in satisfaction of their restitution obligation to the same extent. Further, Defendant Omeste's disgorgement obligation coincides with Defendant Omeste's criminal judgment restitution obligation entered against Omeste on April 27, 2006, U.S. v. Napoletano et

al., SDNY Docket number 04 CR 156, such that satisfaction in any part of his criminal judgment restitution obligation shall simultaneously result in satisfaction of his disgorgement obligation to the same extent.

Defendants shall pay disgorgement to Brian Rosner, Esq., the Court-appointed Receiver, Rosner, Moscow & Napierala, LLP, 26 Broadway, 22nd floor, New York, NY 10004-24424 by electronic funds transfer, or by U.S. postal money order, certified check, bank cashier's check or bank money order, under cover of a letter that identifies Defendant and the name and Docket number of the proceeding; Defendant shall simultaneously transmit a copy of the cover letter and the form of payment to the Director and to the Office of Cooperative Enforcement, Division of Enforcement, U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission, at the following address: Three Lafayette Centre, 1155 21st Street, NW; Washington, D.C. 20581, and to the Regional Counsel, U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Eastern Regional Office, at the following address: 140 Broadway, 19th floor, New York, NY 10005.

D. Civil Monetary Penalty

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that as of the date of this Order, each Defendant shall pay a civil monetary penalty in the amount of \$240,000, consisting of \$120,000 for each of the two substantive charges of violations of the Act set forth in the Complaint, plus post-judgment interest. Post-judgment interest shall be determined by using the Treasury Bill rate prevailing on the date of this Order pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1961. Post-judgment interest shall accrue beginning on the date of entry of this Order.

All payments made by Defendants pursuant to this Order shall be applied first to satisfy their Civil Restitution and disgorgement obligations and, upon satisfaction of such obligations, shall thereafter be applied to satisfy the civil monetary penalty.

Defendants shall pay such civil monetary penalty 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 U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission, and sent to Marie Bateman, or her successor, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Division of Enforcement, ATTN: Marie Bateman, AMZ-300, DOT/FAA/MMAC, 6500 S. Macarthur Blvd., Oklahoma City, OK 73169, under cover of a letter that identifies Defendant's name 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 (a) Director, Division of Enforcement, U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission, at Three Lafayette Centre, 1155 21st Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20581, and (b) Regional Counsel, U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Eastern Regional Office, at 140 Broadway, 19th floor, New York, NY 10005.

E. Prohibition on Transfer of Funds

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Defendants shall not transfer or cause others to transfer funds or other property to the custody, possession or control of any other person for the purpose of concealing such funds or property from the Court, the Plaintiff, or any officer that may be appointed by the Court.

F. Permanent Receiver

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Brian Rosner, Esq., Rosner, Moscow & Napierala, LLP, 26 Broadway, 22nd floor, New York, NY 10004-24424 is appointed as a permanent equity receiver to take into his or her immediate custody, control, and possession all cash, cashier's checks, funds, assets, and property of Defendants, including funds or property of investors wherever found, whether held in the name of Defendants or otherwise, including, but not limited to, all books and records of account and original entry, electronically stored data, tape

recordings, all funds, securities, contents of safety deposit boxes, metals, currencies, coins, real or personal property, commodity futures trading accounts, bank and trust accounts, mutual fund accounts, credit card line-of-credit accounts and other assets, of whatever kind and nature and wherever situated, and authorizing, empowering and directing such receiver to collect and take charge of and to hold and administer the same subject to further order of the Court, in order to prevent irreparable loss, damage and injury to investors, to conserve and prevent the dissipation of funds, to prevent further evasions and violations of the federal commodity laws by Defendants and to satisfy Defendants' obligation to pay restitution and a civil monetary penalty.

The Receiver shall report the status of collections and distributions of disgorgement and restitution to the Office of Cooperative Enforcement, Division of Enforcement, U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission, at the following address: Three Lafayette Centre, 1155 21st Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20581. The Receiver shall make such reports within ten days of receipt from Defendant of any disgorgement or restitution payment. Such reports shall specify: the amount of funds received from Defendant; the total amount of funds received from Defendant since entry of the Order; and the total amount of disgorgement and restitution paid by the Receiver to victims of Defendant's violations.

G. Notices

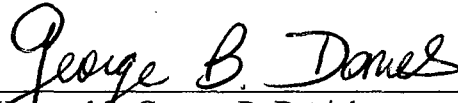
IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that all notices required to be given by any provision in this Order shall be sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, as follows:

Notice to Commission: Regional Counsel
 U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission
 Division of Enforcement - Eastern Regional Office
 140 Broadway, 19th floor
 New York, New York 10005.

H. Jurisdiction

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that this Court shall retain jurisdiction of this case to assure compliance with this Order and for all other purposes related to this action.

SO ORDERED, at _____, New York on this ____ day of _____, 2007. **MAR 26 2007.**



Honorable George B. Daniels JON. GEORGE B. DANIELS
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Respectfully submitted,
U.S. COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING
COMMISSION
Stephen J. Obie
Regional Counsel