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4	Securities and Exchange Commission Rosalind R. Tyson, Regional Director		AKI	Э
5	Securities and Exchange Commission Rosalind R. Tyson, Regional Director Andrew G. Petillon, Associate Regional Dire 5670 Wilshire Boulevard, 11th Floor Los Angeles, California 90036 Telephone: (323) 965-3998 Facsimile: (323) 965-3908	ctor	AK 10: 04	
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9	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT			
10	CENTRAL DISTRICT	CV09-03410	CDW (R	Zx)
11	SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION,	Case No.	UL 79	
12	Plaintiff,	COMPLAINT FOR OF THE FEDERAL	VIOLATIONS	
13	VS.	LAWS	SECONTIES :	
14	GORDON A. DRIVER and AXCESS			
15	AUTOMATION, LLC,			
16	Defendants.		:	
17			:	
18	Plaintiff Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission") allows as Calle			
19	Plaintiff Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission") alleges as follows:			
20 21	JURISDICTION AND VENUE 1. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to Sections 20(b)			
21 22	1. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to Sections 20(b), 20(d)(1) and 22(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 ("Securities Act"), 15 U.S.C.			
22	\$ 77t(b), 77t(d)(1), and 77v(a), and Sections 21(d)(1), 21(d)(3)(A), 21(c), and 27			
23 24	of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Exchange Act"), 15 U.S.C. §§ 78u(d)(1),			
24 25	78u(d)(3)(A), 78u(e), and 78aa. The Defendants have, directly or indirectly, made			
26	use of the means or instrumentalities of interstate commerce, of the mails, or of the			
20 27	facilities of a national securities exchange in connection with the transactions, acts,			
28	practices and courses of business alleged in this Complaint.			
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Venue is proper in this district pursuant to Section 22(a) of the
 Securities Act, 15 U.S.C. § 77v(a), and Section 27 of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C.
 § 78aa, because certain of the transactions, acts, practices and courses of conduct
 constituting violations of the federal securities laws occurred within this district.

SUMMARY

3. This case involves a fraudulent scheme by Defendants Gordon A. Driver and his company, Axcess Automation, LLC ("Axcess"). From approximately February 2006 to the present, Driver and Axcess raised at least \$14.1 million from over 100 investors in the United States and Canada by selling securities in the form of interests in Axcess.

4. Driver represented to prospective investors that he would use their funds to trade futures using a proprietary software program, that he generated substantial profits from such trading, and that he would use a portion of the trading profits to pay investors a weekly return of 1% to 5%. In reality, Driver operated Axcess as a Ponzi scheme. Driver used only \$3.7 million to trade futures, incurring \$3.55 million in cumulative net trading losses, and misappropriated \$10.7 million to pay investors and another \$1.1 million to pay personal expenses.

5. Driver is currently soliciting investors for a new hedge fund called Axcess Fund, LP through a private placement memorandum. Driver tells existing investors that they can simply roll over their purported current account balances into the new fund and that he intends to operate it using the same proprietary program. Most of the existing Axcess investors have submitted subscription agreements for the new fund.

6. The Defendants, by engaging in the conduct described in this
Complaint, have violated, and unless enjoined will continue to violate, the
antifraud provisions of the federal securities laws. By this Complaint, the
Commission seeks emergency relief against the Defendants, including a temporary
restraining order, an asset freeze, an order prohibiting the destruction of

documents, an order expediting discovery, and accountings, as well as preliminary and permanent injunctions, disgorgement with prejudgment interest, and civil penalties.

DEFENDANTS

7. <u>Gordon A. Driver</u>, age 51, resides in Las Vegas, Nevada and Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. From 1998 to 2007, Driver resided in Southern California, where he claimed he began to develop his software program. Driver is Axcess' manager and a signatory on the bank accounts into which investors wire their funds. Driver also has sole discretionary authority over the futures accounts through which he traded investor funds. He is not registered with the Commission in any capacity. On April 15, 2009, the Ontario Securities Commission issued a temporary cease trade order against Driver, Axcess, and others for unlicensed securities trading. That order has been extended to mid-October 2009.

8. <u>Axcess Automation, LLC</u> has been registered as a Nevada limited
liability company since October 17, 2007. Driver operates Axcess out of his
residences in Las Vegas, Nevada, and Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. In effect,
Axcess is Driver's alter ego. Axcess has never been registered with the
Commission in any capacity, nor has it registered an offering of securities under
the Securities Act or a class of securities under the Exchange Act.

THE FRAUDULENT SCHEME

A. <u>The Axcess Offering</u>

9. From approximately February 2006 to the present, Driver and Axcess raised at least \$14.1 million from over 100 investors in the United States and Canada through the sale of interests in Axcess. At least 12 investors reside and were solicited in this judicial district.

26 10. Driver told prospective investors that he pooled their funds and used
27 the money to trade futures, specifically e-Mini S&P 500 futures, using a
28 proprietary software program that he claimed he developed. Driver offered

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prospective investors a weekly return of 1% to 5%, which he claimed equaled just 25% of his total weekly trading profits.

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Defendants did not provide prospective investors with any offering 11. materials, though they initially provided some investors with a one-page "Letter of Agreement." The agreement, to be signed by the investor and Driver, stated that Axcess would use the investor's funds "for the purpose of trading e-Mini S&P 500 futures" and that Axcess would pay the investor his principal "plus 25% of all returns generated by the investment" no later than 100 days after the agreement is signed. The agreement also stated that the parties acknowledged the "volatile nature of investments" and that Axcess would not be liable for losses related to 10 "his [sic] investment decisions." Driver assured investors that his computer 12 program had built-in safeguards to manage risk, he never had a trading loss for more than a day, and he never had a weekly or monthly trading loss.

14 12. Driver solicited friends, neighbors, and business acquaintances through 15 informal meetings and casual conversation. Driver's scheme flourished in mid-2007 when he made inroads with leaders of an Ontario, Canada-based Christian television 16 17 ministry, where he had worked in the late 1970s. Close relatives of the television ministry's founder invested in Axcess and became finders or "point persons" for 18 19 Axcess. Driver recruited other investors to do the same.

13. The finders solicited new investors, mostly friends and family, to invest in Axcess. Driver periodically provided information regarding the weekly trading profits to the finders, who reported the returns to investors in their group. Driver offered to pay the finders a 5% commission on his 75% share of the trading profits.

24 14. Driver pooled investor funds in several banks accounts. Driver directed prospective investors to wire their funds directly into his personal bank 25 26 accounts or to an account in Axcess' name. In late February 2009, Driver prepared and sent one investor group (48 investors) an annual statement on Axcess 27 letterhead showing each investor's purported deposits, withdrawals, and principal, 28

weekly returns, and account balance as of December 31, 2008. The Axcess annual statements for the 48 investors show total account balances of approximately \$9.6 million. In fact, at the end of December, Driver only had about \$276,162 in all of his accounts: \$265,388 in his bank accounts and \$10,774 in one trading account.

Driver did not usually provide prospective or existing investors third 15. party confirmations or account statements reflecting the trading profits or amounts invested. But in early October 2008, Driver sent at least one finder a fabricated trading account statement, which falsely stated that the account's ending balance was approximately \$34.7 million as of August 28, 2008, when in fact, it was only about \$10,774. The finder continued to raise money from investors after receiving the bogus trading account statement from Driver.

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B. **Fraudulent Misrepresentations**

While Driver and Axcess represented that they used investor funds to 16. 14 trade futures and generate substantial profits from which they could pay investors a 1% to 5% weekly return, Driver in fact did limited trading and in some months, 16 conducted no trading whatsoever. Only \$3.7 million was transferred into Driver's accounts to trade e-Mini S&P 500 futures. And rather than making a substantial 17 18 profit from such trading as represented to investors orally and through periodic 19 account statements, from approximately February 2006 to the present, Driver and 20Axcess had a cumulative net loss of \$3.55 million.

17. While Driver claimed that the returns paid to investors represented trading profits, Driver in fact operated Axcess as a Ponzi scheme. Although Driver engaged in limited trading, he lost nearly 95% of the funds invested. But Driver nevertheless paid out about \$10.7 million to investors. The only way that he was able to pay returns to existing investors was by using funds from new investments.

2618. Driver and Axcess also misappropriated investor funds. Of the at least \$14.1 million in investor funds deposited into Driver's and Axcess' bank 27 28 accounts since February 2006, Driver used over \$1.1 million to pay personal

expenses, including over \$469,000 in cash withdrawals. Driver had no other source of income during this period except his purported trading profits.

C. Driver's Ongoing Offering

19. Driver is currently soliciting investors for his new hedge fund, Axcess Fund, LP, through a private placement memorandum he distributes to existing investors and new prospects. Driver tells existing investors that they can simply roll over their purported current account balances into the new fund, which requires a minimum investment of \$250,000. Although the fund is supposedly open to only 100 accredited investors, Driver tells existing investors that he has the discretion to allow some non-accredited investors into the fund. Most of the existing Axcess investors and a few new prospects have submitted subscription agreements for the new fund. Driver tells existing Axcess investors that he intends to operate the new fund using his same proprietary software program purportedly used by Axcess.

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Unregistered Offer and Sale of Securities Violations of Sections 5(a) and 5(c) of the Securities Act

(Against All Defendants)

20. The Commission realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 19 above.

21. The Defendants, and each of them, by engaging in the conduct described above, directly or indirectly, made use of means or instrumentalities of transportation or communication in interstate commerce or of the mails, to offer to sell or to sell securities, or to carry or cause such securities to be carried through the mails or in interstate commerce for the purpose of sale or delivery after sale.

22. No registration statement has been filed with the Commission or has been in effect with respect to the offering alleged herein.

23. By engaging in the conduct described above, the Defendants violated, and unless restrained and enjoined will continue to violate, Sections 5(a) and 5(c)

of the Securities Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 77e(a) and 77e(c). 1 2 SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF 3 **Unregistered Broker-Dealer** Violations of Section 15(a) of the Exchange Act 4 5 (Against Driver) 6 24. The Commission realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 19 above. 7 8 25. Driver, by engaging in the conduct described above, directly or 9 indirectly, made use of the mails and other means or instrumentalities of interstate 10 commerce to effect transactions in securities, without being registered as a broker or dealer pursuant to Section 15(b) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 780(b), in 11 12 violation of Section 15(a) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 780(a). 13 26. By engaging in the conduct described above, Driver violated, and unless restrained and enjoined will continue to violate, Section 15(a) of the 14 Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 780(a). 15 16 THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF 17 Fraud in the Offer or Sale of Securities Violations of Section 17(a) of the Securities Act 18 19 (Against All Defendants) 2027. The Commission realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 19 above. 21 22 28. The Defendants, and each of them, by engaging in the conduct 23 described above, in the offer or sale of securities by the use of means or instruments of transportation or communication in interstate commerce or by use 24 of the mails directly or indirectly: 25 26 with scienter, employed devices, schemes, or artifices to a. 27 defraud; 28 obtained money or property by means of untrue statements of a b. 7

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	 material fact or by omitting to state a material fact necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; or c. engaged in transactions, practices, or courses of business which operated or would operate as a fraud or deceit upon the purchaser. 29. By engaging in the conduct described above, the Defendants violated, and unless restrained and enjoined will continue to violate, Section 17(a) of the Securities Act, 15 U.S.C. § 77q(a). 		
10	FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF		
11	Fraud in Connection with the Purchase or Sale of Securities		
12	Violations of Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 Thereunder		
13	(Against All Defendants)		
14	30. The Commission realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1		
15	through 19 above.		
16	31. The Defendants, and each of them, by engaging in the conduct		
17	described above, directly or indirectly, in connection with the purchase or sale of a		
18	security, by the use of means or instrumentalities of interstate commerce, of the		
19	mails, or of the facilities of a national securities exchange, with scienter:		
20	a. employed devices, schemes, or artifices to defraud;		
21	b. made untrue statements of a material fact or omitted to state a		
22	material fact necessary in order to make the statements made, in		
23	the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not		
24	misleading; or		
25	c. engaged in acts, practices, or courses of business which		
26	operated or would operate as a fraud or deceit upon other		
27	persons.		
28	32. By engaging in the conduct described above, the Defendants violated,		
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and unless restrained and enjoined will continue to violate, Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78j(b), and Rule 10b-5 thereunder, 17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, the Commission respectfully requests that the Court:

I.

Issue findings of fact and conclusions of law that the Defendants committed the alleged violations.

II.

Issue judgments, in forms consistent with Fed. R. Civ. P. 65(d), temporarily, preliminarily and permanently enjoining the Defendants and their officers, agents, servants, employees, and attorneys, and those persons in active concert or participation with any of them, who receive actual notice of the judgment by personal service or otherwise, and each of them, from violating Section 17(a) of the Securities Act, 15 U.S.C. § 77q(a), and Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78j(b), and Rule 10b-5 thereunder, 17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5.

III.

Issue, in a form consistent with Fed. R. Civ. P. 65, a temporary restraining order and a preliminary injunction freezing the assets of each of the Defendants and any entity affiliated with any of them, prohibiting each of the Defendants from destroying documents, granting expedited discovery, and requiring accountings from each of the Defendants.

IV.

Order each of the Defendants to disgorge all ill-gotten gains from their illegal conduct, together with prejudgment interest thereon.

V.

Order each of the Defendants to pay civil penalties under Section 20(d) of the Securities Act, 15 U.S.C. § 77t(d), and Section 21(d)(3) of the Exchange Act,

15 U.S.C. § 78u(d)(3).

VI.

Retain jurisdiction of this action in accordance with the principles of equity and the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure in order to implement and carry out the terms of all orders and decrees that may be entered, or to entertain any suitable application or motion for additional relief within the jurisdiction of this Court.

VII.

Grant such other and further relief as this Court may determine to be just and necessary.

DATED: May 14, 2009

Respectfully submitted,

John M. McCoy III Susan F. Hannan Attorneys for Plaintiff Securities and Exchange Commission