	Case 3:20-cv-00105-BAS-AGS Documer	nt 1 Filed 01/15/20 PageID.1 Page 1 of 11
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8	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
9	FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA	
10	SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE	Case No. 20CV0105 BAS AGS
11	COMMISSION,	Case No20070103 DAG AGG
12	Plaintiff,	COMPLAINT
13	vs.	
14 15	SCOTT CHARLES MESSIER, an	
15	individual, and JAY ZOLA SCORATOW, an	
17	individual,	
18	Defendants.	
19		I
20	Plaintiff, Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission"), alleges	
21	as follows:	
22	SUMMARY OF THE ACTION	
23	1. Scott Charles Messier ("Messier") and Jay Zola Scoratow	
24	("Scoratow") (collectively, "Defendants") participated in a securities solicitation	
25	scheme that involved soliciting investors to purchase the securities of numerous	
26	microcap companies whose shares traded on the over-the-counter market.	
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2. Scoratow negotiated deals with the sellers of the microcap shares and Messier managed various solicitors and coordinated the trades between the sellers of the shares and investors to enable the sellers to offload their shares without significantly affecting the market for the thinly traded stock.

3. While engaged in this conduct, Messier was neither registered with the Commission as brokers or dealers nor associated with a broker or dealer registered with the Commission.

4. Defendants earned transaction-based compensation for their solicitation activities, which generally amounted to 5% of investment proceeds for each Defendant.

5. By engaging in this conduct, as further described herein, Messier violated and, unless restrained and enjoined by this Court, may continue to violate Section 15(a)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Exchange Act") [15 U.S.C. § 78o(a)(1)].

6. By engaging in this conduct, as further described herein, Scoratow aided and abetted Messier's violations of Section 15(a)(1) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78o(a)(1)].

7. By engaging in this conduct, as further described herein, Defendants violated and, unless restrained and enjoined by this Court, may continue to violate Section 17(a)(1) and (3) of the Securities Act of 1933 ("Securities Act") [15 U.S.C. § 77q(a)(1) and (3)], Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78j(b)] and Exchange Act Rule 10b–5(a) and (c) [17 C.F.R. § 240.10b–5(a) and (c)].

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

8. The Commission brings this action pursuant to Sections 20(b) and 20(d) of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C. § 77t(b) and (g)] and Sections 21(d) and (e) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78u(d) and (e)] to enjoin such acts, practices, and courses of business, and to obtain disgorgement, prejudgment interest, civil

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money penalties, and such other and further relief as this Court may deem just and appropriate.

9. Defendants were involved in the offer and sale of the common stock of numerous microcap companies, which are each a "security" as that term is defined under Section 2(a)(1) of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C. § 77b(a)(1)] and Section 3(a)(10) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78c(a)(10)].

10. Defendants, directly or indirectly, made use of the mails or the means or instrumentalities of interstate commerce in connection with the conduct alleged in this Complaint.

11. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to
Section 22 of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C. § 77v], Sections 21(d) and 27 of the
Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. §§ 78u(d) and 78aa], and 28 U.S.C. § 1331.

12. Venue in this District is proper because Defendants are found, inhabit, and/or transacted business in the Southern District of California and because one or more acts or transactions constituting the violations occurred in the Southern District of California.

DEFENDANTS

13. **Scott Charles Messier**, born in 1963, is last known to reside in San Marcos, California and managed a securities solicitation operation beginning in or around mid-2014.

14. **Jay Zola Scoratow**, born 1956, is last known to reside in La Jolla, California and assisted Messier with his securities solicitation operation beginning in or around July 2015.

FACTS

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15. While working as a solicitor in the securities solicitation business in 2014, Messier became familiar with various call centers that were engaged in securities solicitations.

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16. During this timeframe, Messier also became aware of several individuals, hereinafter referred to as the "selling shareholders," who would obtain large blocks of at least nominally unrestricted shares of microcap issuers that they hoped to sell into the market without significantly impacting the price for those shares.

17. With his knowledge of the securities solicitation business and his business relationship with the selling shareholders, Messier began functioning as an intermediary, connecting the selling shareholders (or their agents) with securities-solicitation call centers or independent solicitors looking for securities to promote.

18. At some point during the time that Messier was acting as an intermediary, he reconnected with an old acquaintance, Scoratow.

19. Messier described to Scoratow the work he was doing in the securities solicitation business. Based on his knowledge of this type of work, Scoratow felt that Messier was being undercompensated and offered to partner with Messier and negotiate Messier's future deals.

20. Thus, beginning in or around July 2015, Messier and Scoratow began a partnership pursuant to which Messier was responsible for recruiting solicitors, working with the solicitors on the deals, and keeping track of the commissions earned and due, and Scoratow was responsible for negotiating terms with the selling shareholders and receiving and paying out commissions.

21. Messier also sometimes personally solicited investors, in addition to working with the hired solicitors.

22. Messier and Scoratow's securities solicitation business generally operated as follows:

a. A selling shareholder would obtain a large block of shares and would seek to profit quickly by selling those shares into the market,

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understanding that selling large amounts of thinly traded microcap stock through standard brokerage sell orders would take a long time (if using limit orders) and/or cause a collapse in the share price (if using market orders).

b. The selling shareholder would thus enter into arrangements with Scoratow and Messier (the terms of which were negotiated by Scoratow) whereby the selling shareholder would hire Scoratow and Messier to facilitate the sale of the selling shareholder's shares.

c. Messier would then engage his network of call centers and independent solicitors to begin a sales campaign of the identified microcap stock.

d. Using purchased lead lists, Messier and the other solicitors would call prospective investors throughout the United States and inquired whether the prospect had an active brokerage account with online orderentry functionality.

e. If the prospective investor had such a brokerage account, the solicitors were instructed to pitch the promoted security—*i.e.*, the one the selling shareholder owned and wished to liquidate—to the prospect.

f. Once a prospective investor was persuaded to purchase the promoted security and determined how much money he or she would like to invest, the solicitor would tell the investor that a "market maker" needed to be contacted to determine the appropriate share price.

g. Instead of contacting a market maker, the solicitor would pass this information on to either Messier or the call-center operator, who would contact the selling shareholder.

h. The selling shareholder would then check the current level II quotation (which shows the offers on the ask and bid) for the subject security and provide the call center-operator with a limit order price.

i. Messier or the call-center operator would communicate that price to the solicitor, who would pass the information along to the investor.

j. The solicitor would instruct the investor to enter a purchase limit order online in the investor's brokerage account at the coordinated price. At the same time, the selling shareholder would place a sell limit order for the same amount of shares at the same price.

k. Through these means, the investor's buy order and the selling
shareholder's sell order were likely to match, thus enabling the selling
shareholder to liquidate his or her position in the subject security piecemeal
into a market with ready purchasers.

1. Messier and the selling shareholder would determine how many shares of the investor's order were "captured" (*i.e.*, matched between the investor and the selling shareholder), and the selling shareholder would pay Scoratow a gross commission that was generally 40% of the invested funds.

m. Of this amount, Messier and Scoratow each retained 5% and would pay the remaining 30% to the call-center operators and solicitors.

23. Messier and Scoratow's operation solicited investors to purchase the shares of at least seven microcap companies with the following ticker symbols: CMRL/SBES, GMNI, GOHE, KPOC, MMEG, TPTW, and UATG.

24. Messier was involved in this securities solicitation business from at least February 2014 until at least March 2018.

25. Between December 2014 and March 2018, Messier received at least \$730,592.00 in gross commissions.

26. Scoratow was engaged in this securities solicitation business from at least July 2015 until at least September 2016, during which time he received at least \$1,301,699.00 in gross commissions and paid out approximately \$998,473.90 in commissions to the solicitors working for him and Messier.

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Violations of Section 15(a)(1) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 780(a)(1)] (Against Messier)

27. The Commission re-alleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation in paragraphs 1–26, inclusive, as if they were fully set forth herein.

28. By engaging in the conduct described above, Defendant Messier:

a. engaged in the business of effecting transactions in securities for the account of others; and

b. directly or indirectly, made use of the mails or the means or
instrumentalities of interstate commerce to effect transactions in, or to induce or
attempt to induce the purchase or sale of, securities without being registered as a
broker or dealer with the Commission or associated with a broker or dealer
registered with the Commission.

29. By reason of the foregoing, Messier violated and, unless enjoined, will continue to violate Sections 15(a)(1) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78o(a)(1)].

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Violations, via aiding and abetting, of Section 15(a)(1) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78o(a)(1)]

(Against Defendant Scoratow)

30. The Commission re-alleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation in paragraphs 1–26, inclusive, as if they were fully set forth herein.

31. By engaging in the conduct described above and as described in paragraphs 27-29 above, Defendant Messier violated Section 15(a)(1) of the Exchange Act.

32. Pursuant to Section 20(e) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78t(e)], any person that knowingly or recklessly provides substantial assistance to another person in violation of a provision of the Exchange Act, or of any rule or regulation issued under the Exchange Act, shall be deemed to be in violation of such provision to the same extent as the person to whom such assistance is provided.

33. By reason of the foregoing, Defendant Scoratow aided and abetting Defendant Messier's violations of Section 15(a)(1) of the Exchange Act and is therefore liable for violations of Section 15(a)(1) of the Exchange Act to the same extent as Defendant Messier is liable and, unless enjoined, will continue to violate Section 15(a)(1) of the Exchange Act.

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Violations of Section 17(a)(1) and (3) of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C. §

77q(a)(1) and (3)]

(Against each Defendant)

34. The Commission re-alleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation in paragraphs 1–26, inclusive, as if they were fully set forth herein.

35. By engaging in the conduct described above, Defendants, directly or indirectly, individually or in concert with others, in the offer and sale of securities, by use of the means and instruments of transportation and communication in interstate commerce or by use of the mails have

a. employed devices, schemes, or artifices to defraud; and

b. engaged in transactions, practices, or courses of business which operated or would operate as a fraud or deceit

36. With respect to violations of Sections 17(a)(3) of the Securities Act, each of the Defendants was at least negligent in their conduct.

37. With respect to violations of Section 17(a)(1) of the Securities Act, each of the Defendants engaged in the above-referenced conduct knowingly or with sever recklessness.

38. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants each violated and, unless enjoined, will continue to violate Sections 17(a)(1) and (3) of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C. § 77q(a)(1) and (3)].

FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Violations of Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78j(b)] and Exchange Act Rule 10b–5(a) and (c) [17 C.F.R. § 240.10b–5(a) and (c)] (Against each Defendant)

39. The Commission re-alleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation in paragraphs 1–26, inclusive, as if they were fully set forth herein.

40. By engaging in the conduct described above, Defendants, directly or indirectly, in connection with the purchase or sale of securities, by use of the means and instrumentalities of interstate commerce or by use of the mails have

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a. employed devices, schemes, and artifices to defraud; and

b. engaged in acts, practices, and course of business which operated as a fraud and deceit upon purchasers, prospective purchasers, and other persons.

41. Defendants engaged in the above-referenced conduct knowingly or with severe recklessness.

42. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants each violated and, unless enjoined, will continue to violate Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78j(b)] and Exchange Act Rule 10b–5(a) and (c) [17 C.F.R. § 240.10b–5(a) and (c)].

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PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, the Commission respectfully requests that this Court enter a final judgment:

I.

Permanently restraining and enjoining Defendants from, directly or indirectly, engaging in conduct in violation of Section 17(a) of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C. § 77q(a)], Sections 10(b) and 15(a)(1) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. §§ 78j(b), 78o(a)(1)], and Exchange Act Rule 10b–5 [17 C.F.R. § 240.10b–5];

II.

Permanently restraining and enjoining Defendants from directly or indirectly, including, but not limited to, through any entity owned or controlled any of them, soliciting any person or entity to purchase or sell any security;

III.

Ordering Defendants to disgorge all ill-gotten gains or unjust enrichment derived from the activities set forth in this Complaint, together with prejudgment interest thereon;

IV.

Ordering Defendants to pay a civil penalty pursuant to Section 21(d)(3) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78u(d)(3)] and Section 20(d) of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C. § 77t(d)];

V.

Retaining 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; and,

VI.

Granting such other and further relief as this Court may deem just, equitable, or necessary in connection with the enforcement of the federal securities laws and for the protection of investors.

Dated: January 15, 2020.

/s/ David D. Whipple

David D. Whipple Attorney for Plaintiff Securities and Exchange Commission