2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

follows:

Plaintiff Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission") alleges as

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

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. §§ 77t(b), 77t(d)(1) & 77v(a), and Sections 21(d)(1), 21(d)(3)(A), 21(e) and 27 of

the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Exchange Act"), 15 U.S.C. §§ 78u(d)(1), 78u(d)(3)(A), 78u(e) & 78aa. Defendants have, directly or indirectly, made use of the means or instrumentalities of interstate commerce, of the mails, or of the facilities of a national securities exchange, in connection with the transactions, acts, practices, and courses of business alleged in this Complaint.

2. 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, Defendant Matthew Jennings resides in this district, and Defendants Westmoore Management, LLC ("Westmoore Management"), Westmoore Capital Management, Inc. ("WCM"), Westmoore Investment, L.P. ("Westmoore Investment") transact or have transacted business in this district.

SUMMARY

- 3. This matter involves unregistered securities offerings by numerous issuers controlled directly or indirectly by Matthew Jennings, who used the proceeds to operate an undisclosed Ponzi-like scheme. In 2008, Westmoore Management, WCM, Westmoore Investment, Westmoore Capital (collectively, "Westmoore") and its subsidiaries raised more than \$53 million, of which at least \$8.7 million was paid to existing investors, in the form of stock, membership units, and promissory notes. Several of these offerings promised exorbitant short-term returns, as high as 130% annually.
- 4. Defendants relied upon a structure that centralized management and accounting functions around Westmoore Management. Although Westmoore had been operating since 2000, beginning in mid-2008, its accountants warned Matthew Jennings, Westmoore's principal, that the business was unsustainable because its operations did not produce sufficient revenue to cover the high returns promised to

investors. Nonetheless, at Jennings' direction, the accounting department operated a corporate shell game, treating the various Westmoore bank accounts as one integrated account from which funds, regardless of their source, could be used to pay promised returns to investors.

- 5. In 2008, Westmoore misrepresented its offerings to raise money from potential investors in order to sustain the scheme. Defendants accomplished this by (1) promising high periodic returns, as much as 130% annually, (2) lying about their use of offering proceeds, and (3) misleading investors about the performance of their investments and Westmoore's businesses. At no point did Westmoore disclose to investors that the investors' returns depended on Westmoore's receipt of funds from new investors or the fact that Jennings diverted money for his own benefit.
- 6. Recently, Defendants have evidenced their intent to further dissipate assets and imperil investor interests. In March 2010, Jennings sent an email to investors presenting three choices regarding the payout or conversion to equity of their investment principal. Those investors who wish to receive their money back are promised "front-of-the-line preference" during prepayment only if they agree to forfeit a portion of their accrued interest or return. Those investors who wish to receive all of their money back are told that they will have to wait to be paid. Alternatively, investors are asked to convert their interests into equity with a promise that they will "share 50% of the upside." Jennings also offered his personal opinion that the Westmoore holdings have "significant upside", which "would allow investors to capitalize on recent and future success."
- 7. The Defendants have violated and are violating Sections 5(a) and 5(c) of the Securities Act, 15 U.S. C. §§ 77e(a) and 77e(c), 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. By this action, the Commission seeks a temporary restraining order and preliminary and permanent injunctions prohibiting such future violations as to all Defendants;

appointment of a receiver over Defendants Westmoore Management, WCM, Westmoore Investment, and Westmoore Capital; an order freezing the assets of all Defendants; an order requiring accountings from all Defendants; and an order prohibiting the destruction of documents by all Defendants. The Commission also seeks an order against all Defendants requiring disgorgement of ill-gotten gains, with prejudgment interest thereon, obtained by them and civil penalties.

THE DEFENDANTS

- 8. **Matthew R. Jennings**, age 39, resides in Yorba Linda, California and is CEO of Westmoore Management, LLC; CEO of Westmoore Capital Management, Inc.; president of Westmoore Partners, Inc., the general partner of Westmoore Investment, L.P.; and CEO and director of Westmoore Capital, LLC. Jennings holds Series 4, 7, 24, 27, 63, and 65 licenses with FINRA.
- 9. **Westmoore Capital, LLC** is a California limited liability company organized in 2006 and based in Anaheim Hills, California. The company holds ownership interests in and manages several companies in the Westmoore family.
- 10. Westmoore Capital Management, Inc. is a suspended California corporation formed in 2006 and based in Anaheim Hills, California. The company purportedly sought to become an alternative asset manager and advisory firm, but never did. No registration statement has been filed with the Commission or has been in effect with respect to the securities offerings by WCM alleged in this Complaint.
- 11. Westmoore Investment, L.P. is a California limited liability company formed in 2000 and based in Anaheim Hills, California. The company holds ownership interests in several companies in the Westmoore family. Westmoore Investment's general partner is Westmoore Partners, Inc. No registration statement has been filed with the Commission or has been in effect with respect to the securities offerings by Westmoore Investment alleged in this Complaint.

12. Westmoore Management, LLC, is an active California limited liability company formed in 2003 and based in Anaheim Hills, California. It provides administrative, operational, management, and accounting functions for other companies in the Westmoore family. No registration statement has been filed with the Commission or has been in effect with respect to the securities offerings by Westmoore Management alleged in this Complaint.

THE FRAUDULENT SCHEME

- 13. Westmoore operated real businesses through numerous subsidiaries and related entities such as restaurants, residential property rentals, and loans to small businesses and individuals—that generated revenues from operations
- 14. In 2008, however, Westmoore's businesses did not generate enough revenue to support promised returns to investors and several businesses lost significant amounts of money. The only way to continue paying promised returns to existing investors was to raise new investor capital and use that money to pay old investors. Consequently, many of these entities raised money in 2008 through offerings of equity, membership units, and promissory notes sold by Westmoore Securities. In all, Westmoore paid at least \$8.7 million of new investor funds to existing investors in 2008.

A. Westmoore's Centralized Structure And Accounting Practices Facilitated The Scheme

- 15. As an officer, director, and/or owner of nearly all Westmoore entities Jennings managed the entire Westmoore enterprise. As such, he had ultimate authority over the various Westmoore entity bank accounts, including approving payments of principal and interest to investors and fund transfers.
- 16. Westmoore Management formed the hub of the Westmoore scheme. The company's accounting department provided management and accounting services for almost all of the Westmoore entities. Those accounting functions included, among other things, monitoring the daily activity in, and balance of, each

entity's bank account, issuing checks to investors or vendors, moving funds among the Westmoore bank accounts, and preparing monthly financial statements for Westmoore. Jennings used a daily accounting report summarizing balances in the various Westmoore bank accounts to determine whether and when to transfer or pay out funds.

B. <u>Westmoore's Businesses Failed To Generate Sufficient Revenues To Pay</u> <u>Investors Their Promised Returns</u>

- 17. Throughout 2008, because at least 70% to 75% of funds deposited with Westmoore were from investors and not revenue from business operations, Westmoore did not generate sufficient revenue to pay the interest and principal due to investors.
- 18. The Westmoore accounting department's general practice was to deposit funds from investors in, and disburse funds to investors from, the bank account of the entity offering the investment. In 2008, however, Westmoore accounts regularly had insufficient funds to cover checks issued to investors for principal or interest payments. Under those circumstances, Jennings instructed the accounting department to locate cash in the bank accounts of other Westmoore entities and transfer the necessary funds to the bank account with insufficient funds. In cases where the accounting department could not identify sufficient funds to cover the checks, Jennings directed the accounting department to consult with him so that he could decide which, if any, of the issued checks to cover and from which accounts to transfer the available funds.
- 19. Neither Jennings nor the accounting department had any regard for the source of funds that were transferred. Indeed, Jennings and the accounting department treated the various Westmoore accounts as one integrated account from which funds, regardless of their source, could be transferred and used as necessary to make various payments, including investors' principal and interest.
 - 20. By the last three months of 2008, "almost all" of the funds being

deposited into Westmoore accounts were from investors, as opposed to revenue from business operations. Moreover, by October 2008, Westmoore increasingly bounced interest and principal checks to investors because it received fewer new investor dollars that it could use to pay existing investors. In 2008, Westmoore received over \$53 million of new money from investors, of which at least \$8.7 million was used to pay the principal and returns of old investors.

C. <u>Jennings Knew That New Investor Funds Were Used To Pay Existing</u> <u>Investors</u>

- 21. Jennings knew in 2008 that investor funds were used to pay the interest and principal payments of existing investors because he controlled Westmoore and the movements of funds within it. Specifically, Jennings approved transfers of new investor funds from one Westmoore entity bank account to another account to cover interest and principal payments.
- 22. Beginning in mid-2008, some of Westmoore's accountants related their concern to Jennings that Westmoore's business was unsustainable. Those accountants had grown worried that the high interest rates as much as 5% every two weeks Westmoore had promised to pay investors coupled with the large notes payable balance (i.e., the overall amount of principal owed to investors) would require Westmoore to make exorbitant monthly interest payments that it could not afford. Each time, Jennings dismissed the accountants' concerns because Westmoore had an investment in a Chinese wireless telecommunications business that would provide substantial revenues.
- 23. In the fall of 2008, Westmoore's accounting manager told Jennings that the high interest rates Westmoore was paying investors, Westmoore's large notes payable balance, and the fact that registered representatives offering and selling Westmoore's investments were taking commissions when investors extended the term or rolled over their investments (and not just for new investments) meant that Westmoore would run out of money unless it continued to

receive new investment dollars. Jennings also dismissed these concerns and stated that Westmoore had investments in the works. The accounting manager subsequently provided Jennings with a spreadsheet reflecting that Westmoore's note payable balance was approximately \$50 million. He also provided Jennings with an analysis reflecting a deficit of at least \$1,000,000 over the previous three-month period created by the amounts Westmoore had paid out compared to the smaller amounts it had brought in from all sources.

24. The following transaction illustrates Jennings' control over, and knowledge of, Westmoore's bank accounts and its use of new investor funds to pay

knowledge of, Westmoore's bank accounts and its use of new investor funds to pay old investors. On November 10, 2008, pursuant to a request dated November 5, 2008, the accounting department issued a \$196,700 payment of principal and interest to an investor in Westmoore Capital Group, Series A, a subsidiary of Westmoore Management. Jennings directly authorized this payment because he knew of an incoming wire "that should cover all [sic]." In fact, Jennings funded that payment with proceeds from new investors in two other Westmoore offerings: a wire transfer of \$175,000 to WCM and a \$100,000 check to Westmoore Lending Opportunity Fund, a subsidiary of Westmoore Capital, Inc. Once these funds were deposited in the respective bank accounts for WCM (which used Westmoore Capital's bank account) and Westmoore Lending Opportunity Fund, nearly all of the money was then transferred to Westmoore Management's bank account. That account, which had an opening balance of -\$15,218.37, went to a balance of approximately \$258,781.63. Then, Westmoore transferred \$197,000 of that balance to the Westmoore Capital Group, Series A bank account, which had an opening balance of \$94.17. This transfer, funded almost entirely through offering proceeds received from new investors in other offerings, funded the principal and interest payment to the investor cashing out his investment.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

D. <u>Defendants Misrepresented The Offerings To Raise Money To Sustain</u> The Scheme

- 25. In 2008, Westmoore and its subsidiaries raised funds through unregistered offerings of stock, membership units, and promissory notes (collectively, the "Westmoore Offerings"). The offerings were created at Jennings' direction. He approved each of the offering documents before they were finalized. He also conducted sales meetings with or sent emails to the registered representatives who offered and sold Westmoore's investments to inform them about the terms of the offerings, the performance of the entities, and other information that the representatives would then communicate to prospective investors.
- 26. Registered representatives typically told investors that Westmoore's business was to identify and invest in growth companies. The representatives stated that the offerings were good investments because the owners, and many representatives, invested their own money in the offerings and Westmoore had a track record of success. Neither the registered representatives nor the offering materials disclosed to investors that Westmoore would use new investor funds to pay the returns of existing investors.
- 27. The various Westmoore Offerings shared certain characteristics: high periodic returns, false and inadequate representations about the use of proceeds, and misleading representations regarding the performance of Westmoore's businesses.

1. <u>Defendants Promised High Periodic Returns</u>

- 28. Westmoore and Jennings created offerings that promised exorbitant short-term returns, which created added pressure on them to sustain the scheme. Investors were promised the following returns:
 - WCM: two note offerings, one which paid 5% interest for each two-week term (140% annually) and another which offered a 10% return

- for each 60-day term (over 60% annually). WCM also issued two stock offerings both of which promised a 10% annual return plus a pro-rata share of 50% of net income, paid quarterly, on investors' equity investment.
- Westmoore Investment: one note offering that paid a 3.33% monthly return (40% annually) over a 90-day term.
- Westmoore Management: two note offerings, one which paid 7% every two weeks (91% annually) over a 90-day term and another which paid a 10% annual return paid quarterly.

2. <u>Defendants Falsely Represented The Use Of Offering Proceeds</u>

- 29. Westmoore created private placement memoranda ("PPMs") for distribution to new and prospective investors. These PPMs included, among other things, the following disclosures regarding the use of offering proceeds:
 - WCM (equity offerings): "for general purposes to implement [the company's] plan to become a leading alternative asset manager that also provides advisory services to a global clientele."
 - WCM (note offering): "provide working capital and development costs, to finance the legal and other costs associated with operations of Westmoore Capital Management, Inc." WCM never began operations.
 - Westmoore Investment: "provide working capital, development costs, and finance the legal and other costs" related to a merger in which Westmoore Investment had a financial interest. The merger was not completed.
 - Westmoore Management: "provide working capital and development costs, to finance the legal and other costs associated with the operations of Montana Legend, and to acquire controlling interest in a publicly traded entity." Montana Legend was an entity managed by

Westmoore Management that produced organic beef products and ultimately ran out of funding in 2008.

- 30. The PPMs failed to disclose that Westmoore would use offering proceeds to pay the returns of existing investors.
- 31. Moreover, in connection with the WCM note offerings, some investors received false oral representations about the use of the offering proceeds. Jennings and at least one registered representative told investors that the WCM offering would be used to fund a bridge loan to assist a third-party communications provider launch a new wireless internet project. These representations were false because Jennings and Westmoore diverted the WCM offering proceeds to pay existing investors in other Westmoore offerings.
 - 3. <u>Investors Were Misled About The Actual Performance Of Their Investments And Westmoore's Businesses</u>
- 32. Westmoore did not provide investors with an accurate picture of its business prospects in 2008. Although many of the PPMs included a section entitled 'Risk Factors", these disclosures had little or no value because of Westmoore's failure to disclose the Ponzi-like nature of the investments.
- 33. Westmoore failed to disclose to investors that certain of its businesses were losing money, failing, or, in the case of WCM, unable to begin operations. Westmoore also did not tell investors that it had to rely on proceeds from new investors to pay existing investors or to fund the operations of other Westmoore entities.
- 34. As investments matured, Westmoore representatives generally contacted their clients and gave them the option of continuing their investment on the same or better terms or rolling over their investment into a new offering with a different Westmoore entity. Neither option required an investor to provide new funds to Westmoore. Investors, however, were not told about the financial condition of the businesses that they had previously invested in, that certain

businesses had failed, or that businesses were losing money. Westmoore paid commissions to representatives on rollovers of maturing investments even though it did not receive new cash. This created an incentive for representatives to push rollovers. By keeping investors from cashing out, Westmoore could reduce the demand for cash and delay the collapse of the scheme.

E. <u>Jennings Diverted At Least \$300,000 From Westmoore For His</u> Personal Benefit

35. On several occasions in 2008, Jennings, without disclosure to investors, transferred money from the Westmoore bank accounts into his own personal accounts, totaling over \$300,000.

F. <u>Defendants Intend To Dissipate Investor Funds</u>

- 36. In late 2008, Defendants suspended interest and principal payments to investors, leaving a note payable balance of approximately \$50 million. As of January 2009, due to the withdrawal of Westmoore Securities' registration with the Commission, the offerings ceased. However, Westmoore and its subsidiaries continue to operate under the "Westmoore" brand, managed by Jennings. Since January 2009, Jennings has periodically sent out "Business Update" e-mails to investors to communicate the status of the companies and the investments. These updates typically announce Westmoore's intentions to restructure, but do not make any commitment about the payment of principal and returns.
- 37. On March 21, 2010, Jennings sent out an email announcing three options for investors. The first option offered investors "front-of-the-line preference" during repayment in exchange for their agreement to significantly reduce their accrued interest or return. The second option promised investors the full amount of principal and interest, but only after the first group has been paid. The last option would permit investors to "share 50% of the upside" of the sale of Westmoore's holdings. Jennings offered his personal opinion that choosing this option "would allow investors to capitalize on recent and future success."

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

UNREGISTERED OFFER AND SALE OF SECURITIES

Violations of Sections 5(a) and 5(c) of the Securities Act
(Against Jennings, Westmoore Management, WCM,
and Westmoore Investment)

- 38. The Commission realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 37 above.
- 39. Jennings, Westmoore Management, WCM, and Westmoore Investment, 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.
- 40. No registration statement has been filed with the Commission or has been in effect with respect to the offerings alleged herein. By engaging in the conduct described above, each of 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).

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF

FRAUD IN THE OFFER OR SALE OF SECURITIES

Violations of Section 17(a) of the Securities Act

(Against All Defendants)

- 41. The Commission realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 37 above.
- 42. All Defendants, and each of them, by engaging in the conduct described above, directly or indirectly, in the offer or sale of securities by the use of means or instruments of transportation or communication in interstate commerce or by use of the mails:

with scienter, employed devices, schemes, or artifices to 1 (a) 2 defraud; obtained money or property by means of untrue statements of a 3 (b) material fact or by omitting to state a material fact necessary in 4 order to make the statements made, in light of the 5 circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; or 6 engaged in transactions, practices, or courses of business which 7 (c) operated or would operate as a fraud or deceit upon the 8 9 purchaser. By engaging in the conduct described above, all Defendants violated, 10 43. and unless restrained and enjoined will continue to violate, Section 17(a) of the 11 Securities Act, 15 U.S.C. § 77q(a). 12 13 THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF FRAUD IN CONNECTION WITH THE PURCHASE OR SALE OF 14 15 **SECURITIES** Violations of Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 Thereunder 16 (Against All Defendants) 17 18 The Commission realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 44. through 37 above. 19 All Defendants, and each of them, by engaging in the conduct 20 45. described above, directly or indirectly, in connection with the purchase or sale of a 21 security, by the use of means or instrumentalities of interstate commerce, of the 22 mails, or of the facilities of a national securities exchange, with scienter: 23 employed devices, schemes, or artifices to defraud; 24 (a) made untrue statements of a material fact or omitted to state a 25 (b) material fact necessary in order to make the statements made, in 26 the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not 27 28

misleading; or

- (c) engaged in acts, practices, or courses of business which operated or would operate as a fraud or deceit upon other persons.
- 46. By engaging in the conduct described above, all Defendants violated, 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 all 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 Sections 5(a), 5(c), and 17(a) of the Securities Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 77e(a), 77e(c), and 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 all Defendants, and any entity affiliated with any of them, appointing a receiver over Defendants Westmoore Management, WCM, Westmoore Investment, and Westmoore Capital, requiring accountings from all Defendants, and prohibiting all Defendants from destroying documents.

IV. 1 2 Order all Defendants to disgorge all ill-gotten gains from their illegal 3 conduct, together with prejudgment interest thereon. 4 V. 5 Order all 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, 6 7 15 U.S.C. § 78u(d)(3). VI. 8 Enter an order, pursuant to Section 21(d)(2) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. 9 10 § 78u(d)(2), prohibiting defendant Jennings from acting as an officer or a director of any issuer that has a class of securities registered pursuant to Section 12 of the 11 12 Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 781, or that is required to file reports pursuant to 13 Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78o(d). 14 VII. 15 Retain jurisdiction of this action in accordance with the principles of equity 16 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 17 18 application or motion for additional relief within the jurisdiction of this Court. 19 VIII. Grant such other and further relief as this Court may determine to be just and 20 21 necessary. 22 DATED: June 15, 2010 23 Sam S. Puathasnanon 24 Attorney for Plaintiff Securities and Exchange Commission 25 26 27

John M. McCoy III, Cal. Bar No. 166244 Spencer E. Bendell, Cal. Bar No. 181220 Sam S. Puathasnanon, Cal. Bar No. 198430 Securities and Exchange Commission 5670 Wilshire Boulevard, 11th Floor Los Angeles, California 90036 Telephone: (323) 965-3998

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA				
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION	CASE NUMBER			
PLAINTIFF(S) V.	SACV10-00849 AG(MLGX)			
WESTMOORE MANAGEMENT, LLC; WESTMOORE INVESTMENT, L.P.; WESTMOORE CAPITAL MANAGEMENT, INC.; WESTMOORE CAPITAL, LLC; and MATTHEW R. JENNINGS DEFENDANT(S).	SUMMONS			
TO: DEFENDANT(S):				
A lawsuit has been filed against you. Within 21 days after service of this summon must serve on the plaintiff an answer to the attached counterclaim □ cross-claim or a motion under Rule 1 or motion must be served on the plaintiff's attorney, John	2 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The answer			
judgment by default will be entered against you for the a your answer or motion with the court.				
Dated: 50N 15 2010	Clerk, U.S. District Court NANCY CASTRO SEAL Deputy Clerk (Seal of the Court)			

[Use 60 days if the defendant is the United States or a United States agency, or is an officer or employee of the United States. Allowed 60 days by Rule 12(a)(3)].

CV-01A (12/07) SUMMONS

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA CIVIL COVER SHEET

I (a) PLAINTIFFS (Check box if you are representing yourself □) SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION				Γ	DEFENDANTS WESTMOORE MANAGEMENT, LLC; WESTMOORE INVESTMENT, LP.; WESTMOORE CAPITAL MANAGEMENT, INC.; WESTMOORE CAPITAL, LLC; and MATTHEW R. JENNINGS Orange County							
(b) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address and Telephone Number. If you are representing yourself, provide same.) John M. McCoy III and/or Sam S. Puathasnanon (323) 965-3998 Securities and Exchange Commission 5670 Wilshire Boulevard, 11th Floor, Los Angeles, CA 90036					Attorneys (If Known) Irving M. Einhorn (310) 798-7216 Law Office of Irving M. Einhorn 1710 10th Street Manhattan Beach, CA 90266							
II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an X in one box only.)				IIP OF P		ARTIES -	For Diversity Cases	s Only				
d 1 ∪.	S. Government Plaintiff	□3	Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)	Citizen of This St		-	PTF DEI □1 □1			PTF □ 4	DEF □ 4
□ 2 U.	S. Government Defendant	t □4	Diversity (Indicate Citiz of Parties in Item III)	enship	Citizen of Anothe			□2 □2	Incorporated and of Business in A			□ 5
					Citizen or Subject	of a Fore	eign Country		Foreign Nation		. □.6	□6
IV. O	RIGIN (Place an X in on	e box o	nly.)						•			
1 O	riginal 2 Remove roceeding State Co		☐ 3 Remanded from Appellate Court		einstated or 5 copened	Transferr	ed from anoth	er district (s	Dist	rict Judg	eal to I ge from gistrate	Ì
V. RE	QUESTED IN COMPL	AINT:	JURY DEMAND:	Yes 🗹	No (Check 'Yes'	only if de	manded in con	nplaint.)				
CLAS	S ACTION under F.R.C	.P. 23:	□ Yes ☑ No		□м	ONEY D	EMANDED I	N COMPI	AINT: \$			
	AUSE OF ACTION (Cite The Complaint alleges viol											
VII. N	ATURE OF SUIT (Plac	e an X	in one box only.)									
	THER STATUTES State Reapportionment		CONTRACT Insurance	DET	TORIS 4	AND REPORTS AND	TORTS PERSONAL		PRISONER 12	1.AE □ 710 Fair La		Market School
	Antitrust		Marine	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	Airplane		PROPERTY	510) Motions to	Act	oor ora	iidaids
	Banks and Banking	l .	Miller Act		Airplane Product	400000000000000000000000000000000000000	Other Fraud			□ 720 Labor/I	Mgmt.	
□ 450	Commerce/ICC		Negotiable Instrument		Liability		Truth in Len	~	Habeas Corpus	Relatio		
T-460	Rates/etc.	□ 150	Recovery of	□ 320	Assault, Libel & Slander	□ 380	Other Person) General	☐ 730 Labor/I	-	-
	Deportation Racketeer Influenced		Overpayment & Enforcement of	□ 330	Fed. Employers'	□ 385			Death Penalty Mandamus/	Reporti Disclos	_	ť
L 470	and Corrupt		Judgment		Liability	1 203	Product Liab		Other	☐ 740 Railwa		
	Organizations	□ 151	Medicare Act		Marine Marine Product		ANKRUPTCY		Civil Rights	☐ 790 Other I	abor	
	Consumer Credit	□ 152	Recovery of Defaulted	رجر تا	Liability	□ 422	Appeal 28 U		Prison Condition	Litigati		
	Cable/Sat TV Selective Service		Student Loan (Excl.		Motor Vehicle	□ 423	158 Withdrawal		ORFEITURE/	☐ 791 Empl. I Securit		•
№ 850	Securities/Commodities/	□ 153	Veterans) Recovery of	□ 355	Motor Vehicle	10 423	USC 157		Agriculture	PROPERT		ITS
	Exchange		Overpayment of	□ 360	Product Liability Other Personal	- 25 C	IVIL RIGHTS	□ 620	Other Food &	□ 820 Copyri	ghts	
□ 875	Customer Challenge 12		Veteran's Benefits		Injury		Voting		Drug	□ 830 Patent		
□ 890	USC 3410 Other Statutory Actions		Stockholders' Suits Other Contract	□ 362	Personal Injury-		Employment Housing/Aco		5 Drug Related Seizure of	□ 840 Tradem SOCIAL S		ŦΥ
	Agricultural Act		Contract Product	□ 365	Med Malpractice Personal Injury-		mmodations	~	Property 21 USC	□ 861 HIA (1.		
□ 892	Economic Stabilization		Liability		Product Liability		Welfare		881	☐ 862 Black I		
CI 003	Act		Franchise	□ 368		□ 445	American wi		Liquor Laws	863 DIWC/		
	Environmental Matters Energy Allocation Act	-Marken and A	REAL PROPERTY Land Condemnation		Injury Product Liability	1	Disabilities Employment) R.R. & Truck) Airline Regs	(405(g) □ 864 SSID T		7 1
	Freedom of Info. Act	□ 220	Foreclosure		MMIGRÁTION 💎	446	American wi		Occupational	□ 865 RSI (40		-
	Appeal of Fee Determi-	□ 230	Rent Lease & Ejectment		Naturalization		Disabilities -		Safety /Health	FEDERALT	AX SI	
	nation Under Equal		Torts to Land	□ 463	Application Habeas Corpus-		Other	□ 690	Other .	□ 870 Taxes (aintiff
□ 950	Access to Justice Constitutionality of		Tort Product Liability All Other Real Property	+03	Alien Detainee	LJ 440	Other Civil Rights			or Defe □ 871 IRS-Th		tv 26
_ //0	State Statutes		7 m Office Real Froperty	□ 465	Other Immigration	1	. CIGINO			USC 76		.,0
				l .	Actions	ŀ		1		ł		
						1						

SACV10-00849 AG(MLGX)

AFTER COMPLETING THE FRONT SIDE OF FORM CV-71, COMPLETE THE INFORMATION REQUESTED BELOW.

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:

Case Number:

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA CIVIL COVER SHEET

VIII(a). IDENTICAL CASES: Has If yes, list case number(s):	this action been pr	reviously filed in this court ar	nd dismissed, remanded or closed? ♥No □ Yes			
VIII(b). RELATED CASES: Have If yes, list case number(s):	any cases been pre	eviously filed in this court tha	at are related to the present case? VNo 🗆 Yes			
□ B. €	Arise from the same Call for determinati For other reasons w	e or closely related transactio ion of the same or substantial rould entail substantial duplic	ons, happenings, or events; or ly related or similar questions of law and fact; or ation of labor if heard by different judges; or and one of the factors identified above in a, b or c also is present.			
IX. VENUE: (When completing the	following informat	ion, use an additional sheet it	f necessary.)			
			f other than California; or Foreign Country, in which EACH named plaintiff resides. this box is checked, go to item (b).			
County in this District:*			California County outside of this District; State, if other than California; or Foreign Country			
			~			
•	•		f other than California; or Foreign Country, in which EACH named defendant resides. If this box is checked, go to item (c).			
County in this District:*			California County outside of this District; State, if other than California; or Foreign Country			
Westmoore Management, LLC - Orange County; Westmoore Investment, L.P Orange County; Westmoore Capital Management, Inc Orange County; Westmoore Capital, LLC - Orange County; and Matthew R. Jennings - Orange County						
(c) List the County in this District; (Note: In land condemnation ca	•		f other than California; or Foreign Country, in which EACH claim arose.			
County in this District:*			California County outside of this District; State, if other than California; or Foreign Country			
Orange County						
* Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernar Note: In land condemnation cases, us			San Luis Obispo Counties			
X. SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY (OR PRO PER):	Sidt C	Date 6/14/2010			
or other papers as required by law	v. This form, appro-	ved by the Judicial Conferenc	rnation contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings e of the United States in September 1974, is required pursuant to Local Rule 3-1 is not filed ting the civil docket sheet. (For more detailed instructions, see separate instructions sheet.)			
Key to Statistical codes relating to So	cial Security Cases	:				
Nature of Suit Code	Abbreviation	Substantive Statement of	f Cause of Action			
861	HIA	All claims for health insurance benefits (Medicare) under Title 18, Part A, of the Social Security Act, as amended. Also, include claims by hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, etc., for certification as providers of services under the program. (42 U.S.C. 1935FF(b))				
862	BL	All claims for "Black Lung" benefits under Title 4, Part B, of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969. (30 U.S.C. 923)				
863	DIWC	All claims filed by insured workers for disability insurance benefits under Title 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended; plus all claims filed for child's insurance benefits based on disability. (42 U.S.C. 405(g))				
863	DIWW	All claims filed for widows or widowers insurance benefits based on disability under Title 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended. (42 U.S.C. 405(g))				
864	SSID	All claims for supplement Act, as amended.	al security income payments based upon disability filed under Title 16 of the Social Security			
865	RSI	All claims for retirement (old age) and survivors benefits under Title 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended. (42 U.S.C. (g))				

CV-71 (05/08) CIVIL COVER SHEET Page 2 of 2

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT TO UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE FOR DISCOVERY

This case has been assigned to District Judge Andrew Guilford and the assigned discovery Magistrate Judge is Marc Goldman.

The case number on all documents filed with the Court should read as follows:

SACV10- 849 AG (MLGx)

Pursuant to General Order 05-07 of the United States District Court for the Central District of California, the Magistrate Judge has been designated to hear discovery related motions.

	All discovery related motions should be noticed on the calendar of the Magistrate Judge
	=======================================
	NOTICE TO COUNSEL
Α	A copy of this notice must be served with the summons and complaint on all defendants (if a removal action is

[X] Southern Division 411 West Fourth St., Rm. 1-053 Santa Ana, CA 92701-4516

Eastern Division 3470 Twelfth St., Rm. 134 Riverside, CA 92501

Failure to file at the proper location will result in your documents being returned to you.

filed, a copy of this notice must be served on all plaintiffs).

Subsequent documents must be filed at the following location:

Western Division

312 N. Spring St., Rm. G-8

Los Angeles, CA 90012