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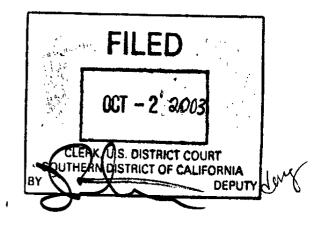
3:03-CV-01957 SECURITIES V. LEE

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CMP.

ROBERT M. FUSFELD
ELIZABETH ESPINOSA KRUPA
Securities and Exchange Commission
1801 California Street, Suite 1500
Denver, Colorado 80202
Telephone: (303) 844-1000
Facsimile: (303) 844-1068

THOMAS A. ZACCARO (Ca. Bar No. 183241)
Securities and Exchange Commission
5670 Wilshire Boulevard, 11th Floor
Los Angeles, California 90036-3648
Telephone: (323) 965-3812
Attorneys for United States
Securities and Exchange Commission



UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION,

Plaintiff,

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BRIAN LEE (AKA BRIAN LEE PETROSIAN), TODD DIROBERTO, LONNIE DRAGON AND TREVOR WATSON,

Defendants.

Docket Number:

'03 CV 1957

H (JFS)

Plaintiff Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission") for its complaint alleges as follows:

I. SUMMARY OF THE ACTION

1. From November 1998 through March 2000, Defendants Brian Lee, Todd DiRoberto and Trevor Watson raised approximately \$5 million in an unregistered, non-exempt offering of stock for

ORIGINAL

- 2. The ZEN offering was fraudulent because the offering materials listed Watson as the company's chief executive officer ("CEO") and sole director but failed to disclose that Lee and DiRoberto, both convicted felons, were ZEN's majority owners and actual control persons. The ZEN offering also was fraudulent because the offering materials failed to disclose that Lee and DiRoberto kept as commissions and other fees approximately \$2.1 million, or 42 percent of the funds raised.
- 3. In a second offering fraud between approximately June 2000 and September 2000, Defendants Lee, Dragon and Watson raised approximately \$887,503 in an unregistered, non-exempt offering of stock for LevelRed Investments, Inc., a privately held company that purported to be to investing its net offering proceeds in a subsidiary of ZEN's successor corporation, Zandria Corp.
- 4. The LevelRed Investments offering was fraudulent because the offering materials failed to disclose, among other things, that convicted felons Lee and DiRoberto still owned a majority of the stock and controlled Zandria and LevelRed.com. LevelRed Investments offering was also fraudulent because the offering materials failed to disclose that Lee and Dragon kept approximately \$397,503, or 45 percent of the funds raised as commissions and other fees.

- 5. In offering and selling ZEN and LevelRed Investments
 stock for the accounts of others, Lee, DiRoberto and Dragon also
 violated the broker registration provisions of the federal
 securities laws.
 - 6. Defendants Lee, DiRoberto and Dragon have, directly and indirectly, engaged in, and unless restrained and enjoined by this Court will engage in, transactions, acts, practices, and courses of business that violate Sections 5(a), 5(c) and 17(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 ("Securities Act") [15 U.S.C. §§ 77e(a), 77e(c) and 77q(a)] and Sections 10(b) and 15(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Exchange Act") [15 U.S.C. § 78j(b) and 15 U.S.C. § 78o(a)] and Rule 10b-5 thereunder [17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5].
 - 7. Defendant Watson has, directly and indirectly, engaged in, and unless restrained and enjoined by this Court will engage in, transactions, acts, practices, and courses of business that violate 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].
 - 8. The Commission brings this action pursuant to the authority conferred upon it by Section 20 of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C. § 77t] and Section 21(d) and (e) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. §§ 78u(d) and (e)] for an order permanently

restraining and enjoining Defendants and granting other equitable relief.

II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 9. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to Section 22(a) of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C. § 77u(a)] and Sections 21(e) and 27 of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. §§ 78u(e) and 78aa].
- 10. In connection with the transactions, acts, practices, and courses of business described in this Complaint, each of the defendants, directly and indirectly, has made use of the means or instrumentalities of interstate commerce, of the mails, and/or of the means and instruments of transportation or communication in interstate commerce.
- 11. Venue lies in this Court pursuant to Section 22(a) of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C. § 77u(a)] and Section 27 of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78aa].
- 12. All of the defendants reside within this judicial district. The principal place of business of ZEN, Zandria, LevelRed.com and LevelRed Investments were each within this judicial district. Additionally, certain of the transactions, acts, practices and courses of business constituting the violations of law alleged herein occurred within this judicial district.

III. DEFENDANTS

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Diego, California. At times relevant to the Commission's

Complaint, Lee co-owned both First Choice Productions, Inc. (dba

First Choice Financial) and Monte Christo, Inc. Lee is the sole

owner of Web Design, Inc. (dba Venture Tech Funding Group). In

1993, Lee was convicted of conspiracy to distribute narcotics and

served approximately one year in prison. In July 2003, Lee

signed a plea agreement with the United States Attorney's Office,

Southern District of California wherein he agreed to plead guilty

to one count of tax fraud relating to his mischaracterization of

ZEN and/or LevelRed Investments offering proceeds as insurance

premiums paid to an offshore insurance company that Lee

controlled. Lee has never been registered with the Commission as

a broker or dealer or associated with a registered broker or

dealer.

14. Todd DiRoberto is a resident of San Diego, California.

At times relevant to the Commission's Complaint, DiRoberto coowned both First Choice Productions, Inc. (dba First Choice
Financial) and Monte Christo, Inc. From approximately January
2000 through June 2003, DiRoberto was incarcerated in the Federal
Correctional Institution at La Tuna, Texas following a 1999
conviction for conspiracy to distribute narcotics. DiRoberto has
never been registered with the Commission as a broker or dealer
or associated with a registered broker or dealer.

15. Lonnie Dragon is a resident of San Diego, California.

At times relevant to the Commission's Complaint, Dragon co-owned

First Choice. In approximately May 2000, Dragon formed and

became the sole owner of Technology Ventures Group, Inc. Dragon

has never been registered with the Commission as a broker or

dealer or associated with a registered broker or dealer.

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16. Trevor Watson is a British citizen and a full-time resident of San Diego, California. Watson served as the CEO and the sole director or ZEN and LevelRed Investments during their respective offerings and served on Zandria's board of directors from approximately April 2000 through November 2000. Watson has never been registered with the Commission as a broker-dealer.

IV. RELATED PARTIES

17. Zandria Corp. is a Nevada corporation, and its principal place of business was formerly in San Diego, California. Zandria was formed when public shell Longhorn, Inc. purchased the assets of ZEN, a privately held Florida corporation and the company changed its name to Zandria. From approximately January 2000 through November 2000, Zandria conducted daily operations through its wholly owned subsidiary, LevelRed.com, Inc. On February 18, 2003, the United States Bankruptcy Court, Southern District of California granted the petition of three creditors to place Zandria in involuntary bankruptcy.

18. LevelRed Investments, Inc. was a California corporation with its principal place of business in San Diego, California.

LevelRed Investments is defunct and its status as a corporation has been suspended by the state of California.

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- 19. First Choice Productions, Inc. (dba First Choice Financial), was a California corporation with its principal place of business in La Jolla, California. First Choice was initially co-owned by Lee and DiRoberto and later by Lee and Dragon. Lee and DiRoberto offered and sold ZEN stock doing business as First Choice. First Choice is defunct and its status as a corporation has been suspended by the state of California.
- 20. Web Design, Inc. (dba Venture Tech Funding Group ("VTFG")), a Nevada corporation with its principal place of business in La Jolla, California, is solely owned by Lee. Lee offered and sold LevelRed Investments stock doing business as VTFG.
- 21. Technology Ventures Group, Inc. ("TVG"), was a California corporation with its principal place of business in La Jolla, California, owned solely by Dragon. Dragon offered and sold LevelRed Investments stock doing business as TVG. TVG is defunct and its status as a corporation has been suspended by the state of California.
- 22. Advanced Web Technologies, Inc. (dba Sunset Consulting, Inc.), was a Nevada corporation with its principal place of business in La Jolla, California, owned by Lee and DiRoberto.

 Although Advanced Web Technologies purported to be in the business of Internet web design and programming, in reality it

was a shell company used by Lee and DiRoberto to disguise commissions and other fees received in the ZEN and LevelRed Investments offerings. Advanced Web Technologies is defunct and its status as a corporation has been suspended by the state of Nevada.

- 23. Monte Christo, Inc., was a Nevada corporation with its principal place of business in La Jolla, California, owned by Lee and DiRoberto. Monte Christo was a holding company through which Lee and DiRoberto purchased their majority interest in ZEN. Monte Christo is defunct and its status as a corporation has been suspended by the state of Nevada.
- 24. B. Roland Frasier, III, is a resident of Rancho Santa
 Fe, California. Frasier was formerly a partner in the San Diego
 law firm Gage, Frasier & Teeple LLP. Frasier is licensed to
 practice law in California and served as counsel to First Choice,
 Monte Christo, ZEN, Zandria, LevelRed Investments, DiRoberto and
 Dragon.

V. FACTS

A. The ZEN Offering Fraud

Lee And DiRoberto Acquired ZEN

25. Lee and DiRoberto co-owned Monte Christo, Inc., a holding company. In approximately November 1998, through Monte Christo, Inc., Lee and DiRoberto acquired 4.2 million shares, or eighty-five percent of the 5 million total outstanding shares of ZEN, a privately held company that purported to be developing two

- Internet web sites, Z-LandFilm.com and Z-LandMusic.com, where users could download film clips and music samples.
- 26. At the time Lee and DiRoberto purchased their majority interest, ZEN had no employees or significant assets.
- 27. In approximately February 1999, Lee and DiRoberto installed Watson as ZEN's CEO and sole director.
- 28. In approximately August 1999, Lee and DiRoberto purchased the rights to the Internet URL for LevelRed.com. Lee and DiRoberto then changed the business plan for ZEN to develop a single web site, LevelRed.com, dedicated to youth culture, music, film, sports and clothing.

Lee, DiRoberto & Watson Drafted, Reviewed And Approved The ZEN Offering Materials

- 29. Lee and DiRoberto drafted, reviewed and approved for dissemination to investors and potential investors the ZEN offering materials.
- 30. The ZEN offering materials fraudulently listed Watson as ZEN's sole officer and director. Watson reviewed and approved the portions of the ZEN offering materials that listed him as ZEN's sole officer and director, in control of all ZEN activities, including financial obligations.

Lee, DiRoberto & Watson Offered & Sold ZEN Stock

31. Lee and DiRoberto offered and sold ZEN stock through the telemarketing company that they co-owned, First Choice

- 32. Lee and DiRoberto paid themselves commissions based upon a percentage of ZEN stock sold to investors. Lee and DiRoberto purchased lead lists of potential investors and cold-called them to solicit them to buy ZEN stock.
- 33. Also, from approximately January 1999 through March 2000, Lee and DiRoberto hired approximately a dozen sales agents to assist them in offering and selling ZEN stock from First Choice's offices in La Jolla. Lee and DiRoberto designed and implemented a plan to sell ZEN stock in which they provided sales agents with lead lists, talking points and offering materials. Lee and DiRoberto paid the sales agents commissions based upon a percentage of funds received from ZEN investors and the agents' role in the sale.
- 34. Lee, DiRoberto and the sales agents that worked at their direction used high-pressure sales tactics to sell ZEN stock.

 When prospective investors expressed interest in purchasing ZEN stock, Lee and DiRoberto caused ZEN offering materials and other promotional information to be mailed to them.
- 35. From approximately November 1998 through April 1999, ZEN investors sent their checks to purchase ZEN stock directly to First Choice or Monte Christo, which were co-owned by Lee and DiRoberto. Lee and DiRoberto deposited ZEN investors' funds in First Choice bank accounts and forwarded a portion of the funds

to ZEN. Beginning in approximately May 1999, ZEN investors sent their checks to purchase ZEN stock directly to the company, where Watson deposited the funds in ZEN bank accounts.

The ZEN Offering Was Not Registered and Failed To Qualify For Any Exemption From Registration

- 36. Between November 1998 and March 2000, Lee, DiRoberto and Watson offered and sold approximately \$5 million in ZEN stock to more than 250 investors nationwide. Lee, DiRoberto and Watson used the mails or other interstate means to offer and sell ZEN stock. None of these transactions were registered with the Commission.
- 37. The ZEN offering materials sent to investors did not include audited financial statements for the company or any of the detailed financial information typically found in a registration statement.

The ZEN Offering Was Fraudulent

- 38. The ZEN offering materials fraudulently concealed Lee and DiRoberto's majority ownership of the company and their roles as its actual controlling officers and directors. For example, the ZEN offering materials represented that VTFG owned 65 percent of the company. However, the ZEN offering materials failed to disclose that VTFG was a fictitious business name for Monte Christo, co-owned by Lee and DiRoberto.
- 39. The ZEN offering materials failed to disclose that Lee and DiRoberto, both convicted felons, owned a majority interest

in ZEN and controlled the company's management. Instead, the ZEN offering materials represented that Watson was ZEN's sole officer and director and that Watson "oversees all areas of company operations and company departments and approves all financial obligations." This statement was materially false.

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- 40. Lee and DiRoberto served as ZEN's actual officers and directors and made all significant financial and managerial decisions for the company, including, but not limited to, dictating the commissions and other fees paid by ZEN to themselves and the entities they controlled. Lee and DiRoberto made an actual rubber stamp of Watson's signature that they used to continue to sign checks to themselves and their entities from ZEN bank accounts.
- 41. Lee and DiRoberto also held themselves out as ZEN directors or employees while soliciting investors and negotiating contracts on behalf of ZEN.
- 42. Lee and the individuals working for Lee and DiRoberto also made a myriad of materially false verbal statements when soliciting investors to purchase ZEN stock. For example, in telephone solicitations of investors, Lee claimed ZEN planned an initial public offering of stock ("IPO") immediately following the conclusion of the purported private placement and that he had bought 50,000 shares of ZEN at \$5 per share. Both of these statements were materially false. When Lee made this statement,

ZEN had not taken any steps to conduct an IPO. In fact, Lee purchased his ZEN shares for \$.0125 per share.

- 43. The sales agents working for Lee and DiRoberto also made materially false statements to investors regarding ZEN's plans to complete an IPO. Among other things, the sales agents falsely claimed that: ZEN's stock would split five to one following the imminent IPO; and ZEN had funding commitments exceeding \$25 million from venture capital firms and from well-known Hollywood movie studios such as Paramount and USA Networks. In several instances, Lee participated in the telephone solicitation of investors and reaffirmed the false claims made by his agents.
- 44. The ZEN offering documents materially misrepresented the commissions and other fees Lee and DiRoberto siphoned from the offering proceeds. The description of use of proceeds contained false and internally inconsistent percentages to be paid for various offering expenses and misrepresented the true nature of funds paid to entities controlled by Lee and DiRoberto.
- 45. The ZEN offering materials claimed that 68 percent of the offering proceeds would be used to develop ZEN's web sites and otherwise implement the company's business plan. This representation was materially false and misleading. Of the approximately \$5 million raised in the ZEN offering, Lee, DiRoberto and their associates kept approximately \$2.1 million, leaving ZEN with only approximately \$2.9 million, or 58 percent of the proceeds.

46. The ZEN offering materials represented that 32 percent of the proceeds would be used for the following offering expenses: syndication, organization and offering costs (10 percent); due diligence and compliance (5 percent); purchase of accounts (5 percent); and marketing fees (12 percent).

- 47. Each of the offering expense categories in turn carried footnotes with vague descriptions of the services included. The ZEN offering materials represented that funds allocated to "due diligence and compliance," for example, were "reserved for all matters of federal and state qualification and blue sky laws & securities registration." Similarly, the ZEN offering materials claimed that marketing fees would be used to increase "the general public's awareness of ZEN's web sites."
- 48. The ZEN offering materials were false and misleading because the offering expenses kept by Lee and DiRoberto were used for sales commissions and expenses, rather than the purportedly legitimate offering expense categories described in the offering materials. For example, Lee and DiRoberto did not register ZEN securities with the Commission or any state as represented in the due diligence and compliance category of offering expenses. The ZEN offering materials were also false and misleading in that individuals working for Lee and DiRoberto were paid commissions only upon receipt of funds from ZEN investors and thus were not paid for promoting the company's products or increasing "the general public's awareness of ZEN's web sites."

- 49. The ZEN offering materials further stated that of the 68 percent purportedly to be used to implement the company's business plan, 30 percent would be used for "development programming" to be completed by Advanced Web Technologies, Inc.
- 50. The ZEN offering documents were materially misleading because they failed to disclose that Advanced Web Technologies was co-owned by convicted felons Lee and DiRoberto. The ZEN offering materials were also false and misleading because Advanced Web Technologies performed no substantive programming for ZEN, but instead served as a vehicle through which Lee and DiRoberto received approximately \$600,000 in ZEN offering proceeds.
- 51. Lee and DiRoberto ordered Watson to pay Advanced Web
 Technologies and other fictitious business entities controlled by
 Lee and DiRoberto offering proceeds for computer programming and
 consulting services that were exaggerated or were never
 performed. Watson approved payments of ZEN proceeds to entities
 controlled by Lee and DiRoberto for services he knew were
 misstated or were not performed.
- 52. ZEN Became Zandria, A Public Company, Through A Transaction With A Public Shell Corporation
- 53. In approximately October 1999, DiRoberto authorized attorney B. Roland Frasier, III to arrange a transaction whereby a public shell corporation, Longhorn, Inc., acquired all of the

assets of ZEN. The resulting public company then changed its name to Zandria Corp.

54. In April 2000, Zandria began trading on the Over-The-Counter Bulletin Board, (a quotation service operated by the NASD). Zandria conducted daily operations through its wholly owned subsidiary, LevelRed.com.

Lee and Dragon's Formed Separate Telemarketing Companies To Raise Additional Funds

- 55. In approximately January 2000, DiRoberto began serving a five-year sentence in a federal corrections facility stemming from a felony narcotics conviction in 1999. At or around that time, DiRoberto sold his 50 percent interest in First Choice to Lonnie Dragon.
- 56. In approximately May 2000, Lee and Dragon agreed to divide First Choice and conduct the LevelRed Investments offering through separate entities. Dragon formed and owned Technology Ventures Group ("TVG"), while Lee began operating as Venture Tech Funding Group ("VTFG"), a fictitious business name for his company, Web Design, Inc.

B. The LevelRed Investments Offering Fraud

Lee & Dragon Formed LevelRed Investments and Drafted Its Offering Materials

57. In approximately May 2000, Lee and Dragon sought to raise more money for Zandria. Because Zandria was already a public company, Lee and Dragon caused Frasier to form a new

corporation, LevelRed Investments, Inc. so that Lee and Dragon could raise additional funds through a purported private placement of stock. The LevelRed Investments offering materials represented that the company would invest 76 percent of the offering proceeds in Zandria's subsidiary, LevelRed.com, Inc., in exchange for an equity stake in Zandria.

- 58. Lee and Dragon installed Watson as LevelRed Investments' sole officer and director.
- 59. Using the ZEN offering materials as a model, Lee and Dragon drafted, reviewed and approved for dissemination to investors and potential investors the LevelRed Investments offering materials.
- 60. The LevelRed Investments offering materials fraudulently listed Watson as LevelRed Investments' sole officer and director. Watson reviewed and approved for public dissemination the LevelRed Investments offering materials that listed him as the company's sole officer and director.

Lee, Dragon & Watson Offered And Sold LevelRed Investments Stock

- 61. Lee and Dragon offered and sold LevelRed Investments stock through their respective telemarketing entities, VTFG and TVG. The LevelRed Investments offering purported to be a private placement of 2 million shares of stock at \$2.50 per share.
- 62. Lee and Dragon paid themselves commissions based upon a percentage of LevelRed Investments stock sold to investors. Lee

and Dragon purchased lead lists of potential investors and coldcalled them to solicit them to buy LevelRed Investments stock.

- 63. Also, from approximately June 2000 through September 2000, Lee and DiRoberto hired a handful of sales agents to assist them in offering and selling LevelRed Investments stock from their respective VTFG and TVG offices. Lee and Dragon designed and implemented a plan to sell LevelRed Investments stock in which they provided their sales agents with lead lists, talking points and offering materials. Lee and Dragon paid the agents commissions based upon a percentage of funds received from LevelRed Investments investors and the agents' role in the sale.
- 64. Lee, Dragon and the sales agents that worked at their direction used high-pressure sales tactics to sell LevelRed Investments stock. When prospective investors expressed interest in purchasing LevelRed Investments stock, Lee and Dragon caused LevelRed Investments offering materials and other promotional information to be mailed to them.
- 65. At the direction of Lee, Dragon and their respective sales agents, LevelRed Investments investors sent their checks to purchase LevelRed Investments stock directly to the company, where Watson deposited the funds in LevelRed Investments bank accounts.

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The LevelRed Investments Offering Was Not Registered And Did Not Qualify for Any Exemption From Registration

- 66. Between June 2000 and September 2000, Lee and Dragon sold \$887,503 in LevelRed Investments stock to 27 investors in numerous states. Lee, Dragon and Watson used the mails or other interstate means to offer and sell LevelRed Investments stock.

 None of these transactions were registered with the Commission.
- 67. The LevelRed Investments offering materials sent to investors included audited financial statements for LevelRed Investments. However, LevelRed Investments was essentially a holding company with no assets or operations. The LevelRed Investments offering materials failed to include any financial information concerning Zandria Corp., its subsidiary LevelRed.com, or any of the detailed financial information typically found in a registration statement.

The LevelRed Investments Offering Was Fraudulent

- 68. The LevelRed Investments offering materials fraudulently represented that 76 percent of the proceeds would be provided to LevelRed.com to be used for the company's operations, while the remaining 24 percent would be used for the expenses relating to the offering.
- 69. In total, of the \$887,503 raised in the LevelRed
 Investments offering, Lee, Dragon and the entities they
 controlled pocketed \$397,503, or approximately 45 percent of the

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proceeds, leaving only \$490,000, or 55 percent of the proceeds for LevelRed.com.

- 70. The LevelRed Investments offering materials also fraudulently represented that the 24 percent used for offering expenses comprised 20 percent for "advertising/consulting" and 4 percent for "marketing fees."
- 71. LevelRed Investments entered into sham contracts for "consulting" or "marketing" services with Lee's entity, Web Design, Inc., and Dragon's entity, TVG. Pursuant to these contracts, LevelRed Investments paid Lee and Dragon various fees between June and September 2002 for purported investor relations or consulting services that were exaggerated or were never provided.
- 72. Despite knowing that Lee and Dragon misstated or failed to provide investor relations or other consulting services, Watson executed the sham agreements and made payments on behalf of LevelRed Investments to Lee, Dragon and their respective entities.
- 73. Lee and Dragon also made material verbal misrepresentations to prospective LevelRed Investments investors. For example, Dragon falsely claimed that Zandria's web site expenses were "paid for" by advertising revenues and fraudulently claimed that Zandria would post annual revenues of \$200,000 to \$500,000 by the end of 2000. Dragon had no reasonable basis to make such claims and projections. In fact, at the end of 2000,

Zandria's annual expenses had exceeded \$800,000, while its annual revenues totaled just \$41,800.

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Violations by Lee, DiRoberto, Dragon and Watson of Exchange Act § 10(b) and Rule 10b-5

[15 U.S.C. § 78j(b) and 17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5]

- 74. Paragraphs 1 through 73 are hereby realleged and incorporated by reference.
- 75. Defendants Lee, DiRoberto, Dragon and Watson, with scienter, in connection with the purchase or sale of securities, by the use of means or instrumentalities of interstate commerce or of the mails, directly or indirectly: (a) employed devices, schemes or artifices to defraud; (b) made untrue statements of material facts or omitted to state material facts necessary in order to make the statements made, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; or (c) engaged in acts, practices or courses of business which operated or would operate as a fraud or deceit upon purchasers of securities in violation of Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 thereunder.
- 76. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants Lee, DiRoberto, Dragon and Watson violated, and unless restrained and enjoined will violate Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 thereunder.

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Violations by Lee, DiRoberto, Dragon and Watson of Securities

Act § 17(a)(1)

[15 U.S.C. § 77q(a)(1)]

77. Paragraphs 1 through 73 are hereby realleged and incorporated by reference.

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- 78. Defendants Lee, DiRoberto, Dragon and Watson, with scienter, in the offer or sale of securities, by the use of means or instruments of transportation or communication in interstate commerce, or by the use of the mails, directly or indirectly employed devices, schemes or artifices to defraud in violation of Section 17(a)(1) of the Securities Act.
- 79. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants Lee, DiRoberto, Dragon and Watson violated, and unless restrained and enjoined will violate Section 17(a)(1) of the Securities Act.

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Violations by Lee, DiRoberto, Dragon and Watson of Securities

Act § 17(a)(2) and (3)

[15 U.S.C. § 77q(a)(2) & (3)]

- 80. Paragraphs 1 through 73 are hereby realleged and incorporated by reference.
- 81. Defendants Lee, DiRoberto, Dragon and Watson, in the offer or sale of securities, by the use of means or instruments of transportation or communication in interstate commerce, or by

the use of the mails, directly or indirectly (a) obtained money or property by means of untrue statements of material facts or omissions to state material facts necessary in order to make the statements made, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading, or (b) engaged in transactions, practices or courses of business which operated or would operate as a fraud or deceit upon purchasers of securities in violation of Section 17(a)(2) and (3) of the Securities Act.

82. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants Lee, DiRoberto, Dragon and Watson violated, and unless restrained and enjoined will violate Section 17(a)(2) and (3) of the Securities Act.

FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Violations By Lee, DiRoberto and Dragon Of Section 15(a) Of The

Exchange Act)

[15 U.S.C. § 78o(a)]

- 83. Paragraphs 1 through 73 are hereby realleged and incorporated by reference.
- 84. Defendants Lee, DiRoberto and Dragon, while engaged in the business of effecting transactions in securities for the account of others or for their own accounts, have made use of the mails or the means or instrumentalities of interstate commerce to effect transactions in, or to induce the purchase of, securities, without being registered as brokers or dealers with the Commission.

85. Defendants Lee, DiRoberto and Dragon violated, and unless restrained and enjoined, will violate Section 15(a) of the Exchange Act.

FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Violations By Lee, DiRoberto and Watson Of Sections 5(a) And 5(c) Of The Securities Act as to ZEN

[15 U.S.C. §§ 77e(a) and (c)]

- 86. Paragraphs 1 through 73 are hereby realleged and incorporated by reference.
- 87. Defendants Lee, DiRoberto and Watson, directly and indirectly, made use of the means or instruments of transportation and communication in interstate commerce and of the mails to offer to sell or offer to buy through the use or medium of any prospectus or otherwise ZEN securities, without a registration statement having been filed with the Commission as to such securities in violation of Sections 5(a) and 5(c) of the Securities Act.
- 88. No registration statements have been filed with the Commission or are otherwise in effect with respect to the ZEN stock offered by Lee, DiRoberto and Watson.
- 89. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants Lee, DiRoberto and Watson violated and unless restrained and enjoined, will violate Sections 5(a) and 5(c) of the Securities Act.

SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Violations By Lee, Dragon and Watson Of Sections 5(a) And 5(c)

Of The Securities Act as to LevelRed Investments

[15 U.S.C. §§ 77e(a) and (c)]

90. Paragraphs 1 through 73 are hereby realleged and incorporated by reference.

- 91. Defendants Lee, Dragon and Watson, directly and indirectly, made use of the means or instruments of transportation and communication in interstate commerce and of the mails to offer to sell or offer to buy through the use or medium of any prospectus or otherwise LevelRed Investments securities, without a registration statement having been filed with the Commission as to such securities in violation of Sections 5(a) and 5(c) of the Securities Act.
- 92. No registration statements have been filed with the Commission or are otherwise in effect with respect to the LevelRed Investments stock offered by Lee, Dragon and Watson.
- 93. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants Lee, Dragon and Watson violated, and unless restrained and enjoined, will violate Sections 5(a) and 5(c) of the Securities Act.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, the Commission respectfully requests that the Court:

I.

Find that the Defendants, and each of them, committed the violations alleged.

II.

Enter an Injunction, in a form consistent with Rule 65(d) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, permanently restraining and enjoining each defendant, their subsidiaries, officers, directors, agents, servants, employees, and attorneys-in-fact, and all persons in active concert or participation with them, from violating, directly or indirectly, the provisions of law and rules alleged in this complaint.

III.

Order Defendants and their respective agents, servants, employees and attorneys to account for and disgorge all ill-gotten gains received or benefits in any form derived from the illegal conduct alleged in this Complaint, together with prejudgment and post-judgment interest as provided by law.

IV.

Order Defendants to pay third tier civil penalties 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)] in an amount to be determined by the Court.

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Enter an Order barring Lee, DiRoberto and Dragon from participating in an offering of penny stock pursuant to Section 20 of the Securities Act and Section 21(d) of the Exchange Act.

VI.

Enter an Order barring Lee, DiRoberto and Dragon from serving as officers or directors of any publicly held company pursuant to Section 20(e) of the Securities Act and Section 21(d)(2) of the Exchange Act and the Court's equitable authority.

VII.

Grant such other relief as this Court may deem just or appropriate.

Dated: October 1, 2003

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Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT M. FUSFELD

ELIZABETH ESPINOSA KRUPA

THOMAS A. ZACCARO

Attorneys for Plaintiff

Securities and Exchange Commission

<u>.</u> Case :	3:03-cv-01957-J	AH-CAB I	Docu	ment 1	Filed 1	0/02/03		29 of 29		
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(Rev. 07/89)		COVERSHEET				രന				
sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS	ON THE SECOND PAGE OF T	HIS FORM.)			100	م د ما		[- /2 2003 _	45	
I (a) PLAINTIFFS			DEFEN		'03	RA 1 21	57	_ <u>H</u>	150	
SECURITIES AND EX	KCHANGE		BRIA	N LEE (AK	A BRIAN L	EL PETROS	AHN). TICA	PRISTRICT CO	= 0 0 107	
COMMISSION			BRIAN LEE (AKA BRIAN LEE PETROEPHI), USP BISTRICT COURT DIROBERTO, LONNIE DRAGONSOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA							
			WAT	SON		ВУ			DEPUT	
(b) COUNTY OF RESIDENCE OF FIRST LISTED						LISTED DEFEND	ANT	San Diego	N	
PLAINTIFF (EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)				(IN U.S. PL	AINTIFF CAS	ES ONLY)			0	
				NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED						
(c) ATTORNEYS (FIRM NAME, ADDRESS, AND TELEPHONE NUMBER)				NEYS (IF KNO	WN) Brian L	ee: Stanley C. M	Morris, Es	q. Corrigan & Mo	orris	
Robert M. Fusfeld/Elizabeth Espinosa Krupa, Securities				201 N. Figeuroa Street, Suite 690 Los Angeles, CA 90012 Phone (213) 482-3241						
and Exchange Commission, 1801 California Street, Suite				Todd DiRoberto – Pro Se 3894 Quarter Mile Drive, San Diego, CA 92130						
1500 Donuer CO 80202 2656 Phone: (303) 844-1000				Lonnie Dragon: Thomas M. Brown, Esq., Sheppard Mullin Richter & Hampton LLP, 33 South Hope Street, Forty-Eighth Floor, Los Angeles, CA 90071, (213) 617-5479: Trev						
								o, CA 92107, (61		
II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (PLACE AN x IN ONE BOX ONLY)				III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (PLACE AN X IN ONE BOX						
				(For Diversity Cases Only) FOR PLAINTIFF AND ONE BOX FOR DEFENDANT PT DEF PT DEF						
* 1U.S. Government Plaintiff * 3Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)			Citizen of This State Incorporated or Principal Place of Business							
			Citizen o	in This State Citizen of Another State 2 2 2 Incorporated and Principal Place of Business 6						
2U.S. Government Defendant 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III			Citizan o	in Another State						
•				Citizen or Subject of a Foreign • 3 • 3 Foreign Nation • 6 • 6 Country						
IV. CAUSE OF ACTION (CIT JURISDICTIONAL STATUTE	E THE US CIVIL STATUTE US UNLESS DIVERSITY).	NDER WHICH YOU	ARE FIL	ING AND WR	ITE A BRIEF S	TATEMENT OF C	AUSE. DO	NOT CITE		
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15 USC 78j(b), secui	rities traud									
V. NATURE OF SUIT (PLACE AN X IN ONE BOX ONLY)										
CONTRACT	тог			FORFEITUR	E/PENALTY	BANKRUPT	CY	OTHER STATE	UTES	
• 110 Insurance	PERSONAL INJURY	PERSONAL INJURY		610 Agriculture		422 Appeal 28 USC	158	400 State Reappointm	ent	
• 120 Marine	310 Airplane	362 Personal Injury- Medical Malpractice		620 Other Food	& Drug	423 Withdrawal 28 I		410 Antitrust		
130 Miller Act	315 Airplane Product Liability	•		625 Drug Related Scizure of Property 21 USC881		PROPERTY RIGHTS		430 Banks and Bankin	=	
140 Negotiable Instrument	320 Assault, Libel & Slander	365 Personal Injury - Product Liability				820 Copyrights 830 Patent		450 Commerce/ICC R	ates/ctc.	
150 Recovery of Overpayment &Enforcement of Judgment	330 Federal Employers* Liability	368 Asbestos Personal II	nium	630 Liquor Laws 640 RR & Truck		830 Patent 840 Trademark		460 Deportation 470 Racketeer Influence	and and	
151 Medicare Act	340 Marine	Product Liability	.,,	650 Airline Rega		SOCIAL SECU	RITY	Corrupt Organizations		
152 Recovery of Defaulted Student	345 Marine Product	PERSONAL PROPERTY		660 Occupational Safety/Health		861 HIA (13958)		810 Selective Service		
Loans (Excl. Veterans)	Liability	• 370 Other Fraud		690 Other		862 Black Lung (92)	3)	× 850 Securities/Commo	dities	
153Recovery of Overpayment	350 Motor Vehicle	9 371 Truth in Lending		LAE	SOR	863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g))	Exchange		
of Veterans Benefits	355 Motor Vehicle Product	380 Other Personal		710Fair Lubor Standards Act		864 SSID Title XVI		875 Customer Challeng	ge 12 USC	
160 Stockholders Suits	Liability	Property Damage		720 Labor/Mgm		865 RS1 (405(g))	Cutre	891 Agricultural Acts		
190 Other Contract	360 Other Personal Injury	385 Property Damage Product Liability		730 Labor/Mgmt, Reporting & Disclosure Act		FEDERAL TAX SUITS		892 Economic Stabiliz		
* 195 Contract Product Liability REAL PROPERTY	CIVIL RIGHTS	PRISONER PETIT	IONS	740 Railway Lat	hour Ant	870 Taxes (U.S. Phai or Defendant)	ntitf	893 Environmental Ma 894 Energy Allocation		
210 Land Condemnation	441 Voting	510 Motions to Vacate	Sentence	_		871 IRS - Third Part	v	895 Freedom of Inform		
• 220 Foreclosure	442 Employment	Habeas Corpus		790 Other Labor Litigation 791 Empl. Ret. Inc.		26 USC 7609		900 Appeal of Fee Det		
• 230 Rent Lease & Electroant	443 Housing/Accommodations	530 General		Security Act				Under Equal Access to		
• 240 Tort to Land	444 Welfare	535 Death Penalty						950 Constitutionality	of State	
245 Tort Product Liability	440 Other Civil Rights	540 Mandamus & Other						890 Other Statutory A	ctions	
290 All Other Real Property		550 Civil Rights								
VI. ORIGIN (PLACE AN X IN	ONE BOX ONLY)	555 Prisoner Conditions		<u> </u>		<u> </u>				
K Original Proceeding * 2 Re		om Appelate * 4 Pa	einstated o	r * 5 Transferr	ed from	6 Multidistrict Litiga	tion • 7	Appeal to District Jun	dge from	
State C		Reope	ned	another distric			Maj	gistrate Judgment		
VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:	CHECK IF THIS IS A CI	ASS ACTION	DE	MAND \$			•	demanded in complain	11:0	
	UNDER f.r.c.p. 23							YES XNO	/ -	
VIII, RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY (See Instructions): JUDGE Docker Number										
DATE	}	<u></u>		SIGNATURE O	OF ATTORNEY	OF RECORD	Hn A	- - 	*WH	
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