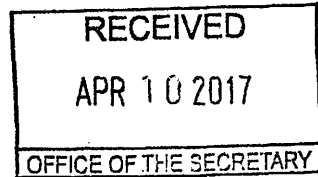


UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Before the
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION



ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEEDING
File No. 3-17865

In the Matter of

CirTran Corp., *et al.*,

Respondents.

**DIVISION OF ENFORCEMENT'S
MOTION FOR RULING ON THE PLEADINGS AND BRIEF IN SUPPORT**

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Table of Authorities.....	iii
Motion for Ruling on the Pleadings	1
Brief in Support	1
I. Statement of Facts	1
II. Argument.....	2
A. The Division is Entitled to a Ruling on the Pleadings Against Blink Technologies for Violations of Exchange Act Section 13(a) and Rules 13a-1 and 13a-13 Thereunder.....	2
B. Revocation is the Appropriate Sanction for Blink Technologies’ Serial Violations of Exchange Act Section 13(a) and Rules 13a-1 and 13a-13 Thereunder.	3
1. Blink Technologies’ violations are serious and egregious.....	4
2. Blink Technologies’ violations of Section 13(a) have been not just recurrent, but continuous	5
3. Blink Technologies’ degree of culpability, including its proxy violations and its CEO’s Section 16 violations, support revocation.....	5
4. Blink Technologies has made no efforts to remedy its past violations, nor has it made assurances against future violations.....	7
C. Revocation is the Appropriate Remedy for Blink Technologies.....	8
III. Conclusion.....	9

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

CASES:	<u>Page</u>
<i>Adrian D. Beamish, CPA</i> , Admin. Proceeding Rulings Rel. No. 4504, 2017 SEC LEXIS 47 (Jan. 6, 2017).....	1
<i>Citizens Capital Corp.</i> , Exchange Act Rel. No. 67313, 2012 SEC LEXIS 2024 (June 29, 2012).....	7
<i>Eagletech Communications, Inc.</i> , Securities Exchange Act No. 54095, 2006 SEC LEXIS 1534 (July 5, 2006)	8
<i>Freedom Golf Corp.</i> , Initial Decision Release No. 227, 2003 SEC LEXIS 1178 (May 15, 2003)	5
<i>Gateway Int’l Holdings, Inc.</i> , Securities Exchange Act Rel. No. 53907, 2006 SEC LEXIS 1288 (May 31, 2006).....	<i>passim</i>
<i>Impax Laboratories, Inc.</i> , Securities Exchange Act Rel. No. 57864, 2008 SEC LEXIS 1197 (May 23, 2008).....	4, 8
<i>Investco, Inc.</i> , Initial Decision Rel. No. 240, 2003 SEC LEXIS 2792 (Nov. 24, 2003)	5
<i>Joseph P. Barbato</i> , Securities Exchange Act Rel. No. 41034, 1999 SEC LEXIS 276 (Feb. 10, 1999).....	7 n.2
<i>Ocean Resources, Inc.</i> , Initial Decision Rel. No. 365, 2008 SEC LEXIS 2851 (Dec. 18, 2008).....	7
<i>Robert Bruce Lohman</i> , Securities Exchange Act Rel. No. 48092, 2003 SEC LEXIS ..1521 (June 26, 2003).....	7 n.2
<i>SEC v. Beisinger Indus. Corp.</i> , 552 F.2d 15 (1 st Cir. 1977).....	3
<i>SEC v. Falstaff Brewing Corp.</i> , 629 F.2d 62 (D.C. Cir. 1980).....	7 n.2
<i>St. George Metals, Inc.</i> , Initial Decision Rel. No. 298, 2005 SEC LEXIS 2465 (Sept. 29, 2005)	3
<i>Stansbury Holdings Corp.</i> , Initial Decision Rel. No. 232, 2003 SEC LEXIS 1639 (July 14, 2003)	3, 4
<i>Steadman v. SEC</i> , 603 F.2d 1126 (5 th Cir. 1979)	4
<i>Stephen Stout</i> , Securities Exchange Act Rel. No. 43410, 2000 SEC LEXIS 2119 (Oct. 4, 2000).....	7 n.2

CASES (continued): Page

WSF Corp., Initial Decision Rel. No. 204, 2002 SEC LEXIS 1242
(May 8, 2002) ... 3, 4, 5

STATUTES AND REGULATIONS:

Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 2, 9

Section 12(j) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934..... 1, 2, 3

Section 13(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.....*passim*

Section 14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934..... 6

Section 14(c) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934..... 6

Section 16 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 5

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934..... 6

NEV. REV. STAT. ¶ 78.330.15 6

REGULATIONS:

Exchange Act Rule 13a-1 2, 3

Exchange Act Rule 13a-13 2, 3

Regulation S-K..... 9

Regulation S-X..... 9

RULES OF PRACTICE:

Rule 250(a), 17 C.F.R. § 201.250(a) 1

Rule 323, 17 C.F.R. § 201.323 1 n.1

MOTION FOR RULING ON THE PLEADINGS

The Division of Enforcement (“Division”), by counsel, pursuant to Commission Rule of Practice 250(a), respectfully moves for a ruling on the pleadings against Blink Technologies, Inc. (f/k/a Epunk, Inc.) (“Blink Technologies”). As set forth in the Court’s April 4, 2017 Order at 2, “Blink Technologies does not dispute the factual allegations in the OIP.” Accordingly, even accepting all of Blink Technologies’ factual allegations as true and drawing all reasonable inferences in Blink Technologies’ favor, the Division is entitled to an order revoking each class of securities of Blink Technologies registered with the Commission pursuant to Section 12(j) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Exchange Act”) as a matter of law.

BRIEF IN SUPPORT

I. Statement of Facts

Blink Technologies is a Nevada corporation located in Las Vegas, Nevada with a class of securities registered with the Commission pursuant to Exchange Act Section 12(g). Blink Technologies has failed to file its periodic reports for over two years, *i.e.*, any of its periodic reports after its Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2014, which reported a net loss of \$564,655 for the prior nine months. As of March 1, 2017, the company’s stock (symbol “PUNK”) was quoted on OTC Link, had six market makers, and was eligible for the “piggyback” exception of Exchange Act Rule 15c2-11(f)(3). (OIP, ¶ II.A.3).¹ On March 9, 2017, Blink Technologies filed on EDGAR a Form 15 to deregister its Section 12(g) stock.

¹ The Division requests that the Court take official notice of Blink Technologies’ filings on EDGAR, which is permissible on a motion for a ruling on the pleadings. *See Adrian D. Beamish, CPA, Admin. Proceedings Rulings Rel. No. 4504 at 1, 2017 SEC LEXIS 47, at *1-2 (Jan. 6, 2017)* (“Such motions must be decided based only on the pleadings, matters subject to judicial notice, matters of public

II. Argument

This administrative proceeding was instituted under Section 12(j) of the Exchange Act. Section 12(j) empowers the Commission to either suspend (for a period not exceeding twelve months) or permanently revoke the registration of a class of securities if the respondent has failed to comply with any provision of the Exchange Act or the rules and regulations thereunder.

A. The Division is Entitled to a Ruling on the Pleadings Against Blink Technologies for Violations of Exchange Act Section 13(a) and Rules 13a-1 and 13a-13 Thereunder.

Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act and the rules promulgated thereunder require issuers of securities registered pursuant to Section 12 of the Exchange Act to file periodic and other reports with the Commission. Exchange Act Section 13(a) is the cornerstone of the Exchange Act, establishing a system of periodically reporting core information about issuers of securities. The Commission has stated:

Failure to file periodic reports violates a central provision of the Exchange Act. The purpose of the periodic filing requirements is to supply investors with current and accurate financial information about an issuer so that they may make sound decisions. Those requirements are “the primary tool[s] which Congress has fashioned for the protection of investors from negligent, careless, and deliberate misrepresentations in the sale of stock and securities.” Proceedings initiated under Exchange Act Section 12(j) are an important remedy to address the problem of publicly traded companies that are delinquent in the filing of their Exchange Act reports, and thereby deprive investors of accurate, complete, and timely information upon which to make informed investment decisions.

record (such as the contents of the Federal Register), and documents attached to, or incorporated by reference in, the complaint.”) The Division submits that Blink Technologies’ EDGAR filings are matters of public record and can be the subject of official notice by the ALJ under Rule of Practice 323, which is equivalent to judicial notice.

Gateway International Holdings, Inc., Securities Exchange Act Rel. No. 53907, 2006 SEC LEXIS 1288 at *26 (May 31, 2006) (quoting *SEC v. Beisinger Indus. Corp.*, 552 F.2d 15, 18 (1st Cir. 1977)).

As explained in the initial decision in the *St. George Metals, Inc.* administrative proceeding:

Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act and the rules promulgated thereunder require issuers of securities registered pursuant to Section 12 of the Exchange Act to file periodic and other reports with the Commission. Exchange Act Rule 13a-1 requires issuers to submit annual reports, and Exchange Act Rule 13a-13 requires issuers to submit quarterly reports. No showing of scienter is necessary to establish a violation of Section 13(a) or the rules thereunder.

St. George Metals, Inc., Initial Decision Rel. No. 298, 2005 SEC LEXIS 2465, at *26 (Sept. 29, 2005); *accord Gateway*, 2006 SEC LEXIS 1288 at *18, *22 n.28; *Stansbury Holdings Corp.*, Initial Decision Rel. No. 232, 2003 SEC LEXIS 1639, at *15 (July 14, 2003); and *WSF Corp.*, Initial Decision Rel. No. 204, 2002 SEC LEXIS 1242 at *14 (May 8, 2002).

Since Blink Technologies does not dispute the factual allegations in the OIP, it is established by the pleadings that Blink Technologies has failed to file its periodic reports for over two years, *i.e.*, any of its periodic reports after its Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2014.

B. Revocation is the Appropriate Sanction for Blink Technologies' Serial Violations of Exchange Act Section 13(a) and Rules 13a-1 and 13a-13 Thereunder.

Exchange Act Section 12(j) provides that the Commission may revoke or suspend a registration of a class of an issuer's securities where it is "necessary or appropriate for

the protection of investors.” The Commission’s determination of which sanction is appropriate “turns on the effect on the investing public, including both current and prospective investors, of the issuer’s violations, on the one hand, and the Section 12(j) sanctions on the other hand.” *Gateway*, 2006 SEC LEXIS 1288, at *19-*20. In making this determination, the Commission has said it will consider, among other things: (1) the seriousness of the issuer’s violations; (2) the isolated or recurrent nature of the violations; (3) the degree of culpability involved; (4) the extent of the issuer’s efforts to remedy its past violations and ensure future compliance; and (5) the credibility of the issuer’s assurances against future violations. *Id.*; *see also Steadman v. SEC*, 603 F.2d 1126, 1140 (5th Cir. 1979) (setting forth the public interest factors that informed the Commission’s *Gateway* decision). Although no one factor is controlling, *Stansbury*, 2003 SEC LEXIS 1639, at *14-*15; and *WSF Corp.*, 2002 SEC LEXIS 1242 at *5, *18, the Commission has stated that it views the “recurrent failure to file periodic reports as so serious that only a strongly compelling showing with respect to the other factors we consider would justify a lesser sanction than revocation.” *Impax Laboratories, Inc.*, Exchange Act Rel. No. 57864, 2008 SEC LEXIS 1197 at *27 (May 23, 2008). An analysis of the factors above confirms that revocation of Blink Technologies’ securities is appropriate.

1. Blink Technologies’ violations are serious and egregious.

As established by the pleadings in this proceeding, Blink Technologies’ conduct is serious and egregious. Blink Technologies has not filed any periodic reports since it filed a Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2014. Given the central importance of the reporting requirements imposed by Section 13(a) and the rules thereunder, Administrative Law Judges have found violations of these provisions of the same and of

less duration to be egregious, and Blink Technologies' violations support an order of revocation for each class of its securities. *See WSF Corp.*, 2002 SEC LEXIS 1242, at *14 (respondent failed to file periodic reports over two-year period); and *Freedom Golf Corp.*, Initial Decision Release No. 227, 2003 SEC LEXIS 1178, at *5 (May 15, 2003) (respondent's failure to file periodic reports for less than one year was egregious violation).

2. Blink Technologies' violations of Section 13(a) have been not just recurrent, but continuous.

Blink Technologies' violations are not unique and singular, but continuous. Blink Technologies has failed to file any of its periodic reports since the period ended June 30, 2014. According to EDGAR, Blink Technologies also failed to file any Forms 12b-25 seeking extensions of time to make its periodic filings for any of its periodic reports from the period ended December 31, 2014 and thereafter, which is a total of ten Forms 12b-25. *See Investco, Inc.*, 2003 SEC LEXIS 2792, at *6 (delinquent issuer's actions were found to be egregious and recurrent where there was no evidence that any extension to make the filings was sought). The serial and continuous nature of Blink Technologies' violations of Exchange Act Section 13(a) further supports the sanction of revocation here.

3. Blink Technologies' degree of culpability, including its proxy violations and its CEO's Section 16 violations, supports revocation.

For many of the same reasons that Blink Technologies' violations were long-standing and serious, they suggest a high degree of culpability. In *Gateway*, the Commission stated that, in determining the appropriate sanction in connection with an Exchange Act Section 12(j) proceeding, one of the factors it will consider is "the degree of culpability involved." The Commission found that the delinquent issuer in *Gateway*

“evidenced a high degree of culpability,” because it “knew of its reporting obligations, yet failed to file” twenty periodic reports and only filed two Forms 12b-25. *Gateway*, at 10, 2006 SEC LEXIS 1288, at *21. Similar to the respondent in *Gateway*, according to EDGAR, Blink Technologies has filed only one of its eleven required Forms 12b-25 seeking extensions of time to make its periodic filings for any of its delinquent reports for over two years. Because Blink Technologies knew of its reporting obligations and nevertheless failed to file its periodic reports, and failed to file the required Forms 12b-25 informing investors of the reasons for its delinquency and the plan to cure its violations, it has shown more than sufficient culpability to support revocation.

Blink Technologies’ culpability is further demonstrated by its failure to file proxy statements with the Commission since it registered its securities with the Commission. Blink Technologies is a Nevada corporation, and under Nevada law, at least one fourth of its directors must be elected annually. Nev. Rev. Stat. ¶78.330.15. Exchange Act Section 14(a) and/or 14(c) and Exchange Act Rule 14a-3 thereunder also required Blink Technologies to file annual proxies or information statements. According to EDGAR, Blink Technologies only filed a proxy on February 14, 2014. Thus, Blink Technologies, which first registered with the Commission in 2007, has been in violation of Exchange Act Sections 14(a) and/or 14(c) and the rules thereunder for every year except 2014.

Exchange Act Section 16(a) requires that an individual file a Form 3 within ten days of becoming an officer, director, or ten percent beneficial owner of a company. According to EDGAR, Blink Technologies filed a Form 8-K on January 2, 2015 stating that Chief Executive Officer Dean Miller has been a director or officer of the company since February 20, 2014. However, EDGAR shows that Mr. Miller has never filed a

Form 3 disclosing that he was an officer or director of Blink Technologies.

This conduct of Blink Technologies and its CEO, although not alleged in the OIP, provides further evidence of Blink Technologies' culpability that the Court can and should consider when assessing the appropriate sanction for its admitted violations. *See Gateway* at 5, n.30 (Commission may consider other violations "and other matters that fall outside of the OIP in assessing appropriate sanctions"); *Citizens Capital Corp.*, Exchange Act Rel. No. 67313, 2012 SEC LEXIS 2024 at *32 (June 29, 2012) (management's failure to comply with Exchange Act Sections 13(d) and 16(a) "further brings into question the likelihood of the Company's future compliance with Section 13(a)"); *Ocean Resources, Inc.*, 2008 SEC LEXIS 2851 at *15 (ALJ found on summary disposition that respondent's assurances of future compliance achieved little credibility where its sole officer had ongoing violations of Exchange Act Section 16(a) in both the respondent's and other companies' securities).²

4. Blink Technologies has made no efforts to remedy its past violations, nor has it made assurances against future violations.

Blink Technologies has made no efforts to remedy its past violations by, for example, filing any of its delinquent periodic reports. In its statements at the prehearing conference which the Court has construed to be its Answer to the OIP, Blink

² The Commission has applied the same principle in other contexts. *Robert Bruce Lohman*, Exchange Act Rel. No. 48092, 2003 SEC LEXIS 1521 at *17 n.20 (June 26, 2003) (ALJ may properly consider lies told to staff during investigation in assessing sanctions, though they were not charged in the OIP); *Stephen Stout*, Exchange Act Rel. No. 43410, 2000 SEC LEXIS 2119 at *57 & n.64. (Oct. 4, 2000) (respondent's subsequent conduct in creation of arbitration scheme, which was not charged in OIP, found to be relevant in determining whether bar was appropriate); and *Joseph P. Barbato*, Exchange Act Rel. No. 41034, 1999 SEC LEXIS 276 at *49-*50 (Feb. 10, 1999) (respondent's conduct in contacting former customers identified as Division witnesses found to be indicative of respondent's potential for committing future violations). *See also SEC v. Falstaff Brewing Corp.*, 629 F.2d 62, 78 (D.C. Cir. 1980) (district court's injunction against future securities violations upheld; court found noncompliance with Exchange Act Section 16(a) "does evince a disregard of the securities laws that may manifest itself in noncompliance elsewhere.").

Technologies said it did not have the resources to bring their filings up to date.

(Prehearing Conference at 7, 10.)

C. Revocation is the Appropriate Remedy for Blink Technologies.

As discussed above, a full analysis of the *Gateway* factors establishes that revocation is the appropriate remedy for Blink Technologies' long-standing violations of the periodic filings requirements, particularly since the company's stock can continue to trade on the Pink Sheets both before and after its Form 15 becomes effective. Blink Technologies' recurrent failures to file its periodic reports have not been outweighed by "a strongly compelling showing with respect to the other factors" which "would justify a lesser sanction than revocation." *Impax Laboratories, Inc.*, 2008 SEC LEXIS 1197 at *27.

Moreover, revocation will not be overly harmful to whatever business operations, finances, or shareholders Blink Technologies may have. The remedy of revocation will not cause Blink Technologies to cease being whatever kind of company it was before its securities registration was revoked. The remedy instead will ensure that until Blink Technologies becomes current and compliant on its past and current filings, its shares cannot trade publicly on the open market (but may be traded privately). *See Eagletech Communications, Inc.*, Exchange Act Rel. No. 54095, 2006 SEC LEXIS 1534, at *9 (July 5, 2006) (revocation would lessen, but not eliminate, shareholders' ability to transfer their securities). Revocation will not only protect current and future investors in Blink Technologies, who presently lack the necessary information about Blink Technologies because of the issuer's failure to make Exchange Act filings; it will also deter other similar companies from becoming lax in their reporting obligations.

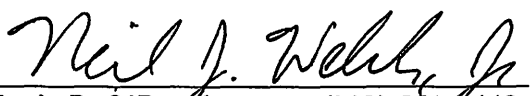
A new registration process will place all investors on an even playing field. All current investors will still own the same amount of shares in Blink Technologies that they did before registration, though their shares will no longer be devalued because of the company's delinquent status. All investors, current and future alike, will also benefit from the legitimacy, reliability, and transparency of a company in compliance. The time-out will protect the status quo, and will give Blink Technologies the opportunity to come into full compliance, to calmly and thoroughly work through all of Blink Technologies' remaining issues with its attorney, consultants, auditors, and management, and to complete its financial statements in compliance with Regulations S-K and S-X.

III. Conclusion

For the reasons set forth above, the Division respectfully requests that the Commission grant the Division's motion for judgment on the pleadings and revoke the registration of each class of Blink Technologies' securities registered under Exchange Act Section 12.

Dated: April 10, 2017

Respectfully submitted,



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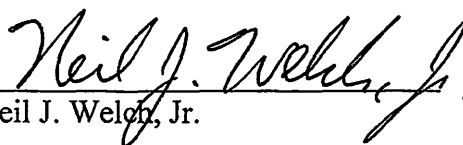
I hereby certify that true copies of the Division of Enforcement's Motion for Ruling on the Pleadings and Brief in Support were served on the following on this 10th day of April, 2017, in the manner indicated below:

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