

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
WESTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHARLOTTE DIVISION

FILED
CHARLOTTE, NC

AUG 17 2012

U.S. DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF NC

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE)

COMMISSION,)

Plaintiff,)

vs.)

REX VENTURE GROUP, LLC)

d/b/a ZEEKREWARDS.COM, and)

PAUL R. BURKS,)

Defendant,)

Civil Action

No. 3:12cv519

COMPLAINT

Plaintiff Securities and Exchange Commission (“Commission” or “SEC”) alleges as follows:

SUMMARY OF ALLEGATIONS

1. The Commission files this emergency action to halt the fraudulent unregistered offer and sale of securities in an unregistered investment contracts constituting securities in a combined Ponzi and Pyramid scheme perpetrated by Defendants Rex Venture Group, LLC (“Rex Venture”) d/b/a

www.ZeekRewards.com (“ZeekRewards”) and its principal, Paul Burks (“Burks”) (collectively “Defendants”).

2. Defendants solicit investors through the internet and over interstate wires to participate in the ZeekRewards program, a self-described “affiliate advertising division” for the companion website, www.zeekler.com (“Zeekler”), through which Defendants operate penny auctions.

3. Since approximately January 2011 through the present, the Defendants have raised more than \$600 million from approximately 1 million investors nationwide and overseas by making unregistered offers and sales of securities through the ZeekRewards website in the form of Premium Subscriptions and VIP Bids.

4. Unbeknownst to its investors, ZeekRewards is, in reality, a massive Ponzi and pyramid scheme.

5. Approximately 98% of ZeekRewards’ total revenues, and correspondingly the purported share of “net profits” paid to current investors, are comprised of funds received from new investors.

6. Defendants currently hold approximately \$225 million in investor funds in approximately 15 foreign and domestic financial institutions, and those funds are at risk of imminent dissipation and depletion.

7. Defendants have violated, and unless enjoined will continue to violate, the antifraud and securities registration provisions of the federal securities laws. Unless restrained and enjoined, Defendants are likely to engage in future violations of the federal securities laws. Accordingly, the Commission (A) seeks to preserve investor funds through an asset freeze, (B) seeks orders (i) for an accounting, (ii) prohibiting the destruction of documents and (iii) appointing a temporary receiver over the Defendants' assets; and (C) seeks preliminary and permanent injunctions, disgorgement with prejudgment interest, and civil penalties against each of the Defendants.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

8. 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.

9. 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. Both Defendant Burks and Defendant Rex Venture d/b/a/ ZeekRewards transacted business, and offered and sold the securities that are the subject of this action, to investors in this district.

DEFENDANTS

10. **Paul R. Burks**, age 65, is a resident of Lexington, North Carolina. Burks is the sole owner of Rex Venture Group, LLC, and exercises control over ZeekRewards, Zeekler, and other affiliated websites.

11. **Rex Venture Group, LLC** (“Rex Venture”) is a Nevada limited liability company with its principal place of business in Lexington, North Carolina. Rex Venture wholly owns and operates ZeekRewards, an internet website (www.zeekrewards.com) with physical operations in Lexington, North Carolina, and internet customers and contacts throughout the United States and internationally.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

ORIGINS OF ZEEKREWARDS

12. Since 1997, Burks has operated through Rex Venture (and its corporate predecessor) several online, multi-level marketing businesses.

13. In 2010, Burks created Zeekler.com, a penny auction website offering items ranging from personal electronics to cash. Penny auctions require participants to pay a non-refundable fee to purchase and place each incremental bid (typically one cent) on merchandise sold via auction. The penny auctions were not particularly successful until Burks launched ZeekRewards in January 2011.

14. ZeekRewards is the self-described “private, invitation-only, affiliate advertising division” of Zeekler. Bidders on Zeekler.com penny auctions can acquire bids by purchasing bids on Zeekler.com, but ZeekRewards and its affiliates also sell or give away free sample bids to be used in the penny auctions.

THE ZEEKREWARDS OFFERING

15. Through publicly available websites that Defendants own, operate, control, or sponsor, Defendants solicit persons to become investors or “affiliates” in ZeekRewards.

16. Through the ZeekRewards program, Defendants offer affiliates several ways to earn money, two of which involve the offer and sale of securities in the form of investment contracts: the “Retail Profit Pool” and the “Matrix.”

17. From at least January 2011 through the present, via the ZeekRewards website, Defendants have raised at least \$600 million through the offer and sale of securities (via the Retail Profit Pool and the Matrix) to more than 1 million domestic and international investors.

18. Defendants have not made any effort to determine if investors in fact have the financial wherewithal to invest, nor have they ever made any effort to determine if investors have any experience investing before investors commit any capital to ZeekRewards.

19. No registration statement has been filed or has been in effect with the Commission in connection with the securities the Defendants are offering and selling, and have offered and sold.

1. THE RETAIL PROFIT POOL

20. Defendants attracted new investors to ZeekRewards with the promise of daily profit-share awards distributed through a Retail Profit Pool, which operates as a Ponzi scheme. According to the ZeekRewards website, through the Retail Profit Pool the company shares “up to 50% of the daily net profits” with affiliates who meet certain qualifications (“Qualified Affiliates”).

21. To become a Qualified Affiliate, investors must satisfy four criteria: (i) enroll in a monthly subscription plan requiring payments of \$10, \$50, or \$99 per month; (ii) enroll new penny auction customers personally, through the

ZeekRewards co-op program, or through third-party businesses endorsed by ZeekRewards; (iii) sell at retail or purchase and give away as samples a minimum of ten Zeekler.com bids, earning Profit Points; and (iv) place one free ad daily for Zeekler.com and submit proof to ZeekRewards.

22. The requirements to become a Qualified Affiliate constitute an investment in a common enterprise and require little or no investor effort.

23. Qualified Affiliates have no role in ZeekRewards' operations. The Defendants alone created, update and operate the websites, handle all payments, manage the bank accounts and payment service providers, manage affiliate and customer accounts, manage all affiliate and customer services, oversee and disburse all bids, operate the auctions, create all advertisements, sponsor recruiting videos and calls, create the advertisements, and decide the daily payout percentages for the Retail Profit Pool.

24. Investor funds paid are pooled and comingled in a handful of financial institutions. Investor funds also are comingled with ZeekRewards and the penny auction website's overall revenues from all company operations.

25. Qualified Affiliates earn Profit Points by either (a) selling penny auction bid packages directly to retail customers ("Retail Bids"), or (b) purchasing "VIP Bids" and giving them away as samples to retail customers or to other personally-sponsored affiliates.

26. Most affiliates opt to simply purchase VIP Bids (up to a maximum \$10,000 investment) and give them away as samples in order to earn Profit Points. Even then, affiliates need not exert any efforts in giving away the VIP Bids they purchase because Defendants have created automated programs, including the “Customer Co-Op” and the “5CC” programs, that generate or have generated purported customers to whom the bids can be given automatically without any further effort on the affiliates’ part.

27. Earning daily dividends also requires that affiliates place one free internet advertisement daily for the company, but that exercise requires little or no effort. Affiliates may merely copy and paste free ads – created by Defendants without input from affiliates – from a company-sponsored program, which the ZeekRewards website boasts should take no more than five minutes per day. Affiliates also may employ a third-party program to generate ads automatically for them; affiliates must simply verify that they’ve placed the ad by submitting an internet link to ZeekRewards. Placing more or better ads does not enhance an individual’s share of profits.

28. Qualified Affiliates are paid their share of net profits from the Retail Profit Pool in the form of daily “awards” or dividends on accumulated Profit Points, which function like shares of stock.

29. The size of the each Qualified Affiliate's daily award is dependent solely on how many Profit Points that investor has accumulated, and is not based on rendering any significant service to ZeekRewards. Thus, buying and giving away more VIP Bids earns greater Profit Points, hence a larger daily profit share award, without any additional effort required.

30. Qualified Affiliates have the option to receive their daily "award" that typically has approximated 1.5% per day as: (i) a cash payment; (ii) additional Profit Points ; or (iii) a combination of both.

31. ZeekRewards encourages Qualified Affiliates to convert at least 80% of their daily award as additional Profit Points. Most Qualified Affiliates follow this suggested approach.

32. The daily award has a compounding effect for those Qualified Affiliates who elect to receive the daily award as new Profit Points rather than cash.

33. As a result of the compounding effect, Qualified Affiliates now have nearly 3 billion Profit Points outstanding. Based on the ZeekRewards current outstanding Profit Point balance, the company would be obligated to pay out approximately \$45 million per day if all Qualified Affiliates elected to receive their daily award in cash.

34. Qualified Affiliates have no role in ZeekRewards' operations. The Defendants alone created, update and operate the websites, handle all payments, manage the bank accounts and payment service providers, manage affiliate and customer accounts, oversee and disburse all bids, operate the auctions, manage the Customer Co-Op, manage the 5CC program, create all advertisements, sponsor recruiting videos and calls, create the advertisements, and decide the daily payout percentages for the Retail Profit Pool.

35. Investor funds paid in the form of subscription payments and purchases of VIP Bids are pooled and commingled in a handful of financial institutions. Investor funds also are commingled with ZeekRewards and the penny auction website's overall revenues from all company operations.

2. THE MATRIX

36. ZeekRewards also employs a pyramid "Matrix" to reward its investors for recruiting others to join the scheme. The company places each newly recruited affiliate into a "2x5 forced-fill matrix," which is a multi-level marketing pyramid with 63 positions that pools new investors' money and pays a bonus to affiliates for every "downline" investor within each affiliate's personal matrix.

37. Affiliates that have (i) enrolled in a monthly subscription plan requiring payments of \$10, \$50, or \$99 per month; and (ii) recruited at least two

other “Preferred Customers” (i.e., investors who have likewise enrolled in a monthly subscription plan) qualify to earn bonuses through the Matrix.

38. Once qualified, an affiliate earns bonuses and commissions for every paid subscription within her downline 2x5 pyramid, whether or not she personally recruited everyone within the matrix. Furthermore, affiliates are rewarded merely for recruiting new investors without regard to any efforts by the affiliates to sell bids or otherwise support the retail businesses.

39. The Defendants, not the investors, created, update, and operate the websites, handle all payments, manage the bank accounts and payment service providers, manage affiliate and customer accounts, create all advertisements, sponsor recruiting videos and calls, sponsor training videos and calls, and track and determine all Matrix bonus payments.

40. Investor funds paid in the form of subscription payments are pooled and commingled in a handful of financial institutions along with all of Rex Venture’s other revenues.

41. Investors’ Matrix bonuses and the Defendants’ profits are both derived from the same source: the overall revenues generated from new investors to the ZeekRewards program and the penny auction website.

DEFENDANTS' OPERATION OF A FRAUDULENT PONZI AND PYRAMID SCHEME

42. Defendants represent that through the Retail Profit Pool they will pay investors, or Qualified Affiliates, "up to 50%" of the company's daily net profits in the form of daily profit share awards.

43. Burks is solely responsible for determining the amount of "net profits" to share in the Retail Profit Pool.

44. Defendants represent that daily awards are calculated by dividing "up to 50%" of daily net profits by the number of Profit Points outstanding among all Qualified Affiliates. This calculation results in a daily dividend paid to each Qualified Affiliate that consistently has averaged approximately 1.5% per day.

45. In fact, the dividend bears no relation to the company's net profits. Instead, Burks unilaterally and arbitrarily determines the daily dividend rate so that it averages approximately 1.5% per day, giving investors the false impression that the business is profitable.

46. Despite encouraging affiliates to purchase and give away VIP Bids to promote and drive traffic to the Zeekler penny auction website, Defendants fail to disclose that almost none of the VIP Bids given away by Qualified investors are actually used on the Zeekler penny auction website. Of approximately 10 billion VIP Bids purchased by or awarded to investors, less than one-quarter of one

percent have been actually used in auctions on the Zeekler penny auction website. Thus, the VIP Bids do little or nothing to actually promote the retail business.

47. Moreover, Defendants fail to disclose that more than 90% of all revenues (and hence net profits) are derived from new investor deposits (in the form of VIP Bid purchases and subscription fees) rather than actual retail revenues.

48. Defendants also fail to disclose that without new investor deposits (in the form of VIP Bid purchases and subscription fees), revenues would dwindle substantially as less than 10% of daily revenues come from actual retail sales, and the scheme would likely collapse immediately.

49. Based on the average 1.5% daily dividend on 3 billion Profit Points outstanding, ZeekRewards would owe nearly \$45 million per day in profit share awards to investors – ZeekRewards Qualified Affiliates – if investors requested cash rewards instead of points. The company’s actual daily revenues, which in July 2012 averaged approximately \$5 million per day, cannot support the daily awards that have been consistently been “paid” or awarded at an average of approximately 1.5% per day.

50. Defendants fail to disclose to investors that the company would quickly become insolvent if more Qualified Affiliates elected to take daily awards in cash from the Retail Profit Pool rather than converting their awards into ever-increasing accumulated Profit Points.

51. Defendants also fail to inform investors of the substantial risk that the Matrix is prone to collapse if the promoters are unable to recruit ever-increasing numbers of paid affiliates into the Matrix pyramid, because without new investors there will be no source of revenue to pay existing participants in the scheme.

52. Although to date ZeekRewards has paid out nearly \$375 million to Qualified Affiliates through the Retail Profit Pool and the Matrix, the company has only approximately \$225 million in deposits, which is insufficient to satisfy future awards based on outstanding Profit Points and Matrix commissions and bonuses.

RISK OF FURTHER DISSIPATION OF INVESTOR FUNDS

53. ZeekRewards' current investor payouts are approaching, and may soon exceed, total incoming revenue. In July 2012, total revenue for ZeekRewards was approximately \$162 million, while total investor cash pay-outs were approximately \$160 million. If more Qualified Affiliates in the Retail Profit Pool elect to receive cash payouts for daily awards rather than reinvestment into more VIP Points, ZeekRewards' cash outflows would eventually exceed total revenue.

54. Burks has withdrawn approximately \$11 million while operating Rex Venture and ZeekRewards, of which approximately \$4 million remains in his possession, custody or control.

55. Burks distributed approximately \$1 million of the funds garnered from ZeekRewards to family members.

56. Defendant Rex Venture currently hold approximately \$225 million in investor funds in approximately 15 financial institutions. These funds are in danger of rapid depletion.

57. Approximately \$40 million of those investor funds are held in the accounts of online payment service providers, of which approximately \$30 million are held outside the United States. The vast majority of these funds are being held by the payment processors as reserves against potential credit card “charge-backs” (i.e., claims for refunds for transactions involving fraud).

58. The Retail Profit Pool’s viability hinges on investors continuing to accept daily rewards in points instead of cash. With approximately 3 billion VIP Points outstanding in the Retail Profit Pool, if Defendants continue to pay daily awards at their historical average rate of approximately 1.5%, and investors seek cash awards instead of points, investor claims for cash withdrawals could increase to approximately \$45 million per day. With only approximately \$225 million on hand, the company would quickly be rendered insolvent.

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

UNREGISTERED OFFER AND SALE OF SECURITIES

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

59. The Commission realleges and incorporates by reference the foregoing paragraphs.

60. Defendants, by engaging in the conduct described above, directly or indirectly, made use of means or instruments 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 for delivery after sale.

61. No registration statement has been filed with the Commission or has been in effect with respect to any of the offerings or sales alleged herein.

62. By engaging in the conduct described above, 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

63. The Commission realleges and incorporates by reference the foregoing paragraphs.

64. 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:

- a. with scienter, employed devices, schemes, or artifices to defraud;
- b. obtained money or property by means of untrue statements of a material fact or by omitting to state a material fact necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; or
- c. engaged in transactions, practices, or courses of business which operated or would operate as a fraud or deceit upon the purchaser.

65. By engaging in the conduct described above, Defendants violated, and unless restrained and enjoined will continue to violate, Section 17(a) of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C. § 77q(a)].

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF

FRAUD IN CONNECTION WITH THE PURCHASE OR SALE OF SECURITIES

Violations of Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 Thereunder

66. The Commission realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 64 above.

67. Defendants, and each of them, by engaging in the conduct described above, directly or indirectly, in connection with the purchase or sale of a security,

by the use of means or instrumentalities of interstate commerce, of the mails, or of the facilities of a national securities exchange, with scienter:

- a. employed devices, schemes, or artifices to defraud;
- b. made untrue statements of a material fact or omitted to state a material fact 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 other persons.

68. By engaging in the conduct described above, 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, Plaintiff Securities and Exchange Commission respectfully requests that the Court:

I.

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

II.

Issue judgments, in a form consistent with Fed. R. Civ. P. 65(d), permanently enjoining 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, directly or indirectly, 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, as to all Defendants, a permanent injunction freezing the assets of Rex Venture and any entity affiliated with it, directing that all financial or depository institutions comply with the Court's Order, appointing a temporary receiver over the assets of Rex Venture, prohibiting each of the Defendants from destroying documents, requiring accountings from each of the Defendants, and ordering expedited discovery.

IV.

Order that Defendants, and any employees or agents of Rex Venture, be restrained and enjoined from destroying, removing, mutilating, altering, concealing, or disposing of, in any manner, any of their books, records and

documents relating to the matters set forth in the Complaint, or the books, records and documents of any entities under their control, until further order of the Court.

IV.

Order Rex Venture to disgorge all ill-gotten gains, including prejudgment interest, resulting from the illegal acts or courses of conduct alleged in this Complaint.

V.

Order Burks to pay \$4 million in civil penalties pursuant to Section 20(d) of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C. § 77t(d)] and Section 21(d)(3) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78u(d)(3)].

VI.

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

VII.

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

Dated: August 17, 2012

Respectfully submitted,



John J. Bowers (NC Bar No. 23950)
Stephen L. Cohen
J. Lee Buck, II
Brian M. Privor
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Attorney for Plaintiff
Securities and Exchange Commission

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff _____

(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)

See attachment

DEFENDANTS

REX VENTURE GROUP, LLC d/b/a ZEEKREWARDS.COM and PAUL R. BURKS

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant Davidson

(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.

Attorneys (If Known)

See attachment

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff
- 2 U.S. Government Defendant
- 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)
- 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)

	PTF	DEF		PTF	DEF
Citizen of This State	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
Citizen of Another State	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	Foreign Nation	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 6

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

CONTRACT	TORTS	FORFEITURE/PENALTY	BANKRUPTCY	OTHER STATUTES	
<input type="checkbox"/> 110 Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> 120 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 130 Miller Act <input type="checkbox"/> 140 Negotiable Instrument <input type="checkbox"/> 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment <input type="checkbox"/> 151 Medicare Act <input type="checkbox"/> 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excl. Veterans) <input type="checkbox"/> 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits <input type="checkbox"/> 160 Stockholders' Suits <input type="checkbox"/> 190 Other Contract <input type="checkbox"/> 195 Contract Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 196 Franchise	PERSONAL INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> 310 Airplane <input type="checkbox"/> 315 Airplane Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 320 Assault, Libel & Slander <input type="checkbox"/> 330 Federal Employers' Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 340 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 345 Marine Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 350 Motor Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 360 Other Personal Injury <input type="checkbox"/> 362 Personal Injury - Med. Malpractice	PERSONAL INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> 365 Personal Injury - Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 367 Health Care/Pharmaceutical Personal Injury Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability PERSONAL PROPERTY <input type="checkbox"/> 370 Other Fraud <input type="checkbox"/> 371 Truth in Lending <input type="checkbox"/> 380 Other Personal Property Damage <input type="checkbox"/> 385 Property Damage Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881 <input type="checkbox"/> 690 Other LABOR <input type="checkbox"/> 710 Fair Labor Standards Act <input type="checkbox"/> 720 Labor/Mgmt. Relations <input type="checkbox"/> 740 Railway Labor Act <input type="checkbox"/> 751 Family and Medical Leave Act <input type="checkbox"/> 790 Other Labor Litigation <input type="checkbox"/> 791 Empl. Ret. Inc. Security Act IMMIGRATION <input type="checkbox"/> 462 Naturalization Application <input type="checkbox"/> 463 Habeas Corpus - Alien Detainee (Prisoner Petition) <input type="checkbox"/> 465 Other Immigration Actions	<input type="checkbox"/> 422 Appeal 28 USC 158 <input type="checkbox"/> 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157 PROPERTY RIGHTS <input type="checkbox"/> 820 Copyrights <input type="checkbox"/> 830 Patent <input type="checkbox"/> 840 Trademark SOCIAL SECURITY <input type="checkbox"/> 861 HIA (1395ff) <input type="checkbox"/> 862 Black Lung (923) <input type="checkbox"/> 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) <input type="checkbox"/> 864 SSID Title XVI <input type="checkbox"/> 865 RSI (405(g)) FEDERAL TAX SUITS <input type="checkbox"/> 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) <input type="checkbox"/> 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609	<input type="checkbox"/> 375 False Claims Act <input type="checkbox"/> 400 State Reapportionment <input type="checkbox"/> 410 Antitrust <input type="checkbox"/> 430 Banks and Banking <input type="checkbox"/> 450 Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> 460 Deportation <input type="checkbox"/> 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations <input type="checkbox"/> 480 Consumer Credit <input type="checkbox"/> 490 Cable/Sat TV <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange <input type="checkbox"/> 890 Other Statutory Actions <input type="checkbox"/> 891 Agricultural Acts <input type="checkbox"/> 893 Environmental Matters <input type="checkbox"/> 895 Freedom of Information Act <input type="checkbox"/> 896 Arbitration <input type="checkbox"/> 899 Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision <input type="checkbox"/> 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes

V. ORIGIN

(Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- 1 Original Proceeding
- 2 Removed from State Court
- 3 Remanded from Appellate Court
- 4 Reinstated or Reopened
- 5 Transferred from another district (specify)
- 6 Multidistrict Litigation

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):
15 U.S.C. §§ 77e(a), 77e(c), 77q(a), 78j(b) and 17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5

Brief description of cause:

Action for securities fraud and unregistered offering and sale of securities

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER F.R.C.P. 23

DEMAND \$ _____

CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint:

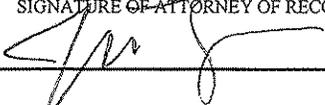
JURY DEMAND: Yes No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

(See instructions):

JUDGE _____

DOCKET NUMBER _____

DATE 8/17/12 SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD 

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT # _____ AMOUNT _____ APPLYING IFP _____ JUDGE _____ MAG. JUDGE _____

ATTACHMENT

Counsel to Plaintiff, Securities and Exchange Commission:

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