

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
AUSTIN DIVISION

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CLERK US DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
BY _____
DEPUTY

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION,

Plaintiff,

v.

FRANK PERKINS HIXON, JR.,

Defendant,

and

FRANK P. HIXON, SR. and
DESTINY W. ROBINSON,

Relief Defendants.

Case No.:

A14CV0158SS

COMPLAINT

Plaintiff, the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission"), files this Complaint against Defendant Frank Perkins Hixon, Jr. and Relief Defendants Frank P. Hixon, Sr. and Destiny W. Robinson and alleges:

SUMMARY

1. This is an insider-trading case involving an investment banker who repeatedly used information learned in the course of his business to enrich himself, his father, and the mother of his child by conducting or prompting trades that resulted in profits of at least \$950,000.

2. Defendant Frank Perkins Hixon, Jr. has spent at least the last 12 years of his career as an investment banker specializing in the mining, metals, and materials industries. In this capacity, he learned market-moving information about companies prior to that information

becoming public, including information related to tender offers. After obtaining this material, nonpublic information, Hixon Jr. made, or tipped others so they could make, timely trades in the brokerage accounts of his father, Relief Defendant Frank P. Hixon, Sr., and the mother of his child, Relief Defendant Destiny Robinson. When confronted with evidence of this illegal trading, Hixon Jr. denied knowing both his father and Robinson.

3. By engaging in the conduct described in this Complaint, Hixon Jr. violated, and unless enjoined will continue to violate, Sections 10(b) and 14(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Exchange Act”) [15 U.S.C. §§ 78j(b) and 78n(e)] and Rules 10b-5 and 14e-3 [17 C.F.R. §§ 240.10b-5 and 240.14e-3] thereunder.

4. Significant proceeds of the illegal activity are believed to remain in the brokerage account of Robinson, among other places, and the Commission fears that those proceeds are at risk of dissipation. The Commission, in the interest of protecting the securities markets from any further unscrupulous and illegal activity, brings this action against Hixon Jr., seeking emergency relief in the form of an asset freeze, an order prohibiting the destruction of documents, an order requiring Defendant to turn over his passport to the Court, permanent injunctive relief, disgorgement of all illicit trading profits and benefits Defendant and Relief Defendants have received, plus accrued prejudgment interest, and civil monetary penalties.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

5. The Commission brings this action under the authority conferred upon it by Sections 21(d) and 21A of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. §§ 78u(d) and 78u-1] to enjoin Defendant.

6. This Court has jurisdiction over this action under Sections 21A and 27 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 [15 U.S.C. §§ 78u-1 and 78aa].

7. Defendant has, directly or indirectly, made use of the mails and of the means and instrumentalities of interstate commerce or the facilities of a national securities exchange in connection with the acts, transactions, practices, and courses of business described in this Complaint.

8. Venue is proper in this district because certain of the acts, transactions, practices, and courses of business constituting the violations alleged in this Complaint occurred in the Western District of Texas.

DEFENDANT

9. **Frank Perkins “Perk” Hixon, Jr.**, age 56, resides in New York City. From at least 2002 to January 2014, Hixon worked as an investment banker specializing in the mining, metals, and materials industries.

RELEVANT PERSONS AND ENTITIES

10. **Frank P. Hixon, Sr.**, age 80 resides in Johns Creek, Georgia, a suburb of Atlanta.

11. **Destiny Wind Robinson, aka Nicole Robinson**, age 36, resides in Austin, Texas. She was previously in a relationship with Hixon and is the mother of his five-year old daughter.

12. **Evercore Partners, Inc. (“Evercore Partners”)**, a Delaware corporation headquartered in New York, is an independent investment banking advisory firm and investment management services firm. Evercore Partners’ common stock is registered with the Commission pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol “EVR.”

13. **Titanium Metals Corporation (“Titanium”)** was a Delaware corporation headquartered in Dallas, Texas that manufactured titanium based metal products. The company’s common stock was formerly registered with the Commission pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol “TIE.”

14. **Westway Group, Inc. (“Westway”)** was a Delaware corporation headquartered in New Orleans, Louisiana that was a global provider of bulk liquid storage. The company’s common stock was formerly registered with the Commission pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Exchange Act and was traded on the Nasdaq Global Market under the symbol “WWAY.”

STATEMENT OF FACTS

15. Defendant Frank Perkins Hixon, Jr., commonly known as “Perk,” is a New York investment banker who has advised clients in a variety of industries, including the mining and metals industries, since at least 2002. As an investment banker he provided various services to his clients, including acting as the client’s agent in structuring and negotiating mergers and acquisitions, assisting in raising capital and issuing securities, and other marketing and capital maximizing functions. From 2010 to January 2014, he was a Senior Managing Director at Evercore Group, L.L.C. (“Evercore”), a subsidiary of Evercore Partners.

16. Relief Defendant Frank P. Hixon, Sr., the father of Hixon Jr., is a retiree living in Johns Creek, Georgia, a relatively recently incorporated area that was formerly part of Duluth, a suburb of Atlanta. Hixon Sr. has a brokerage account through which he currently holds approximately \$1,189,000 in cash and/or securities. Starting in at least October 2012 and continuing through at least January 2013, Hixon Sr.’s brokerage account shows timely trades in

stocks for which his son had material, nonpublic information, including Titanium and Evercore Partners.

17. From at least 2005 to 2008, Hixon Jr. was in a relationship with Relief Defendant Destiny Robinson. In 2008, while pregnant with Hixon Jr.'s child, Robinson moved from New York to Austin. Shortly after, she opened a brokerage account in which she currently holds approximately \$1.2 million in cash and/or securities. Starting in at least October 2011 and continuing through at least January 2013, Robinson's account reflects timely trades in several stocks for which Hixon Jr. had material, nonpublic information, including Westway, Titanium and Evercore Partners.

18. The evidence obtained by the Commission to date shows that from at least October 2011 to at least January 2013, Hixon Jr. made, or tipped the Relief Defendants so they could make, trades on the basis of material, nonpublic information that he learned in the course of his work as an investment banker and as an employee of Evercore. Hixon Jr. knew that the information he had was confidential and that by conducting or prompting the trades in those stocks, he breached a duty to those corporations and their respective shareholders.

19. Text messages between Hixon Jr. and Robinson show that Hixon Jr. engaged in this conduct, at least in part, to financially support their child. According to these texts, and internet protocol ("IP") logs from Robinson's broker, Hixon Jr. had online access to Robinson's brokerage account and made trades in that account from various locations, including his offices in New York and locations in Austin, London, and Japan.

20. Although the Commission has not yet been able to determine the full extent of Hixon Jr.'s illegal trading and tipping, there are at least four examples of such trading between December 2011 and January 2013.

Illegal trading in the shares of Westway - 2011

21. Westway Group, Inc. was a client of Evercore between at least June 2010 and December 2012. During that period, Evercore placed Westway on its restricted list, meaning that Evercore employees were prohibited from trading in Westway securities. Also during this period, Hixon Jr. had numerous meetings with and involving Westway, and was identified on Westway's press releases as Evercore's point of contact on Westway matters.

22. On or about September 6, 2011, Westway began negotiations to sell one of its two business units to its largest shareholder. On or about September 15, 2011, Westway formally engaged Evercore as its advisor on this transaction. Hixon Jr. served as Evercore's lead on the engagement.

23. Pursuant to Evercore's confidentiality policies, Evercore employees were obliged to maintain the confidentiality of information concerning the potential Westway transactions and other material, nonpublic information that they learned while working on the Westway matter.

24. Starting on October 21, 2011, and continuing until December 15, 2011, there were purchases of 229,000 shares of WWAY in Robinson's brokerage account. Prior to June 2010, the beginning of Westway's relationship with Evercore, Robinson's account shows no trading in WWAY as far back as at least May 2008. The IP addresses related to these purchases that began in October 2011 included locations that matched the location of Hixon Jr. according to his Outlook calendar. For example, Hixon Jr.'s calendar indicates that at 10 a.m. on December 13,

2011, he had a meeting at a law firm's New York offices. The IP logs for Robinson's brokerage account indicate that at 10:07 a.m. a computer using an IP address associated with that law firm accessed Robinson's account and purchased shares of Westway.

25. On December 15, 2011, after all 229,000 shares were purchased in Robinson's brokerage account, Westway publicly announced that it had received an offer from its largest shareholder to acquire a portion of Westway's business. In that same announcement, Westway included language intended to attract merger or acquisition offers for its other business unit.

26. On the next trading day following the announcement, Westway's stock price rose 12.5% from the prior day's close.

27. On December 18, 2011, Westway received an offer for its other business unit. Westway announced this additional offer on December 20, 2011. On the next trading day, Westway's stock price increased 47.3% over the prior day's close.

28. Imputed profits to Robinson's account on the Westway shares purchased from October 21 to December 15, 2011, were at least \$556,000 as of December 21, 2011.

29. The following chart summarizes this trading:

Material Announcement/Event	Trading Account(s)	Stock Transaction Dates	Stock Purchases	Estimated Imputed Profit
Westway (Symbol: WWAY)				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9/6/2011 – 9/15/11: Westway receives expression of interest in purchasing a portion of Westway’s business and retains Evercore as adviser. Hixon Jr. leads the Evercore team. • 9/11 – 12/11: Hixon Jr. attends regular meetings with Westway and other parties involving the potential transaction and also about strategies to attract offers for the company. • 12/15/11: In an effort to attract additional offers, Westway publicly announces the potential transaction, resulting in a 12.5% price increase in WWAY. Hixon Jr. is identified as Evercore’s point of contact for the transaction. Hixon Jr. continues to advise Westway about this transaction and the possibility of attracting other merger or acquisition partners. • 12/18/11: Westway receives an unsolicited offer to acquire the remainder of the company. • 12/20/11: Westway announces the new unsolicited offer, resulting in a 47.3% price increase in WWAY. 	Robinson brokerage account	10/21/11 to 12/15/2011	229,000 WWAY	\$556,546

Illegal trading in the shares of Westway - 2012

30. Following the December 2011 announcements and unsolicited bid, Westway continued to solicit, consider, and negotiate various merger and acquisition offers. Hixon Jr. continued to advise Westway through this process. By the summer of 2012, people involved in the negotiations knew that a deal for both business units was believed to be likely.

31. On or about October 30, 2012, Westway began tender offer negotiations with a potential buyer for its second business unit.

32. Pursuant to Evercore's confidentiality policies, Evercore employees were obliged to maintain the confidentiality of this and other material, nonpublic information that they learned while working on the Westway matter.

33. From September 26, 2012, to November 27, 2012, there were purchases of 67,545 shares of WWAY in Robinson's account. As in 2011, IP logs from Robinson's brokerage account indicates that trades were placed in Robinson's account from Hixon Jr.'s locations. For example, the initial September 26 purchases were made from Evercore's New York offices. And October 9, 2012 stock orders were entered from Japan, where Hixon Jr. was traveling at the time.

34. On December 20, 2012, Westway publicly announced it had agreed to a merger transaction that would include a cash tender offer by the potential buyer.

35. On the trading day following the announcement, Westway's stock price rose 10% over the prior day's close.

36. Imputed profits to Robinson's account on the purchase of the Westway shares from September 26 to November 27, 2012, were at least \$64,500 as of December 21, 2012.

37. The following chart summarizes this trading:

Material Announcement/Event	Trading Account(s)	Stock Transaction Dates	Stock Purchases	Estimated Imputed Profit
Westway (Symbol: WWAY)				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12/2011 – 12/20/2012: Hixon continues to advise Westway as it solicits and negotiates various merger and acquisition offers. • 10/30/2012: Westway enters into a confidentiality agreement with a third party in connection with a potential tender offer. Hixon continues to advise Westway about this transaction and the possibility of attracting other merger or acquisition partners. • 12/20/12: Westway publicly announces cash tender offer by the third party, resulting in a 10% price increase in WWAY. Hixon is identified as Evercore's point of contact for the transaction. 	Robinson brokerage account	9/26/2012 to 11/27/2012	67,545 WWAY	\$64,504

Illegal trading in the shares of Titanium - 2012

38. On October 23, 2012, Hixon Jr. and other members of Evercore met with representatives from Titanium. Hixon Jr. participated by video conference from London. During the meeting, Evercore representatives, including Hixon Jr., learned that Titanium was negotiating to be acquired by Precision Castparts, and that the deal was likely to close before year end.

39. The information learned in this meeting was material and nonpublic. Pursuant to Evercore's confidentiality policies, Evercore participants, including Hixon Jr., were obliged to

maintain the confidentiality of this information. Moreover, Hixon Jr. has signed a sworn declaration in which he stated that he was fully aware of his obligations to keep any information that he learned about this transaction confidential.

40. That same day, shortly after the meeting, a computer using a London IP address accessed Robinson's brokerage account and purchased 20,000 shares of Titanium. This was the first time Robinson's account had held any TIE shares, at least as far back as May 2008.

41. Eight days later, on October 31, 2012, another 20,000 shares of TIE were acquired in Robinson's account.

42. Also on October 31, 2012, 15,000 shares of TIE were purchased in Hixon Sr.'s account. This was the first time Hixon Sr.'s account had held any TIE shares, at least as far back as December 2011.

43. On November 9, 2012, Titanium publicly announced that Precision Castparts had agreed to acquire Titanium in an all-cash tender offer. On November 12, 2012, the first trading day following the announcement, Titanium's stock price increased 43.1% over the prior trading day's close.

44. Also on November 12, 2012, all 40,000 shares of TIE were liquidated from Robinson's account for profits of at least \$184,000. These trades were made from an Austin IP address while Hixon Jr.'s calendar shows that he was in Austin.

45. On November 20, 2012, all 15,000 shares of TIE were liquidated from the Hixon Sr. account resulting in profits of at least \$71,000.

46. On the day Hixon Sr.'s sale of TIE shares settled, cash was moved from his brokerage account to his cash account. In December 2012, a check was issued from Hixon Sr.'s cash account made payable to "Perk Hixon" in the amount of \$38,000.

47. The following chart summarizes this trading:

Material Announcement/Event	Trading Account(s)	Stock Transaction Dates	Stock Purchases	Estimated Imputed Profit
Titanium (Symbol: TIE)				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10/23/2012: Hixon Jr., while in London, participates in a VTC meeting with Titanium and learns that Titanium is about to be acquired by Precision Castparts and that the transaction is likely to close quickly. Shortly after the meeting, there is a login into the Robinson account from London. 	Robinson brokerage account	10/23/2012	20,000 TIE	\$184,033
			10/31/2012	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11/9/2012: Titanium Metals Corporation (TIE) announces acquisition by Precision Castparts, resulting in a 43.1% price increase in TIE. 	Hixon Sr. IRA account	10/31/2012	15,000 TIE	\$71,848

Illegal trading in the shares of Evercore Partners - 2013

48. On January 14, 2013, Evercore held a partners meeting. Evercore partners, including Hixon Jr., were invited to attend in person or via telephone. At the meeting, partners were first reminded of the importance of maintaining the confidentiality of information learned at the meeting and then were briefed on Evercore Partner's fourth quarter and full year financial results. These results were scheduled to be publicly announced on January 30, 2013.

49. At the time Hixon Jr. received this material, nonpublic information about the impending quarterly announcement, he was subject to Evercore's policies prohibiting him from using or trading on the information. He was also subject to an Evercore policy requiring him to preclear stock trades. Hixon Jr. did not preclear any trades in shares of Evercore Partners in January 2013.

50. On January 28 and 29, 2013, a computer using an Evercore IP address and other New York-related IP addresses logged into Robinson's brokerage account and purchased 27,000 shares of Evercore Partners. This was the first time Robinson's account had held any shares of Evercore Partners, at least as far back as May 2008.

51. Also on January 29, 2013, 10,000 shares of Evercore Partners were purchased in Hixon Sr.'s account. This was the first time Hixon Sr.'s account had held any shares of Evercore Partners shares, at least as far back as December 2011.

52. On January 30, 2013, before the markets opened, Evercore Partners announced record profits, resulting in a 5.3% increase in its stock price.

53. On January 30 and 31, 2013, all 27,000 shares of Evercore Partners were sold out of the Robinson account, resulting in profits of at least \$56,000. These trades were made from multiple Evercore, New York, and Austin IP addresses.

54. On January 31, 2013, all 10,000 shares of Evercore Partners in Hixon Sr.'s account were sold, resulting in profits of at least \$21,000.

55. The following chart summarizes this trading:

Material Announcement/Event	Trading Account(s)	Stock Transaction Dates	Stock Purchases	Estimated Imputed Profit
Evercore Partners (Symbol: EVR)				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1/14/2013: At Evercore meeting, partners informed of confidential details of Evercore Partners' forthcoming January 30 earnings announcement. • 1/30/2013: Evercore Partners announced record profits, resulting in a 5.3% price increase in EVR. 	Robinson brokerage account Hixon Sr. IRA account	1/28/13 to 1/29/13 1/29/2013	27,000 EVR 10,000 EVR	\$56,118 \$21,495

Hixon Jr. attempts to conceal his illegal trading

56. In 2013, Evercore received multiple inquiries from FINRA about suspicious trading, and identified multiple traders, including “Frank P. Hixon, Duluth, Georgia” and “Destiny W. Robinson, Austin, TX,” as suspicious traders in Titanium. Evercore circulated these inquiries to certain employees, including Hixon Jr., who denied knowing both.

57. When confronted by Evercore with the fact that he claimed not to know his father, Hixon Jr. said that although he saw “Frank P. Hixon of Duluth, Georgia” on the list and recognized him as having the same name as his father, he did not identify him to Evercore as someone he knew because “Hixon” is a common name in the South and his father did not live in Duluth. This statement was, at best, misleading. As Hixon, Jr. knew, Hixon Sr. had lived in the same home at the same location for approximately 26 years. Until December 2006, when Johns Creek was incorporated as a separate town, the home was part of Duluth and had a Duluth

address. Indeed, a 2011 obituary for Hixon Sr.'s wife (and Hixon Jr.'s mother) describes her as "resid[ing] in Duluth/Johns Creek for 23 years" and Hixon Sr.'s brokerage statements continue to list his address as a Duluth address. Hixon Jr.'s travel records and statements to Evercore show he is in regular contact with his father, and travels to the Atlanta area frequently.

58. Hixon Jr. claimed that he did not identify Robinson because he knew her as "Nicole," not "Destiny." But text messages between Robinson and Hixon Jr., Robinson's brokerage records, and other evidence, make clear that he know her by both names. Moreover, one of the FINRA lists separately identified "Nicole Robinson, New York," who he also denied knowing.

59. Evercore reported this information back to FINRA and, after conducting its own investigation, terminated Hixon Jr. in January 2014.

60. Suspicious trading in Robinson and Hixon Sr.'s accounts appears to have stopped after Hixon Jr. was confronted in 2013 about his knowledge of his father's trading. Text messages suggest that Robinson was upset to lose her source of child support, and even threatened to sue him.

61. To the Commission's knowledge, a significant portion of the proceeds from the trades remain in the Robinson and Hixon Sr. brokerage accounts, although some of the proceeds were transferred to other accounts accessible or controlled by Hixon Jr., Hixon Sr., or Robinson.

CLAIMS

FIRST CLAIM

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

62. The Commission repeats and incorporates paragraphs 1 through 61 of this Complaint by reference.

63. Defendant, directly or indirectly, singly or in concert with others, in connection with the purchase and sale of securities, by use of the means and instrumentalities of interstate commerce and by use of the mails has: (a) employed devices, schemes and artifices to defraud; (b) made an untrue statement 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 and courses of business which operate as a fraud and deceit upon purchasers, prospective purchasers and other persons.

64. For these reasons, Defendant 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 [17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5] thereunder.

SECOND CLAIM

Violations of Section 14(e) of the Exchange Act and Rule 14e-3(a)

65. The Commission repeats and incorporates paragraphs 1 through 61 of this Complaint by reference.

66. Defendant, directly or indirectly, singly or in concert with others, in connection with tender offers, or request or invitation for tenders, or a solicitation of security holders in opposition to or in favor of such offer, request, or invitation, engaged in a fraudulent, deceptive, or manipulative act or practice.

67. Defendant, after a substantial step or steps had been taken to commence tender offers, was in possession of material information relating to tender offers, which information he knew or had reason to know was nonpublic and acquired directly or indirectly from (1) the offering entity or person; (2) the issuer of the securities to be sought by such tender offer; or (3) any officer, director, partner, employee or any other person acting on behalf of the offering entity or person or the issuer. While in possession of this material, nonpublic information relating to tender offers, Defendant purchased, sold, or caused to be purchased or sold, securities of the issuer sought to be acquired in the proposed tender offer.

68. For these reasons, Defendant violated and, unless restrained and enjoined, will continue to violate Section 14(e) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78n(e)] and Rule 14e-3(a) [17 C.F.R. § 240.14e-3(a)] thereunder.

THIRD CLAIM
Violations of Section 14(e) of the Exchange Act and Rules 14e-3(d)

69. The Commission repeats and incorporates paragraphs 1 through 61 of this Complaint by reference.

70. Defendant communicated material, nonpublic information relating to tender offers to one or both of the Relief Defendants under circumstances in which it was reasonably foreseeable that such communication was likely to result in a violation of Rule 14e-3 [17 C.F.R. § 240.14e-3].

71. For these reasons, Defendant violated and, unless restrained and enjoined, will continue to violate Section 14(e) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78n(e)] and Rule 14e-3(d) [17 C.F.R. § 240.14e-3(d)] thereunder.

FOURTH CLAIM
Claims Against Relief Defendants

72. The Commission repeats and incorporates paragraphs 1 through 61 of this Complaint by reference.

73. Relief Defendants received, directly or indirectly, funds and/or other benefits from Hixon Jr., which either are the proceeds of, or are traceable to the proceeds of, the unlawful activities alleged herein and to which they have no legitimate claim.

74. Relief Defendants obtained the funds and property as part of and in furtherance of the securities violations alleged and under circumstances in which it is not just, equitable or conscionable for them to retain the funds and property, and accordingly, they have been unjustly enriched.

RELIEF REQUESTED

The Commission respectfully requests that this Court:

- 1) Issue findings of fact and conclusions of law that Defendant committed the violations charged and alleged herein;
- 2) Enter an order permanently restraining and enjoining Defendant, and, as appropriate, their agents, servants, employees, attorneys and all persons in active concert or participation with them who receive actual notice of the injunction by personal service or otherwise, and each of them, from future violations of Sections 10(b) and 14(e) [15 U.S.C. §§ 78j(b) and 78n(e)] of the Exchange Act and Rules 10b-5 and 14e-3 [17 C.F.R. §§ 240.10b-5 and 240.14e-3] thereunder;
- 3) Enter an order directing Defendant to disgorge all ill-gotten gains obtained

illegally as a result of the violations alleged herein, plus prejudgment interest on that amount;

4) Enter an order directing Relief Defendants to disgorge an amount equal to the funds they obtained, directly or indirectly, from insider trading by Defendant, which either are proceeds of, or are traceable to the proceeds of, the unlawful activities alleged herein;

5) Enter an order directing Defendant to pay civil monetary penalties under Sections 21(d)(3) and 21A of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78u(d)(3) and 78u-1] for his violations of the federal securities laws;

6) Enter an order freezing Relief Defendant Robinson's brokerage accounts and any other linked accounts that contain proceeds from the illegal activity alleged herein;

7) Enter an order directing financial institutions and others to identify accounts and safeguard assets;

8) Enter an order prohibiting the movement, alteration, and destruction of books and records to protect the books and records showing the location of assets, the transfer of assets from relevant brokerage accounts, and to protect all remaining documents necessary for full discovery in this matter;

9) Enter an order requiring Defendant to surrender his passport to the Court and prohibiting him from traveling outside the United States without the Court's approval, to the extent his passport is not currently in the possession of another court; and

10) Such further relief in law or equity that this Court may deem just and proper.

Dated: February 20, 2014

Respectfully Submitted,



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