

Jonathan O. Hafen (6096) (jhafen@parrbrown.com)
Jeffery A. Balls (12437) (jballs@parrbrown.com)
Michael S. Lehr (16496) (mlehr@parrbrown.com)
PARR BROWN GEE & LOVELESS, P.C.
101 South 200 East, Suite 700
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111
Telephone: (801) 532-7840
Facsimile: (801) 532-7750

Attorneys for Court-Appointed Receiver Wayne Klein

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF UTAH
CENTRAL DIVISION**

R. WAYNE KLEIN, as Receiver,

Plaintiff,

v.

MONTY HAMILTON, an individual; W.E.
HAMILTON ASSOCIATES, INC. a Utah
corporation,

Defendants.

COMPLAINT

**(Ancillary to Case No. 2:15-cv-00828.
(General Order 19-003)**

Civil No. _____

Judge David Nuffer

R. Wayne Klein, the Court-Appointed Receiver of RaPower-3, LLC (“RaPower”), International Automated Systems Inc. (“IAS”), LTB1 LLC (“LTB1”), their subsidiaries and affiliates,¹ and the assets of Neldon Johnson (“Johnson”) and R. Gregory Shepard (“Shepard”),² (the “Receiver” or “Plaintiff”) in the case styled as *United States v. RaPower-3, LLC, et al.*,

¹ Collectively, unless stated otherwise, RaPower, IAS, LTB1, and all subsidiaries and affiliated entities are referred to herein as “Receivership Entities.” The subsidiaries and affiliated entities are: Solco I, LLC (“Solco”); XSun Energy, LLC (“XSun”); Cobblestone Centre, LC (“Cobblestone”); LTB O&M, LLC; U-Check, Inc.; DCL16BLT, Inc.; DCL-16A, Inc.; N.P. Johnson Family Limited Partnership (“NPJFLP”); Solstice Enterprises, Inc. (“Solstice”); Black Night Enterprises, Inc. (“Black Night”); Starlite Holdings, Inc. (“Starlite”); Shepard Energy; and Shepard Global, Inc (“Shepard Global”).

² Collectively, RaPower, IAS, LTB1, Shepard, and Johnson are referred to herein as “Receivership Defendants.”

Case No. 2:15-cv-00828 (D. Utah) (Nuffer, J.) (the “Civil Enforcement Case”), hereby files this Complaint against Monty Hamilton (“Hamilton” or “Monty Hamilton”) and W.E. Hamilton Associates, Inc. (“W.E. Hamilton Associates”) (collectively, “Defendants”).

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

1. Receivership Defendants were operated as an abusive tax fraud.³ The United States alleged, and the Court found, among other things, that the Receivership Defendants operated a massive tax fraud.⁴ Under this fraudulent scheme, Hamilton received, directly or indirectly, \$8,936.30 and one million shares of IAS stock from Receivership Entities. These transfers were in furtherance of the massive tax fraud and without any legally recognized value for the transferred money. The Receiver seeks to recover, for the benefit of the Receivership Estate, the amounts improperly transferred to Defendants.

PARTIES, JURISDICTION AND VENUE

2. Pursuant to a Receivership Order entered on October 31, 2018 in the Civil Enforcement Case (the “Receivership Order”),⁵ Plaintiff is the duly-appointed Receiver for Receivership Entities.⁶

3. Upon information and belief, Hamilton is a resident of or is domiciled in the State of Utah. Hamilton was President of W.E. Hamilton Associates.

³ See *Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law*, Civil Enforcement Case, [Docket No. 467](#), at 1 (“FFCL”), filed Oct. 4, 2018.

⁴ *Amended and Restated Judgment*, Civil Enforcement Case, [Docket No. 507](#), filed Nov. 13, 2018; see also FFCL. The Receivership Defendants have filed notices of appeal, which are pending.

⁵ Civil Enforcement Case, [Docket No. 490](#). A Corrected Receivership Order, which corrected formatting errors, was entered the next day, [Docket No. 491](#).

⁶ Civil Enforcement Case, [Docket No. 636](#). The assets of 12 of these affiliates had been frozen by the initial Receivership Order.

4. W.E. Hamilton Associates is an expired Utah corporation with its principal place of business in Salt Lake County, Utah.

5. Subject matter jurisdiction is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1367, 754.

6. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 754, 1391(b).

FACTS
The Abusive Tax Scheme

7. As the Court found in the Civil Enforcement Case: “For more than ten years, the Receivership Defendants promoted an abusive tax scheme centered on purported solar energy technology featuring ‘solar lenses’ to customers across the United States. But the solar lenses were only the cover story for what the Receivership Defendants were really selling: unlawful tax deductions and credits.”⁷

8. Receivership Defendants sold solar lenses emphasizing their purported tax benefits. Customers were told that they could “zero out” their federal income tax liability by buying enough solar lenses and claiming both a depreciation deduction and solar energy tax credit for the lenses.

9. The purported solar energy technology and solar lenses, however, did not work and could not generate energy.

⁷ *Memorandum Decision and Order on Receiver’s Motion to Include Affiliates and Subsidiaries in Receivership*, Civil Enforcement Case, Docket No. 636 at 4, quoting FFCL at 1.

10. Specifically, the Court found that the “purported solar energy technology is not now, has never been, and never will be a commercial grade solar energy system that converts sunlight into electrical power or other useful energy” and “[t]he solar lenses do not, either on their own or in conjunction with other components, use solar energy to generate marketable electricity.”⁸

11. Notwithstanding the fact the solar lenses and technology never worked, Receivership Defendants continued to sell solar lenses to customers emphasizing that customers would qualify for depreciation deductions and/or the solar energy tax credit.

12. Between 45,205 and 49,415 solar lenses were sold to customers.⁹ Receivership Defendants’ own transaction documents and testimony at trial showed that the gross receipts received by Receivership Defendants were at least \$32,796,196 and possibly much more.¹⁰

13. These lens sales constituted a massive tax fraud.¹¹ None of these solar lenses ever met the necessary elements to qualify for depreciation deductions or the solar energy tax credit.

14. Indeed, “[h]undreds, if not thousands” of customer lenses were not even removed from the shipping pallets.¹²

15. Based on these facts and others, the Receivership Defendants were enjoined from promoting their abusive solar energy scheme, were ordered to disgorge their gross receipts, and were required to turn over their assets and business operations to the Receiver.¹³

⁸ FFCL at 49.

⁹ *Id.* at 14.

¹⁰ *Id.* at 15.

¹¹ *Id.*

¹² *Id.* at 55-56.

¹³ *Memorandum Decision and Order on Receiver’s Motion to Include Affiliates and Subsidiaries in Receivership*, Civil Enforcement Case, [Docket No. 636](#) at 4, citing *Memorandum Decision and Order Freezing Assets and to Appoint a Receiver*, Civil Enforcement Case, [Docket No. 444](#), filed August 22, 2018.

16. The Court held that the “whole purpose of . . . the Receivership Entities . . . was to perpetuate a fraud to enable funding for Neldon Johnson. The same is true for other entities Johnson created, controls, and owns Johnson has commingled funds between these entities, used their accounts to pay personal expenses, and transferred Receivership Property to and through them in an attempt to avoid creditors.”¹⁴

17. At all times relevant hereto, Neldon Johnson controlled or owned (either directly or indirectly) RaPower, IAS, LBT1, Solco, XSun, Solstice, Cobblestone, LTB O&M, DCL16BLT, DCL-16A, NPJFLP, U-Check, Black Night, and Starlite.

Hamilton’s Involvement with Receivership Defendants

18. Upon information and belief, Hamilton was knowledgeable about the fraudulent operations of Receivership Entities.

19. Hamilton was an insider of multiple Receivership Entities.

20. From 1987 to 1995, Hamilton was a licensed securities broker with Wilson Davis & Company, a Salt Lake City-based broker-dealer. During 1995 (and perhaps before), Hamilton was the account executive responsible for Neldon Johnson’s brokerage account at Wilson Davis.

21. At some point in 1996, Hamilton became an employee of IAS. The June 30, 1995 annual report of IAS, filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, described Hamilton as one of its “Significant Employees and Managers,” indicating he had responsibilities for marketing. Hamilton was granted 100,000 shares of IAS stock, representing 1.7% of the

¹⁴ *Id.* citing FFCL and *Receiver’s Report and Recommendation on Inclusion of Affiliates and Subsidiaries in Receivership Estate*, Civil Enforcement Case, [Docket No. 581](#).

outstanding stock of IAS. Additional shares of common stock and preferred stock were issued to Hamilton in subsequent years.

22. Among Hamilton's duties were communicating with IAS's outside counsel relating to stock transfers and agreements with IAS distributors and communicating with transfer agents regarding removal of restrictive legends on IAS stock certificates.

23. Hamilton identified himself in IAS correspondence as "Assistant to the Chairman" of IAS.

24. When RaPower purchased 6.2 million shares of IAS stock in 2013, 100,000 shares of this stock were granted to Hamilton.

25. Hamilton continued to represent IAS in communications with outside counsel for IAS at least to 2017.

26. Hamilton had actual knowledge of the financial information of many of the Receivership Entities.

27. At all times relevant hereto, the Receivership Entities were insolvent or had assets that were unreasonably small in relation to transactions in which they were involved.

28. Hamilton knew that the Receivership Entities were insolvent at the time that all transfers in the Complaint were made. Specifically, he knew or should have known that:

a. IAS's audited financial statements showed that IAS had never made any sales of any products, had not generated a profit since its 1986 inception, and had an accumulated deficit of more than \$40 million;

b. RaPower's revenue came from the sale of solar lenses to customers and that RaPower had promised that those lens purchasers would receive more in revenue

from electricity generated from those solar lenses than what purchasers had paid for the lenses. As a result, if those lenses never generated any revenue from the sales of electricity, RaPower would be liable to those lens purchasers for the amount the customers paid for the lenses and for bonuses promised by RaPower;

c. XSun Energy's revenue came either as a result of agreements with other Receivership Entities or from third parties where XSun had liabilities to those third parties at least as great as the amount of revenues it received. XSun never earned any revenues from operations, other than transfers from affiliated entities in connection with the promotion of the abusive tax shelter; and

d. The vast majority, if not all, of Cobblestone's revenue came from Receivership Entities and were in connection with promotion of the abusive tax shelter. Upon information and belief, Cobblestone had no source of net revenues from third parties.

The Sale of Solar Lenses Was Structured as an Investment Contract

29. Agreements that involve an investment of money in a common enterprise with an expectation of profit from the efforts of others constitute "investment contracts."¹⁵

30. The structure and manner in which solar lenses were sold constitute investment contracts. The investment contract characteristics of the solar lens purchase program include:

a. Johnson claimed to have invented solar energy technology, which involves solar thermal lenses placed in arrays on towers;¹⁶

¹⁵ See *SEC v. Howey*, 328 U.S. 293 (1946).

¹⁶ The characteristics described in this paragraph derive from FFCL.

- b. To make money from this purported technology, Johnson sold a component of the technology: the solar lenses;
- c. Through a multi-level marketing model (using affiliated entity RaPower), lenses were sold to hundreds of investors across the nation;
- d. IAS or RaPower agreed to build solar towers and install the customers' lenses at a site determined by IAS or RaPower;
- e. When customers purchased lenses, the customers also signed an operations and maintenance agreement with LTB1, with LTB1 agreeing to operate and maintain the customers' lenses to produce revenue;
- f. LTB1 was to make quarterly payments to the lens purchasers, representing a portion of the revenues earned from the operation of the solar lenses;
- g. A bonus incentive program paid commissions or referral fees to persons who persuaded others to purchase solar lenses;
- h. Promotional materials and internet websites and online discussion boards described the lens purchase program.

31. Investment contracts are securities and, as such, their offer and sale must comply with applicable state and federal securities laws.

Misrepresentations and Omissions

32. Upon information and belief, promotional materials used, and statements made, by Defendants falsely stated:

- a. The solar lenses were generating electricity;
- b. Lens purchasers were in the "trade or business" of "leasing" solar lenses;

c. The purchase of solar lenses qualified the lens purchaser to take tax credits and tax deductions that were not, in fact, available.

33. Upon information and belief, promotional materials and solicitations by Defendants failed to inform purchasers of these investment contract securities that:

a. IAS, the owner of the solar lens technology, had never had revenue, had never had sales of any product, and was insolvent, having an accumulated deficit of over \$40 million;

b. Over 70% of the shares of IAS were owned by two foreign corporations based in Nevis;

c. Neldon Johnson, the inventor of the supposed solar technology, owned no shares of IAS;

d. The solar technology had never generated electricity that could be captured or sold to others;

e. There were no electrical lines connecting the solar towers constructed by IAS to transmission lines owned by power companies and IAS had no interconnection agreements with power companies by which the power companies would purchase electricity from IAS;

f. No lens purchasers were ever paid rental income generated from the use of his lens to generate power bought by a third-party purchaser;

g. Tax advice listed on the RaPower websites was obtained as a result of false information Johnson gave to the attorneys who wrote the tax opinions and IAS refused to remove letters from those attorneys when demanded by the attorneys;

h. Johnson had used over \$1 million of IAS and RaPower funds to buy more than a dozen real estate properties in the name of Glenda Johnson (the wife of Neldon Johnson), to buy vehicles titled in the name of Neldon Johnson, and to pay the amount of a divorce settlement to Johnson's former wife.

34. The misrepresentations and omissions detailed above are material to a reasonable investor.

Amounts Transferred to Hamilton and W.E. Hamilton Associates

35. Hamilton acted as a salesperson for Receivership Entities and sold solar lenses for depreciation deductions or solar energy tax credits.

36. Hamilton personally received commissions from Receivership Entities for these sales from 2011 to 2017 in the amount of \$8,936.30 (the "Hamilton Transfers"). A summary of the Hamilton Transfers is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

37. Because Hamilton was an insider of multiple Receivership Entities, Defendants knew or should have known Receivership Entities were operating a fraudulent scheme.

38. Hamilton's offer and sale of the solar lenses violated state and federal securities laws.

39. On information and belief, Hamilton did not take the Hamilton Transfers in good faith and/or did not provide anything of a reasonably equivalent value to the Receivership Entities in exchange for the Transfers. Indeed, the sale of the solar lenses for depreciation deductions or solar energy tax credits only furthered the massive tax fraud and increased the amount fraudulently obtained.

40. At all times relevant hereto, Receivership Entities were insolvent or had assets that were unreasonably small in relation to transactions in which they were involved.

41. Defendants have not repaid the Hamilton Transfers to the Receiver.

42. Hamilton and/or W.E. Hamilton Associates were also issued more than 1,000,000 shares of IAS stock (the “Stock Transfers”).

43. Some of the Stock Transfers were purportedly in consideration for Hamilton pledging Zions Bank stock as collateral to assist Neldon Johnson in obtaining a loan for the construction of a building located at 326 North Highway 6 in Salem, Utah.

44. But Hamilton’s collateral was not the reason the stock was transferred. Instead, the shares were to be used to make payments on the construction loan as yet another “fraud to enable funding for Neldon Johnson.”¹⁷

45. At least 271,000 shares from the Stock Transfers were sold for a profit by Hamilton.

46. The benefit of the sale from any of the Stock Transfers did not go to IAS. Instead, the benefit went to Hamilton and/or Neldon Johnson.

47. Moreover, Hamilton and/or W.E. Hamilton Associates did not transfer anything of reasonably equivalent value for the Stock Transfers.

48. The reasonably equivalent value, if any, from the Stock Transfers went to Neldon Johnson, not to IAS.

49. Ultimately, the building located at 326 North Highway 6 in Salem, Utah was transferred to Neldon Johnson’s ex-wife in a divorce settlement.

¹⁷ See note 16, *supra*.

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

*(Avoidance of Fraudulent Transfers Under Utah Code Ann. §§ 25-6-5(1)(a) and 25-6-8 or Utah Code Ann. §§ 25-6-202(1)(a) and 25-6-303)
(Asserted Against Defendants)*

50. The Receiver re-alleges and incorporates herein by reference each of the preceding allegations as if set forth completely herein.

51. The Receivership Entities were engaged in an enterprise with all of the characteristics of a fraud scheme.

52. The Receivership Entities, under the control of Neldon Johnson, made the Hamilton Transfers in furtherance of the fraud scheme.

53. The Receivership Entities, under the control of Neldon Johnson, made the Stock Transfers in furtherance of the fraud scheme.

54. At all relevant times hereto, the Receivership Entities had at least one creditor.

55. At all relevant times hereto, the Receivership Entities were insolvent.

56. At all relevant times hereto, Hamilton was an insider of IAS and other Receivership Entities.

57. The Hamilton Transfers and the Stock Transfers were paid to Defendants with actual intent to hinder, delay or defraud a creditor of the Receivership Entities.

58. Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. §§ 25-6-5(1)(a) and 25-6-8 or Utah Code Ann. §§ 25-6-202(1)(a) and 25-6-303, the Receiver may avoid the Hamilton Transfers and recover the value of the Stock Transfers paid to Defendants.

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF

*(Avoidance of Fraudulent Transfers Under Utah Code Ann. §§ 25-6-5(1)(b) and 25-6-8 or Utah Code Ann. §§ 25-6-202(1)(b) and 25-6-303)
(Asserted Against Defendants)*

59. The Receiver re-alleges and incorporates herein by reference each of the preceding allegations as if set forth completely herein.

60. The Receivership Entities were engaged in an enterprise with all of the characteristics of a fraud scheme.

61. The Receivership Entities, under the control of Neldon Johnson, made the Hamilton Transfers in furtherance of the fraud scheme.

62. The Receivership Entities, under the control of Neldon Johnson, made the Stock Transfers in furtherance of the fraud scheme.

63. At all relevant times hereto, the Receivership Entities had at least one creditor.

64. The Hamilton Transfers were paid by the Receivership Entities without receiving reasonably equivalent value in exchange.

65. The Stock Transfers were paid by the Receivership Entities without receiving reasonably equivalent value in exchange.

66. At the time the Hamilton Transfers and Stock Transfers were paid, the Receivership Entities (a) were engaged or were about to be engaged in a business or transaction for which their remaining assets were unreasonably small in relation to the business or transaction; or (b) intended to incur, or believed or reasonably should have believed that they would incur, debts beyond their ability to pay as such debts became due.

67. Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. §§ 25-6-5(1)(b) and 25-6-8 or Utah Code Ann. §§ 25-6-202(1)(b) and 25-6-303, the Receiver may avoid the Hamilton Transfers and recover the value of the Stock Transfers paid to Defendants.

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF

*(Avoidance of Fraudulent Transfers Under Utah Code Ann. §§ 25-6-6(1) and 25-6-8 or Utah Code Ann. §§ 25-6-203(1) and 25-6-303)
(Asserted Against Defendants)*

68. The Receiver re-alleges and incorporates herein by reference each of the preceding allegations as if set forth completely herein.

69. The Receivership Entities were engaged in an enterprise with all of the characteristics of a fraud scheme.

70. The Receivership Entities, under the control of Neldon Johnson, made the Hamilton Transfers in furtherance of the fraud scheme.

71. The Receivership Entities, under the control of Neldon Johnson, made the Stock Transfers in furtherance of the fraud scheme.

72. At all relevant times hereto, the Receivership Entities had at least one creditor.

73. The Hamilton Transfers and the Stock Transfers were paid to Defendants without the Receivership Entities receiving a reasonably equivalent value in exchange for the Transfers.

74. The Receivership Entities were insolvent at the time the transfers were paid or became insolvent as a result of the Transfers or the obligation incurred.

75. Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. §§ 25-6-6(1) and 25-6-8 or Utah Code Ann. §§ 25-6-203(1) and 25-6-303, the Receiver may avoid the Hamilton Transfers and recover the value of the Stock Transfers paid to Defendants.

FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

*(Avoidance of Fraudulent Transfers Under Utah Code Ann. §§ 25-6-6(2) and 25-6-8 or Utah Code Ann. §§ 25-6-203(2) and 25-6-303)
(Asserted Against Defendants)*

76. The Receiver re-alleges and incorporates herein by reference each of the preceding allegations as if set forth completely herein.
77. The Receivership Entities were engaged in a fraud scheme.
78. The Stock Transfers were made as part of and in furtherance of a fraud scheme.
79. Each Receivership Entity had at least one creditor at the time that the transfers from that Receivership Entity were made.
80. Hamilton was an insider of the Receivership Entities.
81. The Stock Transfers were made to the Hamilton and/or W.E. Hamilton Associates for an antecedent debt.
82. The Receivership Entities were insolvent at the time all transfers were made and, on information and belief, Defendants had reasonable cause to believe that the Receivership Entities were insolvent.
83. Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. §§ 25-6-6(2) and 25-6-8 or Utah Code Ann. §§ 25-6-203(2) and 25-6-303), the Receiver may avoid and recover the value of the Stock Transfers paid to Defendants.

FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

*(Unjust Enrichment)
(Asserted Against Defendants)*

84. The Receiver re-alleges and incorporates herein by reference each of the preceding allegations as if set forth completely herein.

85. The Hamilton Transfers and the Stock Transfer were comprised of property of Receivership Entities and were made by Receivership Entities in furtherance of the fraud scheme.

86. These transfers conferred a benefit upon Defendants.

87. Defendants knowingly benefitted from these transfers.

88. Allowing Defendants to retain the transfers would unjustly enrich him and would be inequitable.

89. Absent return of the value of these transfers, the Receivership Estate will be damaged by Defendants' unjust enrichment and may have no adequate remedy at law.

90. Defendants must disgorge the amount of the transfers.

SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
(Fraud in the Offer and Sale of Securities)
(Asserted Against Hamilton)

91. The Receiver re-alleges and incorporates herein by reference each of the preceding allegations as if set forth completely herein.

92. Hamilton, by engaging in the conduct described above, directly and indirectly, in the offer and sale of securities, obtained money or property by means of untrue statements of 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, and engaged in transactions, practices, or courses of business which operate or would operate as a fraud or deceit upon the purchaser.

93. By reason of the foregoing, Hamilton directly or indirectly violated Section 17(a)(2) and 17(a)(3) of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C. §§ 77q(a)(2) and 77q(a)(3)] 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];

94. By reason of the foregoing, Hamilton directly or indirectly violated the Utah Uniform Securities Act, Utah Code Ann. §61-1-1.

SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
(Offer and Sale of Unregistered Securities)
(Asserted Against Hamilton)

95. The Receiver re-alleges and incorporates herein by reference each of the preceding allegations as if set forth completely herein.

96. Hamilton, by engaging in the conduct described above, directly and indirectly, in the offer and sale of securities, offered to sell or sold securities.

97. No registration statement had been filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or the Utah Division of Securities or has been in effect with respect to these securities.

98. By reason of the foregoing, Hamilton directly or indirectly violated Sections 5(a) and 5(c) of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C. §§ 77e(a) and 77e(c)].

99. By reason of the foregoing, Hamilton directly or indirectly violated the Utah Uniform Securities Act, Utah Code Ann. §61-1-7.

EIGHTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
(Offer and Sale of Securities by an Unregistered Broker-Dealer or Agent)
(Asserted Against Hamilton)

100. The Receiver re-alleges and incorporates herein by reference each of the preceding allegations as if set forth completely herein.

101. Hamilton, by engaging in the conduct described above, directly and indirectly, induced or attempted to induce the purchase and sale of securities without being registered as a broker-dealer with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or associated with a broker-dealer registered with the Commission.

102. By reason of the foregoing, Hamilton directly or indirectly violated Section 15(a) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. §78o(a)];

103. Hamilton offered and sold securities without being licensed as a broker-dealer or agent with the Utah Division of Securities.

104. By reason of the foregoing, Hamilton directly or indirectly violated the Utah Uniform Securities Act, Utah Code Ann. §61-1-3.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, the Receiver prays for Judgment as follows:

A. Pursuant to the Receiver's First Claim for Relief, judgment avoiding the transfers under Utah Code Ann. §§ 25-6-5(a)(1) and 25-6-8 or §§ 25-6-202(1)(a) and 25-6-303, and permitting Plaintiff's recovery of the value of the: (1) Hamilton Transfers in the total amount of \$8,936.30; and (2) proceeds Defendants received from the sale of shares from the Stock Transfer in an amount to be determined at trial.

B. Pursuant to the Receiver's Second Claim for Relief, judgment avoiding the transfers under Utah Code Ann. §§ 25-6-5(a)(2) and 25-6-8 or Utah Code Ann. §§ 25-6-202(1)(b) and 25-6-303, and permitting Plaintiff's recovery of the value of the: (1) Hamilton transfers in the total amount of \$8,936.30; and (2) proceeds Defendants received from the sale of shares from the Stock Transfer in an amount to be determined at trial.

C. Pursuant to the Receiver's Third Claim for Relief, judgment avoiding the transfers under Utah Code Ann. §§ 25-6-6(1) and 25-6-8 or Utah Code Ann. §§ 25-6-203(1) and 25-6-303, and permitting Plaintiff's recovery of the value of the: (1) Hamilton Transfers in the total amount of \$8,936.30; and (2) proceeds Defendants received from the sale of shares from the Stock Transfer in an amount to be determined at trial.

D. Pursuant to the Receiver's Fourth Claim for Relief, judgment avoiding the Transfers under Utah Code Ann. §§ 25-6-6(2) and 25-6-8 or Utah Code Ann. §§ 25-6-203(2) and 25-6-303, and permitting Plaintiff's recovery of the value of the proceeds Defendants received from the sale of shares from the Stock Transfer in an amount to be determined at trial

E. Pursuant to the Receiver's Fifth Claim for Relief, judgment permitting Plaintiff's recovery of the value of the: (1) Hamilton Transfers in the total amount of \$8,936.30; (2) proceeds Defendants received from the sale of shares from the Stock Transfer in an amount to be determined at trial; (3) imposition a constructive trust for the benefit of the receivership estate on any and all transfers; and (4) disgorgement of the value of the transfers.

F. Pursuant to the Receiver's Sixth through Eighth Claims for Relief, entry of an order: (1) declaring that Hamilton violated federal and Utah securities laws, (2) declaring that the payment of commissions or referral fees to Hamilton was unlawful and violated public policy, and (3) requiring Hamilton to disgorge all commissions and referral fees received from any Receivership Defendant and pay prejudgment interest on such ill-gotten gains.

G. Judgment for pre-judgment interest, costs, and fees, including reasonable attorney's fees, as may be allowed by law.

H. For such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

DATED this 25th day of October, 2019.

PARR BROWN GEE & LOVELESS, P.C.

/s/ Jeffery A. Balls

Jonathan O. Hafen

Jeffery A. Balls

Michael S. Lehr

Attorneys for R. Wayne Klein, Receiver