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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF UTAH  
CENTRAL DIVISION

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

RAPOWER-3, LLC; INTERNATIONAL  
AUTOMATED SYSTEMS, INC.; LTBI,  
LLC; R. GREGORY SHEPARD; NELDON  
JOHNSON; and ROGER FREEBORN,

Defendants.

**ORDER GRANTING RECEIVER'S  
MOTION TO ASSIGN CERTAIN  
JUDGMENTS TO PLAINTIFF, UNITED  
STATES (DOC. NO. 1200)**

Case No. 2:15-cv-00828

District Judge David Nuffer

Magistrate Judge Daphne A. Oberg

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R. Wayne Klein, the court-appointed receiver, filed a Motion to Assign Certain Judgments to Plaintiff, United States, (“Mot.,” Doc. No. 1200). The receiver seeks to assign various judgments he has obtained to the United States for collection.<sup>1</sup> (*Id.* at 2.) No oppositions to the motion were filed and the United States supports the motion. (*See id.*) Where assignment is in the best interest of the receivership estate, the motion is granted.

Through the Receivership Order, (Doc. No. 490), subsequently amended by the Corrected Receivership Order, (“CRO”), (Doc. No. 491), the court created the receivership estate and the receiver took control of the receivership defendants’ assets. (Mot. 2, Doc. No. 1200.) The CRO gives the receiver “custody, control, and possession of all Receivership Property,” and empowers him “to sue for and collect, recover, receive, and take into possession from third parties all Receivership Property.” (CRO ¶ 13(b), Doc. No. 491.) Similarly, the receiver is

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<sup>1</sup> These judgments are in the following cases in the District of Utah: *Klein v. Brennan*, 2:19-cv-00687; *Klein v. Kerr et al.*, 2:19-cv-00768; *Klein v. King*, 2:19-cv-00706; *Klein v. Payne et al.*, 2:19-cv-00791; *Klein v. Scraggs*, 2:19-cv-00727; *Klein v. Stewart*, 2:19-cv-00726; *Klein v. Turner*, 2:19-cv-00767.

“authorized, empowered, and directed to . . . prosecute” actions “advisable or proper to recover or conserve Receivership Property,” after consultation with counsel for the United States. (*Id.* ¶ 59.) The CRO also permits the receiver to “transfer, compromise, sell, or otherwise dispose of any Receivership Property, other than real estate, in the ordinary course of business.” (*Id.* ¶ 54.) However, these actions must be “on terms and in the manner the [r]eceiver deems most beneficial to the receivership estate and with due regard for the realization of the true and proper value of such Receivership Property.” (*Id.*) Lastly, the receiver may take other action “approved by this [c]ourt.” (*Id.* ¶ 13(r).)

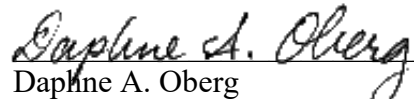
The court granted the receiver leave to commence litigation against various groups, including persons “who received monies or assets” from receivership entities. (Doc. No. 673.) The receiver subsequently initiated lawsuits and obtained multiple judgments. (Mot. 2, Doc. No. 1200.) Both the receiver and the United States believe the United States can most “effectively, efficiently, and cost-efficiently” collect these judgments. (*Id.*) The receiver believes having the United States collect the judgments will yield the greatest return because the collection methods available to the receiver are costly and ineffective. Specifically, hiring outside counsel on an hourly basis is expensive, collection agencies charge high commissions (upward of forty to fifty percent), and selling judgments often results in extremely low bid prices. (*Id.* at 4.) In contrast, the United States has more powerful collection tools at its disposal, which it can undertake through salaried employees. (*Id.* at 5.) Although the receiver believes he can assign the judgments pursuant to the CRO without a court order, he seeks an order for purposes of efficiency and finality. (*Id.* at 6.)

Where assigning the judgments to the United States will benefit the receivership estate, the receiver’s motion, (Doc. No. 1200), is GRANTED. The court orders as follows:

- The judgments identified by the receiver shall be assigned to the United States.
- The United States shall send a status report to the receiver updating him on the amount collected from the assigned judgments every six months, commencing six months from the date of this order.
- The receiver shall file a status report with the court informing the court as to the amount the United States has collected on the assigned judgments. The status report shall be filed annually, commencing one year from the date of the order, and at such time as the United States has recovered \$14.2 million per the CRO's second distribution priority.

DATED this 31st day of May, 2022.

BY THE COURT:

  
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Daphne A. Oberg  
United States Magistrate Judge