

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
TAMPA DIVISION**

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING
COMMISSION,

Case No. 8:19-CV-886-T-33SPF

Plaintiff,

v.

OASIS INTERNATIONAL GROUP,
LIMITED; OASIS MANAGEMENT, LLC;
SATELLITE HOLDINGS COMPANY;
MICHAEL J DACORTA; JOSEPH S.
ANILE, II.; RAYMOND P MONTIE III;
FRANCISCO "FRANK" L. DURAN; and
JOHN J. HAAS,

Defendants;

and

MAINSTREAM FUND SERVICES, INC.;
BOWLING GREEN CAPITAL
MANAGEMENT LLC; LAGOON
INVESTMENTS, INC.; ROAR OF THE
LION FITNESS, LLC; 444 GULF OF
MEXICO DRIVE, LLC; 4064 FOUNDERS
CLUB DRIVE, LLC; 6922 LACANTERA
CIRCLE, LLC; 13318 LOST KEY PLACE,
LLC; and 4 OAKS LLC,

Relief Defendants.

THE RECEIVER'S FOURTH INTERIM REPORT

Receivership Information and Activity from January 1, 2020 through March 31, 2020.

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INTRODUCTION

Burton W. Wiand, the Court-appointed receiver over the assets of the above-captioned defendants and relief defendants (the “**Receiver**” and the “**Receivership**” or “**Receivership Estate**”), files this Fourth Interim Report to inform the Court, investors, creditors, and others interested in this Receivership of activities to date as well as the Receiver’s proposed course of action. The Receiver has established an informational website, www.oasisreceivership.com, which he has updated periodically. The Receiver will continue to update the website regarding the Receiver’s most significant actions, important Court filings, and other items that might be of interest to the public. This Fourth Interim Report, as well as all previous and subsequent reports, will be posted on the website.¹

Overview of Significant Activities During this Reporting Period

During the time covered by this Fourth Interim Report, the Receiver and his professionals engaged in the following significant activities:

- Obtained Court approval and closed the sale of 6922 Lacantera Circle in Lakewood Ranch, Florida for **\$2,050,000** (gross of closing costs, a mortgage, and expenses);
- Obtained Court approval and closed the sale of 16804 Vardon Terrace #108 in Lakewood Ranch, Florida for **\$212,000** (gross of closing costs and expenses);
- Continued to list and market (subject to significant disruption caused by the Covid-19 virus) an additional eight properties for sale through Coldwell Banker²

¹ As directed by the Court, the Receiver will submit his next interim report and subsequent reports within thirty days after the end of each calendar quarter. Where possible, the Receiver has also included information about events occurring between March 31, 2020 (the end of the reporting period) and the date of this filing.

² See www.oasisreceivership.com/assets-for-sale; see also *infra* § III.C.

for a total of approximately **\$6,309,000** (gross of closing costs, mortgages, and expenses);

- Continued renting (again, subject to significant disruption caused by the Covid-19 virus) 6300 Midnight Pass Road, No. 1002 in Sarasota, Florida to short-term guests for approximately **\$2,000 per week**;
- Received auction proceeds of **\$307,714** (net of commissions but gross of one lien) from the sale of several luxury vehicles;
- Collected approximately **\$28,000** in interest income on seized funds;
- Sold miscellaneous personal property (or collected funds for items sold during previous reporting periods) worth approximately **\$13,500** (net of commissions);
- Obtained Court approval to establish a claims process through which the Receiver intends to return funds to defrauded investors, mailed 1,122 claims packets to potential creditors, and published notice of the **June 15, 2020** claim bar date in two newspapers, on the Receiver's website, and through mass email communications with investors;
- Obtained Court approval to institute pre-suit settlement procedures and mailed demand letters to approximately **175 potential defendants**, seeking the recovery of "false profits" under governing fraudulent transfer law;
- Entered into settlement agreements or otherwise received a total of approximately **\$246,000** through those procedures;
- Exchanged documents or entered into tolling agreements with numerous individuals to reconcile investment and distribution amounts, which eliminated a material number of potential defendants and eliminated unnecessary litigation;
- Obtained Court approval to pursue clawback litigation and filed an action against **85 defendants** who did not respond to the Receiver's demand letters or otherwise refused the settlement offer (*see infra* § V.1.d.);
- Filed a second clawback action against Raymond P. Montie, III, seeking to recover approximately \$1.7 million in fraudulent transfers and as much as \$50 million for aiding and abetting or personally committing egregious breaches of fiduciary duty;
- Obtained Court approval to hire counsel on a contingency fee basis to pursue multi-million-dollar claims against Mainstream Fund Services, Inc. and entered into a tolling agreement with that entity to engage in negotiations;

- Continued to cooperate with the Department of Justice regarding its efforts to repatriate approximately **\$2 million** from the United Kingdom;
- Continued efforts to repatriate at least **\$560,000** from Belize in cooperation with local counsel; and
- Continued to investigate the conduct of ATC Brokers Ltd., Spotex, LLC, and other entities to determine whether the Receiver has viable claims and whether the assertion of any such claims would be cost-efficient.

Overview of Significant Activities Since the Beginning of this Receivership

Since the beginning of this Receivership, the Receiver and his professionals engaged in the following significant activities:

- Served subpoenas or the order appointing the Receiver and freezing the assets of the defendants and relief defendants on approximately **100 individuals and entities** who could have assets or records belonging to the Receivership Estate;
- Seized **\$8,661,447** from frozen bank accounts at numerous financial institutions;
- Liquidated an additional approximately **\$3,568,535.85** (net) in forfeited assets, subject to agreements with the Department of Justice and the United States Marshals Service;
- Retained legal counsel (domestic and foreign), forensic accountants, tax accountants, a technology services firm, and an asset manager to assist the Receiver and obtained Court approval of those engagements;
- Substantially completed (subject to limited additional documents sought through subpoenas) forensic reconstructions of at least 25 bank accounts, including more than 26,000 individual transactions;
- Interviewed dozens of individuals, including certain defendants, employees, sales agents, investors, legal counsel, and accountants;
- Established an informational website for investors and other interested parties;
- Collected hundreds of thousands of pages of documents from dozens of nonparties, including employees, banks, credit card companies, accountants, and lawyers; and
- Fielded hundreds of calls from investors and/or their counsel.

The above activities are discussed in more detail in the pertinent sections of this Fourth Interim Report and also in the Receiver's previous interim reports.

BACKGROUND

I. Procedure and Chronology

On April 15, 2019, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”) filed a complaint (Doc. 1) against (1) defendants Oasis International Group, Limited (“OIG”); Oasis Management, LLC (“Oasis Management”); Michael J. DaCorta (“DaCorta”); Joseph S. Anile, II (“Anile”); Francisco “Frank” L. Duran (“Duran”); Satellite Holdings Company (“Satellite Holdings”); John J. Haas (“Haas”); and Raymond P. Montie, III (“Montie”) (collectively, the “defendants”) and (2) relief defendants Mainstream Fund Services, Inc. (“Mainstream”); Bowling Green Capital Management, LLC (“Bowling Green”); Lagoon Investments, Inc. (“Lagoon”); Roar of the Lion Fitness, LLC (“Roar of the Lion”); 444 Gulf of Mexico Drive, LLC (“444 Gulf of Mexico”); 4064 Founders Club Drive, LLC (“4064 Founders Club”); 6922 Lacantera Circle, LLC (“6922 Lacantera”); 13318 Lost Key Place, LLC (“13318 Lost Key”); and 4Oaks LLC (“4Oaks”) (collectively, the “relief defendants”). The foregoing defendants and relief defendants are referred to as the “Receivership Entities.”

The complaint charges the defendants with violations of the Commodity Exchange Act and CFTC regulations and seeks to enjoin their violations of these laws regarding a fraudulent foreign currency (“forex”) trading scheme. The CFTC alleges that between mid-April 2014 and April 2019, the defendants fraudulently solicited over 700 U.S. residents to invest in two forex commodity pools – Oasis Global FX, Limited and Oasis Global FX, S.A.

(collectively, the “**Oasis Pools**”). The CFTC also asserts that the defendants raised approximately \$75 million from these investors and misappropriated over \$28 million of the pool funds to make payments to other pool participants and over \$18 million for unauthorized personal and business expenses, including the transfer of at least \$7 million to the relief defendants.³

On the same day the CFTC filed its complaint, April 15, 2019, the Court entered an order appointing Burton W. Wiand as temporary Receiver for the Receivership Entities (Doc. 7) (the “**SRO**”). The Court directed him, in relevant part, to “[t]ake exclusive custody, control, and possession of the Receivership Estate,” which includes “all the funds, properties, premises, accounts, income, now or hereafter due or owing to the Receivership Defendants, and other assets directly or indirectly owned, beneficially or otherwise, by the Receivership Defendants.” *See id.* at p. 14, ¶ 32 & p. 15, ¶ 30.b. The SRO also imposed a temporary injunction against the defendants and relief defendants, froze their assets, and required an accounting of all investor funds and other assets within five business days following service of the order or, in most cases, by April 25, 2019. *Id.* at 19.

As of the date of this report, all defendants and relief defendants have either defaulted or consented to the entry of a preliminary injunction against them (with some differences unique to the circumstances of each party). *See* Docs. 35, 43, 44, 82, 85, 172, 174-77. On July 11, 2019, the Court entered a Consolidated Receivership Order, which is now the operative document governing the Receiver’s activities. Doc. 177 (the “**Consolidated**

³ On June 12, 2019, the CFTC filed an amended complaint (Doc. 110), which contains additional allegations about certain defendants and relief defendants.

Order”). Pursuant to the Consolidated Order and its predecessors (*see* Docs. 7, 44), the Receiver has the duty and authority to (1) administer and manage the business affairs, funds, assets, and any other property of the Receivership Entities; (2) marshal and safeguard the assets of the Receivership Entities; and (3) investigate and institute legal proceedings for the benefit of the Receivership Entities and their investors and other creditors as the Receiver deems necessary.

On June 26, 2019, the Department of Justice, through the United States Attorney’s Office for the Middle District of Florida (the “**DOJ**”), moved to stay this litigation to protect an ongoing criminal investigation. Doc. 149. The Court granted the DOJ’s motion on July 12, 2019 but exempted the Receiver’s activities from the stay. Doc. 179. The Court also required the DOJ to provide periodic status reports during the stay. *Id.*

On August 8, 2019, defendant Anile pled guilty to three counts involving the scheme – (1) conspiracy to commit wire and mail fraud; (2) engaging in an illegal monetary transaction; and (3) filing a false income tax return. *See United States of America v. Joseph S. Anile, II*, Case No. 8:19-cr-334-T-35CPT (M.D. Fla.) (the “**Anile Criminal Action**” or “**ACA**”). A copy of Anile’s plea agreement was attached as Exhibit A to the Receiver’s Second Interim Report (Doc. 195), and he is scheduled to be sentenced on October 5, 2020 at 9:30 AM in M.D. Fla. Tampa Courtroom 7A before Judge Mary S. Scriven. ACA Doc. 40.

On December 17, 2019, a federal grand jury returned a two-count indictment against defendant DaCorta, alleging conspiracy to commit wire and mail fraud as well as engaging in an illegal monetary transaction. *See United States of America v. Michael J. DaCorta*, Case No. 8:19-cr-605-T-02CPT (M.D. Fla.) (the “**DaCorta Criminal Action**” or “**DCA**”). A

copy of the indictment was attached as Exhibit A to the Receiver's Third Interim Report. According to the grand jury, as early as November 2011, DaCorta entered into a conspiracy to defraud investors by making numerous fraudulent representations. *See* DCA Doc. 1 ¶ 14b.-d.

It was a further part of the conspiracy that conspirators would and did use funds "loaned" by victim-investors to: (i) conduct trades, via an offshore broker, in the FOREX market, which trades resulted in catastrophic losses; (ii) make Ponzi-style payments to victim-investors; (iii) pay expenses associated with perpetuating the scheme; and (iv) purchase million-dollar residential properties, high-end vehicles, gold, silver, and other liquid assets, to fund a lavish lifestyle for conspirators, their family members and friends, and otherwise for their personal enrichment.

Id. at ¶ 14k. DaCorta's jury trial was scheduled for the trial term commencing March 2, 2020 before Judge William F. Jung (DCA Doc. 21), but it has been continued (*id.* Doc. 25). A status conference is now scheduled for August 13, 2020. *Id.* Doc. 26.

On January 7, 2020, the DOJ moved the Court to extend the stay for an additional six months to protect its ongoing investigation. Doc. 215. After briefing by certain parties, the Court granted the motion and extended the stay until July 29, 2020. Doc. 228. The extension of the stay does not impact the Receiver, who is continuing to marshal assets, develop a claims process, and plan litigation, consistent with his Court-ordered mandate.

II. Overview of Preliminary Findings

The Consolidated Order authorizes, empowers, and directs the Receiver to "investigate the manner in which the financial and business affairs of the Receivership Defendants were conducted...." Doc. 177 ¶ 44. Pursuant to that mandate, the Receiver is in the process of obtaining and reviewing records from Receivership Entities and third parties. The Receiver has formed some preliminary conclusions based on his review of a portion of

the records received and interviews with employees, lawyers, accountants, and others. While these conclusions are not final and might change as the Receiver's investigation progresses, the Receiver believes they should be shared with the Court, the investors, and other potentially interested parties.

There is abundant evidence that the defendants were operating a fraudulent investment scheme. The scheme began with the sale of preferred shares in OIG, which is registered in the Cayman Islands. The shares promised a 12% dividend that was to be derived from trading by a related company: first, Oasis Global FX, Limited and then Oasis Global FX, S.A. – *i.e.*, the Oasis Pools. These companies were registered in New Zealand and Belize, respectively, and were purportedly introducing brokers that would trade currencies or currency-related contracts. The 12% return was to be derived from trading profits and transaction income earned by the brokers. The preferred shares were sold to investors through a private placement memorandum that contained significant false representations and omitted numerous material facts, including that DaCorta, the “Chief Investment Officer,” was prohibited from currency trading through a prior regulatory action in the United States. As the scheme grew, other companies – Oasis Management and Satellite Holdings – were used to gather investments and funnel them into the scheme. Preferred shareholders became purported “lenders” who were told they were lending money to certain defendants. Investors were regularly sent statements showing an account with a principal amount and accrued and accruing earnings. All of this was false, as confirmed by defendant Anile's guilty plea.

As the scheme matured, the perpetrators created a website that investors could access to view their purported accounts. Investors' account pages showed that they were credited with a 1% "interest" payment each month and, on a daily basis, a portion of purported trading income earned by the scheme's trading entity.⁴ The scheme was successful and proliferated because of the continued deception of the investors with respect to their purported accounts. They were led to believe that they held valuable loan accounts that continually earned money when, in fact, the scheme appears to have been insolvent since its inception. As an example, when the CFTC stopped the scheme in April 2019, the fraudulent website showed investors that they were owed an aggregate of over \$120 million. In truth, OIG only had assets of approximately \$10 million and was losing money continually.

The Receiver's preliminary analysis indicates that a total of approximately \$80 million was raised from investors.⁵ An analysis from the beginning of 2017 indicates that approximately \$20 million was deposited for trading, which resulted in substantial losses. The remainder of the money raised from investors was used to make Ponzi payments to other

⁴ Specifically, many investors were told by those perpetrating the scheme that the investors would receive a portion of the "spread pay" that Oasis Global FX, S.A. earned from its purported role as a broker of forex transactions for OIG. The spread pay, however, was nothing more than a markup on all transactions and served to increase the losses in the OIG account. No spread pay (or any portion thereof) was ever distributed to an investor. Rather, it was a ruse used to deceive investors into believing that they were receiving enhanced returns when, in fact, fictitious amounts were being credited to their fraudulent accounts. In truth, Oasis Global FX, S.A. and its traders conducted continually and routinely unprofitable trades and lost almost all of the investors' money. The fabrication of returns based on purported spread pay was an integral part of the system through which the perpetrators lured investors into the scheme.

⁵ To the extent these numbers differ from those alleged by the CFTC, the Receiver understands that the CFTC only considered transactions within the pertinent statute of limitations while the Receiver is reviewing all available transactions.

investors, to pay expenses to perpetuate the scheme, and to enrich the defendants. The actual amount of out-of-pocket losses to investors and the projected amount of claims is yet to be determined, but it will likely exceed \$45 million.

ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE RECEIVER

During this reporting period, the Receiver has taken a number of steps to fulfill his mandates under the Consolidated Order and its predecessors. *See* Doc. 177 ¶ 56.A.

III. Securing The Receivership Estate

Attached as **Exhibit A** to this Fourth Interim Report is a cash accounting report showing (1) the amount of money on hand from January 1, 2020, less operating expenses plus revenue, through March 31, 2020, and (2) the same information from the beginning of the Receivership (as opposed to the current reporting period). *See* Doc. 177 ¶ 56.B. & C. This cash accounting report does not reflect non-cash or cash-equivalent assets. Thus, the value of all property discussed below is not included in the accounting report. From January 1, 2020 through March 31, 2020, the Receiver collected income of \$2,938,135.19.⁶

A. Cooperation with the Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and United States Marshals Service

As discussed more fully in the Receiver's First Interim Report (Doc. 113), on April 17, 2019, the DOJ, through the United States Attorney's Office for the Middle District of Florida, filed a civil forfeiture action against almost all the properties identified below in

⁶ As explained in footnote 1, to the extent possible, the Receiver has included in this Fourth Interim Report transactions and events occurring after March 31, 2020 to give the Court and others the most current overview of the Receiver's activities. Money collected after that date, however, is not reflected in Exhibit A. Those collections will be included in the Receiver's next interim report.

§ III.C. See *United States of America v. 13318 Lost Key Place, Lakewood Ranch, Florida et al.*, Case No. 8:19-cv-00908 (M.D. Fla.) (the “**Forfeiture Action**” or “**FA**”) (FA Doc. 1 ¶ 1). In addition, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (“**FBI**”) instituted administrative forfeiture proceedings against, at minimum, the vehicles described in § III.D.1 and the cash, gold, and silver described in § III.D.2. The Receiver, the DOJ, and the United States Marshals Service (“**USMS**”) reached agreements governing the forfeiture and sale of this property as well as the transfer and remission of the sale proceeds. See Doc. 105, Ex. A (Consent Forfeiture Agreement); Ex. B (Memorandum of Understanding or “**MOU**”); Ex. C (Liquidation Plan). On June 7, 2019, the Receiver moved the Court to approve these agreements (Doc. 105), and the Court granted the Receiver’s motion on June 13, 2019 (Doc. 112). According to the MOU, “[t]he Receiver has sole discretion to decide the logistics of the sale of the Forfeited Receivership Assets, on the terms and in the manner the Receiver deems most beneficial to the Receivership Estate and with due regard to the realization of the true and proper value of such property.” Doc. 105, Ex. B. The MOU also recognizes that “[a]ll sales of Receivership Assets, including Forfeited Receivership Assets, must comply with the provisions set forth in the Receivership Orders.” *Id.* After the Receiver sells a property subject to forfeiture, the Receiver will transfer the net proceeds to the USMS for deposit in the Department of Justice Asset Forfeiture Fund. *Id.* The Receiver will subsequently file one or more petitions for remission with the DOJ, and the sale proceeds will be returned for distribution to defrauded investors through a claims process supervised by this Court. See *infra* § VI.

The Forfeiture Action and the FBI’s administrative forfeiture proceedings are largely complete, and pursuant to the MOU, the Receiver has begun listing and marketing the

relevant properties for sale, arranging auctions, and seeking potential purchasers through appropriate and cost-effective means.

B. Freezing Bank Accounts and Liquid Assets

As explained in the First Interim Report, the Receiver identified and/or froze approximately \$11 million at various financial institutions in the United States, the United Kingdom, and Belize. The Receiver opened a money market account for the Receivership at ServisFirst Bank (the “**Receivership Account**”).⁷ The Receiver has now deposited approximately \$8,661,447.96 of the frozen funds into this account.⁸ The remaining amount is almost entirely comprised of the money held in Belize and the United Kingdom, as discussed below. The Receiver will attempt to obtain as much of that money as possible and to identify any other accounts containing assets belonging to the Receivership Estate. A list of pertinent bank or other financial accounts organized by defendant, relief defendant, and/or affiliated entity is attached as **Exhibit B**.

1. The ATC Account in the United Kingdom

On April 18, 2019, the Receiver served London-based ATC Brokers LTD (“**ATC**”) with a copy of the SRO and requested that ATC freeze all accounts associated with the defendants and relief defendants. In cooperation with domestic law enforcement and the United Kingdom’s National Crime Agency, ATC identified and froze one account in the name of Oasis Global FX, S.A., which contained \$2,005,368.28. The repatriation of that

⁷ The Receiver also opened a checking/operating account for making disbursements.

⁸ Carolyn DaCorta – defendant DaCorta’s wife – paid \$32,100 for a membership in the Long Boat Key Club one week before the Receiver was appointed. The Receiver obtained a \$30,000 refund without the need for litigation, which is included in the above calculation.

money has been complicated by jurisdictional issues, including international treaties and other agreements. The DOJ has assumed responsibility for repatriating the money for the ultimate benefit of the Receivership Estate. Since the Receiver's prior interim report, the DOJ has obtained a final order of forfeiture in the Anile Criminal Action regarding the funds and is continuing to take additional steps necessary for repatriation. *See* ACA Doc. 43. According to the order, "[c]lear title to the FOREX Account [as defined in the order] is now vested in the United States of America." *Id.* The Receiver will cooperate with the United States, through the DOJ, to facilitate repatriation and remission of the funds for the ultimate benefit of the Receivership Estate. At present, the Receiver believes the money is secure and will not be dissipated pending the resolution of these issues.

The Receiver understands that certain individuals have been representing to investors that there is more than \$100,000,000 dollars in unrecovered funds in the United Kingdom. The Receiver believes those representations are based on, at best, a misunderstanding of the fraudulent documents created to perpetuate the scheme, or at worst, complete fabrications. Neither (1) the DOJ and the FBI; (2) the CFTC and its forensic accountants; (3) the Receiver and his forensic accountants; nor (4) the United Kingdom's National Crime Agency have identified any such funds or accounts. Nevertheless, the Receiver believes ATC's role in the scheme is much deeper and more significant than previously indicated, and the Receiver is taking steps to obtain discovery from and pursue litigation against ATC, as further explained below in Section V.2.c.

2. Financial Assets in Belize

Shortly after his appointment, the Receiver learned that Oasis Global FX Limited owned an account (x4622) at Choice Bank Limited (“**Choice Bank**”) in Belize. On June 29, 2018, however, regulators in Belize revoked Choice Bank’s license and appointed a liquidator. The Receiver’s local counsel has identified two deposits at Choice Bank – one for \$31,000 and one for \$32,000. Counsel has contacted the liquidator regarding the Receiver’s claim to those funds, and the liquidator has acknowledged receipt of the claim. The liquidator anticipates paying 52% of all claims but has not yet established a date for payment. If the liquidator pays the Receiver’s claims at the anticipated percentage, the Receivership Estate would recover approximately \$32,760. While the situation still involves uncertainty, this information indicates a recovery might be possible.

The Receiver also learned that Oasis Global FX, S.A. has an account at Heritage Bank Limited (“**Heritage Bank**”) in Belize containing \$500,000. The Receiver believes that money served as a bond that allowed Oasis Global FX, S.A. to operate as a broker-dealer in Belize. On May 7, 2019, the Belize International Financial Services Commission suspended the entity’s trading licenses. On October 22, 2019, the Receiver and defendant Anile executed corporate documents to take legal control of Oasis Global FX, S.A. (in addition to the powers conferred by the Consolidated Order).⁹ The Receiver’s local counsel is working

⁹ In cooperation with foreign counsel, the Receiver has also obtained corporate control (in addition to the powers conferred by the Consolidated Order and its predecessors) of OIG – a Cayman Islands entity. On October 22, 2019, defendant Anile executed the necessary documents. Defendant DaCorta and defendant Montie have also subsequently executed the documents. Those defendants owned OIG prior to the Receiver’s appointment.

with the Director General of the Belize International Financial Services Commission to issue a letter to Heritage Bank, which would allow the funds to be released and repatriated.

C. Securing Real Property

The Receivership Estate contains numerous parcels of real property, including single-family homes, condominiums, and (formerly) a waterfront office building.¹⁰ In the Consolidated Order and its predecessors, the Court directed the Receiver to “[t]ake all steps necessary to secure the business and other premises under the control of the Receivership Defendants” (Doc. 7 at 15-16) and to “take immediate possession of all real property of the Receivership Defendants, wherever located, including but not limited to all ownership and leasehold interests and fixtures” (Doc. 44 ¶ 19; Doc. 177 ¶ 19). The Receiver’s ability to sell properties during this reporting period has been substantially and negatively impacted by the Covid-19 virus and related stay-at-home orders. The Receiver is adapting and continuing sales efforts, but the duration of these disruptions and the resultant effect on the real estate market remains uncertain. The Receiver’s actions in fulfillment of his mandate are explained in the following subsections. *See* Doc. 177 ¶ 56.D.

1. 444 Gulf of Mexico Drive, Longboat Key, Florida

OIG used the two-story property located at 444 Gulf of Mexico Drive #3 in Longboat Key, Florida as an office (the “**Office**”). It was owned by relief defendant 444 Gulf of Mexico Drive, LLC. Defendant DaCorta was a principal of that entity until the Receiver’s

¹⁰ In addition to the properties discussed below, relief defendant 444 Gulf of Mexico Drive, LLC holds an \$80,000 mortgage on the property located at 1605 55th Avenue West, Bradenton, Florida 34207. The mortgage matures on December 1, 2021 and pays the Receivership Estate \$200 per month.

appointment. The Office is located on the Longboat Key waterfront and has a dock for boats. It contains approximately 8,246 square feet, including an elevator, a reception area, several private offices, and a conference room. The Office appears to have been purchased on December 21, 2017 for \$1,750,000. There is no mortgage. The 2019 tax assessed value of the Office is \$1,665,000.¹¹ The DOJ obtained a final judgment of forfeiture with respect to this property on August 20, 2019. *See* FA Doc. 63.

On November 8, 2019, the Receiver entered into an agreement to sell the Office for \$2,100,000 (gross of commissions, taxes, asset expenses, and other closing costs). The Receiver moved the Court to approve the sale, and the Court granted the Receiver's motion. *See* Docs. 201, 206, 208, 209. The transaction closed on January 3, 2020 and resulted in a net recovery of \$1,994,155.06. That money is now within the Receivership Estate, as reflected in Exhibit A.

2. 13318 Lost Key Place, Lakewood Ranch, Florida

Defendant DaCorta used the two-story property located at 13318 Lost Key Place in Lakewood Ranch, Florida as his residence (the "**DaCorta Residence**"). It was owned by relief defendant 13318 Lost Key Place, LLC. DaCorta was a principal of that entity until the Receiver's appointment. The property contains approximately 4,980 square feet, including five bedrooms, seven bathrooms, and a pool. The DaCorta Residence appears to have been purchased on March 18, 2016 for approximately \$1,000,000. There is no mortgage. The 2019 tax assessed value of the DaCorta Residence is \$847,540. The DOJ obtained a final

¹¹ For various reasons, tax assessed values can be significantly different than market values.

judgment of forfeiture with respect to this property on July 16, 2019. *See* FA Doc. 60. The Receiver and his realtors have listed the property for sale at \$1,235,000.¹²

3. 6922 Lacantera Circle, Lakewood Ranch, Florida

The two-story property located at 6922 Lacantera Circle in Lakewood Ranch, Florida (“**Lacantera**”) was owned by relief defendant 6922 Lacantera Circle, LLC. DaCorta was a principal of that entity until the Receiver’s appointment. The property contains approximately 7,629 square feet, including five bedrooms, six-and-a-half bathrooms, a wine cellar, game room, theater room, and a pool. Lacantera appears to have been purchased on September 21, 2018 for approximately \$2,125,000. Nathan and Heather Perry held a \$1,500,000 interest only mortgage on the property. The 2019 tax assessed value of Lacantera is \$1,879,380. The DOJ obtained a final judgment of forfeiture with respect to this property on September 5, 2019. *See* FA Doc. 67.

When the Receiver took control of Lacantera, the property was under construction, especially the kitchen and bathrooms. The Consolidated Order authorizes the Receiver “[t]o use Receivership Property for the benefit of the Receivership Estates, making payments and disbursements and incurring expenses as may be necessary or advisable in the ordinary course of business in discharging his duties as Receiver.” Doc. 177 ¶ 8.D. It also authorizes the Receiver (1) “[t]o take any action which, prior to the entry of this Order, could have been taken by the officers, directors, partners, managers, trustees and agents of the Receivership Defendants” (*id.* ¶ 8.E.); (2) “[t]o engage and employ persons in his discretion to assist him in carrying out his duties and responsibilities hereunder, including ... real estate agents” (*id.*

¹² *See* www.oasisreceivership.com/assets-for-sale/13318-lost-key-place/.

¶ 8.D.); and (3) “[t]o take such action as necessary and appropriate for the preservation of Receivership Property or to prevent the dissipation ... of Receivership Property” (*id.* ¶ 8.D.).

Pursuant to these authorizations, the Receiver decided to complete the construction.¹³ The Receiver then listed the property for sale on his website¹⁴ and engaged in other marketing efforts. On January 7, 2020, the Receiver entered into an agreement to sell Lacantera for \$2,050,000. The Receiver moved the Court to approve the sale, and the Court granted that motion. *See* Docs. 221, 226. The Receiver closed the sale, and the net proceeds of \$372,823.83 are now reflected on Exhibit A.

4. 4064 Founders Club Drive, Sarasota, Florida

Defendant Anile used the two-story property located at 4064 Founders Club Drive in Sarasota, Florida (“**Founders Club**”) as his residence.¹⁵ It was owned by relief defendant 4064 Founders Club Drive, LLC. Defendant Anile was a principal of that entity until the Receiver’s appointment. The property contains approximately 7,230 square feet, including

¹³ In the Second Interim Report, the Receiver explained that completing the renovations would allow him to sell Lacantera for the highest possible price. To ensure the reasonableness of that determination, the Receiver obtained an estimate from a licensed contractor, which provided that the necessary repairs would cost approximately \$50,000. The Receiver also obtained an analysis from a real estate agent with The Martha Thorn Collection at Coldwell Banker. The agent opined that Lacantera would sell for \$1.8 million in its current state but completing the renovations would add approximately \$250,000 to the value of the property. These estimates are consistent with the \$2,050,000 sale price.

¹⁴ *See* www.oasisreceivership.com/assets-for-sale/6922-lacantera-circle/.

¹⁵ Similarly, 4058 Founders Club Drive in Sarasota, Florida is a vacant lot (the “**Founders Club Lot**”) owned by 4058 Founders Club Drive, LLC. Defendant Anile was a principal of that entity, although it is not a relief defendant. The Founders Club Lot appears to have been purchased on March 26, 2018 for approximately \$190,000. There is no mortgage. The 2019 tax assessed value of the Founders Club Lot is \$270,500. The DOJ obtained a final judgment of forfeiture with respect to this property on August 20, 2019. *See* FA Doc. 63. The property is listed for sale at \$240,000. *See* <http://4058foundersclubdrive.com/>.

five bedrooms, numerous bathrooms, a wine cellar, game room, theater room, and a pool. Founders Club appears to have been purchased on October 20, 2017 for approximately \$1,775,000. Steven and Natalee Herrig hold a \$1,065,000 mortgage on the property with a balloon payment due on October 20, 2021. The 2019 tax assessed value of Founders Club is \$1,342,634. The DOJ obtained a final judgment of forfeiture with respect to this property on August 30, 2019. *See* FA Doc. 65. The Receiver has listed the property for sale at \$2,250,000.¹⁶

5. **7312 Desert Ridge Glen in Lakewood Ranch, Florida**

Defendant Francisco Duran used the two-story property located at 7312 Desert Ridge Glen in Lakewood Ranch, Florida as his residence (“**Desert Ridge**”). It is owned by 7312 Desert Ridge Glen, LLC. Defendant DaCorta was a principal of that entity until the Receiver’s appointment. The property contains approximately 3,889 square feet, including four bedrooms, four-and-a-half bathrooms, and a pool. Desert Ridge appears to have been purchased on November 9, 2017 for approximately \$575,000. There is no mortgage on the property. The 2019 tax assessed value of Desert Ridge is \$772,619. The DOJ obtained a final judgment of forfeiture with respect to this property on July 16, 2019. *See* FA Doc. 60. The Receiver has listed the property for sale at \$889,000.¹⁷

¹⁶ *See* www.oasisreceivership.com/assets-for-sale/4064-founders-club-drive/.

¹⁷ *See* www.oasisreceivership.com/assets-for-sale/7312-desert-ridge-glen/.

6. The Vardon Terrace Condos in Lakewood Ranch, Florida

Shortly after his appointment, the Receiver learned that DaCorta and/or Oasis Management had an interest in four condominiums in Lakewood Ranch, Florida (the “**Vardon Terrace Condos**”):

- (1) 16804 Vardon Terrace #307 formerly owned by Vincent Raia;
- (2) 16804 Vardon Terrace #108 owned by 16804 Vardon Terrace #108, LLC;
- (3) 16904 Vardon Terrace #106 owned by 16904 Vardon Terrace #106, LLC; and
- (4) 17006 Vardon Terrace #105 owned by 17006 Vardon Terrace #105, LLC.

On July 18, 2018, defendant DaCorta (through 16804 Vardon Terrace 307, LLC) transferred Condo #307 to Vincent Raia, who managed certain properties for the defendants and relief defendants prior to the Receiver’s appointment. Oasis Management held a \$215,000 balloon mortgage on the property. Mr. Raia’s monthly, interest-only mortgage payment to Oasis Management was \$537.50. The Receiver was collecting the payments and adding them to the Receivership Account, but he obtained a deed in lieu of foreclosure from Mr. Raia. The Receiver recorded the deed and thus now owns the property. He is marketing it for sale at \$210,000 along with the other condominiums.¹⁸ This arrangement avoided unnecessary litigation with Mr. Raia regarding the length and validity of his mortgage.

Oasis Management is the authorized representative of the limited liability company that owned Condo #108, which was purchased for approximately \$190,000. There is no mortgage on the property. The 2019 tax assessed value of the property is \$165,000. The DOJ obtained a final judgment of forfeiture with respect to this property on July 16, 2019.

¹⁸ See <https://floridavisualmarketing.com/16804-Vardon-Terrace>.

See FA Doc. 60. The property was listed for sale at \$215,000.¹⁹ On February 12, 2020, the Receiver entered into an agreement to sell Condo #108 for \$212,000. The Receiver moved the Court to approve the sale, and the Court granted that motion. See Docs. 239, 250. The Receiver closed the sale, and the net proceeds of \$204,312.38 are reflected on Exhibit A.

Defendant DaCorta was the authorized representative of the limited liability company that owns Condo #106, which was purchased for approximately \$185,000. The Receiver is not aware of a mortgage on the property. The 2019 tax assessed value of the property is \$156,000. The DOJ obtained a final judgment of forfeiture with respect to this property on July 16, 2019. See FA Doc. 60. The property is listed for sale at \$190,000.²⁰

Oasis Management was the authorized representative of the limited liability company that owns Condo #105, which was purchased for approximately \$190,999. The Receiver is not aware of a mortgage on the property. The 2019 tax assessed value of the property is \$151,000. The DOJ obtained a final judgment of forfeiture with respect to this property on July 16, 2019. See FA Doc. 60. The property is listed for sale at \$210,000.²¹

7. 6300 Midnight Pass Road, No. 1002, Sarasota, Florida

The condominium located at 6300 Midnight Pass Road, No. 1002 in Sarasota, Florida (“**Midnight Pass**”) is owned by 6300 Midnight Pass Road, No. 1002, LLC. DaCorta was a principal of that entity until the Receiver’s appointment. The property contains approximately 1,240 square feet, including two bedrooms and two bathrooms. Midnight

¹⁹ See <http://16804vardonterrace108.com/>.

²⁰ See <http://16904vardonterrace106.com/>.

²¹ See <http://17006vardonterrace105.com/>.

Pass appears to have been purchased on March 14, 2018 for approximately \$1,000,000. There is no known mortgage on the property. The 2019 tax assessed value of Midnight Pass is \$844,900. The DOJ did not include Midnight Pass in the Forfeiture Action. As such, the Receiver has direct control of the property. *See* Doc. 177 ¶ 19. The property is listed for sale at \$1,085,000.²² The Receiver has also engaged a property management company to rent the property to short-term guests for approximately \$2,000 per week, and several reservations have already been made. The Covid-19 virus, however, has materially impacted this revenue stream, and future rentals are uncertain. Specifically, the property was fully booked for the winter season, but the pandemic caused numerous cancellations. There was significant interest in the property prior to the pandemic. Once restrictions are lifted, the Receiver will evaluate the impact of the pandemic on his ability to sell the property and, if necessary, adjust pricing accordingly.

8. Defendant Montie's Real Property

Defendant Montie owns real estate in Hauppauge, New York, which he values at \$609,691, based on "local property assessor figures." As of August 1, 2019, the property carried a mortgage of \$233,588. Montie also owns property in Jackson, New Hampshire, which he values at \$1,412,800, based on "local property assessor figures." As of June 15, 2019, the property carried a mortgage of \$845,747. Finally, Montie owns property in Lake Ariel, Pennsylvania, which he values at \$926,700, based on "local property assessor figures." As of August 1, 2019, the property carried a mortgage of \$658,254. As such, Montie's properties carry positive net equity of approximately \$1,211,602, according to his sworn

²² *See* <http://6300midnightpass1002.com/>.

financial affidavit. “Montie is responsible for making mortgage, property tax, and insurance payments and for the general upkeep of these residences.” Doc. 177 ¶ 20. The Receiver reserves the right to pursue these properties and any other disclosed (or undisclosed) assets when the circumstances warrant.

9. Defendant Haas’s Real Property

Defendant Haas owns a property in New York, which he estimates to be worth approximately \$448,622. As of June 24, 2019, it had a mortgage in the amount of \$127,397.15. As such, Haas’s property carries positive net equity of approximately \$321,231, according to his sworn financial affidavit. “Haas is responsible for making mortgage, property tax, and insurance payments and for the general upkeep of this residence.” Doc. 177 ¶ 21. The Receiver reserves the right to pursue this property and any other disclosed (or undisclosed) assets when the circumstances warrant.

D. Securing Personal Property

1. Vehicles

On April 18, 2019, FBI agents executed search warrants and seized, among other things, luxury automobiles purchased by certain defendants and relief defendants. The FBI then instituted administrative forfeiture proceedings against the vehicles. On October 11, 2019, the Receiver filed a motion seeking the Court’s approval of his plan to auction the vehicles pursuant to the MOU. Doc. 192. The Court granted the motion on October 29, 2019. Doc 194. Orlando Auto Auction sold the vehicles that were not underwater, which resulted in a recovery of approximately \$307,714. The Receiver obtained the sale proceeds

in January 2020, and the money is now included in Exhibit A.²³ The Receiver has now sold all forfeited vehicles and collected all related funds. For more information about the vehicles, please see the Receiver's prior interim reports.

2. Cash and Precious Metals

Law enforcement agents also seized cash, gold, and silver from certain defendants or their residences. On November 4, 2019, the Receiver moved the Court to approve a procedure for the sale of the metals, and the Court granted the motion on November 7, 2019. *See* Docs. 197, 200. After obtaining several bids from companies that deal in precious metals, the Receiver sold the gold and silver to International Diamond Center for \$657,382.25. *See* Doc. 205. The Receiver has now sold all forfeited metals and collected all related funds.²⁴ For more information about the metals, please see the Receiver's prior interim reports.

3. Other Personal Property

When the Receiver and his representatives visited certain defendants' residences on April 18, 2019, they observed and photographed potentially valuable items, including art, antiques, collectibles, sports memorabilia, and jewelry. The defendants have been instructed that all such personal property is subject to the asset freeze, and they are not to sell, transfer, or otherwise dispose of anything without the Receiver's authorization. To date, the Receiver

²³ One of the vehicles (a Porsche) was subject to a lien of approximately \$90,000. Either the Receiver or the USMS will pay this amount from the collected funds.

²⁴ This does not include certain assets in the possession of defendants Haas and Montie, as disclosed in their financial affidavits.

has identified and/or seized the property listed in **Exhibit C**.²⁵ He has sold most items as set forth in the exhibit. The Receiver is working with the defendants and their counsel to identify additional property that rightfully belongs to the Receivership Estate.

E. Securing the Receivership Entities' Books and Records

As explained in prior interim reports, the Receiver and his professionals have taken substantial steps to secure the Receivership Entities' books and records, including computer systems, emails, and other documents. The Receiver has also obtained documents from numerous nonparties under the Consolidated Order or through subpoenas. During this reporting period, the Receiver has obtained documents directly from investors in connection with his demand letters and/or the claims process. The Receiver continues to encourage investors who dispute the Receiver's calculations of gains or losses related to the scheme to provide documents substantiating the dispute. This will ultimately conserve resources and avoid unnecessary litigation.

F. Operating or Related Businesses

In prior interim reports, the Receiver has provided information about three businesses: (1) relief defendant Roar of the Lion; (2) Mirror Innovations, LLC; and (3) Diamond Boa LLC d/b/a Kevin Johnson Reptiles. While some issues still require resolution, the Receiver does not believe any of these businesses have material value to the Receivership Estate.

²⁵ Importantly, the values identified in Exhibit C were and are only estimates. Actual recoveries have been and will be subject to market conditions and other factors.

IV. Retention of Professionals

The Consolidated Order authorizes the Receiver “[t]o engage and employ persons in his discretion to assist him in carrying out his duties and responsibilities hereunder, including, but not limited to, accountants, attorneys, securities traders, registered representatives, financial or business advisors, liquidating agents, real estate agents, forensic experts, brokers, traders or auctioneers.” Doc. 177 at ¶ 8.F.

On May 30, 2019, the Receiver moved the Court to approve his engagement of the following legal, accounting, and other professionals: (1) Wiand Guerra King P.A. (“**WGK**”), a law firm; (2) KapilaMukamal, LLP (“**KM**”), a forensic accounting firm; (3) PDR CPAs (“**PDR**”), a tax accounting firm; (4) RWJ Group, LLC (“**RWJ**”), an asset management and investigations firm; and (5) E-Hounds, Inc. (“**E-Hounds**”), a technology and computer forensics firm. *See* Doc. 87. On June 6, 2019, the Court granted the Receiver’s motion for approval to retain these professionals. Doc. 98. The Receiver has also retained special counsel to assist with the repatriation of foreign assets: Glenn D. Godfrey & Company LLP in Belize (Doc. 138) and Maples Group in the Cayman Islands (Doc. 187).

On March 5, 2020, the Receiver filed a motion seeking to retain Sallah Astarita & Cox, LLC (the “**Sallah Firm**”) on a contingency fee basis to investigate and pursue claims against Mainstream. Doc. 238. Similarly, on March 20, 2020, the Receiver moved the Court to approve his retention of Sergio C. Godinho as a litigation consultant to assist the Receiver’s and the Sallah Firm’s investigation and prosecution of those claims. Doc. 253. Mainstream opposed both motions, and after related briefing, on April 7, 2020, the Court granted the Receiver’s motions, thereby approving his engagement of the Sallah Firm and

Mr. Godinho. Doc. 261. As explained in Section V.2. below, the Receiver intends to pursue claims against Mainstream.

On March 24, 2020, the Receiver moved the Court to approve the engagement of John Waechter and Englander Fischer to assist the Receiver and his primary counsel with clawback litigation. Doc. 285. The Court granted the Receiver's motion on April 13, 2010. Doc. 264. As explained in Section V.1. below, the Receiver is pursuing clawback litigation against numerous defendants.

V. Pending and Contemplated Litigation

The Consolidated Order requires this Fourth Interim Report to contain “a description of liquidated and unliquidated claims held by the Receivership Estate, including the need for forensic and/or investigatory resources; approximate valuations of claims; and anticipated or proposed methods of enforcing such claims (including likelihood of success in (i) reducing the claims to judgment and (ii) collecting such judgments.)” Doc. 177 ¶ 56.E. The following subsections address both asserted and unasserted claims held by the Receivership Estate and certain related litigation.

1. Pending and Related Litigation

The Receiver is not aware of any litigation against Receivership Entities that was pending at the time of his appointment, and the Consolidated Order enjoins the filing of any litigation against Receivership Entities without leave of Court.

a. The Government's Civil Forfeiture Action

The Forfeiture Action is essentially complete because judgments of forfeiture have been entered against all defendant properties. *See* FA Docs. 60, 63, 65, 67. The Receiver is

now selling those properties pursuant to the MOU. The Receiver understands that the FBI's administrative forfeiture proceeding against certain personal property is also complete.

b. The Anile Criminal Action

As noted above, defendant Anile pled guilty to several felony charges regarding the scheme, and the court in the Anile Criminal Action accepted his guilty plea on October 15, 2019. ACA Docs. 19, 27. The DOJ is also pursuing forfeiture and repatriation of approximately \$2 million through the Anile Criminal Action. *See supra* § III.B.1.

c. The DaCorta Criminal Action

As also noted above, defendant DaCorta has been indicted in a separate but related action. DCA Doc. 1 & Ex. A. A copy of the indictment was attached as Exhibit A to the Receiver's Third Interim Report. He is awaiting trial in late 2020.

d. The Receiver's General Clawback Litigation

The Court found that entry of the Consolidated Order was necessary and appropriate for the purposes of marshaling and preserving all assets, including in relevant part, assets that "were fraudulently transferred by the Defendants and/or Relief Defendants." Doc. 177 at 2. The Court also authorized the Receiver "to sue for and collect, recover, receive and take into possession all Receivership Property" (*id.* ¶ 8.B.) and "[t]o bring such legal actions based on law or equity in any state, federal, or foreign court as the Receiver deems necessary or appropriate in discharging his duties as Receiver" (*id.* ¶ 8.I.). Similarly, the Court authorized, empowered, and directed the Receiver to "prosecute" actions "of any kind as may in his discretion, and in consultation with the CFTC's counsel, be advisable or proper to recover and/or conserve Receivership Property." *Id.* ¶ 43.

Pursuant to that mandate, the Receiver worked with forensic accountants to perform a cash-in/cash-out analysis of the Receivership Entities. This allowed the Receiver to identify any investor who received more money from a Receivership Entity than he or she contributed to the Receivership Entity. In Ponzi schemes, such amounts are generally referred to as “**false profits**” because the money transferred to the pertinent investor was not derived from legitimate activities but from other defrauded investors. Receivers in the Eleventh Circuit (and nationwide) have a clear right to recover false profits through fraudulent transfer or “**clawback**” litigation. *See, e.g., Wiand v. Lee, et al.*, 753 F.3d 1194 (11th Cir. 2014).²⁶

On February 28, 2020, the Receiver filed a motion seeking approval of certain pre-suit settlement procedures regarding his fraudulent transfer and unjust enrichment claims against investors who received false profits. Doc. 237. The Court granted that motion on March 16, 2020. Doc. 247. The Receiver then mailed approximately 175 demand letters to potential defendants, offering to waive the Receiver’s entitlement to prejudgment interest and to settle the Receiver’s claims for 90% of the investor’s false profits. Those letters also offered potential defendants the opportunity to dispute the Receiver’s calculations. The pre-suit resolution procedures were fruitful in several important ways:

²⁶ *See also* Doc. 237 § II; *Wiand v. Lee*, 2012 WL 6923664, at *17 (M.D. Fla. Dec. 13, 2012), *adopted* 2013 WL 247361 (M.D. Fla. Jan. 23, 2013) (“[A]s the Receiver indicates, it is well-settled that a receiver is entitled to recover from winning investors profits above the initial outlay, also known as ‘false profits,’ and an investor in a scheme does not provide reasonably equivalent value for any amounts received from [the] scheme that exceed the investor’s principal investment.”); *Perkins v. Haines*, 661 F.3d 623, 627 (11th Cir. 2011) (“Any transfers over and above the amount of the principal—*i.e.*, for fictitious profits—are not made for ‘value’ because they exceed the scope of the investors’ fraud claim and may be subject to recovery....”).

- First and most importantly, investors have already paid the Receiver a total of approximately **\$215,000**. (These funds were collected in April 2020 and are thus not yet included in Exhibit A.)
- Second, the Receiver entered into settlement agreements containing payment plans with additional investors, representing approximately **\$31,000** in future collections. (These funds will also be added to the accounting report when collected.)
- Third, many investors and/or their counsel took the afforded opportunity to contest the Receiver's calculations by providing documents showing that they did not, in fact, receive false profits or, for example, that the investor was entitled to an equitable setoff because one account received false profits but a related account suffered even greater losses. This conserved resources by avoiding unnecessary litigation.
- Fourth, in more complicated situations, the Receiver and investors and/or their counsel entered into tolling agreements to afford additional time to exchange documents, reconcile accounts, and engage in negotiations. This process is ongoing.

Given the foregoing, the Receiver believes the pre-suit settlement procedures were productive and successful, but unfortunately, many investors did not take advantage of the afforded opportunity. In preparation for that likely event, on March 24, 2020, the Receiver moved the Court for authority to file clawback litigation. Doc. 258. The Court granted the Receiver's motion on April 13, 2020. Doc. 264. Pursuant to the Consolidated Order and the Court's express authorization, on April 14, 2020, the Receiver filed a clawback complaint against approximately 85 non-settling investors. A copy of the complaint can be found on [the Receiver's website](#) (the "**Clawback Action**").²⁷

²⁷ The Receiver did not include individuals who received smaller amounts of false profits in the Clawback Action, but importantly, he has not abandoned his claims against those individuals. He will pursue them in a cost-efficient manner and will explore alternative methods of recovery. As such, the Receiver continues to encourage people who received
(footnote cont'd)

On April 16, 2020, the Receiver sent a letter to investors with known email addresses about this filing and other important issues. A copy of the letter is attached as **Exhibit D**, and it is also available on [the Receiver's website](#). In the letter, the Receiver stressed that he (1) understands the impact of the Covid-19 virus on everyone, especially investors located in New York and the Northeast; (2) the Receiver has no interest in suing or continuing to prosecute litigation against people who lost money on a net, cash-in/cash-out basis in connection with the Oasis Ponzi scheme; and (3) the Receiver is still open to settlement negotiations. Several investors have since contacted the Receiver to clarify their status or to settle the claims against them.

On April 28, 2020, the Court directed the Receiver to begin serving process on the defendants in the Clawback Action. CB Doc. 8. The Receiver anticipates first asking defendants to waive service under pertinent rules of civil procedure, but he will retain process servers to effectuate personal service, if necessary. Once a defendant is served with process, he or she will be required to litigate the Receiver's claims in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Florida, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 754 & 1692. Given the extensive opportunities afforded by the Receiver to settle claims, resolve documents discrepancies, or enter into tolling agreements, the Receiver will likely seek the maximum possible recovery from any and all non-settling defendants.

demand letters but were not named in the Clawback Action to reach resolutions with the Receiver.

e. The Receiver's Litigation Against Montie

The Receiver sued Raymond P. Montie, III for (like others) the recovery of fraudulent transfers and unjust enrichment but also for breaching his fiduciary duties to Oasis International Group, Ltd. and related entities and for aiding and abetting the criminal breaches of fiduciary duties owed to those entities by Anile and DaCorta. A copy of the complaint against Montie can be found on [the Receiver's website](#) (the "**Montie Litigation**"). The Receiver seeks to recover fraudulent transfers in the amount of \$1.7 million that Montie received from the scheme and more than \$50 million in damages based on his tortious conduct. The Receiver was forced to file the Montie Litigation because the Receiver and defendant Montie could not agree on certain conditions attached to defendant Montie's execution of a tolling agreement. Importantly, neither the CFTC nor the DOJ can assert the claims the Receiver alleged in the Montie Litigation, and given Montie's ongoing income from a multi-level-marketing company called Ambit Energy and ownership of several properties, the Receiver believes he has the ability to satisfy substantial adverse judgments.

2. Contemplated Litigation

In addition to clawback claims, the Receiver might also assert tort claims against brokers, accountants, sales agents, lawyers, and others who aided and abetted the scheme or otherwise knew or should have known of fraudulent activity. The Receiver is reviewing information to determine if any individuals or entities discussed below, among others, have liability in connection with the scheme.

a. Contemplated Litigation Against Insiders

The Receiver is considering litigation against certain OIG insiders, including principles, sales agents, employees, “traders,” and others. On the one hand, the Receiver can assert legal and equitable claims that are independent of and distinct from any claims the government can assert, either through the CFTC, the DOJ, or otherwise. On the other hand, the Receiver seeks to avoid duplicating efforts made (or to be made) by the government to conserve resources and avoid unnecessary litigation. For example, the Receiver likely will not pursue independent litigation against defendant Anile because the DOJ has already obtained a multi-million-dollar criminal forfeiture judgment against him. The Receiver and the government have seized “his” assets, including the house in which he was living (Founders Club), the cars he and his wife were driving, and other personal property. Most of these assets have already been sold. Although defendant DaCorta has not pled guilty and is awaiting trial, the Receiver believes potential claims against him likely require similar treatment to avoid unnecessary expenditures.

The Receiver has entered into tolling agreements with defendants Haas and Duran (although this case is stayed and the Consolidated Order contains a tolling provision, the Receiver also obtained tolling agreements in an abundance of caution to preserve his claims). This will afford the parties additional time to resolve criminal, civil, and other matters and to reach agreements, establish liability, and recover assets with minimal need for litigation or at least litigation funded by the Receivership Estate.

b. Mainstream Fund Services, Inc.

As explained above in Section IV, the Court authorized the Receiver to retain the Sallah Firm to investigate and pursue multi-million-dollar claims against Mainstream on a contingency fee basis. The Sallah Firm has drafted a complaint, and after initially refusing to do so, Mainstream has entered into a tolling agreement. If a pre-suit resolution cannot be reached, the Receiver will proceed with litigation. Because Mainstream has substantial insurance policies, the Receiver believes a judgment will likely be collectible.

c. ATC Brokers Ltd.

The Receiver is also seeking documents from and considering claims against ATC Brokers Ltd., which received approximately \$20 million from the scheme. ATC is a firm that facilitates, among other things, foreign exchange or “forex” trading from offices in California and the United Kingdom. To avoid incurring unnecessary fees and costs, the Receiver has already sought and obtained documents that ATC provided to the CFTC and separately to the DOJ pursuant to certain international treaties. Those productions, however, are inadequate for the Receiver’s purposes. As such, the Receiver served a subpoena for documents on ATC’s California affiliate and attempted to take the deposition of one of ATC’s principals – a fact witness and California resident who was deeply involved with the scheme. Instead of cooperating with the Receiver, as required by the Court’s orders, ATC retained counsel, drafted a motion for a protective order to be filed in California, and threatened to sanction the Receiver’s counsel for attempting to pursue discovery in the United States. It is clear that the Receiver will have to litigate with ATC either in this Court, California, the United Kingdom, or some combination thereof. In preparation for that

eventuality, the Receiver will imminently move the Court to approve his retention of counsel in the United Kingdom.

d. Spotex, LLC

Spotex, LLC (“**Spotex**”) created the software that DaCorta allegedly used to conduct trading. It maintained backdoor accounts for OIG through www.spotex.com. The Receiver served a subpoena on Spotex, and the company has produced some documents. The Receiver is working with counsel for Spotex to obtain additional documents. Counsel has advised the Receiver that Spotex never takes possession of investor money and does not have any money belonging to OIG or its investors. The Receiver will continue to investigate the role Spotex played in the scheme.

VI. Claims Process

As explained more fully in prior interim reports, the Receiver has collected registration information from approximately 600 individuals through his website.²⁸ The Receiver’s forensic accountants have also prepared reconstructions of numerous bank accounts to determine amounts investors and others both contributed to and received from the scheme. Based on this and other information, on February 3, 2020, the Receiver filed his Unopposed Motion To (1) Approve Procedure To Administer Claims And Proof Of Claim Form, (2) Establish Deadline For Filing Proof Of Claim Forms, And (3) Permit Notice By Mail And Publication. Doc. 230 (the “**Claims Motion**”). The Receiver explained the need to set a Court-ordered deadline for the submission of claims:

²⁸ See www.oasisreceivership.com/registration.

The Receiver seeks entry of an order establishing a deadline by which all claimants holding a claim against a Receivership Entity arising out of the activities of the Receivership Entities (the “**Claimants**”) must assert their claim (the “**Claim Bar Date**”). The Receiver proposes that the Claim Bar Date be set 90 days from the mailing of the Proof of Claim Form to known possible Claimants. This date will allow the Receiver sufficient time to arrange for and publish the proposed Notice and give potential Claimants sufficient time to file a claim with the Receiver. Claimants must file claims to participate in any distribution of Receivership assets. The Receiver proposes that any claim received after the Claim Bar Date be disallowed.

A Claim Bar Date is necessary to allow as many Claimants as possible to participate in the claims process while also allowing the Receiver to obtain certainty in a reasonably prompt fashion of the total amount of potential claims to the Receivership assets. Such certainty is necessary to be able to determine the amount of money each Claimant with an allowed claim is entitled to receive and to facilitate a timely claims resolution and distribution process.

Doc. 231 at 5-6 (footnote omitted). The Court granted the Claims Motion on February 4, 2020, including the request for entry of a Claim Bar Date:

Each person or entity that asserts a claim against the Receivership arising out of or related in any way to the acts, conduct, or activities of the Receivership Entities and the fraudulent investment scheme set forth in the complaint filed by the CFTC in this action must submit an original, written Proof of Claim Form, as attached to the Motion as Exhibit A, to the Receiver, Burton W. Wiand, c/o Maya M. Lockwood, Esq., Wiand Guerra King P.A., 5505 West Gray Street, Tampa, Florida 33609, **to be received on or before 90 days from the mailing of the Proof of Claim Form to known possible Claimants** (the “**Claim Bar Date**”). Any person or entity that fails to submit a claim to the Receiver on or before the Claim Bar Date (*i.e.*, fails to take the necessary steps to ensure that the Proof of Claim Form is received by the Receiver on or before the Claim Bar Date), shall be forever barred and precluded from asserting any claim against any Receivership Entity or the Receivership. The Claim Bar Date will apply to all creditors and victims of the Oasis scheme.

Doc. 231 ¶ 2 (original emphasis).

On March 17, 2020, the Receiver mailed 1,122 claims packets to investors, potential investors, and other creditors. **As such, the Claim Bar Date is June 15, 2020.**

Any creditor or potential creditor that did not receive a claims packet can obtain a Proof of Claim Form from the Receiver's website: www.oasisreceivership.com. In addition, and as explained in the Claims Motion, notice of the Claim Bar Date was published in The New York Times (national edition) on March 20, 2020 and in The Sarasota Herald-Tribune (local edition) on March 24, 2020. The Receiver has also published this notice and the affidavits on his website. Although excerpted above, the following is worth repeating:

Any person or entity that fails to submit a claim to the Receiver on or before the Claim Bar Date (*i.e.*, fails to take the necessary steps to ensure that the Proof of Claim Form is received by the Receiver on or before the Claim Bar Date), **shall be forever barred and precluded from asserting any claim against any Receivership Entity or the Receivership.** The Claim Bar Date will apply to all creditors and victims of the Oasis scheme.

Doc. 231 ¶ 2 (emphasis added). Investors with questions about the claims process should contact the Receiver's office.

As of the date of this filing, claimants have submitted approximately 148 Proof of Claim Forms. After the Receiver completes his evaluation of all submitted claims, he will present his determinations to the Court and ask the Court to approve them on an interim basis. He will then serve notice of his determinations on the claimants, who will have an opportunity to object to the Receiver's determinations through specific procedures approved by the Court and consistent with due process requirements. In the Receiver's experience, most objections can be resolved or settled using such procedures, but if any objections cannot be resolved, they will be presented to the Court for determination. Through this process, the Receiver intends to establish groups or classes of creditors with approved claims that are entitled to receive distributions from the Receivership Estate.

Once the claims process has been completed or substantially completed, the Receiver will evaluate the amount of cash available for distribution and move the Court to approve a first interim distribution to claimants with approved claims. If material claim objections are pending at the time the Receiver determines a distribution is appropriate, he might move the Court to establish reserves for the disputed claims, so they do not impair the Receiver's ability to make a distribution to claimants with undisputed claims. The Receiver anticipates making multiple distributions as assets become available, subject to cost/benefit concerns.

VII. The Next Ninety Days

The Consolidated Order requires this Fourth Interim Report (and all subsequent reports) to contain “[t]he Receiver’s recommendations for a continuation or discontinuation of the [R]eceivership and the reasons for the recommendations.” Doc. 177 ¶ 56.G. At this early stage, the Receiver recommends continuation of the Receivership because he still has (1) more than \$2.5 million to repatriate from the United Kingdom (through the DOJ) and Belize; (2) at least eight parcels of real estate to liquidate; (3) additional personal property to liquidate; (4) litigation to bring and/or prosecute, including clawback claims; and (5) a claims process to complete for the distribution of funds.

During the next 90 days, the Receiver will continue to collect and analyze documents from nonparties and other sources. The Receiver is also reviewing information to determine if any other third parties have liability either to the Receivership Estate or investors. The Receiver will continue to attempt to locate funds and other assets and will likely institute additional proceedings to recover assets on behalf of the Receivership Entities. In an effort to more fully understand the conduct at issue and in an attempt to locate more assets, the

Receiver will continue to conduct interviews and/or depositions of parties and third parties who might have knowledge of the fraudulent scheme.

CONCLUSION

Investors and other creditors of the Receivership Entities are encouraged to periodically check the Receiver's website (www.oasisreceivership.com) for current information concerning this Receivership. The Receiver and his counsel have received an enormous amount of emails and telephone inquiries and have had to expend significant resources to address them. While the Receiver and his staff are available to respond to any inquiries, to minimize those expenses, investors and other creditors are strongly encouraged to consult the Receiver's website before contacting the Receiver or his counsel. Should the website not answer your question please reach out to us. The Receiver continues to encourage individuals or attorneys representing investors who have information that might be helpful in securing further assets for the Receivership Estate or identifying other potential parties who might have liability to either the Receivership Estate or investors to email (jrizzo@wiandlaw.com) or call Jeffrey Rizzo at 813-347-5100.

Dated this 30th day of April 2020.

Respectfully submitted,

s/ Burton W. Wiand
Burton W. Wiand, Receiver

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on April 30, 2020, I electronically filed the foregoing with the Clerk of the Court by using the CM/ECF system.

s/ Jared J. Perez

Jared J. Perez, FBN 0085192

jperez@wiandlaw.com

Lawrence J. Dougherty, FBN 0068637

ldougherty@wiandlaw.com

WIAND GUERRA KING P.A.

5505 West Gray Street

Tampa, FL 33609

T: (813) 347-5100

F: (813) 347-5198

Attorneys for Receiver, Burton W. Wiand

EXHIBIT A

Standardized Accounting Report Form

Standardized Accounting Report for Oasis Management LLC Receivership

Civil Court Docket No. 8:19-cv-00886-VMC-SPF

Reporting Period 01/01/2020 to 03/31/2020

	Details	Subtotal	Grand Total	Notes
Line 1	Beginning Balance (As of 01/01/2020)		\$ 8,615,854.93	
	Increases in Fund Balance			
Line 2	Business Income	\$ 25,005.63		Rental/Mortgage Income
Line 3	Cash and Securities	14.50		Cash from Frozen Accts.
Line 4	Interest/Dividend Income	\$ 28,061.46		Interest Income
Line 5	Asset Liquidation	\$ 2,885,053.60		Sale of Real Estate/Misc
Line 6	Third-Party Litigation Income			
Line 7	Other Miscellaneous			
	Total Funds Available - Totals Line 1 - 7	\$ 2,938,135.19	\$ 11,553,990.12	
	Decreases in Fund Balance			
Line 9	Disbursements to Investors			
Line 10	Disbursements for Receivership Operations			
10a	Disbursements to Receiver/Other Professionals	\$ 175,107.02		
10b	Third-Party Litigation Expenses			
10c	Asset Expenses	\$ 29,030.14		Condo fees, Insurance, Repairs, Maint, & Utilities
10d	Tax Payments	\$ (2,257.42)		County Sales & Property Tax
	Total Disbursements for Receivership Ops.	\$ 201,879.74		
Line 11	Disbursements Related to Distribution Expenses			
Line 12	Disbursement to Court/Other	1,000.00		Belize Reg. Fee
Line 13	Other			
	Total Funds Disbursed - Total Lines 9 - 13	\$ 202,879.74	\$ 202,879.74	
Line 14	Ending Balance (as of 03/31/2020)		\$ 11,351,110.38	


Standardized Accounting Report Form

Standardized Accounting Report for Oasis Management LLC Receivership
 Civil Court Docket No. 8:19-cv-00886-VMC-SPF
 From Inception to 03/31/2020

		Details	Subtotal	Grand Total	Notes
Line 1	Beginning Balance			-	
Increases in Fund Balance					
Line 2	Business Income	\$ 36,118.13			Rental/Mortgage Income
Line 3	Cash and Securities	\$ 8,661,447.96			Cash from Frozen Accts.
Line 4	Interest/Dividend Income	\$ 117,084.43			Interest Income
Line 5	Asset Liquidation	\$ 3,568,535.85			Sale of Real Estate/Misc
Line 6	Third-Party Litigation Income				
Line 7	Other Miscellaneous	\$ 820.00			Cash from J. Anile House
Total Funds Available - Totals Line 1 - 7			\$ 12,384,006.37	\$ 12,384,006.37	
Decreases in Fund Balance					
Line 9	Disbursements to Investors				
Line 10	Disbursements for Receivership Operations				
10a	Disbursements to Receiver/Other Professionals	\$ 695,403.11			
10b	Third-Party Litigation Expenses				
10c	Asset Expenses	\$ 246,458.28			Condo fees, Insurance, Repairs, Maint, & Utilities
10d	Tax Payments	\$ 90,034.60			County Sales & Property Tax
Total Disbursements for Receivership Ops.			\$ 1,031,895.99		
Line 11	Disbursements Related to Distribution Expenses				
Line 12	Disbursement to Court/Other	1,000.00			Belize Reg. Fee
Line 13	Other	-			
Total Funds Disbursed - Total Lines 9 - 13			\$ 1,032,895.99	\$ 1,032,895.99	
Line 14	Ending Balance (as of 03/31/2020)			\$ 11,351,110.38	

Line 15	Number of Claims	TBD (1,122 claims packets mailed)
15a	No. of Claims Received This Reporting Period	57 (148 through the date of this filing)
15b	No. of Claims Received Since Inception of Estate	148
Line 16	Number of Claimants/Investors	TBD
16a	No. of Claimants/Investors Paid This Reporting period	0
16b	No. of Claimants/Investors Paid Since Inception of Estate	0

Receiver:

By:  Burton W. Wiand
 Signature Printed Name

Date: April 30, 2020

EXHIBIT B

Account Name by Party or Affiliate	Account	Authorized Signer(s)	Bank	Account Type	Status	Still Frozen	Liquidated
13318 Lost Key Place, LLC	*2850	Michael Dacorta	Wells Fargo	Simple Business Checking	Liquidated	\$0.00	\$490.97
4064 Founders Club Drive, LLC	*3975	Joseph S. Anile II; MaryAnne E. Anile	Wells Fargo	Business Choice Checking	Liquidated	\$0.00	\$10,383.26
4064 Founders Club Drive, LLC	*1807	Joseph S. Anile II; MaryAnne E. Anile	Wells Fargo	Business Platinum Savings	Closed	\$0.00	\$0.00
444 Gulf of Mexico Drive, LLC	*3967	Michael Dacorta; Joseph S. Anile II	Wells Fargo	Simple Business Checking	Liquidated	\$0.00	\$15,600.10
4Oaks, LLC	*2572	Joseph S. Anile II; MaryAnne E. Anile	Wells Fargo	Business Choice Checking	Liquidated	\$0.00	\$30,910.45
6922 Lacantera Circle, LLC	*2805	Michael Dacorta	Wells Fargo	Simple Business Checking	Liquidated	\$0.00	\$37,929.49
Bowling Green Capital Management	*7485	Joseph S. Anile II; MaryAnne E. Anile	Capital One	Small Business Rewards Checking	Liquidated	\$0.00	\$6,173.59
Francisco Duran	*9152	Francisco Duran	JPMorgan Chase	Total Checking	Liquidated	\$0.00	\$309.24
Francisco Duran	*0568	Francisco Duran; Lauren K Duran	JPMorgan Chase	Checking	Liquidated	\$0.00	\$1,097.04
Francisco Duran	*1192	Francisco Duran	JPMorgan Chase	Total Checking	Liquidated	\$0.00	\$4,174.69
Francisco Duran	*8083	Francisco Duran	M&I/BMO Harris	Checking	Closed	\$0.00	\$0.00
Francisco Duran	*9788	Francisco Duran	M&I/BMO Harris	Checking	Closed	\$0.00	\$0.00
Francisco Duran or Rebecca C. Duran	*2550	Francisco Duran; Rebecca C. Duran	SunTrust	Checking	Closed	\$0.00	\$0.00
John J. Haas	*0245	John J. Haas	TD Bank	Checking	Liquidated	\$0.00	\$31,065.79
John J. Haas	*7502	John J. Haas	Nassau Educators Federal Credit Union	Go Green Checking	Income Account	\$5,643.57	N/A
John J. Haas	TBD	John J. Haas	Equity Trust	IRA	TBD	\$174.66	\$0.00
John J. Haas; Lillian Haas	*2105	John J. Haas	TD Bank	Checking	Liquidated	\$0.00	\$4,362.80
John J. Haas; Lillian Haas	*9201	John J. Haas	TD Bank	Savings	Liquidated	\$0.00	\$1,001.23
John J. Haas, Inc.	*2488	John J. Haas	TD Bank	TD Business Convenience Plus	Liquidated	\$0.00	\$517.83
John J. Haas	TBD	John J. Haas	Knights of Columbus Insurance	Cash Surrender Value	Frozen	\$33,068.63	\$0.00

Account Name by Party or Affiliate	Account	Authorized Signer(s)	Bank	Account Type	Status	Still Frozen	Liquidated
John J. Haas	TBD	John J. Haas	Knights of Columbus Insurance	Cash Surrender Value	Frozen	\$7,260.33	\$0.00
Joseph S. Anile II	*7857	Joseph S. Anile II	Regions	Savings	Disputed	\$5,000.75	\$0.00
Joseph S. Anile II	*8241	Joseph S. Anile II	Regions	Lifegreen Checking	Liquidated	\$0.00	\$3,123.20
Lagoon Investments, Inc.	*1522	Michael Dacorta; Joseph S. Anile II.	Regions	Business Checking	Liquidated	\$0.00	\$17,889.07
Mainstream Fund Services, Inc.	*1174	Denise DePaola; Michael Nolan	Citibank	Savings	Unfrozen by Agreement	\$0.00	\$0.00
Mainstream Fund Services, Inc.	*5606	Denise DePaola; Michael Nolan	Citibank	Checking	Unfrozen by Agreement	\$0.00	\$0.00
Mainstream Fund Services, Inc.	*0764	Denise DePaola; Michael Nolan	Citibank	Checking	Liquidated	\$0.00	\$6,012,397.78
Michael DaCorta	*1424	Michael Dacorta	Wells Fargo	Everyday Checking	Liquidated	\$0.00	\$751.54
Michael DaCorta	*0387	Michael Dacorta	AXA	Annuity Policy	Terminated 7/15/16	\$0.00	\$0.00
Michael DaCorta	TBD	Michael Dacorta	PNC	TBD	TBD	\$0.00	\$0.00
Michael DaCorta; Carolyn DaCorta	*0386	Michael Dacorta	People's United	TBD	TBD	\$0.00	\$0.00
Oasis Management, LLC	*9302	Michael Dacorta	Wells Fargo	Business Package Checking	Liquidated	\$0.00	\$2,149,654.18
Oasis Management, LLC	*3887	Michael Dacorta	Wells Fargo	Market Rate Savings	Liquidated	\$0.00	\$605.33
Oasis Capital Management S.A.	*6058	TBD	British Caribbean Bank International	TBD	Closed	\$0.00	\$0.00
Oasis Capital Management S.A.	*1200	TBD	Belize Bank International, Ltd.	TBD	Closed	\$0.00	\$0.00
Oasis Global (Nevis) Ltd.	*9631	TBD	Bank of America	Busines Checking	Closed	\$0.00	\$0.00
Oasis Global FX Limited	*4622	Joseph S. Anile II	Choice Bank (Belize)	TBD/Liquidator Appointed	See Report	\$63,000.00	\$0.00
Oasis Global FX, S.A.	*0055	Joseph S. Anile II	Barclays Bank/ATC	Closed "Trading" Account	Frozen in UK	\$2,005,368.28	\$0.00
Oasis Global FX, S.A.	*5663	Joseph S. Anile II	Choice Bank (Belize)	TBD	Closed	\$0.00	\$0.00
Oasis Global FX, S.A.	*6059	Joseph S. Anile II	Heritage Bank	Deposit for Broker Activity	See Report	\$500,000	\$0.00
Raymond P. Montie	*1510	Raymond P. Montie	AXA	401k Plan	TBD	\$103,117.99	\$0.00
Raymond P. Montie	*8414	Raymond P. Montie	Federal Savings Bank; First SeaCoast Bank	Checking	New Income Account	\$48,500.67	N/A

Account Name by Party or Affiliate	Account	Authorized Signer(s)	Bank	Account Type	Status	Still Frozen	Liquidated
Raymond P. Montie	*1574	Raymond P. Montie	Fidelity Investments	IRA Account	TBD	\$4,311.98	\$0.00
Raymond P. Montie	*4500	Raymond P. Montie	Fidelity Investments	Investment Account	Underwater	-\$24.82	\$0.00
Raymond P. Montie	*2805	Raymond P. Montie	TD Bank	Premier Checking	Liquidated	\$0.00	\$138,508.73
Raymond P. Montie	*3802	Raymond P. Montie	TD Bank	Savings	Frozen	\$0.00	\$0.00
Raymond P. Montie	*2148	Raymond P. Montie	TD Bank	TD Beyond Checking; Old Income Account; Closed by TD Bank	Closed	\$0.00	N/A
Raymond P. Montie; Danielle TerraNova	*3934	Raymond P. Montie	TD Bank	Relationship Checking	Closed	\$0.00	\$0.00
RPM 7 LLC	*6068	Raymond P. Montie	TD Bank	Business Convenience Plus	Liquidated	\$0.00	\$2,395.63
RPM 7 LLC	*1952	Raymond P. Montie	TD Bank	Business Convenience Plus	Liquidated	\$0.00	\$7,834.46
RPM 7 LLC	*6076	Raymond P. Montie	TD Bank	TBD	Closed	\$0.00	\$0.00
RPM 7 LLC	*6430	Raymond P. Montie	TD Bank	TBD	Closed	\$0.00	\$0.00
RPM 7 LLC	*6638	Raymond P. Montie	TD Bank	TBD	Closed	\$0.00	\$0.00
Diamond BOA LLC	*0306	Raymond P. Montie	TD Bank	Business Convenience Plus	Liquidated	\$0.00	\$8,130.54
Goose Pond Consulting	*9658	Raymond P. Montie; Danielle TerraNova	NBT Bank	Free Business Checking	TBD	\$787.00	\$0.00
Roar of the Lion Fitness, LLC	*1396	Michael Dacorta; Andrew Dacorta	Wells Fargo	Business Choice Checking	Liquidated	\$0.00	\$17,704.97
Satellite Holdings Company	*8808	John Haas	Wells Fargo	Market Rate Savings	Liquidated	\$0.00	\$500.42
Satellite Holdings Company	*5347	John Haas	Wells Fargo	General Operating Checking	Liquidated	\$0.00	\$127,921.13

EXHIBIT C

Property	Units	Estimated Value or Purchase Price	Lien	Status or Disposition	Actual Value or Sale Price
Defendant Anile/4064 Founders Club Drive					
2015 Mercedes Benz SLK 350	1	\$28,050.00	\$0.00	Forfeited; Lien Foreclosed; Sold	\$22,852.00
2016 Mercedes Benz GLE 400	1	\$37,000.00	\$0.00	Forfeited; Sold	\$31,027.50
100 Ounce Silver Bars	100	\$150,900.00	\$0.00	Forfeited; Sold; Listed Price is for all Metals	\$657,382.25
One Ounce Gold Coins	200	\$255,320.00	\$0.00	Forfeited; Sold; Listed Price is for all Metals	\$657,382.25
U.S. Currency	N/A	\$62,750.00	\$0.00	Forfeited; In USMS/FBI Custody	\$62,750.00
Quietsource 48KW Generator	1	\$28,017.00	\$0.00	Sold by Receiver	\$12,500.00
Pool Table	1	TBD	\$0.00	Receiver Seeking Return from Anile	TBD
Piano	1	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	Sold by Receiver	\$1,000.00
Jewelry	Misc.	\$60,749.00	\$0.00	Receiver Seeking Return from Anile	TBD
Bedroom Set	1	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	Sold by Receiver	\$1,000.00
Grandfather Clock	1	TBD	\$0.00	Receiver Seeking Return from Anile	TBD
Misc. Household Items and Furniture	59	\$6,000.00	\$0.00	Auctioned (Gross Sale Price)	\$17,875.00
Defendant DaCorta/13318 Lost Key Place/6922 Lacantera Circle					
2017 Maserati Ghibli S Q4	1	\$60,800.00	\$43,528.88	Forfeited; Abandoned After Further Investigation	\$0.00
2018 Land Rover Range Rover Velar	1	\$57,825.00	\$0.00	Forfeited; Sold	\$48,462.00
2015 Land Rover Range Rover Evoque	1	\$25,100.00	\$26,129.29	Abandoned Due to Lack of Value Given Lien	\$0.00
100 Ounce Silver Bars	64	\$96,576.00	\$0.00	Forfeited; Sold; Listed Price is for all Metals	\$657,382.25
\$1.00 Silver One Ounce Coins	1,500	\$22,635.00	\$0.00	Forfeited; Sold; Listed Price is for all Metals	\$657,382.25
Credit Suisse One Ounce Gold Ingots	3	\$3,829.80	\$0.00	Forfeited; Sold; Listed Price is for all Metals	\$657,382.25
APMEX.com One Ounce Silver Coins	5	\$75.45	\$0.00	Forfeited; Sold; Listed Price is for all Metals	\$657,382.25
Lady Liberty \$50 Gold One Ounce Coins	7	\$8,629.80	\$0.00	Forfeited; Sold; Listed Price is for all Metals	\$657,382.25
Lady Liberty \$50 Gold One Ounce Coins	40	\$48,000.00	\$0.00	Forfeited; Sold; Listed Price is for all Metals	\$657,382.25
Lady Liberty \$1.00 Silver One Ounce Coins	120	\$2,400.00	\$0.00	Forfeited; Sold; Listed Price is for all Metals	\$657,382.25
"Bitcoin" One Ounce Gold-Plated Coin	1	\$1.00	\$0.00	Forfeited; Sold; Listed Price is for all Metals	\$657,382.25
U.S. Currency	N/A	\$160,000.00	\$0.00	Forfeited; In USMS/FBI Custody	\$160,000.00
Handgun	1	\$517.00	\$0.00	Receiver Seeking Return from DaCorta	TBD
Coffee Table	1	\$200.00	\$0.00	Sold by Receiver	\$200.00
Televisions	2	\$200.00	\$0.00	Sold by Receiver	\$200.00
Safe	1	\$200.00	\$0.00	Sold by Receiver	\$200.00
Outdoor Speakers	2	\$150.00	\$0.00	Sold by Receiver	\$150.00
Pool Table Chairs	2	\$300.00	\$0.00	Sold by Receiver	\$300.00

Sauna	1	TBD	\$0.00 For Sale by Receiver	TBD
Quietsource 48KW Generator	1	\$24,969.81	\$0.00 Not Delivered; Refund Pending	TBD
Misc. Household Items and Furniture	50	\$2,000.00	\$0.00 Auctioned (Gross Sale Price)	\$1,465.00

Defendant Duran/7312 Desert Ridge Glen

2018 Porsche 911 C4 Targa	1	\$113,375.00	\$90,898.75 Forfeited; Sold	\$104,902.50
2018 Mercedes Benz Convertible SL 450R	1	\$65,825.00	\$83,611.29 Abandoned Due to Lack of Value Given Lien	\$0.00
2019 Land Rover Range Rover Sport	1	\$0.00	\$0.00 Leased; Not Seized Due to Lack of Value	\$0.00
Swiss Watch	1	\$10,900.00	\$0.00 Receiver Seeking Return from Duran	TBD
Golf Cart	1	\$5,500.00	\$0.00 Sold by Receiver	\$4,750.00
Televisions	2	\$200.00	\$0.00 Sold by Receiver	\$200.00
Misc. Household Items and Furniture	28	\$1,000.00	\$0.00 Auctioned (Gross Sale Price)	\$2,160.00

Defendant Montie

1996 Mercedes Benz 450SL	1	\$2,167.00	\$0.00 Disclosed in 8/30/19 Financial Affidavit	TBD
2016 Toyota 4Runner	1	\$22,885.00	\$12,180.85 Disclosed in 8/30/19 Financial Affidavit	TBD
2009 South Bay Pontoon Boat	1	\$11,590.00	\$0.00 Disclosed in 8/30/19 Financial Affidavit	TBD
Furniture Located in PA House	Misc.	TBD	\$0.00 Disclosed in 8/30/19 Financial Affidavit	TBD
Furniture Located in NH House	Misc.	TBD	\$0.00 Disclosed in 8/30/19 Financial Affidavit	TBD
Furniture Located in NY House	Misc.	TBD	\$0.00 Disclosed in 8/30/19 Financial Affidavit	TBD
Standard Oil Company, Inc. Stock	60,606	TBD	\$0.00 Disclosed in 8/30/19 Financial Affidavit; Purchased for \$100,000 in 2015	TBD
Ounces of Silver	990	\$17,087.00	\$0.00 Disclosed in 8/30/19 Financial Affidavit	TBD
Firearms	19	\$8,290.00	\$0.00 Disclosed in 8/30/19 Financial Affidavit	TBD

Defendant Haas

2012 Mercedes Benz GLK 350 (black)	1	\$3,500.00	\$0.00 Disclosed in 6/24/19 Financial Affidavit	TBD
2012 Mercedes Benz GLK 350 (silver)	1	\$10,068.00	\$0.00 Disclosed in 6/24/19 Financial Affidavit	TBD
1966 Ford LTD (gold)	1	\$2,500.00	\$0.00 Disclosed in 6/24/19 Financial Affidavit	TBD
1966 Ford LTD (green)	1	\$500.00	\$0.00 Disclosed in 6/24/19 Financial Affidavit	TBD
1959 GMC 100 Truck	1	\$6,000.00	\$0.00 Disclosed in 6/24/19 Financial Affidavit	TBD
2014 Ford Escape	1	\$12,000.00	\$0.00 Disclosed in 6/24/19 Financial Affidavit	TBD
2013 Horton Trailer	1	\$1,000.00	\$0.00 Disclosed in 6/24/19 Financial Affidavit	TBD
Household Furniture	Misc.	TBD	\$0.00 Disclosed in 6/24/19 Financial Affidavit	TBD
Auto Parts	Misc.	\$1,000.00	\$0.00 Disclosed in 6/24/19 Financial Affidavit	TBD

Relief Defendant 4Oaks, LLC (Anile)

2015 Ferrari California T	1	\$174,300.00	\$0.00 Forfeited; Sold	\$100,470.00
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Relief Defendant Roar of the Lion Fitness, LLC

Nutritional Supplement Capsules	11,247	TBD	\$0.00 For Sale By Receiver	TBD
Promotional Yoga Mats and Hats	357	TBD	\$0.00 For Sale By Receiver	TBD
Nutritional Protein Powder	1805	TBD	\$0.00 For Sale By Receiver	TBD
Nutritional "Pre-Workout" Powder	876	TBD	\$0.00 For Sale By Receiver	TBD
Nutritional Creatine Powder	861	TBD	\$0.00 For Sale By Receiver	TBD

EXHIBIT D



In Receivership

5505 West Gray Street. Tampa, FL 33606

O: 813-347-5100

Dear Investor:

On April 14, 2020, the Receiver filed two complaints to recover fraudulent transfers and for other damages. First, the Receiver sued numerous individuals and entities in one complaint to recover “false profits” under uniform statutory law or, in the alternative, for unjust enrichment. A copy of the complaint can be found [here](#). Second, the Receiver sued Raymond P. Montie, III for (like others) the recovery of fraudulent transfers and unjust enrichment but also for breaching his fiduciary duties to Oasis International Group, Ltd. and related entities and for aiding and abetting the criminal breaches of fiduciary duties owed to those entities by Joseph Anile, II and Michael DaCorta. The former has pled guilty to illegal conduct and is awaiting sentencing. The latter has been indicted for illegal conduct and is awaiting trial. A copy of the complaint against Montie can be found [here](#). The Receiver seeks to recover fraudulent transfers in the amount of approximately \$1.7 million that Montie received from the scheme and more than \$50 million in damages based on Montie’s tortious conduct.

The Receiver believes several individuals are continuing to mislead investors. As such, the Receiver asks that you carefully consider the following issues. First and foremost, **the Receiver has no interest in suing or continuing to prosecute litigation against people who lost money on a net, cash-in/cash-out basis in connection with the Oasis Ponzi scheme.** If you received a demand letter or are a clawback defendant but believe you lost money on a cash-in/cash-out basis, please contact the Receiver or his counsel immediately and provide relevant records. Many individuals have already done so in response to the demand letters and thus are not included in the clawback complaint.

Second, the Receiver is well-aware of events regarding the Covid-19 virus and has entered into tolling agreements with numerous potential defendants to allow additional time for reconciliation of accounts and related negotiations. The Receiver understands that access

Burton W. Wiand, Receiver for Oasis International Group, et al.

5505 West Gray Street, Tampa, FL 33609

O: 813-347-5100

oasisreceivership.com



to banks and other recordkeepers is limited in many parts of the nation, especially New York and the Northeast. The time for additional tolling agreements has generally passed, but the Receiver is willing to work with people who received demand letters or are otherwise identified in the clawback complaint before serving summonses and spending additional money on litigation.

Third, please review the complaint against defendant Montie carefully. If you have additional information about defendant Montie's participation in this fraud, please contact the Receiver or his counsel immediately. Again, you can view the complaint on the Receiver's website: www.oasisreceivership.com.

Fourth, the Receiver has retained counsel on a contingency fee basis as well as a litigation consultant to investigate and assert multi-million dollar claims against Mainstream Fund Services, Inc. f/k/a Fundadministration, Inc. The federal court has expressly approved this arrangement. Mainstream has signed a tolling agreement, and the Receiver is pursuing pre-suit negotiations.

Fifth, the Receiver has issued subpoenas to Spotex LLC and ATC Brokers Ltd. to gather additional, relevant information. The Receiver will also be moving the federal court for authority to retain counsel Mark Handley to pursue potential claims, including pre-suit discovery, against ATC in the United Kingdom.

Sixth, numerous other insiders and litigation targets have signed tolling agreements with the Receiver, which will allow the Receiver and the potential defendants to engage in continued negotiations. The Receiver hopes this will result in the recovery of funds without the need for unnecessary litigation but is prepared to pursue the claims, if and when necessary.

Seventh, the Receiver understands that certain individuals are advising investors against returning their claim packets or otherwise submitting proof of claim forms. Pursuant to the federal court's order – as made clear through the claim documents and accompanying instructions – any investor or other creditor who fails to submit a proof of claim form in accordance with the court-approved instructions by the claim bar date ([June 15, 2020](#)) shall be **forever barred** from recovering money from the receivership entities through the claims

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process or otherwise. After the claim bar date, in accordance with due process requirements, the Receiver will move the court to approve his determination of claims and to establish objection procedures. As such, there will be an opportunity for any claimant to dispute the Receiver's determination of his or her claim (for example, whether the claim is approved in full, approved in part, denied, *etc.*). This will include an opportunity to present documents and arguments to the federal court, assuming the Receiver and the claimant cannot resolve their disagreement. But none of this can occur unless and until a creditor becomes a claimant by submitting a proof of claim form before the claim bar date.

The Receiver has no desire to see creditors excluded from distributions who would otherwise participate because the creditor failed to file a claim. But before distributions can be made to anyone, this matter must move forward, which requires finality through the entry of a claim bar date and the establishment of appropriate liabilities and allocations. The Receiver's [first interim report](#) contains a section on the receivership process, which further addresses these issues. Each of the Receiver's subsequent interim reports contains a section about the claims process. Those reports and other important documents can be found on the Receiver's website. There is also a section devoted to the [claims process](#).

The Receiver is conducting a complete and thorough investigation of the Oasis scheme to maximize recovery for the receivership entities and their creditors, including defrauded investors. To accomplish this goal in the most efficient way possible, the Receiver hopes to work with creditors and other investors – not against them. In difficult matters like this, litigation and disagreements are sometimes unavoidable, but the Receiver and his professionals are available and willing to consider your information and documents, reach agreements where possible, and resolve any disputes in a cost-effective and amicable matter.

Please continue to monitor the Receiver's website for more information. The Receiver will file his fourth interim report on April 30, 2020.

Respectfully,

Burton W. Wiand, Receiver

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