## UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA WEST PALM BEACH DIVISION www.flsb.uscourts.gov

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Palm Beach Finance Partners, L.P. and Palm Beach Finance II, L.P.,

Debtor(s).

Debtor(s).

Adv. Case No. 09-36379-BKC-PGH Chapter 11

Adv. Case No.

Adv. Case No.

Plaintiff,

V.

JH Ranch International and Second Wind Programs, Inc.

Defendants.

#### **COMPLAINT**

Barry E. Mukamal ("*Plaintiff*"), in his capacity as Liquidating Trustee for the Palm Beach Finance Partners Liquidating Trust and Palm Beach Finance II Liquidating Trust (collectively, the "*Liquidating Trusts*") sues JH Ranch International ("*JH Ranch*") and Second Wind Programs, Inc. ("*Second Wind*," and together with JH Ranch, the "*Defendants*") and alleges as follows:

#### PARTIES, JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1. Palm Beach Finance Partners, L.P. ("PBF I") and Palm Beach Finance II, L.P. ("PBF II") (PBF I and PBF II are referred to each as a "Palm Beach Fund" or collectively, the

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2. The Palm Beach Funds were formed to make the investments described in Section

I.A below.

3. The general partner for the Palm Beach Funds was Palm Beach Finance Capital

Management, L.P. ("PBLP"). The investment manager for the Palm Beach Funds was Palm Beach

Capital Management, LLC ("PBLLC"; and together with PBLP, the "Palm Beach Managing

Entities"). Ultimately, the two persons that managed the Palm Beach Managing Entities were

Bruce Prevost ("Prevost") and David Harrold ("Harrold").

4. On November 30, 2009 ("Petition Date"), the Palm Beach Funds filed voluntary

petitions under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code. Orders for relief were entered

and Mr. Mukamal was subsequently appointed Chapter 11 trustee for the Palm Beach Funds.

5. Thereafter, pursuant to a confirmed joint plan of liquidation, Mr. Mukamal was

appointed Liquidating Trustee for the Liquidating Trusts.

6. Pursuant to the confirmed joint plan of liquidation, all claims and causes of action

held by the Palm Beach Funds are reserved, preserved and retained by the Liquidating Trusts.

7. JH Ranch is, upon information and belief, an Alabama non-profit corporation.

8. Second Wind is, upon information and belief, a California corporation.

9. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1334(b) and may

enter any order or final judgment.

10. This is a core proceeding pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 157(b(2)(A), (H) and (O).

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#### **ALLEGATIONS**

#### I. The Petters Investment

### A. General Description of the Investment

- 11. Beginning in approximately 1995, Thomas Petters ("*Petters*") began raising money by offering and selling promissory notes to members of the public.
- 12. Petters offered and sold the notes to various feeder fund lenders, which in turn, raised their capital from private investors.
- 13. In offering and selling the notes, Petters represented to lenders that the proceeds from the sale of the notes would be used to finance so-called "purchase order financing."
- 14. Under Petters's version of purchase order financing, he arranged for the sale and delivery of overstock consumer electronics from manufacturers or suppliers to certain "big box" retailers such as Costco, Sam's Club and B.J.'s Wholesale Club. The financing provided by the lenders was necessary to bridge the period between when the suppliers demanded payment and when the retailers paid for the merchandise.
- 15. The main Petters entity which arranged these purchase and financing transactions was Petters Company, Inc. ("PCI"). Single purpose entities ("SPE") affiliated with PCI were formed by Petters and his associates to handle loans for particular lenders that financed the transactions.
- 16. The main suppliers that were allegedly selling the merchandise that formed the basis of the purchase order financing transactions were Nationwide International Resources, Inc. ("Nationwide") and Enchanted Family Buying Company ("Enchanted").
- 17. To evidence the purchasing financing transactions, Petters or persons working on his behalf, typically provided a series of documents to the lenders including executed note documents, purported purchase orders from a retailer, purported bills of sale from the vendors, collateral and

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credit insurance and documents assigning a security interest in the underlying merchandise to the

financing lender (collectively, the "Loan Documents").

B. The Palm Beach Funds' Investment in Petters

18. The Palm Beach Funds were formed to invest in Petters purchase financing

transactions.

19. In particular, the Palm Beach Funds raised monies from selling limited partnership

stakes to investors and in the case of PBF II, by borrowing hundreds of millions of dollars from an

offshore lender, Palm Beach Offshore Ltd.

20. Nearly all of the monies raised by the Palm Beach Funds were then used to invest in

Petters purchase financing transactions.

II. The Fraud

21. The Petters purchase financing transactions were in actuality an elaborate ponzi

scheme.

22. Namely, there was never any (i) merchandise or (ii) contracts to purchase or sell such

merchandise with a particular big box retailer. Instead, Petters, conspiring with others, operated a

multi-billion dollar ponzi scheme. In likely every instance that monies were sent to Nationwide or

Enchanted by the Palm Beach Funds and other lenders to finance the purchase of merchandise,

Nationwide and Enchanted deducted a small commission for their benefit and then remitted the

remaining funds to PCI. Thereafter, such funds were used to repay earlier investors and fund the

lavish lifestyle of Mr. Petters and that of his associates.

23. The direct effect of Petters's fraudulent activities was that the Palm Beach Funds'

investments in Petters purchase financing transactions were worthless.

24. In September of 2008, agents for the Federal Bureau of Investigation raided PCI's

offices. Thereafter, Petters was arrested by federal agents on October 3, 2008 and then indicted on

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charges of mail and wire fraud, conspiracy to commit mail and wire fraud, conspiracy to commit money laundering and money laundering, all in connection with the PCI purchase financing transactions.

- 25. On December 2, 2009, a jury in the United States District Court of the District of Minnesota found Petters guilty of all counts charged.
- 26. On April 8, 2010, District Court Judge Richard H. Kyle sentenced Petters to 50 years in prison for his crimes.
- 27. On September 29, 2010, PCI and Petters Group Worldwide, LLC pled guilty to wire fraud, conspiracy to commit wire fraud, and conspiracy to commit money laundering relating to their roles in the *ponzi* scheme.

#### III. Transfers to the Defendants

- 28. During the course of the Palm Beach Funds' investment activities in Petters purchase financing transactions, millions of dollars were transferred from the Palm Beach Funds to the Palm Beach Managing Entities and thereafter, to Prevost.
- 29. As set forth on <u>Schedule 1</u>, Prevost transferred his property to the Defendants ("*Transfers*"). The Palm Beach Funds reserve the right to amend this schedule based on additional information obtained during discovery in this adversary proceeding.

# Count 1 – Fraudulent Transfer Pursuant to *Fla. Stat.* §§ 726.105(1)(b) and 726.108 or other applicable law<sup>1</sup>

30. Plaintiff reasserts the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 29 as if fully set forth herein.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> To the extent the Court determines that another state's law applies to this cause of action and such state's law provides for a greater look back period than is provided for under Florida law, the Liquidating Trustee gives notice that he will amend this Complaint to avoid and recover all Fraudulent Transfers made during this greater look back period. See, e.g., Minn Stat. § 541.05. The Plaintiff expressly reserves the right to seek such a determination.

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31. Pursuant to Fla Stat. Section 726.102, the Palm Beach Funds are creditors of

Prevost.

32. Prevost made the Transfers to or for the benefit of the Defendants within four years

of the Petition Date.

33. Prevost did not receive reasonably equivalent value in exchange for the Transfers

made to or for the benefit of the Defendants.

34. Prevost was insolvent at the time of the Transfers.

35. The net assets of Prevost were unreasonably small in relation to the Transfers.

36. At the time the Transfers were made to or for the benefit of the Defendants, Prevost

was insolvent and would not be able to satisfy his liabilities as they came due.

37. At the time the Transfers were made to or for the benefit of the Defendants, Prevost

was engaged in, or was about to engage in, a business or a transaction for which the remaining

assets were unreasonably small in relation to the business or transaction.

38. At the time of the Transfers, Prevost intended to incur or believed that he would

incur, debts that were beyond its ability to pay as such debts matured.

Count 2 – Fraudulent Transfer Pursuant to *Fla. Stat.* §§ 726.106(1) and 726.108 or other applicable law

39. Plaintiff reasserts the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 29 as if fully set

forth herein.

40. Pursuant to Fla. Stat. Section 726.102, the Palm Beach Funds are creditors of

Prevost.

41. Prevost made the Transfers to or for the benefit of the Defendants within four years

of the Petition Date.

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- 42. Prevost did not receive reasonably equivalent value in exchange for the Transfers made to or for the benefit of the Defendants.
  - 43. Prevost was insolvent at the time of the Transfers.

#### Count 3 – Unjust Enrichment

- 44. Plaintiff reasserts the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 29 as if fully set forth herein.
  - 45. The Defendants received a benefit by virtue of the Transfers made to them.
  - 46. The Defendants have knowledge of the benefit conferred upon them.
- 47. The Defendants voluntarily accepted and retained the benefit conferred upon them by Prevost.
- 48. The Defendants' receipt of the benefit of the Transfers made to them unjustly enriched them to the detriment of Prevost and his creditors.
- 49. Under the circumstances set forth herein, it would be inequitable for the Defendants to retain the benefit conferred upon them.

#### PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully requests that this Court:

- (a) With respect to Counts 1 and 2, enter judgment against the Defendants in the total amount of the Transfers received by them or made for their benefit, along with all other transfers made to them or for their benefit which are avoidable under Counts 1 and 2 that are later discovered, and all other relief provided for under § 726.108 (or other applicable law);
- (b) With respect to Count 3, enter judgment against the Defendants in the total amount of the Transfers based on a finding that they were unjustly enriched by such Transfers;

- (c) With respect to all Counts, award Plaintiff's reasonable attorney's fees and costs to the extent allowed under applicable law or statute;
- (d) With respect to all Counts, award prejudgment interest to the extent allowed under applicable law or statute; and
- (e) Grant such further relief this Court deems just and proper.

s/ Jessica L. Wasserstrom Jessica L. Wasserstrom, Esquire Florida Bar No. 985820 jwasserstrom@melandrussin.com Michael S. Budwick, Esquire Florida Bar No. 938777 mbudwick@melandrussin.com Jonathan S. Feldman, Esquire Florida Bar No. 12682 jfeldman@melandrussin.com MELAND RUSSIN & BUDWICK, P.A. 3000 Southeast Financial Center 200 South Biscayne Boulevard Miami, Florida 33131 Telephone: (305) 358-6363 Telecopy: (305) 358-1221

Attorneys for Plaintiff

# SCHEDULE 1

Date	Check No.	Amount	
01/27/06	8862	\$ (1,625.00)	
08/17/06	9119	(100,000.00)	
03/28/07	9321	(50,000.00)	
04/06/07	9357	(3,440.00)	
04/06/07	9356	(1,675.00)	
04/16/07	9365	(10,000.00)	
05/02/07	9392	(10,000.00)	
05/10/07	9430	(5,000.00)	
05/31/07	9429	(5,000.00)	
06/21/07	9471	(20,000.00)	
07/23/07	9493	(100.00)	
10/25/07	9635	(10,000.00)	
02/05/08	9729	(5,000.00)	
03/04/08	9775	(1,000.00)	
04/18/08	9822	(5,000.00)	
06/18/08	9854	(10,000.00)	
08/18/09	303	(12,000.00)	
		\$ (249,840.00)	