

5. The Receiver filed the Order of Appointment in the Southern, Middle and Northern Districts of Florida pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 754 and venue is proper in the District of South Carolina. Service of process will be accomplished pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1692

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

6. As a result of a criminal investigation into the fraudulent investment scheme orchestrated by Ronnie Gene Wilson (“Wilson”) and Atlantic Bullion & Coin, Inc. (“AB&C”) from the year 2000 forward and the entry of a criminal information against Wilson and AB&C on April 11, 2012, an Order was entered, originally by text order on June 14, 2012 and as amended on July 25, 2012 and February 14, 2013 (“Court Order”), appointing Beattie B. Ashmore as the Receiver and setting forth the duties of the Receiver to include marshaling and safeguarding the assets of Wilson and AB&C and other so defined entities (hereinafter the “AB&C Receivership Entities”), in an effort to ultimately make a return to the victims of Wilson’s criminal activities.

7. The Court Order, *inter alia*, includes the directive to bring suit for the disgorgement of profits, including specifically instituting legal proceedings against individuals who are in possession of monies that flowed from the Ponzi scheme orchestrated by Wilson and AB&C. (See Court Order at 3-4.)

8. On July 30, 2012, Wilson and AB&C pled guilty to two counts of mail fraud.

9. On November 13, 2012, Wilson was sentenced to a 235 month term of imprisonment.

10. On that same date, AB&C was sentenced to a five year term of probation and a fine was imposed.

11. Wilson and AB&C were ordered to pay restitution in the amount of \$57,401,009.00.

12. On August 12, 2014, Wilson was again indicted on one count of obstruction of justice

related to his efforts to secrete assets from the government and court appointed Receiver.

13. On October 6, 2014, Wilson entered another guilty plea and awaits sentencing.

14. To effectuate the fraudulent investment scheme, Wilson, through other persons and his company AB&C, recruited individuals to invest in silver bullion with promises of unconventionally high rates of return.

15. Individuals who participated in and profited from this fraudulent investment scheme, including Defendant, did so at the expense of those depositors who lost part or all of their investment. A number of investors profited large sums, including Defendant, to the detriment of others. Such individuals, including Defendant, are “net winners” who have profited from a fraudulent investment scheme at the expense of other individuals who are financial victims of the fraudulent investment scheme.

16. Wilson and AB&C conducted the fraudulent investment enterprise in a manner that was openly unorthodox and noncompliant with federal and state laws, including, but not limited to S.C. Code Ann. § 35-1-301 regarding registering securities, S.C. Code Ann. § 35-1-401 regarding registering broker/dealers; and S.C. Code Ann. § 35-1-402(d) regarding utilizing unregistered agents, all requirements that are easily verified.

17. Individuals who invested with Wilson and/or AB&C, including Defendant, had access to independent means of verification regarding Wilson & AB&C, including the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority website which provides a quick and user friendly way to search for brokers through a service called BrokerCheck available at brokercheck.finra.org.

18. Individuals who invested with Wilson and/or AB&C, including Defendant, had access to the South Carolina Attorney General’s website which provided information

including, but not limited to, a link entitled “If it Sounds Too Good To Be True, It Probably Is”-an article encouraging investors be on the lookout for fraudulent investment schemes. A number of the red flags contained in this article are applicable in the Wilson/AB&C investment scheme.

19. Individuals who invested with Wilson and/or AB&C, including Defendant, had access to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission website which provides information for individual investors, including the opportunity to ask a question. This website is www.sec.gov.

20. Additionally, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission has a website dedicated to investors at investor.gov - a resource for investors to assess the legitimacy of an investment.

21. Wilson-AB&C offered investors a discount on the purchase of silver as an inducement to invest, making the purchase price of silver well below that which one could purchase silver for in any legitimate market.

22. Wilson-AB&C required investors who withdrew monies to wait a minimum of at least thirty days before a disbursement would be made which is unlike any regulated financial institution.

23. Investors who wanted to withdraw money were often times asked to provide an explanation regarding the reason for the withdrawal, again unlike any other regulated financial institution.

24. Wilson-AB&C told investors that a commission would be “worked in” but was never reflected in any statements.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

25. An account statement in the possession of the Receiver notes a deposit of \$199,00.00 on January 10, 2002, but no financial documents have been located that support this deposit. Because of the nature of this scheme, the Receiver declines to attribute this amount as a deposit and thus Defendant made no deposit.
26. From February 2005 until January 2009, Defendant withdrew from his account on at least nine occasions metals (as opposed to checks) totaling \$557,288.00 in value.
27. Every Buy/Sell Transaction listed on statements produced by AB&C and provided to Defendant noted a positive return on investment.
28. Consistent with past practices, Defendant never received nor was asked to sign any legal documents or contracts memorializing his financial arrangement with Wilson and/or AB&C including, but not limited to, an agreement to buy and sell, paperwork to open an account or paperwork related to the storage of the silver.
29. Defendant was not asked for and never provided Wilson or AB&C with a federal social security number, a state issued driver's license, or any other proof of identity uniformly asked for by financial institutions.
30. Defendant received only sporadic statements reflecting dates and information that was false or inaccurate.
31. Defendant was not provided online access to financial accounts and could not access account balances through an online account.
32. Defendant never received a yearend report.
33. Defendant never issued a buy/sell order to Wilson-AB&C but rather gave Wilson-AB&C unlimited, unwritten permission, including buying and selling, to act without

restriction.

34. Defendant never personally made or authorized a single trade but statements received by Defendant reflect that a number of trades occurred, each resulting in a positive and unrealistic return, with no loss on any sale reflected on the statements.

35. Defendant never received nor asked for any yearend tax accounting or report, including, but not limited to, a K-1 or 1099.

36. The Receiver's records indicate that Defendant received \$557,288.00 in profits as a result of his involvement in the fraudulent investment scheme. This profit is the result of direct payments from the fraudulent investment scheme. (See **Exhibit A** attached hereto listing payments made from Wilson and AB&C.)

FOR A FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION
**(FRAUDULENT TRANSFER: VIOLATION OF THE STATUTE OF ELIZABETH,
S.C. CODE ANN. §27-23-10 AND/OR FLORIDA UNIFORM FRAUDULENT
TRANSFER ACT, FLORIDA STATUTE §726.01, ET SEQ.)**

37. Plaintiff alleges and incorporates herein by reference each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs, as if fully repeated herein.

38. Defendant was involved in the Wilson-AB&C fraudulent investment or Ponzi scheme.

39. Defendant was the recipient and beneficiary of payments associated with the Wilson-AB&C Ponzi scheme after making no initial investment.

40. Defendant received payments from Wilson-AB&C (through the Ponzi scheme) and such payments were from investments made by subsequent investors and were made with the actual intent of defrauding other investors participating in the Ponzi scheme.

41. At the time of the transfer, Wilson-AB&C was indebted to other investors of the

Ponzi scheme in an amount grossly in excess of the amount of funds on hand.

42. The return on investment guaranteed and earned on deposits, if any, made with Wilson-AB&C were grossly in excess of comparable rates of return on other investments vehicles in the market at that time, to include never having a single loss, which would have aroused the suspicions of a reasonable person.

43. At the time of the transfer, Defendant had notice of circumstances which would arouse the suspicion of an ordinarily prudent man and cause him to make inquiry as to the purpose for which the transfer(s) were being made.

44. Payments to or for the benefit of Defendant in the amount of \$557,288.00 should be avoided pursuant to South Carolina Code § 27-23-10 also known as the Statute of Elizabeth and/or in the Florida Uniform Fraudulent Transfer Act, Florida Statute §726.01, et seq. and should be repaid to the Plaintiff.

FOR A SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION
(UNJUST ENRICHMENT)

45. Plaintiff alleges and incorporates herein by reference each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs, as if fully repeated herein.

46. Defendant was an investor in the Wilson-AB&C fraudulent investment or Ponzi scheme, although no record or proof of deposit can be found. The facts reflect that either Defendant withdrew and profited \$557,288.00 without ever making a deposit, or he profited a lesser amount if the proof of deposit can be established.

47. Defendant was the recipient of a non-gratuitous benefit from Wilson-AB&C in that Defendant was the recipient and beneficiary of payments associated with a return on investment from the Wilson-AB&C Ponzi scheme in gross excess of Defendant's initial

investment, or worse by withdrawing monies or metals without ever making an investment.

48. Payments to Defendant were made from the investments of other victims.

49. Defendant has retained the benefit of these payments to the detriment of other investors and the AB&C Receivership Entities.

50. It would be inequitable for Defendant to retain this benefit.

51. Defendant has been unjustly enriched and should repay Plaintiff \$557,288.00 for the ultimate benefit of distribution to the Court-approved victims of the Ponzi scheme.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for an award of actual damages in the amount of \$557,288.00, interest as allowed by law, consequential and incidental damages in amounts to be determined by the trier of fact, and for its costs, reasonable attorneys' fees, and such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

Respectfully submitted,

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