1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	TOM C. TSAY (SBN 180294) HELEN W. QUAN (SBN 207361) LAW OFFICES OF TOM C. TSAY, INC. 208 E. VALLEY BLVD. #C SAN GABRIEL, CA 91776 TEL: (626) 307-4198 FAX: (626) 307-4199 ATTORNEYS FOR PLAINTIFFS, NANCY WU, SHI HWA YUAN, ARLENE CHANG, AND FANG FANG H	
9	CENTRAL DISTRIC	I OF CALIFORNIA
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26	NANCY WU, an individual; SHI HWA YUAN, an individual; ARLENE CHANG, an individual; FANG FANG HO, an individual; individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, Plaintiffs, VS. JEUNESSE, LLC, a Florida Limited Liability Company; JEUNESSE GLOBAL, a Florida Company form unknown; JEUNESSE, INC. a Florida Corporation; FUEL FREEDOM INTERNATIONAL; a business entity form unknown; US GLOBAL SYSTEM, a business entity form unknown; KIM HUI, an individual; RANDY RAY also known as OGALE ERANDAL RAY, also known as RANDY RAY LEWIS, an individual; WENDY R. LEWIS, an individual; MAY CHANG also known as MEI YUE CHANG also known as MEI	 CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT Fraud & Deceit; Fraudulent Concealment; Violation of Federal Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations ("RICO") Sections of Title IX of the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970 18 U. S. C. §§ 1961-1968; Violation of Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977 (FCPA) 15 U.S.C. § 78dd-1, et seq.; Violation of California's False Advertising Law (California Business and Professions Code § 17500); Violation of California's Endless Chain Scheme Law (California Civil Code § 327 and California Civil Code § 1689.2); Breach of an Implied Covenant of Good Faith and Fair Dealing;
27	YUEH CHANG, an individual;	
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YVONNE YEN also known as YI-WEN YEN, an individual' SAMSON LI, an individual; LISA WANG, an individual; and DOES 1 through 100, inclusive,

Defendants.

- 8. Negligent Misrepresentation;
- 9. Civil Conspiracy;
- 10. Violation of California's Unfair Business Practices (California Business & Professions Code Sections 17200, et seq.;
- 11. Unjust Enrichment; and
- 12.Declaratory Relief

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

CLASS AND COLLECTIVE ACTION COMPLAINT

AND NOW come plaintiffs NANCY WU, SHI HWA YUAN ("YUAN"), ARLENE CHANG, and FANG FANG HO, (collectively "Plaintiffs" or "Named Plaintiffs"), on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated ("Class Members" and "Sub-class Members") and allege as follows:

NATURE OF ACTION

- 1. This is a proceeding for declaratory relief and monetary damages to redress the deprivation of rights secured to Plaintiffs and all other former and current distributors and recruiters of Defendants JEUNESSE, LLC, JEUNESSE, INC., JEUNESSE GLOBAL, FUEL FREEDOM INTERNATIONAL ("FFI") (collectively "JEUNESSE"), US GLOBAL SYSTEM ("USGS") KIM HUI, RANDY RAY also known as OGALE ERANDALL RAY, also known as RANDY RAY LEWIS, WENDY R. LEWIS, SCOTT A. LEWIS, MAY CHANG also known as MEI YUE CHANG also known as MEI YUEH CHANG, YVONNE YEN also known as YI-WEN YEN, SAMSON LI, LISA WANG, and DOES 1 through 100, inclusive by Defendants' violation of Federal and California state laws.
- 2. Named Plaintiffs sue for themselves and for all persons who were JEUNESSE distributors and recruiters from April 2009 until the present under

3. In connection with the acts and conducts alleged in this complaint ("Complaint"), Defendants, and each of them, and collectively as an organization, directly and/or indirectly, utilize the mail, the wires, the internet, and the instrumentalities of interstate commerce in carrying out the pyramid scheme, and unlawful and fraudulent trade practices, which are subject of this action.

- 4. As a consequence of Defendants' unlawful conduct, named Plaintiffs and all others similarly situated ("Class Members" and Sub-class Members) have been prevented from their entitlements, have been deceived, and have suffered damages.
- 5. As a proximate and direct result of Defendants' aforementioned wrongful conduct, Named Plaintiffs and all Class Members have been damaged in an amount to be proven at trial, but estimated to exceed \$1,000,000,000.00. (one billion dollars).

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

6. The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331, 28 U.S.C. § 1343 (3) and (4) conferring original jurisdiction upon this Court of any civil action to recover damages or to secure equitable relief under any Act of Congress providing for the protection of civil rights; under 28 U.S.C. § 1337 conferring jurisdiction of any civil action arising under any Act of Congress regulating interstate commerce; and under 29 U.S.C. § 216(b) conferring jurisdiction of any civil action arising under the RICO and FCPA.

- 7. This Court's pendent jurisdiction for claims arising under applicable state law is also invoked. Defendants hold themselves out and market to this jurisdiction, and they conduct significant transactions in this jurisdiction. Supplemental jurisdiction exists over the RICO, FCPA, California's endless Chain Scheme Law, California UCL, and California False Advertising Law.
- 8. Venue is appropriate in this District since Defendants conducted business in this District, and Named Plaintiffs conducted business with Defendants in this District and a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to Plaintiffs' claims occurred here, a substantial part of the property that is the subject of this action is situated here, and Defendants are subject to personal jurisdiction, in this District.
- 9. The Arbitration Provision in JEUNESSE's Policy and Procedures is procedurally and substantively unconscionable and unenforceable.
- 10. JEUNESSE has a designated agent for service of process in the State of California and the place of business here and has committed tortuous acts in California, the United State, and globally.

COLLECTIVE AND CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

- 11. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference herein all allegations previously made in Paragraphs 1 through 10, above.
- 12. This is a class action complaint against Defendants to challenge their policies and practices of multi-level-marketing ("MLM") with a method of selling and distributing goods and services, and recruiting new distributors through network of people in the United States and worldwide.
- 13. Named Plaintiffs bring their RICO, FCPA, California's endless Chain Scheme Law, California UCL, and California False Advertising Law claims as a collective action under 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), and their California, and other state law claims as a class action under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23.

- 14. Plaintiffs declare that Defendants, their family members, and any Diamond Distributor of JEUNESSE, Diamond Directors of JEUNESSE, and any and all others obtained ownership interest of JEUNESSE are excluded from the class.
- 15. Additionally, named Plaintiffs seek to represent a subclass of individuals who were deceived or forced to pay for materials and events produced by USGS and a subclass of individuals who work for USGS without compensation.
- 16. Moreover, named Plaintiffs seek to represent a subclass of individuals who signed up with JEUNESSE under a pre-September 2015 Representation of Compensation under the Income Disclosures ("Pre-September 2015 Compensation Subclass"). This subclass are all persons who were JEUNESSE distributors and recruiters in the United States from April 2009 to September 2015 and who received a Pre-September 2015 Compensation Subclass.
- 17. Named Plaintiffs also seek to represent a sub-class in the United States, defined as follows: "All persons who were JEUNESSE distributors for the purpose of distributing JEUNESSE's goods and services in the United States and working as recruiters in the United States and globally for JEUNESSE for the purposes of recruiting more recruiters from April 2009 until the present."
- 18. Named Plaintiffs declare that Defendants, their family members, and any Diamond Distributor of JEUNESSE, Diamond Directors of JEUNESSE, an any and all others obtained ownership interest of JEUNESSE are excluded from the class.
- 19. Additionally, Named Plaintiffs seek to represent a subclass of individuals who deceived or forced to pay for materials and events produced by USGS and JEUNESSE ("Pay for Materials and Events Fees to USGS Subclass").
 - 20. Named Plaintiffs also seek to represent a subclass of individuals who

deceived or forced to pay fees similar to "Union Dues" to USGS and JEUNESSE ("Pay for Union Dues Subclass").

- 21. Also, Named Plaintiffs seek to represent a subclass of individuals who work for USGS without compensation ("Work for USGS Without Compensation Subclass").
- 22. Furthermore, Named Plaintiffs seek to represent a subclass of individuals who paid "Packaging and Handling" and/or Shipping charges (the "Packaging & Handling Subclass") defined as follows: "All persons who were JEUNESSE distributors in the United States from April 2009 to October 5, 2017 and who paid 'Packaging and Handling' and Shipping charges before October 5, 2017."
- 23. The state law claims are properly maintainable as a class action under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23.
- 24. The class action is maintainable under subsections (1), (2), (3) and (4) of Rule 23(a).
- 25. The class size is believed to be over 100 distributors and recruiters. While the exact number of members in the Class and Subclasses are unknown to Named Plaintiffs at this time and can only be determined by appropriate discovery, membership in the class and subclasses is ascertainable based upon the records maintained by Defendants. It is estimated that the members of the Class are greater than five hundred thousand (500,000) and each subclass easily number in the hundreds of thousands.
- 26. Therefore, the Class and Subclasses are so numerous that any attempts to file individual joinder of all Class and Subclass members are impracticable under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(I).
- 27. Additionally, Named Plaintiffs seek to pursue a private attorney general action ("PAGA") for injunctive relief for themselves and all members of the

Period were deceptive and misleading;

1	m.	Whether Plaintiffs and class member paid Packaging and Handling	
2	charges to JEUNESSE were inflated;		
3	n.	Whether Plaintiffs and class member paid Shipping charges to	
4	JEUNESSE	Ewere inflated;	
5	o.	Whether JEUNESSE's Income Disclosures during the Class Period	
6	were decept	tive and misleading;	
7	p.	Whether JEUNESSE's conduct constitutes an unlawful, unfair and/or	
8	deceptive trade practice under California state law;		
9	q.	Whether JEUNESSE's conduct constitutes unfair competition under	
10	California state law;		
11	r.	Whether JEUNESSE's conduct constitutes false advertising under	
12	California state law;		
13	S.	Whether JEUNESSE's conduct constitutes violation of California's	
14	Endless Cha	ain Scheme Law (California's Civil Code § 1689.2);	
15	t.	Whether Defendants' business practice and operation are fraudulent	
16	and deceitfu	ıl;	
17	u.	Whether Defendants' conduct constitutes violation of California's	
18	Unfair Com	petition Law (Business and Professions Code § 17200 et seq. "UCL");	
19	v.	Whether Defendants' conduct constitutes violation of False	
20	Advertising	Law (Business and Professions Code § 17500);	
21	w.	Whether Defendants' conduct constitutes violation of Foreign Corrupt	
22	Practices A	ct of 1977 (FCPA) 15 U.S.C. § 78dd-1, et seq.	
23	х.	Whether Defendants' conduct constitutes violation of Racketeer	
24	Influenced a	and Corrupt Organizations Act, 18 U.S.C. § 1961 et seq.	
25	y.	Whether Defendants' Unjustly enriched by the result of their	
26	misconduct	·	
27	and		

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- z. Whether the Arbitration Provision in JEUNESSE's Policy and Procedures is procedurally and substantively unconscionable and unenforceable.
- 29. The Named Plaintiffs bring the fifth, sixth, and tenth claims (causes of action) under the False Advertising Law (Business and Professions Code § 17500), California's Endless Chain Scheme Law California, and Business & Professions Code Section 17200 ("UCL") for Defendants' violations of California's laws on behalf of the following proposed class, the members of which have all been damaged by Defendants' above-described conduct. Named Plaintiffs allege that Defendants have engaged in unlawful patterns and practices of failing to meet the requirements of the California Business and Professions Code, Endless Chain Scheme Law, and False Advertising Law.
- The proposed Class Members are brought, and may properly be 30. maintained, as class actions under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a), (b)(2), and (b)(3) and/or as a representative action pursuant to the UCL, which must comply with the same class action certification requirements as Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a), (b)(2), and (b)(3).
- Pursuant to those requirements, the Class Members are so numerous 31. that joinder of all members is impracticable. Common questions of law and fact exist as to all members of the class that predominate over any questions affecting individual members that whether Defendants violated Defendants have engaged in unlawful patterns and practices of failing to meet the requirements of the California laws, and the proper measure of damages sustained by Class Members and the restitution owed to them.
- 32. Named Plaintiffs, like other Class Members, were subjected to Defendants' policy and practice under California law and Federal law. Named Plaintiffs' damages are also typical of other members of the class.
- There are no known conflicts of interest between the named Plaintiffs 33. and the other class members.

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- Named Plaintiffs will adequately represent the interests of the Class 34. Members because they are similarly situated to the Class Members and their claims are typical of, and concurrent to, the claims of the other class members.
- Moreover, the named Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately represent and 35. protect the interests of the putative members of the Class Members because they have no disabling conflict(s) of interest that would be antagonistic to those of the other Class Members.
- 36. Common questions of law and fact predominate in this action because the claims of all Class Members were distributors for Defendant JEUNESSE and lost money because of the illegal scheme, each received false financial disclosures, each received illegal income claims, each received false medical claims.
- 37. Named Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately represent the interests of the subclasses.
- Named Plaintiffs' interest is also fully aligned with those of sub-38. classes. And Named Plaintiffs have retained counsels who are competent and experienced in class action litigation.
- 39. Named Plaintiffs know of no difficulty likely to be encountered in the management that would preclude its maintenance as a class action
- 40. Applying generally to the class in that it has common policies and practices of unlawful patterns and practices of failing to meet the requirements of the California and Federal laws, and the proper measure of damages sustained by Class Members and the restitution owed to them.
- Accordingly, injunctive and declaratory relief is appropriate for the 41. Class as a whole.
- 42. Class treatment is superior to alternative methods to adjudicate this dispute because named Plaintiffs and all Class Members suffered similar treatment and harm as a result of systematic policies and practices, and because absent a class action, Defendants' unlawful conduct will likely continue un-remedied and

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unabated given that the damages suffered by each of the individual class members would be difficult compared to the expense and burden of individual litigation.

and is a distributor and recruiter for Defendants in California. SHI HWA YUAN

County, and is a distributor and recruiter for Defendants in California. ARLENE

and was a distributor and recruiter for Defendants in California. FANG FANG HO

CHANG became a JEUNESSE distributor and recruiter in February 2011.

similarly situated, as defined above, and who suffered damages caused by

Named plaintiff ARLENE CHANG is a resident of Los Angeles

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THE PARTIES

Named plaintiff NANCY WU is a resident of Los Angeles County, and

Named plaintiff SHI HWA YUAN is a resident of Los Angeles County,

Named plaintiff FANG FANG HO is a resident of Los Angeles County,

The Class Members are also those employees of Defendants who are

Defendant JEUNESSE, LLC, is a Florida limited liability company,

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A. Named Plaintiffs and Class Members

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Defendants.

is a distributor and recruiter for Defendants in California. NANCY WU became a JEUNESSE distributor and recruiter in on August 13, 2014.

became a JEUNESSE distributor in April 2014.

became a JEUNESSE distributor and recruiter in July 16, 2011.

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B. <u>Defendants</u>

Altamonte Springs, Florida 32714.

1010, Altamonte Springs, Florida 32714.

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50. Defendant JEUNESSE, INC. is a Florida corporation, with its principal place of business located at 650 Douglas Avenue, Suite 1010, Altamonte Springs,

Defendant JEUNESSE GLOBAL is a Florida company, form

unknown, with its principal place of business located at 650 Douglas Avenue, Suite

with its principal place of business located at 650 Douglas Avenue, Suite 1010,

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CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

- 51. Defendant FUEL FREEDOM INTERNATIONAL, LLC ("FFI") is based in Altamonte Springs, Florida and is co-owned by RANDY RAY and WENDY R. LEWIS.
- 52. Defendant US GLOBAL SYSTEM is a California business entity, form unknown. USGS is a company operating under the label of JEUNESSE.
- 53. Defendant KIM HUI is a resident of California and a Triple Diamond distributor, a Triple Diamond Director and a "Presidential Diamond Director" in JEUNESSE.
- 54. Defendant RANDY RAY also known as OGALE ERANDALL RAY, also known as RANDY RAY LEWIS ("RANDY RAY") is a Florida resident and is a manager/officer for JEUNESSE, and co-founder of JEUNESSE.
- 55. Defendant WENDY R. LEWIS ("WENDY LEWIS") is a Florida resident and is a manager/officer for JEUNESSE, and co-founder of JEUNESSE.
- 56. Defendant SCOTT A. LEWIS ("SCOTT LEWIS") is a Florida resident and is the Chief Visionary Officer for JEUNESSE. He has also serves a Vice President of Operations.
- 57. Defendant MAY CHANG also known as MEI YUE CHANG also known as MEI YUEH CHANG ("MAY CHANG"), is a resident of California, a Diamond distributor and a Diamond Director in JEUNESSE.
- 58. Defendant YVONNE YEN also known as YI-WEN YENG ("YVONNE YEN") is a resident of California, a Double Diamond distributor and a Double Diamond Director in JEUNESSE.
- 59. Defendant SAMSON LI is a resident of California, a Double Diamond distributor and a Double Diamond Director in JEUNESSE.
- 60. Defendant LISA WANG ("LISA WANG") is a resident of California, a Diamond distributor and a Diamond Director in JEUNESSE.

- 61. Defendants collectively are an organization engaged in interstate commerce whose annual gross volume of sales is not less than \$1,000,000,000.00 (one billion dollars).
- 62. At all times relevant hereto, Defendants, and each of them, were the agents, employees, managing agents, supervisors, co-conspirators, parent corporation, joint employers, alter ego, and/or joint ventures of the other Defendants, and each of them, and in doing the things alleged herein, were acting at least in part within the course and scope of said agency, employment, conspiracy, joint employer, alter ego status, and/or joint venture and with the permission and consent of each of the other Defendants.
- 63. Named Plaintiffs are presently unaware of the true identities and capacities of fictitiously named Defendants designated as DOES 1 through 100, but will amend this complaint or any subsequent pleading when their identities and capacities have been ascertained according to proof. On information and belief, each and every DOE defendant is in some manner responsible for the acts and conduct of their Defendants herein, and each DOE was, and is, responsible for the injuries, damages, and harm incurred by Plaintiffs. Each reference in this complaint to "defendant," "defendants," or a specifically named defendant, refers also to all of the named defendants and those unknown parties sued under fictitious names.
- 64. Named Plaintiffs allege that Defendants JEUNESSE, LLC, JEUNESSE, INC. FUEL FREEDOM INTERNATIONAL, US GLOBAL SYSTEM are corporations, in essence, incorporated or operated by Defendants KIM HUI, RANDY RAY, WENDY LEWIS, as their alter ego, primarily to circumvent statutes, laws, and government regulations, to accomplish wrongful business practice, to defraud government, and to take advantages of other individuals and entities.
- 65. Named Plaintiffs allege that, at all times herein mentioned, the individual Defendants sued herein:

- a. held, and do now hold, substantial, if not all, interest in said corporate Defendants;
- b. dominated, controlled, and influenced, and does now dominate, control, and influence, said corporate Defendants, their officers, their businesses and their properties;
- c. used said corporate Defendants, since their incorporation to present, as a mere shell and naked framework and conduit for conducting their personal business and/or property affairs, and/or as obligor for the assumption of obligations and/or liabilities incapable of performance by the corporate Defendant, which are in fact the personal obligations and liabilities of said individual Defendant;
- d. created the corporate Defendants pursuant to a scheme, plan and design conceived by said individual Defendant to perpetuate fraudulent acts whereby the corporate Defendants' income, revenue and profits would eventually be funneled to, and converted by, said individual Defendant; and
- e. have such a unity of interest and control between themselves and the corporate Defendants such that the individuality and separateness of said corporate Defendants and of said individual Defendant have ceased. Adherence to the fiction of the separate existence of said corporate defendants would improperly sanction inequity and promote injustice.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

- 66. Named Plaintiffs allege that, Defendants have been engaged in continuous and systematic illegal MLM business in California, United States, and globally by and through several business entities, namely JEUNESSE, LLC, JEUNESSE, INC. JEUNESSE GLOBAL, FUEL FREEDOM INTERNATIONAL, US GLOBAL SYSTEM.
 - 67. Named Plaintiffs allege that, Defendants, MAY CHANG, YVONNE

- 68. Named Plaintiffs allege that Defendants are running an illegal pyramid scheme because only those who get in first, at the top of the pyramid structure, with backroom deal, and/or with special privilege, can make money and everyone else is destined to lose.
- 69. Named Plaintiffs allege that Defendants omitted to inform the Plaintiffs and all Class Members that Defendants were promoting a business opportunity that did not exist except for a select few get in first, at the top of the pyramid structure, with backroom deal, and/or with special privilege.
- 70. Named Plaintiffs further allege that, each of the Defendants named herein acted as co-conspirator, single enterprise, joint venture, co-conspirator, or alter ego of, or for, the other Defendants with respect to the acts, omissions, violations, representations, and common course of conduct alleged herein, and ratified said conduct, aided and abetted, or is other liable.
- 71. Defendants have agreements with each other, and other unnamed Diamond director co-conspirators and have reached agreements to market and promote JEUNESSE's MLM business model with pyramid structure and endless chain as alleged herein.
- 72. Defendants, along with unnamed Diamond Directors, and all co-conspirators, were part of the leadership team that participated with JEUNESSE, and made decisions regarding: products, services, marketing strategy, compensation plans, (both public and secret), incentives, income claims, medical claims, and other matters. In addition, Defendants and unnamed co-conspirators were directly and

actively involved in decisions to develop, create, and promote the distributor agreements and compensation plans for JEUNESSE.

- 73. Defendant JEUNESSE was founded in 2009.
- 74. Since its inception in 2009, JEUNESSE's sales have doubled every year. JEUNESSE claims that it has over five hundred thousand (500,000) distributors with global sales of more than \$1,000,000,000.00 (one billion dollars).
- 75. JEUNESSE provides a catalogue of alleged "youth enhancing" skin care products and advanced "fountain of youth" dietary supplements to customers.
- 76. JEUNESSE claims to be using an "advanced interactive e-commerce model" for its distributors to run an online shopping business.
- 77. The so-called "advanced interactive e-commerce model" is actually multi-level payment schedule paid to JEUNESSE through the multi-level distributorship.
- 78. Simply put, the multi-level distributors of JEUNESSE are the actual consumer/end-users, who must recruit others to enter as lower level distributors.
- 79. However, the more distributors who join JEUNESSE's MLM operation, the greater the consumer/end-user groups become, and the bigger the pyramid scheme becomes.
 - 80. JEUNESSE's method of MLM operation constitutes a pyramid scheme.
 - 81. The following facts support the pyramid scheme allegations:
 - a. JEUNESSE marketing plan favored recruitment over product sales. In a video published online, Defendant KIM HUI, one of the top and senior distributors, Triple Diamond and Presidential Diamond Directors in JEUNESSE, claims that her success is all about recruitment, but not from selling product;
 - b. JEUNESSE's distributors and recruiters must invest money for their entitlement to recruit new distributors and recruiters;

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to sustain, but not based on the sales of products to consumers. Defendants are

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profited from the expenses of named Plaintiffs and others similarly situated.

- Defendants represented to Plaintiffs and all others similarly situated 83. that they could make "streams of income" and "wealth," by recruiting others to become JEUNESSE distributors and new recruiters.
- With an attractive "financial incentive plan," Defendants induced 84. Plaintiffs and others similarly situated to spend hundreds of thousands of monthly consumption on JEUNESSE.
- According to the plan, distributors are divided into fifteen (15) levels, 85. starting from the fourth level to participate in the distribution of incentives, highlevel members from the low level of product consumption in the profit. The higher level distributors make higher incentive income and/or reward benefit. The highest level is diamond level. The diamond distributor can get \$1,000,000.00 (one million dollars) or more incentive income and/or reward benefit.
- To get these rewards, distributors must first buy the distributorship 86. package and become a distributor. The package is priced at \$199.95 and up to \$1,149.95 in the United States (at \$300.00 and up to \$3,100.00 in China). Different packages can get a different "identity;" the purchase of the highest amount of the package can become sapphire distributors directly. However, in order to become a "sapphire distributor and keep the "Identity," the distributor needs to recruit others.
- 87. JEUNESSE advertises that those who sign-up for its "business opportunity" can make over \$26,250.00 per week. Its Diamond distributors and Diamond Directors including but not limited to MAY CHANG, YVONNE YEN, LISA WANG, SAMSON LI, and KIM HUI also make unrealistic financial promises, such as being able to make millions of dollars per year to lower level distributors and new recruits.
- Relied on the representations, Named Plaintiffs and all Class and Sub-88. class Members all invested in the "business opportunity" and all paid JEUNESSE

fees for their entitlement to become distributors and recruiters.

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89. Named Plaintiffs and all Class Members ordered JEUNESSE products continuously from JEUNESSE and recruited numerous new participants for JEUNESSE.

- 90. However, Named Plaintiffs did not make money based on Defendants' representation. After put in monetary investments, the time and effort recruiting others to become JEUNESSE distributors and new recruiters, named Plaintiffs did not make "streams of income" and "wealth" as promised by Defendants. Named Plaintiffs did not make over \$26,250.00 per week. They failed because the so-called 'business opportunity" is a scam conducted by corrupted organizations formed by Defendants. They failed because the corrupted organizations set up a business plan pays millions to those few at the top of the pyramid at the expense of the Named Plaintiff and class members (the majority of the entire five hundred thousand (500,000) JEUNESSE distributors).
- 91. Defendants set up USGS to further exploiting the resources of Named Plaintiffs and class members. For example, as distributors of JEUNESSE, Named Plaintiffs and sub-class members were deceived or forced to pay for materials, products, and events produced by USGS. USGS is a company operating under the label of JEUNESSE. Named Plaintiffs and all others similarly situated were also forced to do work for USGS without compensations.
- 92. Moreover, Defendant KIM HUI mandates JEUNESSE distributors under her chain to pay all kinds of fees to USGS based on the amount each distributor received from JEUNESSE and the involvement of the activities. Named plaintiffs and others similarly situated were also forced to work for USGS without compensations. The JEUNESSE business operated by USGS is a big time cash business without proper accounting.
- 93. Defendants willfully concealed the fact that the "business opportunity" was designed for a few selected people, never for the entire group of distributors.

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Named Plaintiffs failed to become diamond distributors because they are not the selected few, who did backroom deal with JEUNESSE, who had insider knowledge, who had privileges to become diamond distributors.

- As a result of Defendants' fraudulent conduct, Named Plaintiffs and 94. others similarly situated wasted their money purchasing the "business opportunity" and wasted their time and effort recruiting others.
- Defendants failed to inform Named Plaintiffs and others similarly 95. situated that only the very few top JEUNESSE distributors can earn "streams of income" and "wealth' such as KIM HUI's having a \$6,000,000.00 (six million dollars) income in a year, but not the entire five hundred thousand (500,000) distributors can do so. In fact, after Truth in Advertising Organization ("TINA.org") issued a warning, JEUNESSE admitted that fifty (50) percent of the distributor had a monthly income of less than \$50.00 (fifty dollars).
- Moreover, Named Plaintiffs were deceived by Defendants' misleading 96. income claim and medical claim.
- Defendants represented to Named Plaintiff and all Class Members that 97. that JEUNESSE has six (6) major revenue streams. Defendants claim that the distributors' earning can be as high as several thousand dollars weekly.
- Defendants represented to Named Plaintiffs and all Class Members 98. that the diamond distributors and "Diamond Directors" have an average of more than \$1,000,000.00 (one million dollars) in revenue each year and the revenues have been earned by following the rules and policy of JEUNESSE. Defendants represented to Named Plaintiffs and all Class Members that by following JEUNESSE's rule and policy, each one of them can also become a "diamond distributor" and/or "Diamond Director."
- In order to explore Chinese market, Defendants asked their Chinese 99. American distributors to recruit Chinese nationals to become JEUNESSE distributors and recruiters without any legal authorization from Chinese government.

- 100. Defendants MAY CHANG, YVONNE YEN, LISA WANG, and SAMSON LI consistently promote JEUNESSE's recruiting events in Hong Kong and China. They made hefty profits in cash from the events and utilized multiple individuals and other means to carry their cash back to the United States for them. The conduct violates foreign laws and constitutes money laundering and tax evasion.
- 101. The JEUNESSE business in China and Hong Kong becomes a big time cash business without proper accounting.
- 102. In fact, MAY CHANG, YVONNE YEN, LISA WANG, SAMSON LI, the so-called "diamond directors" who made the above-mentioned representations to named Plaintiffs and others similarly situated, did not become diamond directors by following JEUNESSE's rule and policy, but by having private compensation plan involving secret, undisclosed backroom deals.
- 103. Defendants routinely made false income and medical claims as their recruiting statements to their prospect distributors during the recruit meeting and events.
- 104. Defendants failed to inform named Plaintiffs and all others similarly situated that JEUNESSE has a private compensation plan involving secret, undisclosed backroom deals offered to those believed to be "quality" recruits, typically top earners in other network marketing companies with established chains and those who acquired privilege to "frog-leap" up the chain so they can sit on the top of the pyramid without progressing through all of the stages in between.
- 105. On August 22, 2017, in front of several distributors and prospective recruits, Defendant MAY CHANG made "income claims" to the audience, the distributors who are members of her team and prospective recruits. Defendant MAY CHANG attained her diamond status through backroom deal and secret plan.
- 106. Moreover, in February 2017, in a luncheon, Defendant YVONNE YEN made "income claims" to the audience. She publicly claimed that she had make \$3,000,000.00 (three million dollars) in 2016 to the distributors who are

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27 28 members of her team and prospective recruits.

- 107. On information and belief, Named Plaintiffs alleged that MAY CHANG, YVONNE YEN, LISA WANG, and SAMSON LI are all reached their diamond statuses through backroom deal and secret plan.
- 108. Furthermore, at JEUNESSE's 2015 Singapore convention, all four of the doctors on the board of JEUNESSE claimed that some JEUNESSE products can manipulate human genes and cells and JEUNESSE products can actually slow the aging process and cure cancer.
- 109. The medical claims made by Defendants' experts were typical expert's opinions, which created undue influence on their audience.
- 110. The medical claims made by Defendants' experts were not supported by any scientific evidence.
- 111. The above-listed statements made by Defendants are deceptive income claims regarding the financial gains consumers will achieve by becoming distributors.
- The above-listed statements made by Defendants' medical advisors are deceptive medical claims regarding some JEUNESSE products that can manipulate human genes and cells and JEUNESSE products can actually slow the aging process and cure cancer.
- 113. As alleged above, Defendant KIM HUI's \$6,000,000.00 (six million dollars) annual income received from JEUNESSE is clearly not based on the sales of products to consumers.
- 114. Moreover, Defendants MAY CHANG, YVONNE YEN, LISA WANG, and SAMSON LI's more than \$1,000,000.00 (one million dollars) annual income received from JEUNESSE are clearly not based on the sales of products to consumers.
- 115. Defendant FFI is a multi-level direct sales network marketing company. In February 2009, Defendant RANDY RAY, as CEO of the company, signed an

17 members to punitive and exemplary damages. 120. As a proximate and direct result of Defendants' aforementioned 18 wrongful conduct, Named Plaintiffs and all Class Members have been damaged in 19 an amount to be proven at trial, but estimated to exceed \$1,000,000,000.00. (one 20

billion dollars).

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FIRST CLAIM

FRAUD AND DECEIT

(On Behalf of the Class, and All Subclasses)

(Against all Defendants, including DOES 1 to 100)

121. Named Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and all Class Members, reallege and incorporate by reference all allegations previously made in Paragraphs 1 through 120 above as if fully set forth herein.

- 122. When Defendants made the representations, they knew them to be false. The truth is that Plaintiffs and all Class Members will never be able to achieve diamond status based on Defendants' false advertisement, false financial disclosures, false income claims, and illegal scheme.
- 123. Defendants did know, and had a reason to know or suspect, that the representations were false, and they willfully made representations to named Plaintiffs and all Class Members.
- 124. At the time the representations were made, Plaintiffs did not know, and had no reason to know or suspect, that the representations were false, and they justifiably relied on the representations.
- 125. Within the last three years, Plaintiffs discovered the falsity and misleading character of the misrepresentations.
- 126. Acted in concert with each other, DOES 1 through 100, inclusive, aided, abetted and conspired with Defendants in making the fraudulent misrepresentations to named Plaintiffs and all Class Members.
- 127. As a direct and legal result of Defendants' willful, malicious and unfair conducts to Named Plaintiffs and all Class Members, they have suffered and continue to suffer damages.
- 128. As a proximate and direct result of Defendants' aforementioned wrongful conduct, Named Plaintiffs and all Class Members have been damaged in an amount to be proven at trial, but estimated to exceed \$1,000,000,000.00 (one billion dollars).
- 129. Named Plaintiffs are informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that Defendants' conducts were committed with the conscious disregard of the rights of Named Plaintiffs and all Class Members, and with the intent to vex, injure or annoy, such as to constitute oppression, fraud or malice entitling Plaintiffs and all Class Members to punitive and exemplary damages.

SECOND CLAIM FRAUDULENT CONCEALMENT 2 (On Behalf of the Class, and All Subclasses) 3 (Against All Defendants, including DOES 1 to 100) 4 130. Named Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and all Class Members, re-5 allege and incorporate by reference all allegations previously made in Paragraphs 1 6 through 129 above as if fully set forth herein. 7 131. Named Plaintiffs allege that Defendants omitted to inform the 8 Plaintiffs and all Class Members the followings: 9 that Defendants were promoting a business opportunity that did 10 a. not exist except for a select few; 11 that Named Plaintiffs and all Class Members were entering into b. 12 an endless chain; 13 that a majority of distributors and recruiters lose money; 14 c. that Defendants' income claims during the Class Period were d. 15 deceptive and misleading; 16 that only the very few top JEUNESSE distributors can earn 17 "streams of income" and "wealth' such as KIM HUI's \$6,000,000.00 (six 18 million dollars), but not the entire five hundred thousand (500,000) 19 distributors can do so; 20 f. that Defendants MAY CHANG, YVONNE YEN, LISA WANG, 21 and SAMSON LI, (the "diamond directors" or "diamond distributors") did 22 not simply become diamond directors and diamond distributors by 23 following JEUNESSE's rule and policy, but by having private 24 compensation plan involving secret, undisclosed backroom deals; 25 that JEUNESSE has a private compensation plan involving 26 g. secret, undisclosed backroom deals offered to those believed to be 27 "quality" recruits, typically top earners in other network marketing 28 - 25 -

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146. Defendants JEUNESSE, USGS, and the Diamond Distributors are

140. As a direct and legal result of Defendants' willful and unfair conduct, Named Plaintiffs and all Class Members have suffered damages.

- 141. As a proximate and direct result of Defendants' aforementioned wrongful conduct, Named Plaintiffs and all Class Members have been damaged in an amount to be proven at trial, but estimated to exceed \$1,000,000,000.00 (one billion dollars).
- 142. Named Plaintiffs are informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that Defendants' conducts were committed with the conscious disregard of the rights of Named Plaintiffs and all Class Members, and with the intent to vex, injure or annoy, such as to constitute oppression, fraud or malice entitling Named Plaintiffs and all Class Members to punitive and exemplary damages.

THIRD CLAIM

(Federal Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations ("RICO") Sections of Title IX of the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970 18 U. S. C. §§ 1961-1968, Specifically 18 U.S.C. §§ 1341, 1343, and 1962(a))

(On Behalf of the Class, and All Subclasses)

(Against All Defendants, including DOES 1 to 100)

- 143. Named Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and all Class Members, reallege and incorporate by reference all allegations previously made in Paragraphs 1 through 142 above as if fully set forth herein.
- 144. Defendants willfully violated the Federal Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Sections of Title IX of the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970 18 U. S. C. §§ 1961-1968.
- 145. The Defendants together make up the enterprise (the "Enterprise") as an association of entities and individuals associated in fact to operate an illegal pyramid scheme and chainless scheme.

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27 28 representations to named Plaintiffs and all others similarly situated.

separate entities from the Enterprise and play separate and distinct roles in the operation of the Enterprise.

- 147. From April 2009 and continuing until the present, Defendants conduct the affairs of the Enterprise through a pattern of racketeering activity made up of distinct acts of mail and wire fraud under 18 U.S.C. §§ 1341 and 1343.
 - The Enterprise engaged in and affected interstate and foreign trade.
- The Enterprise transacts business through the instrumentalities of interstate commerce such as telephones, facsimile machines, the internet, email, and the United States mail and interstate commercial carrier to communicate in furtherance of the activities of the Enterprise.
- 150. The Enterprise transacts business through the instrumentalities of interstate commerce by and through internet social media such zoom, line, wechat, whatsapp, Facebook, Instagram, Youtube, and all other means of communication.
- 151. The Enterprise advertises, markets, and sells products and services throughout the United States. The operation of the enterprise continued over several years, including activities in every state, and has affected and damaged, and continues to affect and damage, commercial activity.
 - 152. The Enterprise was formed to earn money through fraudulent means.
- 153. The Enterprise reaps large profits for itself based on false
- 154. The racketeering acts all had the same pattern and similar purpose of defrauding Plaintiffs and all others similarly situated for the benefit of Defendants.
- 155. Each racketeering act was related, had a similar purpose, involved the same or similar participants and methods of commission and had similar results affecting Plaintiffs and all others similarly situated.
- 156. Named Plaintiffs and all others similarly situated were injured by the reinvestment of the racketeering income into Enterprise.
 - In connection with promoting and executing their illegal scheme, 157.

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members of the Enterprise knowingly and recklessly placed and caused to be placed in the United States mail or by interstate commercial carriers.

- 158. In connection with promoting and executing their illegal scheme, members of the Enterprise engaged in wire fraud, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §1343, by, among other things, knowingly and recklessly transmitting or causing to be transmitted with wire communications, in interstate and foreign trade, materials promoting the illegal Pyramid scheme on internet web sites, email, facsimile, telephone, and text messages, including promotional materials, registration information, product information, and invoices.
 - 159. Each Defendant has promoted the pyramid scheme and the Enterprise.
- 160. Each use of the mail or wire by Defendants including Diamond Distributors done in furtherance of the pyramid scheme is an act of racketeering.
- 161. By engaging in these acts, Defendants have committed flagrant violations of RICO.
- 162. As a consequence of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs have suffered damages.
- 163. Defendants willfully and intentionally violated and continue to violate RICO, FCPA, and California laws with the goal of obtaining money, directly and indirectly, through a pattern of racketeering activities in violation of the mail and wire fraud statues, 18 U.S.C. §§ 1341 and 1343, 18 U.S.C. §1962(a), and California Penal Code §327.
- 164. Each of the Defendants is engaged in activities federal interstate and foreign commerce and is entities capable of holding a legal or beneficial interest in property.
- All Defendants are "persons," as that term is defined by 18 U.S.C. §1961(3).
- 166. As a proximate result of the wrongful acts herein alleged, Named Plaintiffs and all Class Members have been damaged.

- 167. As a direct and legal result of Defendants' willful, malicious and unfair conducts to Named Plaintiffs and all Class Members, they have suffered and continue to suffer damages in a sum according to proof.
- 168. Acted in concert with each other, DOES 1 through 100, inclusive, aided, abetted and conspired with Defendants in making the concealment against Named Plaintiffs and all Class Members.
- 169. As a proximate and direct result of Defendants' aforementioned wrongful conduct, Named Plaintiffs and all Class Members have been damaged in an amount to be proven at trial, but estimated to exceed \$1,000,000,000.00. (one billion dollars).
- 170. Named Plaintiffs are informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that Defendants' conducts were committed with the conscious disregard of the rights of Named Plaintiffs and all Class Members, and with the intent to vex, injure or annoy, such as to constitute oppression, fraud or malice entitling Named Plaintiffs and all Class Members to punitive and exemplary damages.

FOURTH CLAIM

(Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977 (FCPA) 15 U.S.C. § 78dd-1, et seq.)

(On Behalf of the Class, and All Subclasses)

(Against All Defendants, including DOES 1 to 100)

- 171. Named Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and all Class Members, reallege and incorporate by reference all allegations previously made in Paragraphs 1 through 170 above as if fully set forth herein.
- 172. Defendants willfully violated Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977 (FCPA) 15 U.S.C. § 78dd-1, et seq.
- 173. In order to explore Chinese market, Defendants asked their Chinese American distributors to recruit Chinese nationals to become JEUNESSE distributors without legal authorization from Chinese government.
 - 174. Moreover, Defendants MAY CHANG, YVONNE YEN, LISA WANG,

1	SAMSON LI, and KIM HUI consistently promote JEUNESSE's recruiting events		
2	in Hong Kong and China. They made hefty profits in cash from the events and		
3	utilized multiple individuals and other means to carry their cash back to the United		
4	States for them. The conduct violates foreign laws and constitutes money		
5	laundering and tax evasion.		
6	175. Defendants' conduct violated Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977		
7	(FCPA) 15 U.S.C. § 78dd-1, et seq.		
8	176. Acted in concert with each other, DOES 1 through 100, inclusive,		
9	aided, abetted and conspired with Defendants in making the concealment against		
10	named Plaintiffs and class members.		
11	177. As a direct and legal result of Defendants' willful and unfair conduct,		
12	named Plaintiffs and those Plaintiffs similarly situated (Class Members) have		
13	suffered damages.		
14	178. As a proximate and direct result of Defendants' aforementioned		
15	wrongful conduct, Named Plaintiffs and all Class Members have been damaged in		
16	an amount to be proven at trial, but estimated to exceed \$1,000,000,000.00 (one		
17	billion dollars).		
18	179. Named Plaintiffs are informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that		
19	Defendants' conducts were committed with the conscious disregard of the rights of		
20	Named Plaintiffs and all Class Members, and with the intent to vex, injure or annot		
21	such as to constitute oppression, fraud or malice entitling Named Plaintiffs and all		
22	Class Members to punitive and exemplary damages.		
23	<u>FIFTH CLAIM</u>		
24	(False Advertising Law (Business and Professions Code § 17500)		
25	(On Behalf of the Class, and All Subclasses)		
26	(Against All Defendants, including DOES 1 to 100)		
27	180. Named Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and all Class Members, re-		

allege and incorporate by reference all allegations previously made in Paragraphs 1

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27 28 through 179 above as if fully set forth herein.

- 181. Defendants willfully violated False Advertising Law (Business and Professions Code § 17500.
- 182. At JEUNESSE's 2015 Singapore convention, all four of the doctors on the board of JEUNESSE claim that some JEUNESSE products can manipulate human genes and cells and JEUNESSE products can actually slow the aging process and cure cancer.
- 183. The above-listed statements made by Defendants' medical advisors are deceptive medical claims regarding some JEUNESSE products that can manipulate human genes and cells and JEUNESSE products can actually slow the aging process and cure cancer.
- 184. At all times mentioned herein, Defendants expressly represented to Named Plaintiffs and all Class Members by and through statements made by Defendants or their authorized agents or sales representatives, orally and in publications, and other written materials intended for the general public, that the aforementioned products can manipulate human genes and cells and JEUNESSE products can actually slow the aging process and cure cancer and were effective, fit and proper for their intended use.
- 185. In utilizing the aforementioned products, Named Plaintiffs and all Class Members relied on the skill, judgment, representations and foregoing express representation of the Defendants, and each of them. The aforementioned claims made by the four doctors on the board of JEUNESSE constituted expert opinion and inflicted undue influence on Named Plaintiffs, the Class Members, and the public.
- 186. However, after plenteous use of the products, Named Plaintiffs discovered that the Said representations were false in that the aforementioned products were not conclusively proven effective.
- 187. As a result of the foregoing breach of express warranties by the Defendants, Named Plaintiffs and all Class Members suffered injuries and damages

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as alleged herein.

- 188. Acted in concert with each other, DOES 1 through 100, inclusive, aided, abetted and conspired with Defendants in making the concealment against Named Plaintiffs and all Class Members.
- 189. As a direct and legal result of Defendants' conduct, Named Plaintiffs and all Class Members have suffered damages.
- 190. As a proximate and direct result of Defendants' aforementioned wrongful conduct, Named Plaintiffs and all Class Members have been damaged in an amount to be proven at trial, but estimated to exceed \$1,000,000,000.00. (one billion dollars).
- 191. Named Plaintiffs are informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that Defendants' conducts were committed with the conscious disregard of the rights of Named Plaintiffs and all Class Members, and with the intent to vex, injure or annoy, such as to constitute oppression, fraud or malice entitling Named Plaintiffs and all Class Members to punitive and exemplary damages.

SIXTH CLAIM

(California's Endless Chain Scheme Law (California's Civil Code § 1689.2)) (On Behalf of the Class, and All Subclasses) (Against All Defendants, including DOES 1 to 100)

- 192. Named Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and all Class Members, reallege and incorporate by reference all allegations previously made in Paragraphs 1 through 190 above as if fully set forth herein.
- 193. Defendants willfully violated Section 1689.2 of the California Civil Code, which provides "A participant in an endless chain scheme, as defined in Section 327 of the California Penal Code, may rescind the contract upon which the scheme is based, and may recover all consideration paid pursuant to the scheme, less any amounts paid or consideration provided to the participant pursuant to the scheme."

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(On Behalf of the Class, and All Subclasses) (Against All Defendants, including DOES 1 to 100)

201. Named Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and all Class Members, reallege and incorporate by reference all allegations previously made in Paragraphs 1 through 199 above as if fully set forth herein.

who were recruiters or distributors that they can realize "Stream of Income" and

conducts to Named Plaintiffs and all Class Members, they have suffered and

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continue to suffer damages.

218. As a direct and legal result of Defendants' willful, malicious and unfair

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Plaintiffs and all Class Members have suffered damages.

220. As a proximate and direct result of Defendants' aforementioned wrongful conduct, Named Plaintiffs and all Class Members have been damaged in an amount to be proven at trial, but estimated to exceed \$1,000,000,000.00. (one billion dollars).

NINTH CLAIM

(Civil Conspiracy)

(On Behalf of the Class, and All Subclasses) (Against All Defendants, including DOES 1 to 100)

- 221. Named Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and all Class Members, reallege and incorporate by reference all allegations previously made in Paragraphs 1 through 219 above as if fully set forth herein.
- 222. Named Plaintiffs are further informed and believe and thereon allege that each and all of the acts herein alleged as to each defendant was authorized and directed by the remaining defendants, who ratified, adopted, condoned and approved said acts with full knowledge of the consequences thereof, and memorialized the authority of the agent in a writing subscribed by the principal.
- 223. Named Plaintiffs are informed and believe and thereon allege that each of the defendants herein agreed among each other to commit the unlawful acts (or acts by unlawful means) described in this Complaint.
- 224. The desired effect of the conspiracy was to defraud and otherwise deprive Named Plaintiffs and all Class Members of their constitutionally protected rights to property and of their rights under other laws as set forth herein. Each of the defendants herein committed an act in furtherance of the agreement. Injury was caused to the Named Plaintiffs and all Class Members by the defendants as a consequence.
- 225. Acted in concert with each other, DOES 1 through 100, inclusive, aided, abetted and conspired with Defendants in making the concealment against

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232. The acts or practices alleged constitute a pattern of behavior, pursued

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as a wrongful business practice that has victimized and continues to victimize thousands of consumers. The JEUNESSE sales and marketing plan is unlawful.

- 233. Defendants willfully violated Unfair Business Practices under Business & Professions Code Sections 17200, et seq.
- 234. Acted in concert with each other, DOES 1 through 100, inclusive, aided, abetted and conspired with Defendants in making the concealment against Named Plaintiffs and all Class Members.
- 235. Defendants' illegal scheme constitutes unfair competition and unlawful, unfair, and fraudulent business acts and practices in violation of California Business and Professions Code Sections 17200, et seq.
- 236. California Business and Professions Code Section 17200, et seq. prohibits businesses from engaging in "any unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business act or practice and unfair, deceptive, untrue or misleading advertising," and was designed to protect competitors and consumers from illegal, fraudulent and "unfair" business practices.
- 237. Defendants, and each of them, have engaged in fraudulent, unfair and deceptive business behavior and knowingly misrepresented material information.
- 238. As described above, Defendants have violated the following California laws and Federal laws: (a) California's endless Chain Scheme Law (California's Penal Code § 327 and California Civil Code § 1689.2); (2) False Advertising Law (Business and Professions Code § 17500); (3) Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977 (FCPA) 15 U.S.C. § 78dd-1, et seq., and (4) Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act, 18 U.S.C. § 1961 et seq.
- 239. California's endless Chain Scheme Law (California's Penal Code § 327 and California Civil Code § 1689.2), California's Unfair Competition Law (Business and Professions Code § 17200 et seq. "UCL"), false and misleading income claims, False Advertising Law (Business and Professions Code § 17500), and Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act, 18 U.S.C. § 1961 et seq.

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27 28 against all defendants for the operation and promotion of an inherently fraudulent endless chain scheme.

- 240. Defendants' activities also constitute unfair business practices in violation of California Business & Professions Code Sections 17200 et seq., because Defendants' practices violate the above noted laws, and/or violate an established public policy and/or the practice is immoral, unethical, oppressive, unscrupulous and substantially injurious to Plaintiffs and the public.
- 241. Defendants, through at least the past four (4) years, have conducted a pattern of Unfair Business Practice under Business & Professions Code Sections 17200, et seq.
- 242. UCL defines unfair competition to include any unlawful, unfair, or fraudulent business act or practice. The UCL authorizes this Court to issue whatever orders or judgments may be necessary to prevent unfair or unlawful practices, or to "restore to any person in interest any money or property, real or personal, which may have been acquired by means of such unfair competition." Id. § 17203.
- 243. UCL prohibits businesses from engaging in "any unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business act or practice and unfair, deceptive, untrue or misleading advertising," and was designed to protect competitors and consumers from illegal, fraudulent and "unfair" business practices.
- 244. As a result of their unlawful acts, Defendants have reaped and continue to reap unfair benefits and unlawful profits at the expense of Class Members.
 - 245. Defendants are unjustly enriched.
- 246. As a direct and legal result of Defendants' willful, malicious and unfair conducts to Named Plaintiffs and all Class Members, they have suffered and continue to suffer damages.
- 247. As a proximate and direct result of Defendants' aforementioned wrongful conduct, Named Plaintiffs and all Class Members have been damaged in

an amount to be proven at trial, but estimated to exceed \$1,000,000,000.00 (one billion dollars).

248. Names Plaintiffs are informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that Defendants' conducts were committed with the conscious disregard of the rights of Cross-complainant, and with the intent to vex, injure or annoy, such as to constitute oppression, fraud or malice entitling Named Plaintiffs and all Class Members to punitive and exemplary damages.

ELEVENTH CLAIM

(Unjust Enrichment)

(On Behalf of the Class, and All Subclasses)

(Against Defendants JEUNESSE, including DOES 1 to 100)

- 249. Named Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and all members of the Class Members, re-allege and incorporate by reference all allegations previously made in Paragraphs 1 through 247 above as if fully set forth herein.
- 250. As a consequence of the acts described above, Defendants were unjustly enriched at the expense of Named Plaintiffs and all Class Members in an amount to be determined which, under the circumstances, in equity and good conscience should be returned to the named Plaintiffs and all Class Members.
- 251. Named Plaintiffs and all Class Members claim the recovery of all monies by which Defendants have been unjustly enriched.
- 252. Named Plaintiffs and all Class Members seek disgorgement of profits from the unfair and unlawful business practices of Defendants and restitution of all monies and benefits which were unlawfully withheld, and for such orders or judgments, including the appointment of a receiver, as may be necessary to restore to Named Plaintiffs and all Class Members any money or property which may have been acquired by means of unlawful or unfair business acts and practices.

TWELFTH CLAIM

(Declaratory Relief)

(On Behalf of the Class, and All Subclasses) (Against Defendants JEUNESSE, including DOES 1 to 100) 253. Named Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and all members of the Class Members, re-allege and incorporate by reference all allegations previously made in Paragraphs 1 through 251 above as if fully set forth herein. 254. Applying generally to the class in that it has common policies and practices of unlawful patterns and practices of failing to meet the requirements of the California and Federal laws, and the proper measure of damages sustained by Class Members and the restitution owed to them. 255. An actual controversy has arisen between named Plaintiffs and the Class members on the one hand, and Defendants on the other, as to their respective rights, remedies and obligations with regard to Defendants' unlawful conduct, as alleged herein.

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256. Accordingly, injunctive and declaratory relief is appropriate for the Class as a whole. Named Plaintiffs therefore seeks a declaratory judgment as to the respective rights, remedies, and obligations of the parties.

PRAYER

WHEREFORE, Named Plaintiffs NANCY WU, SHI HWA YUAN, ARLENE CHANG, and FANG FANG HO, for themselves and on behalf of all other similarity situated, pray for judgment against Defendants in their favor and that they be given the following relief:

- 1. Certification of this action as a class action on behalf of the proposed Class:
- 2. Designation of Named Plaintiffs NANCY WU, SHI HWA YUAN, ARLENE CHANG, and FANG FANG HO, as Representatives of the Class Members;
 - 3. For nominal damages;
 - 4. For actual and compensatory damages;

Cá	se 2:17-cv-07475	Document 1	Filed 10/12/17	Page 44 of 45	Page ID #:44	
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		CLA	SS ACTION C	COMPLAINT		

1	JUI	RY TRIAL DEMANDED	
2	Named Plaintiffs hereby demand a jury trial on all causes of action and		
3	claims with respect to which th	ney have a right to jury trial.	
4			
5	Dated: October 12, 2017	LAW OFFICES OF TOM C. TSAY, INC.	
6			
7		/s/ By: Helen W. Quan, Attorneys for Plaintiffs	
8		NANCY WU, SHI HWA YUAN, ARLENE CHANG, and FANG FANG HO	
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