

1 KENNETH W. DONNELLY (LEAD TRIAL ATTORNEY)  
(DC Bar No. 462996)  
2 donnellyk@sec.gov  
3 D. ASHLEY DOLAN  
dolanda@sec.gov  
4 HEATHER A. POWELL  
powellh@sec.gov  
5 SARAH M. HALL  
halls@sec.gov  
6

7 Attorneys for Plaintiff  
8 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
100 F Street, NE  
9 Washington, DC 20549-5949  
Telephone: (202) 551-4946 (Donnelly)  
10 Facsimile: (202) 772-9292 (Donnelly)

11 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
12 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
13 SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

14 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE  
15 COMMISSION,

16 Plaintiff,

17 vs.

18 JEAN DANHONG CHEN, TONY  
19 JIANYUN YE, KAI HAO ROBINSON,  
20 KUANSHENG CHEN, LAW OFFICES OF  
JEAN D. CHEN, A PROFESSIONAL  
21 CORPORATION, TREE LINED  
HOLDINGS, LLC, and GOLDEN STATE  
22 REGIONAL CENTER, LLC,

23 Defendants.

Case No.

**COMPLAINT**

24 Plaintiff Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) alleges:

25 **SUMMARY OF THE ACTION**

26 1. This case involves fraud, self-dealing, and unregistered brokerage activity in  
27 violation of the federal securities laws. Defendants Attorney Jean Chen (“Chen”), her law firm,  
28 Law Offices of Jean D. Chen (the “Law Offices”), and her husband, Tony Ye (“Ye”), were paid

1 over \$12 million in undisclosed commissions to sell securities to their legal clients in offerings  
2 under the federal EB-5 Immigrant Investor Program. They attempted to conceal their unlawful  
3 activity with the help of Defendant Kuansheng Chen (“Kuansheng Chen”), who provided an off-  
4 shore bank account to receive the transaction-based compensation and posed as the head of a  
5 Beijing immigration agency that was actually co-owned and controlled by Chen and Ye.

6 2. To reap additional profits under the EB-5 Immigrant Investor Program, Chen and Ye  
7 also covertly acquired and operate Defendant Golden State Regional Center, LLC (“Golden State”),  
8 an approved EB-5 regional center. They facilitated their legal clients’ investments in the center  
9 without disclosing that they managed and controlled it or are involved in the development of certain  
10 of its projects, along with their company, Defendant Tree Lined Holdings, LLC (“Tree Lined”).  
11 Defendant Kai Robinson (“Robinson”) aided and abetted this fraud by posing as the sole manager in  
12 control of Golden State when, in fact, she is merely a figurehead controlled by Chen and Ye.

13 3. When Defendants became aware of the SEC’s investigation, they engaged in a  
14 cover-up operation, which included, among other things, refusing to produce documents,  
15 manufacturing exculpatory evidence, and scrubbing additional records in an attempt to obfuscate  
16 their involvement in the schemes.

17 4. By their conduct, Defendants have violated and continue to violate, and/or aided and  
18 abetted violations of, the antifraud and registration provisions of the federal securities laws.

### 19 **JURISDICTION, VENUE, AND INTRADISTRICT ASSIGNMENT**

20 5. The Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to Sections 20 and 22 of the  
21 Securities Act of 1933 (“Securities Act”) [15 U.S.C. §§ 77t and 77v] and Sections 21 and 27 of the  
22 Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Exchange Act”) [15 U.S.C. §§ 78u and 78aa]. Defendants,  
23 directly or indirectly, have made use of the means or instrumentalities of interstate commerce, of the  
24 mails, or of the facilities of a national securities exchange in connection with the transactions, acts,  
25 practices and courses of business alleged in this Complaint.

26 6. Venue is proper in this district under Section 22(a) of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C. §  
27 77v(a)] and under Section 27(a) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78aa(a)] because certain of the  
28 transactions, acts, practices and courses of conduct constituting violations of the federal securities

1 laws occurred within this district. In addition, venue is proper in this district because Defendants  
2 Law Offices, Tree Lined, and Golden State have their principal place of business in this district.  
3 Because Kuansheng Chen is not a resident of the United States, venue is proper in any district court.

4 7. Under Civil Local Rule 3-2, this civil action should be assigned to the San Francisco  
5 Division. A substantial part of the events or omissions which give rise to the claims occurred in  
6 Alameda, Sonoma, and San Francisco Counties, where the Bay Area I property is located, the Bay  
7 Area II property is located, and the Law Offices has an office.

8 **DEFENDANTS**

9 8. **Jean Danhong Chen**, age 53, resides in Atherton, California. She is the managing  
10 partner of the Law Offices of Jean D. Chen, a California law firm. She has been admitted to  
11 practice law in New York since 1998. There is no information to indicate that she has ever been  
12 admitted to practice law in California.

13 9. **Tony Jianyun Ye**, age 50, resides in Atherton, California. He has been employed  
14 by Law Offices of Jean D. Chen as Office Manager since 2007. Ye and Chen are married.

15 10. **Kai Hao Robinson**, age 45, resides in Emeryville, California. She claims to be the  
16 sole owner and manager of Golden State Regional Center, LLC. She has been a certified public  
17 accountant licensed in California since 2016.

18 11. **Kuansheng Chen**, age 60, resides in Hong Kong, China. He is either a family friend  
19 or relative of Chen. He claims to be Managing Director of U.S. Immigration Services of Beijing  
20 New Horizons Investment Consulting Co., Ltd., a China-based entity controlled by Chen and Ye.

21 12. **Law Offices of Jean D. Chen, A Professional Corporation** was incorporated in  
22 California in 2007 and has its principal place of business in San Jose, California. Chen is the sole  
23 partner and principal of the firm, which specializes in immigration law.

24 13. **Tree Lined Holdings, LLC (f/k/a Tree Lined Properties, LLC)** a California  
25 limited liability company, was organized in 2012 and has its principal place of business in San Jose,  
26 California. Tree Lined specializes in real estate development. At all relevant times, Tree Lined was  
27 solely owned by Ye and Chen.



**FACTS****A. The EB-5 Immigrant Investor Program**

22. The United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (“USCIS”) administers the EB-5 Immigrant Investor Program, created by Congress in 1992 to stimulate the U.S. economy through job creation and capital investment by foreign investors. The program sets aside EB-5 visas for participants who invest in commercial enterprises approved by USCIS, sometimes administered by entities called “regional centers.”

23. EB-5 regional center investment vehicles are typically offered as limited partnership interests or limited liability company units, which are managed by a person or entity other than the foreign investor, who acts as a general partner or managing member of the investment vehicle. To become a regional center, the entity must demonstrate, with supporting economic and statistical studies, how it will promote economic growth, including job creation.

24. To be eligible for an EB-5 visa through a regional center, a foreign investor must invest at least \$500,000, putting this money at risk for the purpose of generating a return. The investor may then petition USCIS for conditional permanent residency for a two-year period through an application called an I-526 petition. If at least ten U.S. jobs are created as a result of the foreign investor’s investment, the investor may apply to have the conditions removed from his or her visa and live and work in the United States permanently.

25. As reflected in the offering documents at issue, the limited partnership interests or limited liability company units purchased by investors are an investment of money, in a common enterprise, with the expectation of profits derived solely through the efforts of others. The relevant offering documents state that the investments were being offered pursuant to exemptions from the registration requirements of the federal securities laws, and certain of those documents describe the investments as “securities.”

**B. Chen and the Law Offices Served as Legal Counsel for EB-5 Investors**

26. The Law Offices is a law firm specializing in immigration law, providing services such as assisting clients with their EB-5 immigration petitions and filing such petitions with USCIS. Chen is the sole partner of the Law Offices, which during the relevant time period had roughly 20 to

1 30 employees. Chen manages, directly or indirectly, all employees of the Law Offices and sets all  
2 firm policies.

3 27. Ye is the office manager of the Law Offices. Although Ye is not a licensed attorney,  
4 some of the Law Offices' EB-5 immigration clients believed that he was an attorney.

5 28. EB-5 legal clients paid Chen and the Law Offices' legal fees of on average \$18,000  
6 for legal work associated with the clients' filings under the EB-5 program. Clients signed retainer  
7 agreements with the Law Offices outlining these fees and the scope of the representation.

8 29. The Law Offices has or, at least during the relevant times, had three office locations:  
9 (a) San Francisco office: 465 California Street, Suite 425, San Francisco, California 94104; (b) San  
10 Jose office: 2107 North First Street, Suite 400, San Jose, California 95131; and (c) Beijing office:  
11 Beijing Broadcasting Building, Jianjuomenwai Boulevard No. 14, Suite 1101-2, Chaoyang District,  
12 Beijing 100022.

13 **C. Chen, Ye, and the Law Offices Acted As Unregistered Brokers; Kuansheng Chen**  
14 **Aided and Abetted their Unregistered Broker Violations**

15 **1. Chen, Ye, and the Law Offices Engaged in Brokerage Activity**

16 30. In addition to serving as immigration counsel, Chen, Ye, and the Law Offices acted  
17 as brokers in connection with hundreds of their EB-5 clients' investments from at least 2008 to at  
18 least 2016.

19 31. Chen is not, and has never been, registered with the SEC as a broker.

20 32. Ye is not, and has never been, registered with the SEC as a broker.

21 33. The Law Offices is not, and has never been, registered with the SEC as a broker.

22 34. The Law Offices (or their nominees acting on their behalf) entered into several  
23 marketing, agency, or consulting agreements with at least five regional centers between 2009 and  
24 2016 that outlined certain brokerage activity that the Law Offices or its nominees were expected to  
25 perform. Chen and Ye facilitated the agreements. The agreements provided that the Law Offices or  
26 its nominees would receive transaction-based compensation in the form of commissions or referral  
27 fees in exchange for marketing, advertising, and conducting seminars for certain EB-5 projects and  
28 locating and introducing EB-5 investors to the regional centers.

1           35. For example, in one agreement dated March 24, 2009, the regional center “grants  
2 [the Law Offices] the right to market [the regional center]’s Products worldwide and within the  
3 United States...and [the Law Offices] accepts such right and agrees to market [the regional  
4 center]’s EB-5 Investor Programs.” Furthermore, the agreement says that the Law Offices “will, at  
5 its sole cost and expense, create marketing documents, advertise, and conduct seminars in order to  
6 introduce [the regional center]’s EB-5 Investor Programs to potential investors.”

7           36. In at least one of the agreements, the Law Offices, and thereby Chen and Ye, agreed  
8 to be bound by a duty of care and loyalty to the regional center.

9           37. The agreements memorialized the transaction-based compensation the regional  
10 centers would pay to the Law Offices or its nominees. Payments were contingent on an investor  
11 making the required capital contribution and the government approving the investor’s EB-5 petition.

12           38. Chen, Ye, and the Law Offices engaged in the activity listed in the agreements from  
13 at least 2008 to at least 2016. They solicited investors in order to earn transaction-based  
14 compensation. Often, Chen, Ye, and the Law Offices advised individuals who had come to the Law  
15 Offices for legal counsel to invest with regional centers that were paying commissions to Chen, Ye,  
16 and the Law Offices. Other times, Chen, Ye, and the Law Offices sought out investors through  
17 other means, including by traveling to China to seek potential clients.

18           39. The Law Offices created marketing materials highlighting specific EB-5 projects. It  
19 also advertised certain regional centers’ projects, including on its Chinese website.

20           40. Chen, Ye, and the Law Offices also distributed to potential investors marketing  
21 materials, such as brochures, that were created by the regional centers.

22           41. Additionally, the Law Offices co-hosted seminars featuring certain regional centers  
23 for the purpose of soliciting investor clients. The Law Offices also advertised for the seminars. The  
24 Law Offices conducted at least eight seminars between at least October 2010 and February 2014.  
25 Some seminars occurred in the United States, others occurred in China.

26           42. From at least 2008 to at least 2016, Chen, Ye, and the Law Offices also engaged in  
27 brokerage activity beyond what was listed in the agency agreements. They often advised their  
28 clients on which EB-5 investment the clients should select. For certain clients, the Law Offices

1 recommended only one EB-5 investment. They analyzed the projects from an investment  
2 perspective and provided advice on rate of return, ability to exit the investment, and other non-legal  
3 matters. Some clients made investments solely based on the recommendations of Ye or the Law  
4 Offices.

5 43. Chen, Ye, and the Law Offices asked regional centers to hold or reserve limited  
6 partnership slots in specific projects that Chen, Ye, and the Law Offices could later fill with clients  
7 they solicited and referred to the investment.

8 44. Many of the clients of Chen, Ye, and the Law Offices never had direct contact with a  
9 regional center. Instead, Chen, Ye, and the Law Offices communicated with the regional centers on  
10 their clients' behalf.

11 45. Chen, Ye, and the Law Offices regularly facilitated their clients' investments in the  
12 EB-5 offerings by obtaining offering documents from the regional centers and then sending the  
13 offering documents to their clients. Chen, Ye, and the Law Offices would later transmit the signed  
14 offering documents back to the regional centers. At least one marketing agreement required this  
15 service, obligating the Law Offices to "assist [regional center] Clients in the process of signing  
16 agreements, collecting relevant documents and as well as assisting in all other aspects of  
17 transferring of Client's funds to the appropriate [regional center] accounts."

18 46. To further facilitate the investment, Chen, Ye and the Law Offices collected and  
19 handled millions of dollars of investor funds from clients, which they later distributed to the  
20 regional centers. From at least 2011 to at least 2015, Chen, Ye, and the Law Offices regularly  
21 transferred investors' funds through the Law Offices' bank accounts. From at least 2013 to at least  
22 2015, they even at times used the personal accounts of Chen and Ye to transfer investor funds.

23 **2. Chen, Ye, and the Law Offices Received Transaction-Based Compensation**

24 47. Chen, Ye, and the Law Offices earned over \$12 million in transaction-based  
25 compensation from the regional centers. This is in addition to receiving legal fees from their  
26 clients. Between October 2008 and June 2017, Chen, Ye, and the Law Offices, either directly or  
27 indirectly, received compensation in connection with at least 405 investor clients from at least seven  
28

1 regional centers, totaling at least \$12,709,500 (at least \$10,739,500 for 318 clients from at least five  
2 regional centers since January 14, 2013).

3 48. The transaction-based compensation typically ranged from \$15,000 to \$50,000 per  
4 investor, in addition to bonus payments for exceeding certain sale levels. The regional centers  
5 typically wired the compensation from their U.S.-based bank accounts.

6 49. From October 2008 to December 2013, regional centers sent \$2,025,000 in  
7 transaction-based compensation from their U.S.-based bank accounts directly into U.S.-based bank  
8 accounts held in the name of the Law Offices (\$295,000 since January 14, 2013).

9 50. In or about 2012, certain regional centers stopped paying transaction-based  
10 compensation to U.S.-based individuals and entities because they recognized the payments could  
11 violate broker-dealer registration requirements contained in the federal securities laws.

12 51. Rather than have regional centers pay the Law Offices directly, Chen, Ye, and the  
13 Law Offices sought another way to continue to receive the funds. They did so by directing their  
14 funds overseas and enlisting their family friend or relative, Kuansheng Chen, to assist them in their  
15 scheme.

16 52. Starting in at least April 2012, Chen, Ye, and the Law Offices directed the regional  
17 centers to pay their compensation to China-based bank accounts held in the name of Kuansheng  
18 Chen. That included some compensation that they were already due but the regional centers had not  
19 yet paid. The funds sent to Kuansheng Chen were earned by and for the benefit of Chen, Ye, and  
20 the Law Offices.

21 53. Kuansheng Chen did not refer investors to the regional centers, but instead served as  
22 a “nominee” for Chen, Ye, and the Law Offices.

23 54. To give the appearance of legitimacy for receiving transaction-based compensation,  
24 Kuansheng Chen purports to be the Managing Director of U.S. Immigration Services of New  
25 Horizons, a China-based immigration agency. However, New Horizons is not an independent  
26 agency managed by Kuansheng Chen. Rather, it is co-owned and managed by Chen and Ye and is  
27 the Beijing branch of the Law Offices.

1           55.     Upon information and belief, Kuansheng Chen has no substantive involvement with  
2 either New Horizons or assisting EB-5 investors in identifying a suitable investment. Any  
3 transaction-based compensation payments directed to or intended for New Horizons and paid to  
4 Kuansheng Chen were actually earned and due to Chen, Ye, and the Law Offices.

5           56.     New Horizons and the Beijing branch of the Law Offices are one and the same.  
6 The address for the Law Offices' Beijing office is the same as the address of New Horizons. Also,  
7 New Horizons is staffed with Law Office employees. For example, for several years, the email  
8 domain and signature block of the manager of the Law Offices' Beijing office indicated that he  
9 worked for the Law Offices in its Beijing office. Additionally, that manager represented to EB-5  
10 investors that he was an employee of the Law Offices during in-person meetings in Beijing. Only  
11 after Chen and Ye became aware that the SEC was investigating New Horizons did the manager  
12 remove his affiliations with the Law Offices and replace them with New Horizons.

13           57.     Likewise, after Chen and Ye became aware of the SEC investigation, Chen and Ye  
14 scrubbed all mentions of the Beijing office from Law Offices materials. Additionally, Chen  
15 testified under oath during the SEC investigation that the Law Offices never had a Beijing office  
16 and that she never told anyone that the Law Offices had a Beijing office. These statements by Chen  
17 are contrary to, among other things, documents provided to investors by the Law Offices prior to  
18 the SEC investigation. The Law Offices' Beijing location was listed on the Law Offices' website,  
19 brochures, retainer agreements, and business cards.

20           58.     Chen and Ye became co-owners of New Horizons in 2009. At that time, New  
21 Horizons was an existing immigration agency in Beijing that offered services to individuals  
22 interested in immigrating to Canada. Since 2009, all of the Law Offices' activities in China have  
23 purportedly been carried out under New Horizon's Chinese Operating Permit because China  
24 requires that companies providing immigration services in China have a particular permit.

25           59.     In order to pay transaction-based compensation to Kuansheng Chen, regional centers  
26 required marketing or referral agreements in the name of Kuansheng Chen or New Horizons.  
27 Kuansheng Chen is the signatory to the agreements, but Ye negotiated the terms of the agreements.  
28

1           60.     After April 2012, when Kuansheng Chen was receiving their transaction-based  
2 compensation, Chen, Ye, and the Law Offices continued to correspond with the regional centers as  
3 if they were the ones referring investors to the regional centers. Because they were. Chen, Ye, and  
4 the Law Offices also were the ones who corresponded with the regional centers regarding the  
5 payment of the transaction-based compensation to Kuansheng Chen.

6           61.     From April 2012 to August 2016, at least five U.S.-based regional centers paid from  
7 mostly U.S.-based accounts at least \$8,781,500 (\$8,561,500 since January 14, 2013) to accounts  
8 held in the name of Kuansheng Chen.

9           62.     It is possible that additional regional centers paid Kuansheng Chen additional  
10 transaction-based compensation. The SEC subpoenaed Chen, Ye, and the Law Offices for all  
11 documents related to Kuansheng Chen and New Horizons. Chen, Ye, and the Law Offices failed to  
12 produce all documents responsive to those demands. Despite numerous requests from the SEC,  
13 Chen, Ye, and the Law Offices failed to produce certain emails that they were copied on in which  
14 regional centers discussed with them transaction-based compensation to be paid to Kuansheng  
15 Chen. The SEC only received those documents from third parties. Since the SEC does not have  
16 insight into the full scope of transaction-based compensation sent to Kuansheng Chen for the  
17 benefit of Chen, Ye, and the Law Offices, it is possible that the total amount of transaction-based  
18 compensation earned by Chen, Ye, and the Law Offices is higher than \$12,709,500.

19           63.     The transaction-based compensation paid by the regional centers to accounts held in  
20 the name of Kuansheng Chen was earned by and for the benefit of Chen, Ye, and the Law Offices,  
21 not to the nominee Kuansheng Chen.

22           64.     Starting in at least December 2016, during the SEC's investigation of the  
23 compensation sent to Kuansheng Chen, the regional centers were directed to stop paying  
24 compensation to Kuansheng Chen. Instead, New Horizons had at least two foreign companies act  
25 as substitute "nominees" to receive transaction-based compensation through overseas bank accounts  
26 on its behalf (Summit International Services Limited and Atlantic Immigration International Group,  
27 Ltd.). Both of the additional nominees are affiliated with New Horizons as subagents.  
28

1           65.     In December 2016, one regional center paid nominee Summit International Services  
2 Limited transaction-based compensation totaling \$250,000.

3           66.     In June 2017, one regional center paid nominee Atlantic Immigration International  
4 Group, Ltd. transaction-based compensation totaling \$794,000.

5           **3.     Chen, Ye, and the Law Offices Had Access to and Control of the Funds Held in**  
6           **the Name of Kuansheng Chen**

7           67.     The transaction-based compensation that regional centers paid to Kuansheng Chen  
8 (and later additional nominees affiliated with New Horizons) was for the ultimate benefit of and  
9 under the control of Chen, Ye, and the Law Offices.

10          68.     Chen and employees of the Law Offices had online access to Kuansheng Chen's  
11 account in China that held the compensation. Chen had a physical token which provided the  
12 passcode needed to access the account. Chen or employees of the Law Offices would log into the  
13 account from the United States. At times, Chen or employees of the Law Offices would contact  
14 Kuansheng Chen to obtain additional information needed to access the account. Kuansheng Chen  
15 provided the information.

16          69.     Additionally, up until March 2016, Chen and Ye had access to and controlled a U.S.  
17 brokerage account in the name of Kuansheng Chen. This account appears to have been used, at  
18 least in part, for returning to Chen and Ye in the United States the compensation sent by the  
19 regional centers to Kuansheng Chen in China. All transactions out of the Kuansheng Chen  
20 brokerage account, which was used more like a checking account, were conducted by Chen or Ye.  
21 Chen was able to access the account pursuant to a power of attorney signed by Kuansheng Chen.  
22 Ye accessed the account by claiming to be Kuansheng Chen.

23          70.     Most, if not all, transactions out of the brokerage account in the name of Kuansheng  
24 Chen were for the benefit of Chen and Ye. For example, disbursements out of the account included  
25 a \$1,325,000 wire in November 2013 to Chen, \$147,000 in September 2013 for a deposit on the  
26 purchase of Chen's and Ye's primary residence, over \$60,000 in February 2014 for "Jean Chen  
27 Piano," and over \$16,000 in October 2014 for property taxes on Chen's and Ye's primary residence.  
28

1 71. Ye, acting as Kuansheng Chen, closed the Kuansheng Chen brokerage account in  
2 March 2016, shortly after Chen and Ye became aware of the SEC investigation. The remaining  
3 funds in the brokerage account were wired, at the direction of Ye, to a California corporation.

4 **4. Kuansheng Chen Aided and Abetted the Unregistered Broker Violations of**  
5 **Chen, Ye, and the Law Offices**

6 72. Kuansheng Chen knowingly or recklessly provided substantial assistance to Chen,  
7 Ye, and the Law Offices in facilitating their unregistered brokerage activity. He did so, for  
8 example, when he executed agreements with regional centers to facilitate the payment of  
9 transaction-based compensation and when he allowed Chen, Ye, and the Law Offices to use his  
10 foreign account (via the physical token and by providing additional information) to receive  
11 commissions. He also knowingly or recklessly provided substantial assistance when he allowed  
12 Chen to move and use funds in the United States through a power of attorney over his U.S.  
13 brokerage account. Kuansheng Chen, as at least the nominal owner of the brokerage account,  
14 represented to the brokerage firm that he monitored and was aware of all activities in the account.  
15 In making those representations to the brokerage firm, Kuansheng Chen also represented that Chen  
16 was his sister.

17 **D. Chen and the Law Offices Defrauded the Law Offices' Clients By Failing to Disclose**  
18 **the Transaction-Based Compensation; Ye and Kuansheng Chen Aided and Abetted**  
19 **Such Fraud**

20 73. As an attorney and a law firm, Chen and the Law Offices owed fiduciary, legal, and  
21 ethical duties to their clients to disclose their receipt of transaction-based compensation from the  
22 EB-5 regional centers whose offerings they recommended.

23 74. Neither Chen nor any employee of the Law Offices informed investor clients at or  
24 before the time of the investment that the Law Offices or its nominees would receive transaction-  
25 based compensation in connection with the client's EB-5 investment.

26 75. During the relevant time period, clients signed retainer agreements with the Law  
27 Offices that outlined the terms of representation by the Law Offices of the client. The retainer  
28 agreements, prepared by Chen and/or employees of the Law Offices, did not contain disclosures

1 that Chen and/or the Law Offices, directly or indirectly, would receive transaction-based  
2 compensation in connection with the client's investment.

3 76. Separately, the offering documents pertaining to the clients' investments, which were  
4 reviewed by Chen and/or employees of the Law Offices and often transmitted by them to investors  
5 and USCIS, did not disclose that transaction-based compensation would be paid to Chen or the Law  
6 Offices. While some of the offering documents included a generic statement saying that  
7 commissions or referral fees might be paid out of an investor's administrative fees, none of the  
8 offering documents specified that any commission would be paid to the investor's immigration  
9 attorney.

10 77. Certain documents produced by Chen and the Law Offices during the SEC's  
11 investigation purport to disclose the transaction-based compensation to investor clients at or around  
12 the time of their investment. However, those documents appear to have been falsified.

13 78. For example, the Law Offices transmitted a document they described as a "waiver"  
14 to some, if not all, of its investor clients and requested that the clients sign it. The supposed waiver  
15 was transmitted to clients years after the clients' initial investments. To their investor clients, the  
16 Law Offices described this waiver as an internal Law Office memorandum that was needed to fulfill  
17 the Law Offices' responsibilities. For certain investor clients, prior to additional legal services  
18 being provided, the Law Offices required the waiver to be signed in addition to a second retainer.  
19 The waivers contained pre-typed dates that were set at or around the time of the clients' initial  
20 retainer of the Law Offices. However, the dates on the waivers were not the dates that the clients  
21 actually received or signed the waivers. Instead, for certain clients, the waivers were received from  
22 the Law Offices more than three years after their initial retainer was executed with the Law Offices.  
23 The waivers were generated after Chen and the Law Offices became aware of the SEC's  
24 investigation and appear to have been created in response to the investigation.

25 79. Even if the waivers were not falsified, the disclosures contained therein were  
26 inadequate. A waiver provides that the Law Offices "has referred clients to regional center and has  
27 received fees from regional center as a result of those referrals." It continues "the possibility that  
28 the [Law Offices] may receive referral fees or clients [sic] referrals from regional center in the

1 future, may be perceived as creating a conflict.” Nowhere in the purported waivers does Chen or  
2 the Law Offices disclose that they will receive transaction-based compensation on that client’s  
3 investment.

4 80. Chen and the Law Offices knew, or at least were reckless or negligent in not  
5 knowing, that their receipt of transaction-based compensation was not disclosed or there were  
6 material omissions in purported disclosures to their foreign clients investing in the EB-5 offerings.

7 81. Chen and the Law Offices’ receipt of transaction-based compensation from the  
8 regional centers would have been material to a reasonable investor’s investment decision.

9 82. Both Ye and Kuansheng Chen knew, or were at least reckless in not knowing, that  
10 neither Chen nor the Law Offices disclosed their receipt of commissions to their clients.

11 83. For Ye’s part, he actively solicited clients and transmitted retainer agreements that  
12 failed to disclose Chen’s receipt of such compensation. He also directed the regional centers to pay  
13 the commissions to an overseas account, thereby further concealing commissions from clients.

14 84. For Kuansheng Chen’s part, he knew from executing the referral agreements with  
15 regional centers that the transaction-based payments were being made to appear as if he was the one  
16 earning and receiving them. He also took steps to assist Chen and the Law Offices in hiding the  
17 commissions from clients by allowing Chen and the Law Offices to use his bank account.

18 **E. Fraud Regarding Management and Control of Golden State and Its Projects**

19 85. Chen, Ye, and the Law Offices’ fraud on their clients did not stop with their receipt  
20 of millions of dollars of undisclosed funds from independent regional centers. To further profit,  
21 they acquired and secretly control a regional center to which they steered unsuspecting clients.

22 86. Defendant Golden State is a USCIS-approved EB-5 regional center. In September  
23 2014, Chen and Ye, through one of their companies, purchased Golden State and have managed and  
24 controlled it since.

25 87. Beginning in 2014, Chen, Ye and the Law Offices advised their legal clients to  
26 invest in Golden State’s projects. They facilitated those investment transactions without disclosing  
27 that Chen and Ye managed and controlled Golden State.

1 88. Chen and Ye placed a nominee, Defendant Kai Robinson, at the helm of Golden  
2 State. The private placement memoranda for the Golden State projects, drafted by the Law Offices,  
3 state, among other things, that the “Manager of Golden State Regional Center, LLC is Kai  
4 Robinson.” That is not true. Chen and Ye, not Robinson, manage the regional center.

5 89. Under the direction of Chen and Ye, Golden State sponsored at least three EB-5  
6 projects – Bay Area I,<sup>1</sup> Bay Area II,<sup>2</sup> and a third project.<sup>3</sup> Golden State served as the manager of  
7 Bay Area I and Bay Area II. As with Golden State itself, the Bay Area I and II projects that it  
8 sponsored were under the undisclosed management and control of Chen and Ye.

9 90. Since October 2014, Golden State has offered and sold at least 80 securities in the  
10 form of membership interests in the Bay Area I project. The Bay Area I project was structured as a  
11 vehicle for loaning funds to Fremont Hills to develop and construct a mixed-use development on  
12 two parcels in Fremont, California.

13 91. Chen, Ye, and/or the Law Offices recommended investing in the Bay Area I project  
14 to at least some of the Law Offices’ legal clients. The Law Offices served as EB-5 legal counsel to  
15 at least 76 Bay Area I investors.

16 92. The Bay Area I investors paid at least \$40 million (\$500,000 each) of capital  
17 contributions through an offering of the membership interest units in Bay Area I. The investors  
18 paid at least an additional \$4 million (\$50,000 each) in required administrative fees to cover  
19 administration, marketing, and operating costs, which investors paid into a Bay Area I bank account  
20 and were later transferred to a Golden State account. Until the SEC began its investigation, and  
21 undisclosed to most, if not all, of the investors, Chen and Ye were the only ones who could access  
22 and control those funds.

23  
24 <sup>1</sup> The Bay Area I project is also referred to as Sabercat, Mission Hills Square, or the Fremont  
25 project.

26 <sup>2</sup> The Bay Area II project is also referred to as the Kawana Meadows or the Santa Rosa project.

27 <sup>3</sup> Golden State’s third project has been sponsored by agreement for a third party. While the Law  
28 Offices, Chen, and Ye are involved in some ways with the third project, they are not known to  
control the project; therefore, it is not a subject of this action.

1           93.     Since at least August 2015, Golden State has offered and sold at least 25 investments  
2 in the form of membership interests in the Bay Area II project. The Bay Area II project was  
3 structured as a vehicle for loaning funds to Kawana Meadows to develop and construct a residential  
4 development on a parcel in Santa Rosa, California.

5           94.     Chen, Ye, and/or the Law Offices recommended investing in the Bay Area II project  
6 to at least some of the Law Offices' legal clients. The Law Offices served as EB-5 legal counsel to  
7 at least 13 Bay Area II investors.

8           95.     At least 25 investors paid a total of \$12.5 million (\$500,000 each) of capital  
9 contributions through an offering of the membership interest units in Bay Area II. The investors  
10 paid at least an additional \$1.25 million (\$50,000 each) in required administrative fees to cover  
11 administration, marketing, and operating costs, which investors paid into a Bay Area II bank  
12 account and were later transferred to a Golden State account. Until the SEC began its investigation,  
13 and undisclosed to most if not all of the investors, Chen and Ye were the only ones who could  
14 access and control those funds.

15           96.     Chen, Ye, Robinson, Law Offices, Tree Lined, and Golden State were all involved in  
16 defrauding Golden State investors regarding the true control and management of Golden State and  
17 its projects, as set forth in detail below.

18           **1.     Undisclosed to Investors, Chen and Ye, with the Assistance of the Law Offices,**  
19           **Control Golden State and Manage Its Operations**

20           97.     Golden State was originally formed on January 3, 2012 by individuals not previously  
21 affiliated with Chen, Ye, or Robinson.

22           98.     In October 2014, Chen and Ye, through their company Tree Lined, acquired Golden  
23 State from the original owners.

24           99.     The purchase of the regional center was made in connection with the purchase of the  
25 property used for Golden State's first project. The property was sold to Tree Lined for \$9.5 million  
26 as part of bankruptcy proceedings. A condition of the sale was the transfer of Golden State from the  
27 original owners to Tree Lined in exchange for \$250,000. On September 26, 2014, Chen wired  
28

1 \$250,000 from a Law Offices bank account to the law firm handling the bankruptcy to fund the  
2 transfer of Golden State.

3 100. Golden State was later purportedly assigned to Robinson, but in name only.

4 101. Only days before it was assigned to Robinson, Chen planned on assigning Golden  
5 State to a Tree Lined employee instead of Robinson.

6 102. Robinson did not pay anything for Golden State.

7 103. Robinson did not have control of Golden State. She was a mere figurehead put in  
8 place by Chen and Ye.

9 104. After the acquisition, Chen and Ye began setting up the operations of Golden State.

10 105. On October 28, 2014, Ye registered Golden State's email account –  
11 goldenstaterc@gmail.com.

12 106. On October 25, 2014, Chen and Ye opened bank accounts in the name of Golden  
13 State. On the Business Account Application, Chen and Ye signed, certified, and agreed that they  
14 were Managing Members of Golden State and Key Executives with Control of the Entity.

15 107. On the same day, Chen and Ye opened a bank account in the name of Bay Area I.  
16 On the Business Account Application, Chen and Ye also signed, certified, and agreed that they were  
17 Managing Members of Bay Area I and Key Executives with Control of the Entity.

18 108. Later, on August 18, 2015, Ye opened a bank account in the name of Bay Area II,  
19 where both he and Chen were the only authorized signers. On the Statement of Entity Ownership  
20 and Control, Ye signed and certified that he was the Manager of Bay Area II and a Key Executive  
21 with authority and control to manage the entity.

22 109. Until the SEC started its investigation, Chen and Ye were the only signatories on the  
23 accounts of Bay Area I and Bay Area II, and Chen, Ye, and the Law Offices' accounting assistant  
24 were the only signatories on the account of Golden State. The Law Offices' accounting assistant  
25 would only access Golden State's bank account at the direction of Chen or Ye. Chen and Ye,  
26 directly or through their accounting assistant, made numerous transactions in and out of the Golden  
27 State, Bay Area I, and Bay Area II accounts prior to the SEC's investigation. Those transactions  
28 included moving investor funds in and out of accounts for companies controlled by Chen and Ye.

1           110. Employees of the Law Offices, at the direction of Chen and Ye, managed the  
2 ongoing operations of Golden State. The Law Offices arranged for Golden State to obtain office  
3 space located adjacent to the Law Offices. Communications with the property manager were  
4 handled by employees of the Law Offices, the rent statements for Golden State's office space were  
5 addressed to Golden State and Tree Lined and sent to the Law Offices, and the Law Offices handled  
6 the payment of rent on the office space used by Golden State. After the SEC began its investigation  
7 and prior to the expiration of the lease agreement, Golden State relocated its offices.

8           111. Starting in 2014 and through at least the start of the SEC's investigation, multiple  
9 Law Offices employees worked in Golden State's offices on Golden State matters.  
10 Communications regarding Golden State were directed to Chen, Ye, and employees of the Law  
11 Offices. Golden State's main phone number connected to a Law Offices cell phone, and calls to  
12 Golden State were answered by employees of the Law Offices. Employees of the Law Offices  
13 attended external meetings regarding the development of Golden State projects. Upon information  
14 and belief, no independent Golden State employees attended those meetings.

15           112. The Law Offices was not compensated in any way for the extensive work it  
16 completed for the benefit of Golden State.

17           113. That work included drafting the offering documents for Golden State's Bay Area I  
18 and Bay Area II projects.

19           114. The Bay Area I offering documents consist of at least (1) a private placement  
20 memorandum ("PPM") dated December 22, 2014; (2) a Subscription Agreement attached to the  
21 PPM as Appendix A; (3) an Operating Agreement attached to the PPM as Appendix B; (4) a Loan  
22 Agreement attached to the PPM as Appendix C; (5) a Property Grant Deed, and Architectural  
23 Renderings attached to the PPM as Appendix D; (6) a Fremont City Planning Application for  
24 Rezoning attached to the PPM as Appendix E; (7) an Economic Report attached to the PPM as  
25 Appendix F; and (8) a Market Feasibility Study attached to the PPM as Appendix G (collectively,  
26 the "Bay Area I Offering Documents"). The Bay Area I Offering Documents were submitted to  
27 USCIS as part of each investor's I-526 petition.  
28

1           115. The Bay Area II offering documents consist of at least (1) a private placement  
2 memorandum (“PPM”) dated August 10, 2015; (2) a Subscription Agreement; (3) an Operating  
3 Agreement; and (4) a Loan Agreement (collectively, the “Bay Area II Offering Documents”). The  
4 Bay Area II Offering Documents were submitted to USCIS as part of each investor’s I-526 petition.

5           116. At the time of their investment, each Bay Area I and II investor signed the Bay Area  
6 I or II Subscription Agreement, which provided that the investor acknowledged that she or he  
7 requested, received, and read the current Confidential PPM of Bay Area I or II and the Operating  
8 Agreement. By signing the Bay Area I or II Subscription Agreement, the investor also  
9 acknowledged that she or he had been provided the opportunity to review the Offering Documents  
10 and ask any questions concerning the offering’s terms and conditions. Each investor also signed a  
11 Bay Area I or II Operating Agreement and Investor Questionnaire at the time of their investment.

12           117. Both the Bay Area I and Bay Area II PPMs disclose that “[t]he offering documents  
13 have previously been drafted and reviewed by the Law Offices” but materially omit any disclosure  
14 of the role that Chen, Ye, and the Law Offices have in the management and control of Golden State.

15           118. Neither Chen nor Ye disclose in the Bay Area II or II Offering Documents or  
16 elsewhere that they control and manage Golden State with the assistance of Law Office employees.

17           119. The Bay Area I and II Offering Documents disclose a variety of conflicts of interests,  
18 but omit the conflict resulting from Chen, Ye, the Law Offices, and Tree Lined’s involvement in the  
19 regional center or the projects. For example, the Bay Area I and Bay Area II PPMs describe  
20 possible conflicts with the “allocation of manager’s time” and “developers transactions with related  
21 parties.” The Bay Area I PPM also states that the success of Bay Area I is “dependent on the ability  
22 of the Developer’s management team to carry out its business plans” and “will also depend on other  
23 factors, including the quality of the senior management of [Golden State].” These statements  
24 emphasize the importance of the manager in the success of the investment, but the documents fail to  
25 disclose the true identity of that manager.

26           120. Chen and Ye also did not disclose in the Bay Area I or II Offering Documents or  
27 elsewhere that Chen and Ye, prior to the SEC’s investigation, were the only ones who could access  
28 and control the investors’ investment funds and administrative fees.

1           121. The Bay Area I and II Operating Agreements depict the use and control of money,  
2 but materially omit who is actually controlling the investor funds and fees. They state that Golden  
3 State shall have “complete and exclusive power and responsibility” “for all investment and  
4 investment management decisions to be undertaken on behalf of [Bay Area I or II].” They also  
5 provide that Golden State shall have “complete and exclusive power and responsibility” “to manage  
6 and administer the business and affairs of [Bay Area I or II] in good faith....” The Operating  
7 Agreements do not disclose that Chen and Ye manage and control Golden State and thus have  
8 “complete and exclusive power and responsibility” “for all investment and investment management  
9 decisions to be undertaken on behalf of” the Bay Area projects.

10           **2. Despite Telling Investors Otherwise, Robinson Is Not and Was Never the**  
11           **Manager of Golden State**

12           122. Not only did Chen and Ye fail to disclose their true interests in Golden State and its  
13 projects, but they sought the assistance of a friend to make affirmative misstatements regarding the  
14 management of Golden State. The Bay Area I and II Offering Documents state that Robinson is the  
15 sole manager of Golden State. Additionally, Robinson signed each Bay Area I and II Subscription  
16 Agreement and Operating Agreement on behalf of Golden State.

17           123. Despite the pretense, Robinson has never managed or controlled Golden State. What  
18 little involvement Robinson has in the management of Golden State is designed to give the illusion  
19 that a third party independent of Chen and Ye manages the Golden State projects.

20           124. Robinson is a friend of Chen and Ye and worked at one point at the Law Offices.  
21 According to Chen, Robinson worked at the Law Offices as a tax planning assistant from July 2013  
22 to September 2013. On information and belief, Robinson remained on the payroll of the Law  
23 Offices for up to eight months after this period.

24           125. From 2015 to June 2016, during the period of time Robinson claims to have been  
25 managing Golden State, a multi-million dollar undertaking, Robinson actually held full-time jobs  
26 with unrelated companies. Robinson worked as a contractor for a pharmaceutical company from  
27 2015 to March 2016. She worked there for 30 to 40 hours per week. Robinson also worked for an  
28 online reservation company from April 2016 to June 2016. There, she worked for at least 30 hours

1 per week in offices located at least 40 miles from Golden State’s office space. Robinson worked  
2 with a placement agency to secure these positions.

3 126. According to Robinson’s 2016 resume, she was a “Senior Project Financial Analyst”  
4 from 2011 to 2015 for the employer “Golden State Regional Center – Law Office of Jean Chen,”  
5 listing the two entities on the same line. She described her duties for the employer as performing  
6 due diligence, creating financial models, and building detailed P&L models, among others. She did  
7 not state that she served as the manager or the owner of the regional center. Nor did she reflect that  
8 she was employed by “Golden State Regional Center – Law Office of Jean Chen” in 2016.

9 127. While Robinson has served as a figurehead since Chen and Ye acquired Golden  
10 State in 2014, she did not actively participate in the functions of Golden State until after the SEC  
11 began its investigation of Golden State in 2016. In June 2016, weeks after Chen, Ye, and the Law  
12 Offices received subpoenas for documents related to Golden State, Robinson took additional steps  
13 to give the appearance that she had involvement in Golden State. After June 2016, she no longer  
14 held full-time jobs at other companies. On June 7, 2016, Robinson filed an amended Statement of  
15 Information with the California Secretary of State listing herself publicly for the first time as the  
16 manager and agent for service of process for Golden State. The previous agent was a Law Offices  
17 employee. On June 22, 2016, Robinson was added as an authorized signer on the Golden State  
18 bank account. That same day, she was added as an authorized signer on the Bay Area I and Bay  
19 Area II bank accounts. Robinson started receiving a regular salary from Golden State in June 2016.  
20 Before this, for a period of years, Robinson received no salary from Golden State and was paid only  
21 \$5,000 on January 21, 2015 by Golden State with the memo line of the check reading “1099.”

22 128. Even in mid-2016 and later, after Chen and Ye were aware of the SEC’s  
23 investigation, when Robinson increased the appearance of her involvement, Chen and Ye remained  
24 in control of Golden State. For example, Chen and Ye accompanied Robinson in approximately  
25 April 2016 to Golden State’s initial meeting with a securities compliance consultant. In  
26 approximately October 2016, Ye hosted a meeting with a bank at the Law Offices where he,  
27 alongside Robinson, discussed matters related to Golden State. Upon information and belief,  
28

1 sometime after June 2016, Robinson began working from a desk at the Law Offices so that Chen  
2 and Ye could coach her on how to handle Golden State's affairs.

3 **3. Undisclosed to Investors, Chen and Ye Funded the Land Purchases and**  
4 **Facilitated the Development of the Bay Area I and II Projects**

5 129. Bay Area I and II investors, the vast majority of whom were the legal clients of Chen  
6 and the Law Offices, were never informed in the Bay Area I or II Offering Documents or elsewhere  
7 that Chen and Ye had their hands in nearly every step of the investors' EB-5 investment.

8 **a. Chen and Ye Purchased the Land for the Bay Area I Project Through**  
9 **Their Company Tree Lined**

10 130. Chen and Ye, through their company, Tree Lined, purchased the land used for the  
11 Bay Area I development. This was not disclosed to investors.

12 131. The Bay Area I PPM states that the project property is owned by the developer,  
13 Fremont Hills. It provided that the property grant deed was conveyed to the developer and recorded  
14 on October 8, 2014. In actuality, the Bay Area I land was purchased by Chen and Ye's company,  
15 Tree Lined, in September 2014 and merely assigned to Fremont Hills. Tree Lined opened escrow  
16 for the purchase, made deposits of \$2 million, and completed due diligence. At the conclusion of  
17 the transaction, an additional \$7.5 million was paid for the Bay Area I property through companies  
18 owned by Chen and Ye.

19 132. Chen and the Law Offices never disclosed to their legal clients the conflict arising  
20 from Chen and Ye's financial interest in the property. Nor did Golden State disclose this to the  
21 investors. Additionally, Golden State never disclosed that an entity other than Fremont Hills  
22 provided the funds for the property despite the Bay Area I PPM saying that Fremont Hills was the  
23 developer and had invested \$16 million in acquisition costs including the cost of the land.

24 **b. Ye, the Law Offices, and Tree Lined Were Involved in the Development**  
25 **of the Bay Area I Project**

26 133. Ye, acting with the assistance of the Law Offices and Tree Lined, facilitated the  
27 development of the Bay Area I project, which was listed in the Offering Documents as being  
28 developed by Fremont Hills. This was not disclosed to investors.

1 134. Decisions about the construction of the Bay Area I project were made by Ye, the  
2 Law Offices, and Tree Lined. Ye and Law Offices employees regularly performed non-legal work  
3 related to the development of Bay Area I. Neither Ye nor the Law Offices were compensated by  
4 clients for this work. They often did the work under the name of Tree Lined or Fremont Hills.

5 135. Starting in December 2014, the Law Offices held daily meetings concerning the  
6 development of the Bay Area I project. These meetings did not involve legal services. The daily  
7 Bay Area I meetings were supervised by, and reported to, Ye.

8 136. Outside contractors often contacted Ye or the Law Offices on issues related to the  
9 development of Bay Area I. Again, the issues were not legal in nature. The contractors often  
10 sought payment from Ye or the Law Offices for Bay Area I development work.

11 137. Ye hired professionals to provide services for the development of Bay Area I. In  
12 February 2015, on behalf of the Bay Area I project, Ye signed an engagement agreement with a law  
13 firm to draft project documents.

14 138. Fremont Hills was not a separate development company independent of Chen or Ye.  
15 At its incorporation, the initial street address for Fremont Hills was the Law Offices' San Jose  
16 office. Ye, at times, also acted as the manager, contact, owner, and/or CEO of Fremont Hills.

17 139. In March 2015, a Bay Area I evaluation and study was addressed to Ye on behalf of  
18 Fremont Hills. In early 2016, Ye was the contact for Fremont Hills for the Bay Area I civil  
19 engineer, and the Law Offices informed the civil engineer that Ye was the CEO of Fremont Hills.  
20 In early to mid-2016, Ye represented himself as the President or Manager of Fremont Hills in order  
21 to obtain construction permits.

22 140. Ye also was a signatory on the Fremont Hills bank account for a period of time,  
23 which received Bay Area I investor funds. On December 14, 2015, Ye was added as an authorized  
24 signer to the Fremont Hills bank account, stating he was a director and officer of Fremont Hills.  
25 Two months later, after he learned of the SEC investigation, Ye was removed as an authorized  
26 signer on the account. During the time he had access, Ye wrote several checks from the Fremont  
27 Hills account, including a check to the Law Offices.  
28

1           141. For some period of time, Tree Lined held itself out as the developer of Bay Area I.  
2 For example, Ye met with the Superintendent and Associate Superintendent of Fremont Unified  
3 School District as President of Tree Lined on behalf of Bay Area I in January 2016. Additionally,  
4 promotional materials for Tree Lined state that Tree Lined is the developer of Bay Area I. Further,  
5 in May 2016, Ye and Tree Lined met with a construction and project management company in order  
6 to obtain a proposal for the Bay Area I project.

7           142. The Bay Area I Business Plan states that the developer, Fremont Hills, was in the  
8 process of obtaining \$56 million in bank loans as additional equity for the Bay Area I project. In  
9 actuality, Ye was the one seeking the additional equity. Should additional funding not be secured,  
10 the Bay Area I project will not be able to be completed. In November 2015, Ye and Tree Lined  
11 hired a real estate investment banking firm in order to secure the additional funding for Bay Area I.  
12 At the same time, Ye and employees of the Law Offices were contacting several banks and other  
13 individuals and entities in an attempt to secure that additional financing. Also in November 2015,  
14 Ye signed a confidentiality and non-circumvention agreement and a placement and fee agreement  
15 with a commercial mortgage brokerage firm as Managing Partner of Fremont Hills.

16           143. Although not part of the Bay Area I Offering Documents, the Law Offices provided  
17 certain investors with a presentation on Bay Area I dated 2014. The Bay Area I Law Offices'  
18 presentation states that a California-based bank had agreed to provide a loan of \$40 million for the  
19 Bay Area I project. There is no evidence to indicate that the bank had ever agreed to provide such a  
20 loan.

21           144. The involvement of Ye, the Law Offices, and Tree Lined in the development of the  
22 Bay Area I project was not disclosed to investors in the Bay Area I Offering Documents or  
23 elsewhere. The PPM lists and describes the backgrounds and experience of the three principles of  
24 Fremont Hills, the "Developer," but does not disclose the involvement of Ye, the Law Offices, and  
25 Tree Lined.



1 150. In August 2015, the Law Offices obtained the Bay Area II economic analysis report.  
2 In September 2015, the Law Offices obtained the feasibility study for Bay Area II.

3 151. In September 2015, Tree Lined requested a letter of support from the City of Santa  
4 Rosa for Bay Area II regarding a USCIS requirement. Also in September 2015, Tree Lined  
5 requested and obtained a Targeted Employment Area certification from the State of California for  
6 Bay Area II, a USCIS requirement.

7 152. The involvement of Ye, the Law Offices, and Tree Lined in the development of the  
8 Bay Area II project was not disclosed to investors in the Bay Area II Offering Documents or  
9 elsewhere. The Bay Area II PPM lists and describes the background and experience of the principle  
10 of Kawana Meadows, the “Developer,” but does not disclose the involvement of Ye, the Law  
11 Offices, and Tree Lined.

12 **4. Chen, Ye, the Law Offices, and Golden State Defrauded Golden State Investors;**  
13 **Tree Lined and Robinson Aided and Abetted Such Fraud**

14 153. As an attorney and a law firm, Chen and the Law Offices owed fiduciary, legal, and  
15 ethical duties to their clients to disclose their control of and involvement in Golden State whose  
16 offerings they recommended.

17 154. Chen and the Law Offices knew, or at least were reckless or negligent in not  
18 knowing, that Chen, Ye, and the Law Offices’ management and control of Golden State and its Bay  
19 Area projects was not disclosed to all of Chen and the Law Offices’ foreign clients investing in  
20 Golden State’s EB-5 offerings.

21 155. The conflict of interest created by Chen, Ye, and the Law Offices’ management and  
22 control of Golden State and its Bay Area projects would have been material to a reasonable  
23 investor’s investment decision.

24 156. Chen and the Law Offices obtained money by means of these omissions in that they  
25 raised millions in investor funds for Golden State (which Chen, Ye, and the Law Offices controlled)  
26 that they may otherwise have not raised if the conflict had been disclosed.

27 157. Similarly, Golden State made material misstatements and omissions to Golden State  
28 investors regarding the management and control of Golden State, its projects, and investor funds.

1 158. Golden State, Chen, and Ye knew that Chen, Ye, and the Law Offices' management  
2 and control of Golden State and its Bay Area projects was not disclosed to the investors investing in  
3 Golden State's EB-5 offerings. Golden State, Chen, and Ye knew that the Bay Area I and II  
4 Offering Documents misstated that Robinson was the sole manager of Golden State.

5 159. Chen, Ye, and the Law Offices' management and control of Golden State and its Bay  
6 Area projects would have been material to a reasonable investor's investment decision.

7 160. As a result of the misstatements to investors and the scheme to conceal the true  
8 corporate structure, on information and belief, Golden State secured investment funds from  
9 individuals that otherwise likely would have not invested in Golden State projects.

10 161. Both Robinson and Tree Lined knew, or were at least reckless in not knowing, that  
11 the true management and control of Golden State and the Bay Area projects were not disclosed to  
12 investors.

13 162. For Robinson's part, she took substantial steps to make it appear as if she was the  
14 manager of Golden State even though she was not the one who actually managed or controlled  
15 Golden State. For example, she signed each Bay Area I and II Subscription Agreement and  
16 Operating Agreement that falsely state that Robinson is manager of Golden State.

17 163. For Tree Lined's part, knowledge of Ye is imputed to Tree Lined because Ye  
18 controlled Tree Lined. Ye manages the employees of Tree Lined and sets company policies.

#### 19 **TOLLING AGREEMENTS**

20 164. Chen, Ye, the Law Offices and Tree Lined signed in December 2017, February 2018  
21 and June 2018 tolling agreements entered into with the SEC. Each tolling agreement specifies a  
22 period of time (a "tolling period") in which "the running of any statute of limitations applicable to  
23 any action or proceeding against [Defendants] authorized, instituted, or brought by...the  
24 Commission...arising out of the [Commission's investigation of Defendants' conduct], including  
25 any sanctions or relief that may be imposed therein, is tolled and suspended...." Each tolling  
26 agreement further provides that the Defendants and any of their agents or attorneys "shall not  
27 include the tolling period in the calculation of the running of any statute of limitations or for any  
28

1 other time-related defense applicable to any proceeding, including any sanctions or relief that may  
2 be imposed therein, in asserting or relying upon any such time-related defenses.”

3 165. Collectively, these agreements tolled the running of any limitations period or any  
4 other time-related defenses alleged in this Complaint as to Chen, Ye, the Law Offices, and Tree  
5 Lined for a period of at least 277 days.

6 **FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

7 **Fraud in the Offer or Sale of Securities**

8 **Violations of Section 17(a) of the Securities Act**

9 **(Against Defendants Chen, Law Offices, and Golden State)**

10 166. The SEC realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 165 above.

11 167. By engaging in the conduct described above, Chen, Law Offices, and Golden State,  
12 directly or indirectly, in the offer or sale of securities, and by the use of means or instruments of  
13 transportation or communication in interstate commerce or by use of the mails directly or indirectly:  
14 (a) employed devices, schemes, or artifices to defraud; (b) obtained money or property by means of  
15 untrue statements of a material fact or by omitting to state a material fact necessary in order to make  
16 the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; and  
17 (c) engaged in transactions, practices, or courses of business which operated or would operate as a  
18 fraud or deceit upon the purchaser.

19 168. Chen, Law Offices, and Golden State each knew, or were reckless in not knowing,  
20 that she or it employed devices, schemes and artifices to defraud. Chen, Law Offices, and Golden  
21 State each knew, or were reckless or negligent in not knowing, that she or it obtained money or  
22 property by means of untrue statements of a material fact or by omitting to state a material fact  
23 necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they  
24 were made, not misleading; and engaged in transactions, practices, or courses of business which  
25 operated or would operate as a fraud or deceit upon the purchaser.

26 169. By engaging in the conduct described above, Chen, Law Offices, and Golden State  
27 violated, and unless restrained and enjoined will continue to violate, Sections 17(a)(1), 17(a)(2), and  
28 17(a)(3) of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C. §§ 77q(a)(1), 77q(a)(2), & 77q(a)(3)].

1 **SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

2 **Fraud in the Offer or Sale of Securities**

3 **Aiding and Abetting Violations of Section 17(a) of the Securities Act**

4 **(Against Defendants Ye, Kuansheng Chen, Robinson, Tree Lined, and Law Offices)**

5 170. The SEC realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 169 above.

6 171. By engaging in the conduct described above, and particularly as set forth in the First  
7 Claim for Relief above, Chen, Law Offices, and Golden State each violated Section 17(a) of the  
8 Securities Act [15 U.S.C. § 77q(a)].

9 172. Ye and Kuansheng Chen, by their actions described above, each knowingly or  
10 recklessly provided substantial assistance to Chen and the Law Offices' violations of Section 17(a)  
11 of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C. § 77q(a)] with regard to the failure to disclose transaction-based  
12 compensation.

13 173. Ye, Robinson, and Tree Lined, by their actions described above, each knowingly or  
14 recklessly provided substantial assistance to Chen, the Law Offices, and Golden State's violations  
15 of Section 17(a) of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C. § 77q(a)] with regard to the management and  
16 control of Golden State and the Bay Area projects.

17 174. With respect to those Golden State investors for whom the Law Offices did not serve  
18 as legal counsel, the Law Offices, by its actions described above, knowingly or recklessly provided  
19 substantial assistance to Golden State's violations of Section 17(a) of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C.  
20 § 77q(a)] with regard to the management and control of Golden State and its Bay Area projects.

21 175. Accordingly, pursuant to Section 15(b) of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C. § 77o(b)],  
22 Ye, Kuansheng Chen, Robinson, Tree Lined, and Law Offices each, directly or indirectly, have  
23 aided and abetted and, unless restrained, will continue to aid and abet violations of Sections  
24 17(a)(1), 17(a)(2), and 17(a)(3) of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C. §§ 77q(a)(1), 77q(a)(2), &  
25 77q(a)(3)].

1 **THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

2 **Fraud in Connection with the Purchase or Sale of Securities**

3 **Violations of Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5**

4 **(Against Defendants Chen, Law Offices, and Golden State)**

5 176. The SEC realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 165 above.

6 177. By engaging in the conduct described above, Chen, Law Offices, and Golden State  
7 each, directly or indirectly, in connection with the purchase or sale of a security, by the use of  
8 means or instrumentalities or interstate commerce, of the mails, or of the facilities of a national  
9 securities exchange, with scienter: (a) employed devices, schemes, or artifices to defraud; (b) made  
10 untrue statements of a material fact or omitted to state a material fact necessary in order to make the  
11 statements made, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; and  
12 (c) engaged in acts, practices or courses of business which operated or would operate as a fraud or  
13 deceit upon other persons.

14 178. Chen, Law Offices, and Golden State each knew, or was reckless in not knowing,  
15 that she or it employed devices, schemes, or artifices to defraud; made untrue statements of a  
16 material fact or omitted to state a material fact necessary in order to make the statements made, in  
17 the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; and engaged in acts,  
18 practices or courses of business which operated or would operate as a fraud or deceit upon other  
19 persons.

20 179. By engaging in the conduct described above, Chen, Law Offices, and Golden State  
21 each violated, and unless restrained and enjoined, will continue to violate, Section 10(b) of the  
22 Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78j(b)], and Rules 10b-5(a), 10b-5(b), and 10b-5(c) thereunder [17  
23 C.F.R. §§ 240.10b-5(a), 240.10b-5(b), & 240.10b-5(c)].

1 **FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

2 **Fraud in Connection with the Purchase or Sale of Securities**

3 **Aiding and Abetting Violations of Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5**  
4 **(Against Defendants Ye, Kuansheng Chen, Robinson, Tree Lined, and Law Offices)**

5 180. The SEC realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 165 and  
6 paragraphs 177 through 179 above.

7 181. By engaging in the conduct described above, and particularly as set forth in the Third  
8 Claim for Relief above, Chen, Law Offices, and Golden State each violated Section 10(b) of the  
9 Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78j(b)], and Rule 10b-5 thereunder [17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5].

10 182. Ye and Kuansheng Chen, by their actions described above, each knowingly or  
11 recklessly provided substantial assistance to Chen and the Law Offices' violations of Section 10(b)  
12 of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78j(b)], and Rule 10b-5 thereunder [17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5] with  
13 regard to the failure to disclose transaction-based compensation.

14 183. Ye, Robinson, and Tree Lined, by their actions described above, each knowingly or  
15 recklessly provided substantial assistance to Chen, the Law Offices, and Golden State's violations  
16 of Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78j(b)], and Rule 10b-5 thereunder [17 C.F.R.  
17 § 240.10b-5] with regard to the management and control of Golden State and the Bay Area projects.

18 184. With respect to those Golden State investors for whom the Law Offices did not serve  
19 as legal counsel, Law Offices, by its actions described above, knowingly or recklessly provided  
20 substantial assistance to Golden State's violations of Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C.  
21 § 78j(b)], and Rule 10b-5 thereunder [17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5] with regard to the management and  
22 control of Golden State and the Bay Area projects.

23 185. Accordingly, pursuant to Section 20(e) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78t(e)], Ye,  
24 Kuansheng Chen, Robinson, Tree Lined, and Law Offices each, directly or indirectly, have aided  
25 and abetted and, unless restrained, will continue to aid and abet violations of Section 10(b) of the  
26 Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78j(b)], and Rules 10b-5(a), 10b-5(b), and 10b-5(c) thereunder [17  
27 C.F.R. §§ 240.10b-5(a), 240.10b-5(b), & 240.10b-5(c)].

1 **FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

2 **Failure to Register as a Broker-Dealer**

3 **Violations of Section 15(a) of the Exchange Act**

4 **(Against Defendants Chen, Ye, and the Law Offices)**

5 186. The SEC realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 165 above.

6 187. Chen, Ye, and the Law Offices by engaging in the conduct described above, each  
7 made use of the mails or means or instrumentalities of interstate commerce to effect transactions in,  
8 or to induce or attempt to induce the purchase or sale of securities, without being registered as  
9 brokers or dealers in accordance with Section 15(b) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78o(b)].

10 188. By engaging in the conduct described above, Chen, Ye, and the Law Offices each  
11 violated, and unless restrained and enjoined will continue to violate, Section 15(a) of the Exchange  
12 Act [15 U.S.C. § 78o(a)].

13 **SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

14 **Failure to Register as a Broker-Dealer**

15 **Aiding and Abetting Violations of Section 15(a) of the Exchange Act**

16 **(Against Defendant Kuansheng Chen)**

17 189. The SEC realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 165 and  
18 paragraphs 187 through 188 above.

19 190. By reason of the conduct described above, and particularly as set forth in the Fifth  
20 Claim for Relief above, Chen, Ye, and the Law Offices each violated Section 15(a) of the Exchange  
21 Act [15 U.S.C. § 78o(a)].

22 191. Kuansheng Chen knowingly or recklessly provided substantial assistance to Chen,  
23 Ye, and the Law Offices' violations of Section 15(a) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78o(a)], by  
24 his actions described above.

25 192. Accordingly, pursuant to Section 20(e) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78t(e)],  
26 Kuansheng Chen, directly or indirectly, has aided and abetted and, unless restrained, will continue  
27 to aid and abet violations of Section 15(a) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78o(a)].  
28

**SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

**Controlling Person Liability for Violations of the Exchange Act**

**(Against Defendants Chen and Ye)**

193. The SEC realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 165 and paragraphs 177 through 192 above.

194. When the Law Offices violated Sections 15(a) and 10(b) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78o(a) and 15 U.S.C. § 78j(b)] and Rule 10b-5 thereunder [17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5], as stated in the Third and Fifth Claims for Relief, and when the Law Offices aided and abetted violations of Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 thereunder, as stated in the Fourth Claim for Relief, Chen directly or indirectly controlled the Law Offices.

195. Chen cannot establish that she did not directly or indirectly induce the acts constituting the Law Offices' violations of Sections 15(a) and 10(b) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78o(a) and 15 U.S.C. § 78j(b)] and Rule 10b-5 thereunder [17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5], or the Law Offices' aiding and abetting of violations, and cannot establish that she acted in good faith.

196. Chen is therefore jointly and severally liable pursuant to Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78t(a)] with and to the same extent as the Law Offices for its violations as stated in the Third, Fourth and Fifth Claims for Relief.

197. When Golden State violated Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78j(b)], and Rule 10b-5 thereunder [17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5], as stated in the Third Claim for Relief, Chen and Ye directly or indirectly controlled Golden State.

198. Chen and Ye cannot establish that they did not directly or indirectly induce the acts constituting Golden State's violation of Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78j(b)], and Rule 10b-5 thereunder [17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5], nor that they acted in good faith.

199. Chen and Ye are therefore jointly and severally liable pursuant to Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78t(a)] with and to the same extent as Golden State for its violations as stated in the Third Claim for Relief.

200. Unless enjoined, Chen will again engage in conduct that would render her liable, under Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78t(a)], for violations of Section 15(a) of the

1 Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78o(a)]. Unless enjoined, Chen and Ye will each again engage in  
2 conduct that would render them liable, under Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. §  
3 78t(a)], for violations of Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78j(b)] and Rule 10b-5  
4 thereunder [17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5].

5 **EIGHTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

6 **Alternative Liability for Disgorgement as a Relief Defendant**

7 **(Against Defendant Kuansheng Chen)**

8 201. The SEC realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 165 above.

9 202. As stated in the Second, Fourth and Sixth Claims for Relief, the SEC alleges that  
10 Kuansheng Chen is liable for aiding and abetting violations of Section 17(a) of the Securities Act  
11 [15 U.S.C. § 77q(a)] and Sections 15(a) and 10(b) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78o(a) and 15  
12 U.S.C. § 78j(b)] and Rule 10b-5 thereunder [17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5]. However, to any extent that  
13 Kuansheng Chen is not found liable for the violations alleged in the Second, Fourth and Sixth  
14 Claims, Kuansheng Chen alternatively is named in this Complaint as a relief defendant.

15 203. Kuansheng Chen received, directly or indirectly, funds or other property from one or  
16 more of the other defendants or from investors, which are either the proceeds of, or are traceable to  
17 the proceeds of, unlawful activities alleged in this Complaint to which he has no legitimate claim.

18 204. By reason of the foregoing, it would be inequitable for Kuansheng Chen to retain the  
19 proceeds from violations of the federal securities laws and such proceeds should be disgorged.

20 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

21 WHEREFORE, the SEC respectfully requests that the Court:

22 **I.**

23 Issue findings of fact and conclusions of law that Defendants committed the alleged  
24 violations.

25 **II.**

26 Issue orders permanently restraining and enjoining:

27 Defendant Chen from violating Section 17(a) of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C. §  
28 77q(a)], Sections 10(b) and 15(a) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78j(b) and 15 U.S.C. §

1 78o(a)], and Rule 10b-5 thereunder [17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5], and from aiding and abetting  
2 violations of Section 17(a) of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C. § 77q(a)], Section 10(b) of the  
3 Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78j(b)], and Rule 10b-5 thereunder [17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5];

4 Defendant Ye from violating Section 17(a) of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C. §  
5 77q(a)], Sections 10(b) and 15(a) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78j(b) and 15 U.S.C. §  
6 78o(a)], and Rule 10b-5 thereunder [17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5], and from aiding and abetting  
7 violations of Section 17(a) of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C. § 77q(a)], Section 10(b) of the  
8 Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78j(b)], and Rule 10b-5 thereunder [17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5];

9 Defendant Robinson from aiding and abetting violations of Section 17(a) of the  
10 Securities Act [15 U.S.C. § 77q(a)], Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78j(b)],  
11 and Rule 10b-5 thereunder [17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5];

12 Defendant Kuansheng Chen from aiding and abetting violations of Section 17(a) of  
13 the Securities Act [15 U.S.C. § 77q(a)], Sections 10(b) and 15(a) of the Exchange Act [15  
14 U.S.C. § 78j(b) and 15 U.S.C. § 78o(a)], and Rule 10b-5 thereunder [17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-  
15 5];

16 Defendant Law Offices from violating Section 17(a) of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C.  
17 § 77q(a)], Sections 10(b) and 15(a) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78j(b) and 15 U.S.C. §  
18 78o(a)], and Rule 10b-5 thereunder [17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5], and from aiding and abetting  
19 violations of Section 17(a) of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C. § 77q(a)], Section 10(b) of the  
20 Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78j(b)], and Rule 10b-5 thereunder [17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5];

21 Defendant Tree Lined from aiding and abetting violations of Section 17(a) of the  
22 Securities Act [15 U.S.C. § 77q(a)], Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78j(b)],  
23 and Rule 10b-5 thereunder [17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5]; and

24 Defendant Golden State from violating Section 17(a) of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C.  
25 § 77q(a)], Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78j(b)], and Rule 10b-5  
26 thereunder [17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5].  
27  
28

1 **III.**

2 Order Defendants (including Kuansheng Chen as a defendant or, alternatively, as a relief  
3 defendant) to disgorge all ill-gotten gains as a result of the violations alleged herein, together with  
4 prejudgment interest thereon, and to repatriate any funds or assets they caused to be sent overseas.

5 **IV.**

6 Order Defendants to pay civil penalties under Section 20(d) of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C.  
7 § 77t(d)] and Section 21(d)(3) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78u(d)(3)].

8 **V.**

9 Retain jurisdiction of this action in accordance with the principles of equity and the Federal  
10 Rules of Civil Procedure in order to implement and carry out the terms of all orders and decrees that  
11 may be entered, or to entertain any suitable application or motion for additional relief.

12 **VI.**

13 Grant such other and further relief as may be just and necessary, including, as may be  
14 warranted, appointing a receiver over Golden State.

15  
16 Dated: October 18, 2018

Respectfully submitted,

17  
18 /s/ Kenneth W. Donnelly

Kenneth W. Donnelly

D. Ashley Dolan

Heather A. Powell

Sarah M. Hall

21 Attorneys for Plaintiff

22 Securities and Exchange Commission  
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