

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF OKLAHOMA**

**U.S. COMMODITY FUTURES)
TRADING COMMISSION and)
OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF)
SECURITIES ex rel. IRVING L. FAUGHT,)**

Plaintiffs,

v.

CASE NO CIV-09-1284-R

**PRESTIGE VENTURES CORP.,)
Panamanian corporation, FEDERATED)
MANAGEMENT GROUP, INC.,)
a Texas corporation, KENNETH WAYNE)
LEE, an individual, and SIMON YANG)
a/k/a XIAO YANG a/k/a SIMON CHEN),)
an individual,)**

Defendants; and

**SHEILA M. LEE, an individual,)
DAVID A. LEE, an individual, and)
DARREN LEE, an individual,)**

Relief Defendants.

ORDER

On November 8, 2010, this matter came to trial before this Court on the issues of sanctions and penalties to be ordered against Defendants and Relief Defendants. Plaintiffs U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the “Commission”) and Oklahoma Department of Securities (“ODS”) appeared by its counsel; and Defendant Simon Yang appeared pro se. The Receiver, Stephen J. Moriarty (“Receiver”), appeared in person.

Defendant Kenneth Wayne Lee and Relief Defendants David A. Lee, Darren Lee, and Sheila M. Lee did not appear.

On October 27, 2010, the Court granted Plaintiffs' Motion for Summary Judgment, finding Defendants liable for violations of the Commodity Exchange Act ("Act"), 7 U.S.C. §§ 1 et seq. (2006), Commission Regulations ("Regulations"), 17 C.F.R. §§ 1.1 et seq. (2009), and the Oklahoma Uniform Securities Act of 2004 ("OUSA"), Okla. Stat. tit. 71, §§ 1-101 through 1-701 (Supp. 2009). (Doc. No. 120). The Court further found that Relief Defendants Sheila Lee, David Lee, and Darren Lee directly or indirectly received substantial sums of money to which they had no legitimate ownership interest or entitlement from Defendants Prestige Ventures Corp. ("Prestige") and Federated Management Group, Inc. ("Federated") (hereinafter referred to collectively as the "Prestige Enterprise"). Having considered the submissions by the Plaintiff and Defendant Yang at the trial, the Court hereby finds as follows.

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. The Prestige Enterprise received at least \$10,656,921 from investors between March 5, 2003 and November 30, 2009 (the "Relevant Time Period").
- 2.. The Prestige Enterprise returned \$3,357,732 to investors during the Relevant Time Period.
3. The Prestige Enterprise received \$469,507 in investments from Simon Yang and disbursed \$133,500 to him during the Relevant Time Period.

4. The Prestige Enterprise received \$17,108 from Sheila Lee and disbursed \$728,953 to or for the benefit of Sheila Lee during the Relevant Time Period.

5. The Prestige Enterprise received \$190 from David Lee and disbursed \$574,464 to or for the benefit of David Lee during the Relevant Time Period.

6. The Prestige Enterprise received \$15,162 from Darren Lee and disbursed \$654,101 to or for the benefit of Darren Lee during the Relevant Time Period.

7. Kenneth Lee and Sheila Lee's residence, having a legal description of Lot 30, Phase 2A, Berkleigh at Parkwest, Mt. Pleasant, Charleston County, South Carolina, street address 1660 Jorrington Street, Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina ("Kenneth and Sheila Lee Residence"), was purchased with funds received by the Prestige Enterprise from investors and is an asset of the Prestige Enterprise.

8. Darren Lee's residence, having a legal description of Lot 165, Tract J, Phase II, Palmetto Hall at Dunes West, Mt. Pleasant, Charleston County, South Carolina, street address 2676 Palmetto Hall Boulevard, Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina ("Darren Lee Residence"), was purchased with funds received by the Prestige Enterprise from investors and is an asset of the Prestige Enterprise.

9. A boat (2004 Edgewater 175 cc, Boat registration number 1016BR, Hull number DMA03840H304) registered to David Lee and Darren Lee, along with an engine (2004 Yamaha F115, #68VL1018414, Engine serial number MAA0712198) and trailer (2004 Trailer, AA6515-17, #40ZBA1712Z3P101627) (hereinafter collectively referred to as the

“Edgewater Boat”), were purchased with funds received by the Prestige Enterprise from investors and are assets of the Prestige Enterprise.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

1. Section 6c(d)(1) of the Act, and Regulation 143.8, provide that the Commission may seek, and a District Court of the United States shall have jurisdiction to impose, a civil monetary penalty for violations of the Act and Regulations in the amount of not more than the greater of I) triple the monetary gain to each person for the violation, or ii) \$110,000 for violations committed between November 27, 1996 and October 22, 2000, \$120,000 for violations committed between October 23, 2000 and October 22, 2004, \$130,000 for violations committed between October 22, 2004, and/or \$140,000 for violations committed on or after October 23, 2008.

2. Upon a proper showing, this Court may enter a permanent injunction to enforce compliance with the Act and any rule, regulation or order thereunder. 7 U.S.C. § 13a-1.

In order to be entitled to injunctive relief, [the CFTC must] show a reasonable likelihood that [a defendant] would violate the Act in the future. The factors to be considered are “the egregiousness of the defendant’s actions, the isolated or recurrent nature of the infraction, the degree of scienter involved, the sincerity of the defendant’s assurances against future violations, the defendant’s recognition of the wrongful nature of his conduct, and the likelihood that the defendant’s occupation will present opportunities for future violations.”

CFTC v. Risk Capital Trading Group, Inc., 452 F.Supp.2d 1229, 1247 (N.D.Ga. 2006)(quoting *SEC v. Ginsburg*, 362 F.3d 1292, 1304 (11th Cir. 2004))(citation and quotation omitted).

3. The Court finds that in light of Defendants' prior conduct, notably Defendant Lee's prior conviction for fraud-related activities, Defendants defrauded investors out of millions of dollars, which were whittled away to thousands, yet continue to refuse to acknowledge in any manner their misdeeds, that there is a reasonable likelihood that Defendants will violate the Act in the future. For this reason, and for the reasons set forth in the Court's order granting Plaintiffs summary judgment, permanent injunctive relief is warranted.

4. "[T]he Court has the authority to award 'ancillary equitable relief,' including restitution." The purpose of restitution is to "restore the status quo and order [] the return of that which rightfully belongs to" the investors. *Commodity Futures Trading Com'n v. Brockbank*, 505 F.Supp.2d 1169, 1175 (D.Utah 2007).

5. The Court finds restitution is an appropriate remedy for Defendants, as more fully set out below.

6. Imposition of a substantial civil monetary penalty is appropriate in this case because certain Defendants' violations of the Act and Regulations were egregious.

THEREFORE, IT IS ORDERED THAT:

The Defendants and all persons insofar as they are acting in the capacity of their agents, servants, employees, successors, assigns, and attorneys, and all persons insofar as they are acting in active concert or participation with them who receive actual notice of such order by personal service or otherwise, shall each be permanently restrained, enjoined and prohibited from directly or indirectly:

1. engaging in conduct in violation of Sections 4k(2), 4m(1), 4o(1), 6(c) and 9(a)(3) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. §§ 6k(2), 6m(1), 6o(1), 9(c) and 13(a)(3) (2006), Sections 4b(1)(A)-(C) of the Act as amended by the CRA, to be codified at 7 U.S.C. §§ 6b(1)(A)-(C), Regulations 4.20(a)(1) and (b) and 4.21(a)(1) and (b), 17 C.F.R. §§ 4.20(a)(1) and (b) and 4.21(a)(1) and (b) (2009), and Sections 1-301, 1-402, and 1-501 of the OUSA;

2. trading on, or subject to the rules of, any registered entity (as that term is defined in Section 1a(29) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 1a(29)(2006));

3. entering into any transactions involving commodity futures, options on commodity futures, commodity options (as that term is defined in Regulation 32.1(b)(1), 17 C.F.R. § 32.1(b)(1) (2009)) (“commodity options”), and/or foreign currency (as described in Sections 2(c)(2)(B) and 2(c)(2)(C)(I) of the Act as amended by the CRA, to be codified at 7 U.S.C. §§ 2(c)(2)(B) and 2(c)(2)(C)(I)) (“forex contracts”) for their own personal account or for any account in which they have a direct or indirect interest;

4. having any commodity futures, options on commodity futures, commodity options, and/or forex contracts traded on their behalf;

5. controlling or directing the trading for or on behalf of any other person or entity, whether by power of attorney or otherwise, in any account involving commodity futures, options on commodity futures, commodity options, and/or forex contracts;

6. soliciting, receiving, or accepting any funds from any person for the purpose of purchasing or selling any commodity futures, options on commodity futures, commodity options, and/or forex contracts;

7. applying for registration or claiming exemption from registration with the Commission in any capacity, and engaging in any activity requiring such registration or exemption from registration with the Commission, except as provided for in Regulation 4.14(a)(9), 17 C.F.R. § 4.14(a)(9) (2009);

8. acting as a principal (as that term is defined in Regulation 3.1(a), 17 C.F.R. § 3.1(a) (2009)), agent or any other officer or employee of any person registered, exempted from registration or required to be registered with the Commission, except as provided for in Regulation 4.14(a)(9), 17 C.F.R. § 4.14(a)(9) (2009);

9. transacting business in and/or from the state of Oklahoma as an issuer, issuer agent, broker-dealer, broker-dealer agent, investment adviser and investment adviser representative, as those terms are defined by Section 1-102 of the OUSA;

10. transferring, selling, alienating, liquidating, encumbering, pledging, leasing, loaning, assigning, concealing, dissipating, destroying, converting, or otherwise disposing of any asset subject to this Order or any other asset of the Prestige Enterprise, except as provided in this Order; and

11. interfering with the Receiver's performance of his duties including, but not limited to, the acquisition and liquidation of assets of the Prestige Enterprise.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED THAT:

1. The Receiver is hereby authorized to take possession of, market and sell the Kenneth and Sheila Lee Residence, the Darren Lee Residence and the Edgewater Boat. Receiver is hereby authorized to take all actions necessary to close such sales including, but

not limited to, (a) retention of real estate professionals, brokers and/or auctioneers, (b) execution of a deed, bill of sale or other conveyance document and (c) payment of a reasonable real estate commission and/or auctioneer fee.

2. Kenneth Lee, Sheila Lee, and any other occupant(s) of the Kenneth and Sheila Lee Residence, shall vacate the Kenneth and Sheila Lee Residence within twenty (20) days of the date of entry of this Order.

3. Having previously concluded that the relief Defendants, Sheila Lee, Darren Lee and David Lee were in possession of ill-gotten funds to which they lacked a legitimate claim, the Court orders:

a. Sheila Lee shall disgorge the total sum of \$711,845.

b. Darren Lee shall disgorge the total sum of \$638,938.

c. David Lee shall disgorge the total sum of \$574,273.

4. Darren Lee, David Lee, and any other occupant(s) of the Darren Lee Residence shall vacate the Darren Lee Residence within twenty (20) days from the date of entry of this Order.

5. Prestige, Federated, and Kenneth Lee shall, jointly and severally, pay restitution totaling \$5,857,503.00 (plus prejudgment and post-judgment interest¹) to the Receiver for distribution to the Prestige Enterprise investors. This restitution obligation

¹ Prejudgment interest is a matter of discretion for the Court, and is based on the wrongful deprivation of an aggrieved party of its money, including deprivation of the opportunity to earn a return on that money. *See SEC v. Hasho*, 784 F.Supp. 1059, 1112 (S.D.N.Y. 1992). The Court concludes that given the blatant nature of the fraud and the widespread abuse of investors' money by Defendants, that prejudgment interest is appropriate.

represents the amount of funds that the Prestige Enterprise investors deposited into bank accounts controlled by Defendant Lee as a result of the course of illegal conduct alleged in the Complaint, less the amount of identified funds paid to investors. The amount to be paid to each investor shall be determined by the Court after recommendation by the Receiver.

6. Prestige and Federated shall, jointly and severally, pay a civil monetary penalty in the amount of \$18.2 million to the Commission, plus post-judgment interest, within ten (15) days of the date of the entry of this Order. This represents \$130,000 times the 140 known investors. Should Defendants Prestige and Federated not satisfy their civil monetary penalty obligation within fifteen (15) days of the date of entry of this Order, post judgment interest shall accrue on the obligation beginning on the date of entry of this Order and shall be determined by using the Treasury Bill rate prevailing on the date of entry of this Order pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1961.

7. Kenneth Lee shall pay a civil monetary penalty in the amount of \$7.2 million to the Commission, reflecting three times his direct, personal monetary gain of approximately \$2.4 million, plus post-judgment interest, within fifteen (15) days of the date of the entry of this Order. Should Kenneth Lee not satisfy his civil monetary penalty obligation within fifteen (15) days of the date of entry of this Order, post judgment interest shall accrue on the obligation beginning on the date of entry of this Order and shall be determined by using the Treasury Bill rate prevailing on the date of entry of this Order pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1961.

8. Simon Yang shall pay restitution totaling \$133,000 (plus prejudgment and post-judgment interest) to the Receiver for distribution to the Prestige Enterprise investors.

The amount reflects the amount paid to Simon Yang by Defendants during the relevant time period. The amount to be paid to each investor shall be determined by the Court after recommendation by the Receiver.

9. The Court finds that in view of the prior order of restitution set forth herein and disgorgement remedies already imposed and his inability to pay a civil fine, that no civil fine will be imposed as to Defendant Yang.

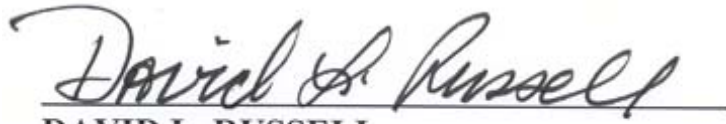
10. Simon Yang is precluded from making a claim for restitution or any return of funds or payment from Prestige, Federated, Kenneth Lee, the Receiver and/or the Receivership.

11 All payments by Defendants pursuant to this Order shall first be applied to satisfaction of the restitution obligations. After satisfaction of the restitution obligations, Defendants' payments pursuant to this Order shall be applied to satisfy the civil monetary penalty obligations.

12. Stephen J. Moriarty, as Receiver, is hereby authorized, empowered and directed to take all necessary and appropriate acts to carry out and implement this Order in accordance with its terms without further order of the Court. This includes, but is not limited to, the acquisition and liquidation of the assets of the Prestige Enterprise. Receiver shall make a report to the Court on all asset sales and will deposit the proceeds from such sales in a segregated account pending further Order of this Court.

13. After the termination of the Receivership, any restitution payment that is made shall be made in accordance with the terms of the order terminating the Receivership and/or discharging the Receiver.

IT IS SO ORDERED this 29th day of November, 2010.



DAVID L. RUSSELL
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE