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5	Attorneys for Plaintiffs		
6	IN THE SUPEDIOD COURT OF T	HE STATE OF ADIZONA	
7	IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA		
8	IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF MARICOPA		
9	SUSAN SMYSER, PATRICIA FRANKLIN,	No	
10	and KIM WILSON, on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated,		
11	Plaintiffs,	CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT	
12	T minimo,		
13	VS.	Hon.	
14	JAMES RAY INTERNATIONAL, INC., a		
15	Nevada corporation; JAMES A. RAY, an unmarried individual; ABC entities 1-5 and		
16	JOHN DOE AND JANE DOE individuals;		
17	Defendants.		
18			
19	Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and a class of similarly situated persons, allege		
20	as follows:		
21	as follows.		
22	CASE OVERVIEW		
23	1. This is a class action suit seeking to recover event fees pre-paid to		
24	motivational speaker James Ray ("Ray") and his company James Ray International		
25	("JRI") prior to his arrest in connection with the deaths and injuries suffered at his		
26			
27	October 2009 event in Sedona, Arizona. As more	e fully detailed below, prior to his arrest	
28	Ray toured the country promoting and conducting	g free events on his "Harmonic Wealth"	

philosophies and techniques, where he employed sophisticated sales techniques to obtain pre-paid fees for future events and event packages where, Ray represented, he would lead participants in more advanced instruction and activities.

- 2. Ray did not disclose at the point of sale that such pre-paid fees would not be used or retained to fund the future events; that JRI lacked the assets and capital to conduct such events or refund prepayments without continued sales and collection of additional advance payments; that the activities planned for and conducted at the events involved dangerous and reckless activities with substantial risk of bodily and psychological injury and financial loss; and that Ray's qualifications and experience to conduct such activities safely and properly were nonexistent and/or materially overstated.
- 3. Following the deaths in Sedona and public disclosure of the nature of activities conducted at Ray's events, the events for which Ray had solicited and collected pre-paid fees have been cancelled. Requests for refunds have been ignored, JRI's offices have been closed, and upon information and belief, JRI lacks and has lacked sufficient assets to conduct the events or refund the pre-paid fees due to transfers to or for the benefit of Ray or entities which he controls.

PARTIES, JURISDICTION, AND VENUE

- 4. Plaintiff Susan Smyser is an individual who resides in Las Vegas, Nevada.
- 5. Plaintiff Patricia Franklin is an individual who resides in Mesa, Arizona.
- 6. Plaintiff Kim Wilson is an individual who resides in Los Angeles, California.

- 7. Upon information and belief, JRI is a Nevada corporation which lists its principal place of business as Las Vegas, Nevada.
- 8. Ray is an individual who, upon information and belief, maintains residences in California, Hawaii, and Nevada. Upon information and belief, Ray is the sole shareholder, and a director and officer of JRI, and controlled its affairs and actions in all respects during all times relevant to this action.
- 9. Defendants Ray and JRI have pursued a common plan, design, and course of conduct, acted in concert with, and aided and abetted one another, in furtherance of the actions alleged herein. In furtherance thereof, Defendants Ray and JRI acted in cooperation with and as agents and instrumentalities of one another and, through which the common course of conduct alleged herein was implemented.
- 10. ABC entities and John Doe and Jane Doe individuals are entities and individuals whose identity is currently unknown to Plaintiffs but who may have been involved in, benefited from, or otherwise be liable for the actions at issue herein, and/or received transfers of property or funds from Ray or JRI constituting fraudulent transfers or in circumstances otherwise justifying recoupment and recapture, and will be substituted when their identity is discovered.
- 11. Defendants regularly do business in and conduct events in the State of Arizona; have as a matter of course solicited sales in and received fees for events at issue from the State of Arizona and Maricopa County; and have caused events to occur in the State of Arizona and Maricopa County out of which this action arises.
 - 12. Jurisdiction and venue are proper in this Court.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

- 13. Plaintiffs bring this action on behalf of themselves and as a class action on behalf of all others similarly situated pursuant to Rule 23, Arizona Rules of Civil Procedure.
- 14. Class Definition. The Class is defined as and consists of all persons who paid fees on or before October 3, 2009, for future James Ray events or packages of events, that were scheduled, planned, or represented to be scheduled or planned for dates subsequent to the "Spiritual Warrior" event conducted on October 3, 2009, in Sedona, Arizona. The Class is further defined to exclude Defendants, their officers and employees, their affiliates, any entity in which Defendants' have a controlling interest, and successors or assigns of any of the foregoing.
- 15. This action seeks only economic and punitive damages stemming from Defendants' marketing and promotion of James Ray events and Plaintiffs' and the Class members' pre-payment of event fees for the same. The Class does not seek recovery in this case for any past, current, or future personal injury or health care, and expressly excludes such claims or causes of action from this class action.
- 16. Upon information and belief, Plaintiffs and the Class members defined herein are not members of an existing class or putative class in a pending lawsuit asserting the claims made herein against Defendants or their affiliates.
- 17. Upon information and belief, Plaintiffs and the Class members defined herein are not subject to any release of prior or pending class settlement that would bar or limit the claims made herein.

18. Plaintiffs request certification of the class definition set forth above for all claims asserted herein. In the alternative, Plaintiffs seek certification of such class or subclass definitions and periods, for one or more of the claims asserted or issues raised herein, as determined by the Court to be appropriate under Rule 23 Ariz.R.Civ.P.

- 19. **Numerosity.** Plaintiffs are currently unaware of the precise number of persons who fall within the class definition set forth above. However, on information and belief, Plaintiffs allege that the Class likely consists of over 1,000 geographically disbursed persons. Thus, the Class is so numerous that joinder of all of its members would be impossible or impracticable.
- 20. Upon information and belief, the actual number of, identities of, and payment amounts made by Class members can be determined or reasonably approximated from the records of Defendants or their agents.
- 21. Commonality. There are questions of law and fact common to the Class, including without limitation, whether Defendants engaged in misleading and fraudulent market conduct by failing to disclose the true nature of the planned events and qualifications of Ray to conduct them; whether the marketing and sales practices of JRI and Ray were misleading and designed to generate income to Ray and finance past events through the solicitation and collection of new pre-paid fees for future events; whether Defendants breached contractual obligations to the Class by soliciting and accepting pre-payments for future events but not conducting such events as represented; whether under the circumstances, including without limitation the deaths and personal injuries at Ray's events and Ray's arrest in connection with the same, Plaintiffs are entitled to rescission

and/or restitution of pre-paid fees for future events and packages of future events; whether Defendants' actions violated the Arizona Consumer Fraud Act and other applicable state consumer protection statutes; whether Ray caused transfers or payments to or for the benefit of himself or entities he controls so as to leave JRI insolvent and unable to conduct pre-paid events or refund the pre-payments; and whether and to what extent the Class members are entitled to declaratory relief, damages, rescission, or restitution based upon Defendants' conduct.

- 22. **Typicality.** The claims of the Plaintiffs are typical of the claims of the Class members in that the claims of Plaintiffs and other Class members are all based upon the same legal theories, have the same essential characteristics, and arise from the same course of conduct. The Class members have suffered the same legal injuries and possess the same interests as the Plaintiffs.
- 23. Adequacy. Plaintiffs are members of the Class, have sustained damages, are committed to pursuing this action to its conclusion and have retained competent counsel experienced in class action and consumer fraud litigation. Plaintiffs are adequate representatives of the Class, in that they have the same interests as all of the members of the Class with respect to the issues raised herein and will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Class.
- 24. **Predominance and Superiority**. The common questions of law and fact described above predominate over questions affecting only individual members of the Class, making a class action superior to other available methods for a fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy. The likelihood of members of the Class prosecuting

separate, individual actions is remote, due to the relatively small financial losses suffered by each Class member as compared to the losses suffered by the Class as a whole and compared to the burden and expense of prosecuting litigation of this nature and magnitude.

- 25. The common issues can be determined in a class action in a manageable, time-efficient, and fair manner, and by a single jury.
- 26. The cost and burden to the court system of individualized litigation would be substantial, would present the potential for inconsistent or contradictory judgments, and would increase the delay and expense to all parties in multiple trials of identical or similar factual issues.
- 27. The Class is readily definable and prosecution of this action as a class action will eliminate the possibility of repetitious litigation.
 - 28. Plaintiffs anticipate no difficulty in the management of this case.

ALLEGATIONS COMMON TO ALL COUNTS

- 29. JRI was organized by Ray in or about 2000 and, through October 2009, engaged in the business of promoting, selling, and conducting self-improvement events led by Ray.
- 30. Prior to October 2009, Ray organized, promoted, and conducted free seminar type events on his "Harmonic Wealth" philosophies and techniques throughout the United States. During such events and paid events, Ray used sophisticated sales techniques to solicit and obtain payment of fees for future events and event packages where, Ray represented, he would lead participants in more advanced instruction and

study of techniques for spiritual, financial, mental, relational, and physical selfimprovement that Ray claimed to have studied throughout the world and was qualified to teach and lead.

- 31. According to news reports, JRI sold paid events to over 5,500 persons in2007 and Ray estimated sales revenues of over \$10 million for 2009.
- 32. Plaintiff Susan Smyser paid \$7,995 to JRI as advance payment of fees for James Ray events entitled "Twenty First Century Alchemy 2010," purportedly scheduled to be held in Carlsbad on April 12-16, 2010; and "Urban Shaman," purportedly scheduled to be held in April, 2011.
- 33. Plaintiff Patricia Franklin paid \$3,346.50 to JRI as advance payment of fees for James Ray events entitled "Quantum Leap 2009," purportedly scheduled to be held in Las Vegas on November 13-15, 2009; and "Creating Absolute Wealth 2010," purportedly scheduled to be held in San Diego on May 21-23, 2010.
- 34. Plaintiff Kim Wilson paid \$12,586.00 to JRI as advance payment of fees for James Ray events entitled "Quantum Leap 2009," purportedly scheduled to be held in Las Vegas on November 13-15, 2009; "Practical Mysticism 2010," purportedly scheduled to be held in Tahoe City on July 11-16, 2010; "Creating Absolute Wealth 2010," purportedly scheduled to be held in San Diego on May 21-23, 2010; and "21st Century Alchemy," purportedly scheduled to be held in Carlsbad on April 12-16, 2010.
- 35. In addition to the above, JRI also solicited, promoted, and collected advance payment of fees from Class members for "Harmonic Wealth Weekend" events (or packages including such events) purportedly scheduled for San Diego on February 19-20,

2010 and the San Francisco on March 19-20, 2010, and a "Spiritual Warrior" event scheduled for Arizona in 2010.

- 36. Ray did not disclose at the point of sale any of the following, which Plaintiffs allege, upon information and belief, to be true facts known to or recklessly disregarded by Ray at the time he solicited and collected pre-paid fees referenced above:
 - (1) The pre-paid fees would not be and were not retained to fund the future events sold but rather used to fund other events previously sold to others and/or Ray's own personal wealth;
 - (2) JRI lacked the assets and capital to conduct such events or refund prepayments without continued sales and collection of additional advance payments;
 - (3) The activities planned for and conducted at the events involved dangerous and reckless activities with substantial risk of bodily and psychological injury and financial loss; and
 - (4) Ray's qualifications and experience to conduct such activities safely and properly were nonexistent and/or materially overstated.
- 37. On or about October 8, 2009, three participants in Defendants' "Spiritual Warrior" retreat in Sedona, Arizona, died or received injuries causing death as a result of a "sweat lodge" and/or other retreat activities conceived of, conducted, and supervised by Defendant Ray, and other participants suffered serious bodily injury.

- 38. Press reports following the Sedona deaths have reported other reckless and dangerous activities at other events which, according to reports, have involved bodily injuries and the suicide of an event participant.
- 39. On February 3, 2010, Defendant Ray was indicted for three counts of manslaughter in connection with the deaths at the above described Spiritual Warrior retreat.
- 40. To date, none of the future events described above for which Defendants solicited and collected pre-paid fees have been conducted or rescheduled; information and refund requests to Defendants have not been responded to; and calls seeking information from the offices of JRI are not answered or returned.
- 41. Plaintiffs have made written demands to Defendants for refunds of advance fees paid to Defendants on behalf of themselves and all persons similarly situated, which demands have been ignored.
- 42. Upon information and belief, JRI ceased doing business after the October 2009 retreat in Sedona, Arizona, and currently maintains no accounts, offices, or business activities, and has no employees aside from Ray. Ray has recently stated that he "no longer has a company" and that there will be no further events.
- 43. Notwithstanding the cancellation of the events, arrest of Ray, widespread criticism of Ray's dangerous activities, closure of JRI's offices and termination of its employees, and repeated demands for refunds, Ray and JRI have not refunded the prepaid fees or otherwise responded to requests for the same.

44. Upon information and belief, at or shortly after the Sedona event in October 2009, JRI's liabilities exceeded its assets, and at the time the pre-paid fees described above were solicited and collected by Defendants, JRI lacked sufficient capital to meet its obligations, including the funding of the events or refunding pre-paid fees for the same, as they became due.

- 45. Upon information and belief, Defendants generated millions in sales revenue in 2007 through 2009, and transfers of assets from JRI left JRI with insufficient capital to fund the events sold to Plaintiffs and the Class members, and Defendants used fees paid for future events to compensate Ray and/or pay the costs of previously sold events, such that JRI lacked the ability to conduct the events sold absent the solicitation and sale of new events. This method of marketing perpetuated JRI and income to Ray, while leaving payors of advance fees, such as Plaintiffs and the Class members, with no return consideration for or means of refund when additional advance fees ceased to be sold to and collected from others.
- 46. Ray and JRI failed to disclose to Plaintiffs and others who paid advance fees that JRI lacked the assets to conduct the events sold or refund such fees if JRI failed to generate sufficient funds from or ceased its sales of new events.
- 47. Plaintiffs and the Class members have been damaged in the amount of the un-refunded advance fees paid for the events subsequent to the Sedona deaths, plus additional out-of-pocket expenditures made in connection with same.

COUNT I

Breach of Contract

- 48. Plaintiff incorporates and realleges all prior allegations herein.
- 49. The payment of the advance fees described above by Plaintiffs and the Class members, and the receipt and acceptance of such fees, gave rise to a contractual obligation on the part of JRI and Ray to conduct the events for which such payments were made on the dates and locations represented by Ray and JRI.
- 50. Defendants have breached and/or anticipatorily breached their contractual obligations and the duties implied by law in connection with the same, as set forth above, and Plaintiffs and the Class members have suffered damage as a result.
- 51. All conditions precedent to Defendants' obligations alleged herein have been satisfied, waived, or excused.
- 52. Plaintiffs and the Class members are entitled by law to recover from Defendants pre- and post-judgment interest on the amounts of their payments from the time such payments were tendered to Defendants.
- 53. Plaintiffs and the Class members are entitled by law to recover the reasonable fees and costs incurred in connection with their efforts to recover their payments made, including without limitation all fees and costs incurred in connection with this action.

COUNT II

Rescission and Restitution

54. Plaintiff incorporates and realleges all prior allegations herein.

55. The payment of advance fees by Plaintiffs and the Class members were induced by fraud and/or a mutual mistake of material fact or, alternatively, the consideration for such payments was lacking and/or failed in that the events purportedly sold to Plaintiffs and the Class members were not conducted and cannot be conducted, and are therefore of no value.

- 56. By virtue of such fraud, mutual mistake, and/or failure or lack of consideration, Plaintiffs and the Class members are entitled to rescission of such transactions and restitution of the advance fees paid to Defendants, together with interest thereon at the legal rate, and the fees and costs incurred to prosecute this action.
- 57. Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and the Class members, hereby tender the return of any remaining rights to attend JRI or James Ray events that may be conducted or scheduled in the future, effective upon return of the fees paid.

COUNT III

Consumer Fraud

- 58. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate the foregoing Paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.
- 59. Defendants' actions, representations and omissions described above constitute deception, deceptive acts and practices, fraud, false promises, and misrepresentations, as those terms are used in the Arizona Consumer Fraud Act, A.R.S. §44-1521, *et. seq.* and the consumer fraud statutes of the states in which the events were promoted and sold.

60. In addition, through the actions described above, Defendants concealed, suppressed, and omitted material facts with intent that others rely on such concealment, suppression or omission, in connection with the sale or advertisement of merchandise, as those terms are used in the Arizona Consumer Fraud Act, A.R.S. §44-1521, et. seq. and the consumer fraud statutes of the states in which the retreats were promoted and sold.

- 61. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' violations of the Consumer Fraud Act, Plaintiffs and the Class members have suffered ascertainable losses, namely their pre-payment fees for events marketed and sold through the misleading representations and omissions described above.
- 62. Defendants' actions were taken with conscious disregard of the rights and interests of Plaintiffs, the Class members, and others similarly situated, thereby entitling Plaintiffs and the Class members to an award of punitive damages to punish and deter such conduct.

COUNT IV

Nondisclosure

- 63. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate the foregoing Paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.
- 64. As a result of the parties' relationship and the facts and circumstances described above, and the nature of the products they marketed and sold, Defendants had a duty to disclose to Plaintiffs and the Class members complete, accurate and truthful information in their possession regarding the events that they were marketing, including

the facts set forth above regarding the activities planned for such events, and the lack of qualifications of Ray to conduct such activities in an proper and safe manner.

- 65. Defendants failed to disclose that the fees collected by Defendants for future events were not used to fund or retained for purposes of funding such events, or that JRI was insufficiently capitalized to conduct such events without the continued collection of additional prepayments for further events or refund such payments in the event of cancellation of the events.
- 66. Upon information and belief, Defendants failed to disclose such material facts regarding the events when they solicited and obtained pre-paid fees from Plaintiffs and the Class members because Defendants knew that complete, accurate, and truthful disclosure of such facts by Defendants would cause potential participants to refrain from making such payments.
- 67. Defendants' actions were intended to and did mislead Plaintiffs and the Class members.
- 68. The undisclosed information was sufficiently material under the circumstances to establish, or permit the reasonable inference or presumption, that Plaintiffs and the Class members justifiably and reasonably relied upon the nonexistence of the omitted information.
- 69. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' misrepresentations, concealment, and nondisclosure of material facts set forth above, Plaintiffs and the Class have been damaged in an amount not less than the amount of pre-paid fees paid to Defendants.

70. Defendants' actions were taken with conscious disregard of the rights and interests of Plaintiffs, the Class members, and others similarly situated, thereby entitling Plaintiffs and the Class members to an award of punitive damages to punish and deter such conduct.

COUNT V

Negligent Misrepresentation

- 71. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate the foregoing Paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.
- 72. Defendants owed Plaintiffs and the Class members a duty to refrain from misleading them as set out herein, and to exercise reasonable care to insure that their representations and disclosures regarding the events for which pre-paid fees were solicited were complete and accurate.
- 73. Defendants failed to exercise reasonable care or competence in communicating material information regarding the events, as set forth above.
- 74. The advertising, and promotion of the events, and the materiality of the facts omitted by Defendants as more fully described above, establish and/or permit the reasonable inference or presumption that consumers, including the Class members were induced to and did purchase the events and event packages in reliance upon the negligent misrepresentations and omissions of Defendants, were justified in so relying, and, as a direct and proximate result, suffered injury.
- 75. Defendants knew or should have known that Plaintiffs and the Class members were relying upon their representations and omissions, and that Plaintiffs and

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the Class members were ignorant of the true facts known to Defendants regarding the events and financial condition of JRI more fully described above.

COUNT VI

Unjust Enrichment

- 76. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate the foregoing Paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.
- 77. Defendants benefitted from the actions described herein and Plaintiffs and the Class members suffered a corresponding detriment under circumstances that, under equity and good conscience, demand return and restitution of such benefits to Plaintiffs and the Class members and disgorgement by those Defendants of their profits from their wrongful acts.

JURY DEMAND

78. Plaintiffs and the Class members request a jury trial.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs request relief as follows:

- A. Certification of the proposed Class under Rules 23(a) and 23(b)(3) Ariz.R.Civ.P., and appointment of Plaintiffs and Plaintiffs' counsel of record to represent the Class;
- B. An award of compensatory, restitutionary, and punitive damages to Plaintiffs and the Class members in an aggregate amount to be proven at trial, but excluding damages for personal injury or health care claims;

1	C. Such equitable and/or cy pres relief as provided by law, including without
2	limitation a constructive trust of the monies or other property that Defendants or their
3	limitation a constructive trust of the monies or other property that Defendants or their
4	transferees received from the sale of events to and collection of pre-paid fees from
5	Plaintiffs and the Class members;
6	D. An award reasonable attorneys' fees, costs and expenses;
7	E. Pre- and post-judgment interest; and
8	F. Such further relief as this Court deems just.
9	DATED: April 2, 2010.
11	BUTLER, ODEN & JACKSON, P.C.
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13	By: ////////////////////////////////////
14	Todd Jackson Attorneys for Plaintiffs
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