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                       UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
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                      CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
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    FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION,
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              Plaintiff,
                                        Civil Action No.
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              v.
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    CONSUMER REPAIR SERVICES,
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    INC., a Georgia Corporation;
   MARK STEINBERG, individually
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    and as an officer of
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   CONSUMER REPAIR SERVICES,
    INC.;
                                        COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTION AND
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                                        OTHER EQUITABLE RELIEF
   JAMES DEHART, individually
   and as an officer of
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    CONSUMER REPAIR SERVICES,
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   INC.; and
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   FRANK CIARAVINO,
    individually and as an agent
    of CONSUMER REPAIR SERVICES,
    INC.,
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                   Defendants.
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         Plaintiff, the Federal Trade Commission ("FTC" or
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    "Commission"), for its complaint alleges:
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of the Federal Trade Commission Act ("FTC Act"), 15 U.S.C. §§ 53(b) and 57b, and the Telemarketing and Consumer Fraud and Abuse Prevention Act ("Telemarketing Act"), 15 U.S.C. § 6101 et seq., to obtain permanent injunctive relief, rescission or reformation of contracts, restitution, disgorgement, and other equitable relief for defendants' deceptive acts or practices in violation of Section 5(a) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45(a), and

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JURISDICTION AND VENUE

the FTC's Telemarketing Sales Rule ("TSR"), 16 C.F.R. Part 310.

The FTC brings this action under Sections 13(b) and 19

- 2. This Court has jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §§ 45(a), 53(b), 57b, 6102(c), and 6105(b) and 28 U.S.C. §§, 1331, 1337(a), and 1345.
- Venue in the Central District of California is proper under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b) and (c), and 15 U.S.C. § 53(b).

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PLAINTIFF

Plaintiff, FTC, is an independent agency of the United States Government created by statute. 15 U.S.C. § 41 et seq. The Commission enforces Section 5(a) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45(a), which prohibits unfair or deceptive acts or practices in or affecting commerce. The Commission also enforces the TSR, 16 C.F.R. Part 310, which prohibits deceptive or abusive telemarketing acts or practices. The Commission is authorized to initiate federal district court proceedings by its own attorneys to enjoin violations of the FTC Act and the TSR to secure such equitable relief as may be appropriate in each case, and to

obtain consumer redress. 15 U.S.C. §§ 53(b), 57b, 6102(c), and 6105(b).

DEFENDANTS

Defendant Consumer Repair Services, Inc. ("CRS") is a

Georgia corporation. CRS transacts or has transacted business in this district.

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9. At all times relevant to this complaint, defendants have maintained a substantial course of trade in the offering for

6. Defendant Mark Steinberg ("Steinberg") is or has held himself out to be an officer of CRS. Individually or in concert with others, Steinberg has formulated, directed, controlled or participated in the acts and practices of CRS, including the acts and practices set forth herein. Steinberg transacts or has transacted business in this district.

- 7. Defendant James DeHart ("DeHart") is or has held himself out to be an officer of CRS. Individually or in concert with others, DeHart has formulated, directed, controlled or participated in the acts and practices of CRS, including the acts and practices set forth herein. DeHart transacts or has transacted business in this district.
- 8. Defendant Frank Ciaravino ("Ciaravino") is the manager of a CRS office. Individually or in concert with others, Ciaravino has formulated, directed, controlled or participated in the acts and practices of CRS, including the acts and practices set forth herein. Ciaravino transacts or has transacted business in this district.

sale and sale, through telemarketing, of credit card loss protection services, in or affecting commerce, as "commerce" is defined in Section 4 of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 44.

DEFENDANTS' BUSINESS PRACTICES

- 10. Since at least 1999, defendants have telemarketed credit card loss protection services to consumers throughout the United States including within the Central District of California. Defendants have engaged in these practices under the names Consumer Repair Services, Inc., CRS Inc., and CRS.
- 11. To induce consumers to purchase their credit card loss protection services, defendants have represented, either expressly or by implication, that defendants are calling from VISA International, MasterCard International, or the consumer's credit card issuer.
- 12. Defendants have told consumers that criminals are stealing consumers' credit card numbers off of the Internet and other sources, and that consumers need to purchase defendants' credit card loss protection services because they are not currently protected against fraudulent use of their credit card accounts by such criminals. Defendants have further claimed that, if a consumer's credit card number is fraudulently used, the consumer will be held liable for the full amount of all unauthorized credit card charges.
- 13. Defendants have claimed that purchase of their credit card loss protection services insures consumers against liability for the full amount of all unauthorized credit card charges.
 - 14. Defendants have persuaded consumers to divulge their

credit card numbers by claiming to be verifying the consumers' identity or account number. Defendants recite four or more of the first digits of consumers' credit card account numbers and then ask the consumers to state the remaining digits of their credit card account numbers.

- 15. Defendants have obtained consumers' credit card account numbers and, without consumers' authorization, have caused charges to be posted on those accounts.
- 16. Defendants have charged consumers fees of \$295 for their services.
- 17. Defendants have represented that they offer an unconditional 30-day money-back guarantee. In many instances, defendants have not honored refund requests from consumers attempting to exercise the money-back guarantee.

VIOLATIONS OF SECTION 5 OF THE FTC ACT

18. Section 5(a) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45(a), prohibits unfair or deceptive acts and practices in or affecting commerce.

COUNT I

- 19. In numerous instances, in connection with the telemarketing of credit card loss protection services to consumers, or in the course of billing, attempting to collect, and collecting money from consumers, defendants have represented, expressly or by implication, that:
 - a. Defendants are affiliated with, or are calling from, or on behalf of, the consumer's credit card issuer;

- b. If consumers do not purchase defendants' services, consumers can be held fully liable for any unauthorized charges made to their credit card accounts;
- c. Consumers have purchased or agreed to purchase goods or services from defendants, and therefore owe money to defendants; and
- d. Defendants will refund the purchase price if for any reason a consumer seeks a refund within 30 days of receiving the credit card loss protection membership package from CRS.

20. In truth and in fact:

- a. Defendants are not affiliated with, or calling from, or on behalf of, the consumer's credit card issuer;
- b. Under Section 226.12(b) of Regulation Z, 12 C.F.R. § 226.12(b), and Section 133 of the Truth in Lending Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1643, a consumer cannot be held liable for more than \$50 for any unauthorized charges to a credit card account;
- c. In numerous instances, consumers did not purchase or agree to purchase goods or services from defendants, and therefore do not owe money to defendants; and
- d. In numerous instances, defendants did not refund the purchase price when consumers sought a refund within 30 days of receiving the credit card loss protection membership package.

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Therefore, defendants' representations, as set forth in paragraph 19, are false and misleading and constitute deceptive acts or practices in violation of Section 5(a) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45(a).

THE FTC'S TELEMARKETING SALES RULE

- In the Telemarketing Act, 15 U.S.C. § 6101, et seq., 22. Congress directed the Commission to prescribe rules prohibiting deceptive and abusive telemarketing acts or practices. On August 16, 1995, the Commission promulgated the TSR, 16 C.F.R. Part 310. The TSR became effective on December 31, 1995.
- Defendants are "sellers" or "telemarketers" engaged in "telemarketing," as those terms are defined in the TSR, 16 C.F.R. §§ 310.2(r), (t), and (u).
- The TSR prohibits telemarketers and sellers from "making a false or misleading statement to induce any person to pay for goods or services." 16 C.F.R. § 310.3(a)(4).
- Pursuant to Section 3(c) of the Telemarketing Act, 15 U.S.C. § 6102(c), and Section 18(d)(3) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 57a(d)(3), violations of the TSR constitute unfair or deceptive acts or practices in or affecting commerce, in violation of Section 5(a) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45(a).

VIOLATIONS OF THE TELEMARKETING SALES RULE COUNT II

In numerous instances, in connection with the 26. telemarketing of credit card loss protection services, or in the course of billing, attempting to collect, and collecting money

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from consumers, defendants have represented, expressly or by implication, that:

- a. Defendants are affiliated with, or are calling from, or on behalf of, the consumer's credit card issuer;
- b. If consumers do not purchase defendants' services, consumers can be held fully liable for any unauthorized charges made to their credit card accounts;
- c. Consumers purchased or agreed to purchase goods or services from defendants, and therefore owe money to defendants; and
- d. Defendants will refund the purchase price if for any reason a consumer seeks a refund within 30 days of receiving the credit card loss protection membership package from CRS.

27. In truth and in fact:

- a. Defendants are not affiliated with, or calling from, or on behalf of, the consumer's credit card issuer;
- b. Under Section 226.12(b) of Regulation Z, 12 C.F.R. § 226.12(b), and Section 133 of the Truth in Lending Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1643, a consumer cannot be held liable for more than \$50 for any unauthorized charges to a credit card account;
- c. In numerous instances, consumers did not purchase or agree to purchase goods or services from defendants, and therefore do not owe money to

defendants; and

- d. In numerous instances, defendants did not refund the purchase price when consumers sought a refund within 30 days of receiving the credit card loss protection membership package.
- 28. Therefore, defendants' representations, as alleged in paragraph 26, constitute false or misleading statements to induce a person to pay for goods or services, and are deceptive telemarketing acts or practices in violation of Section 310.3(a)(4) of the TSR, 16 C.F.R. § 310.3(a)(4).

CONSUMER INJURY

29. Consumers in many areas of the United States have suffered substantial monetary loss as a result of defendants' unlawful acts or practices. Absent injunctive relief by this Court, defendants are likely to continue to injure consumers and harm the public interest.

THIS COURT'S POWER TO GRANT RELIEF

- 30. Section 13(b) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 53(b), empowers this Court to grant injunctive and other ancillary relief, including consumer redress, disgorgement and restitution, to prevent and remedy any violations of any provision of law enforced by the Commission.
- 31. Section 19 of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 57b, and Section 6(b) of the Telemarketing Act, 15 U.S.C. § 6105(b), authorize this Court to issue a permanent injunction and grant such relief as the Court finds appropriate to halt and redress injury

resulting from defendants' violations of the Telemarketing Sales Rule, including the rescission and reformation of contracts, and the refund of money.

32. This Court, in the exercise of its equitable jurisdiction, may award other ancillary relief to remedy injury caused by defendants' law violations.

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PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, plaintiff requests this Court, pursuant to Sections 13(b) and 19 of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 53(b) and 57b, and Section 6(b) of the Telemarketing Act, 15 U.S.C. § 6105(b), and pursuant to its own equitable powers:

- 1. Award plaintiff such temporary and preliminary injunctive and ancillary relief as may be necessary to avert the likelihood of consumer injury during the pendency of this action and to preserve the possibility of effective final relief;
- 2. Permanently enjoin defendants from violating the FTC Act and the TSR as alleged herein;
- 3. Award such relief as the Court finds necessary to redress injury to consumers resulting from defendants' violations of the FTC Act and the TSR, including but not limited to, rescission or reformation of contracts, restitution, the refund of monies paid, and the disgorgement of ill-gotten monies; and

1	4.	Award plaintiff the	costs of bringing this action, as
2		well as such other	additional relief as the Court may
3		determine to be jus	t and proper.
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5			Respectfully submitted,
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7			DEBRA A. VALENTINE
8			GENERAL COUNSEL
9	DATED:	, 2000	TILOMA C. CVITA
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