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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA WESTERN DIVISION

CIVIL NO.

o (RCX)

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION,

Plaintiff,

v.

NEW WORLD SERVICES, INC., and CORY BANKS,

Defendants.

COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE AND OTHER EQUITABLE RELIEF

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Plaintiff, the Federal Trade Commission ("FTC" or "Commission"), for its Complaint alleges:

1. This is an action under Sections 13(b) and 19 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 secure preliminary and permanent injunctive relief, rescission 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 the FTC's Trade Regulation Rule entitled "Telemarketing Sales Rule," 16 C.F.R. Part 310.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 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.
- 3. Venue in the United States District Court for the Central District of California is proper under 15 U.S.C. § 53(b), and 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) and (c).

PLAINTIFF

4. Plaintiff Federal Trade Commission is an independent agency of the United States Government created by statute. 15 U.S.C. §§ 41-58. 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 Telemarketing Sales Rule, 16 C.F.R. Part 310, which prohibits deceptive or abusive telemarketing practices. The Commission may initiate federal district court proceedings by its own attorneys to enjoin violations of the FTC Act and the Telemarketing Sales Rule and to secure such equitable relief as may be appropriate in each case, including restitution for injured consumers. 15 U.S.C. §§ 53(b), 57b and 6105(b).

DEFENDANTS

5. Defendant New World Services, Inc. ("New World") is a Nevada corporation with its offices and principal place of business located at 408 East First Street #200 in Long Beach, California. Defendant New World has done business as Services for the New World, Inc. Defendant New World transacts or has transacted business in the Central District of California.

- 6. Defendant Cory Banks ("Banks") is an officer of defendant New World. At all times material to this Complaint, acting alone or in concert with others, he has formulated, directed, controlled or participated in the acts and practices of defendant New World, including the acts and practices set forth in this Complaint.

 Defendant Banks also has done business as National Network Services. The principal place of business of National Network Services is 408 East First Street #200 in Long Beach, California. Defendant Banks resides in, and transacts or has transacted business in, the Central District of California.
- 7. Defendants New World and Banks, d/b/a National Network Services, operate a common enterprise to market prize promotions to consumers.

COMMERCE

8. At all times material to this Complaint, defendants' course of business, including the acts and practices alleged herein, has been and is in or affecting commerce, as "commerce" is defined in Section 4 of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 44.

DEFENDANTS' BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

9. Since at least June 1999 and continuing thereafter, defendants, directly or through their representatives, have contacted consumers, many of whom are elderly, nationwide by telephone. During the course of these telephone calls, defendants tell consumers that they have won \$5,000 or \$10,000 in prize money or other substantial monetary award from a sweepstakes the consumer had recently entered. Many, if not all, of these consumers had in fact recently entered sweepstakes contests.

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- 10. Defendants further inform consumers that in order to receive the prize money, the consumers must pay a fee for income taxes, state taxes, or shipping and handling. The fee that consumers are told they must pay varies between \$250 and \$270. Some consumers are told to pay the fee amount by check when the prize money arrives. In numerous instances, the defendants ask consumers for checking account information, such as all or part of the account number, and assure consumers who inquire that the fee will not be debited from their accounts until after the consumer receives the prize money. However, within a few days, the defendants use a computer program to print out a draft drawn on the consumer's checking account, made payable to the defendants in the amount of the fee, and promptly deposit the check into their bank account to obtain payment from the consumer's checking account, even though no prize has been delivered to the consumer.
- 11. None of the consumers from whom the defendants obtain payment received the promised prize winnings. None of these consumers were successful in obtaining refunds from the company.

VIOLATIONS OF SECTION 5(a) OF FTC ACT

12. Section 5(a) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45(a), provides that "unfair or deceptive acts or practices in or affecting commerce are hereby declared unlawful."

COUNT I

FAILURE TO DELIVER PRIZE

13. In numerous instances, in connection with the marketing of prize promotions, defendants have represented, expressly or by implication, that consumers would receive a prize of \$5,000 or

\$10,000 cash or other substantial monetary award.

- 14. In truth and fact, in numerous instances consumers did not receive a prize of \$5,000 or \$10,000 cash or other substantial monetary award.
- 15. Therefore, the representations set forth in Paragraph 13 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).

COUNT II

MISREPRESENTATION THAT CONSUMERS' BANK ACCOUNTS WILL NOT BE DEBITED UNTIL AFTER THEIR PRIZES HAVE BEEN AWARDED

- 16. In numerous instances, in connection with the marketing of prize promotions, defendants have represented, expressly or by implication, that consumers' checking, savings, share, or similar accounts would not be debited by defendants until after consumers had received their prizes.
- 17. In truth and in fact, in numerous instances consumers' checking, savings, share, or similar accounts are debited by defendants before consumers had received their prizes.
- 18. Therefore, the representations set forth in Paragraph 16 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).

VIOLATIONS OF THE FTC TELEMARKETING SALES RULE

19. In the Telemarketing Act, 15 U.S.C. § 6101 et seq.,
Congress directed the Commission to prescribe rules prohibiting
deceptive and abusive telemarketing acts or practices. On August 16,
1995, the Commission promulgated the Telemarketing Sales Rule,
16 C.F.R. Part 310, with a Statement of Basis and Purpose, 60 Fed.
Reg. 43842 (August 23, 1995). The Telemarketing Sales Rule became

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effective December 31, 1995, and since then has remained in full force and effect.

20. In its Statement of Basis and Purpose for the Telemarketing Sales Rule, the Commission stated:

The Commission's law enforcement experience is replete with examples of sellers and telemarketers using deceptive prize promotions to "hook" unsuspecting victims The Commission is persuaded that additional disclosures are needed to ensure that consumers are not misled by the promise of a prize or award. The Commission agrees that disclosure of the no-purchase/no-payment method of entry would serve to emphasize the message that no purchase or payment is necessary in order to participate in a prize promotion or to win a prize. If that disclosure were absent, the fact that no purchase or payment is necessary could more easily become "lost" in a sales pitch or promotional piece . . . [In addition,] [t] he Commission believes that a separate Rule provision is needed specifically prohibiting misrepresentations regarding prize promotions, given the great number of deceptive prize promotions and the distinct characteristics associated with such promotions.

60 Fed. Reg. 43842, 43848-49 (Aug. 23, 1995).

21. The Telemarketing Sales Rule prohibits sellers and telemarketers from misrepresenting, directly or by implication, any material aspect of a prize promotion including, but not limited to (a) the odds of being able to receive a prize, (b) the nature or value of a prize, or (c) that a purchase or payment is required to

win a prize or to participate in a prize promotion. 16 C.F.R. § 310.3(a)(2)(v).

- 22. 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 Telemarketing Sales Rule 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).
- 23. Defendants are "telemarketers" or "sellers" engaged in "telemarketing" as those terms are defined in the Telemarketing Sales Rule, 16 C.F.R. § 310.2(r), (t) and (u).

COUNT III

MISREPRESENTATION THAT CONSUMERS HAVE

WON AND WILL RECEIVE AN AWARD

- 24. In numerous instances, in connection with their telemarketing of purported prize promotions, defendants have misrepresented, directly or by implication, that (a) consumers have won a monetary award in a prize promotion and (b) by making a payment to defendants, consumers will receive the monetary award.
- 25. Defendants have thereby violated Section 310.3(a)(2)(v) of the Telemarketing Sales Rule, 16 C.F.R. § 310.3(a)(2)(v).

CONSUMER INJURY

26. Consumers throughout the United States have suffered and continue to suffer substantial monetary loss as a result of defendants' unlawful acts or practices. In addition, defendants have been unjustly enriched as a result of their unlawful practices.

Absent injunctive relief by this Court, the defendants are likely to continue to injure consumers, reap unjust enrichment, and harm the public interest.

THIS COURT'S POWER TO GRANT RELIEF

- 27. Section 13(b) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 53(b), empowers the Court to grant injunctive and other equitable ancillary relief, including consumer redress, disgorgement, and restitution, to prevent and remedy violations of any provision of law enforced by the Commission.
- 28. 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 grant such relief as the Court finds necessary to redress injury to consumers or other persons resulting from defendants' violations of the Telemarketing Sales Rule, including the rescission and reformation of contracts and the refund of monies.
- 29. The Court, in the exercise of its equitable jurisdiction, may award other ancillary relief to remedy injury caused by defendants' violations.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Wherefore, plaintiff requests that this Court, as authorized by 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 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 the defendants from violating the Telemarketing Sales Rule and the FTC Act, as alleged herein;
- 3. Award such relief as the Court finds necessary to redress injury to consumers resulting from the defendants' violations of the

Telemarketing Sales Rule and the FTC Act, including, but not limited to, rescission of contracts, the refund of monies paid, and the disgorgement of ill-gotten monies; and

4. Award plaintiff the costs of bringing this action, as well as such other and additional equitable relief as the Court may determine to be just and proper.

Dated: July 5 , 2000.

Respectfully submitted,

DEBRA A. VALENTINE General Counsel

Jeffrey A. Klurfeld, Director, Western Region

Kenneth H. Abbe

John Jacobs

Attorneys for Plaintiff FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION