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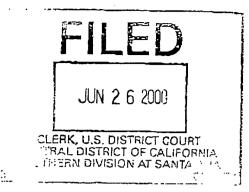
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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA SOUTHERN DIVISION

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION,

Plaintiff,

GLOBAL NETWORK ENTERPRISES, INC.,

REPUBLIC ENTERPRISES, INC., CECILIA M. CASTILLO, and

IAN ANTHONY SUITE,

Defendants.

CIVIL NO.

sacv 00-625 GLT

COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE AND OTHER EQUITABLE RELIEF

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).

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### DEFENDANTS

- Defendant Global Network Enterprises, Inc. ("GNE, 5. Inc.") is a California corporation with its offices and principal place of business located at 1520 Nutmeg Place, Suite 110, Costa Mesa, California 92627. Defendant GNE, Inc. transacts or has transacted business in the Central District of California.
- Defendant Republic Enterprises, Inc. ("Republic") is a 6. Nevada corporation with its principal place of business located at 3305 W. Spring Mountain Road, Las Vegas, Nevada 89102. Defendant Republic has done business as Global Network Enterprises and TCM. Defendant Republic transacts or has transacted business in the Central District of California.
- Defendants GNE, Inc. and Republic, operate a common enterprise to market prize promotions to consumers.
- Defendant Cynthia M. Castillo is an officer and 8. director of defendant GNE, Inc. and an officer of defendant Republic. At all times material to this Complaint, acting alone or in concert with others, she has formulated, directed, controlled or participated in the acts and practices of defendants GNE, Inc. and Republic, including the acts and practices set forth in this Complaint. Defendant Castillo resides in, and transacts or has transacted business in, the Central District of California.
- Defendant Ian Anthony Suite is an officer of defendant 9. Republic. 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 Republic, including the acts and practices set forth in this

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Complaint. Defendant Suite resides in, and transacts or has transacted business in, the Central District of California.

#### COMMERCE

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

- Since at least December, 1999 and continuing 11. thereafter, defendants, directly or through their representatives, have contacted consumers, many of whom are elderly, nationwide by telephone. During the course of the telephone call, defendants inform consumers that they have won \$5,000 or more in sweepstakes prize money.
- Defendants further inform consumers that in order to 12. receive the prize money the consumers must pay taxes on the prize, totaling up to \$289. In numerous instances, defendants have asked consumers for checking, savings, or similar account information, including account numbers, for the purpose of debiting the consumers' accounts for this money. In numerous instances, defendants informed consumers that their accounts would not be debited until after they received their prizes. However, defendants then debited consumers accounts by presenting electronic checks to the consumers' banks or financial institutions, even though no prize had been delivered to the consumer.
- 13. None of the consumers who paid money to defendants or had electronic withdrawals made from their accounts by defendants

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received the promised monetary prizes. None of these consumers were successful in obtaining refunds from the company.

# VIOLATIONS OF SECTION 5(a) OF FTC ACT

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

- In numerous instances, in connection with the marketing 15. of prize promotions, defendants have represented, expressly or by implication, that consumers would receive a prize of \$5,000 cash or other substantial monetary award.
- In truth and fact, in numerous instances consumers did not receive a prize of \$5,000 cash or other substantial monetary award.
- Therefore, the representations set forth in Paragraph 15 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

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.

- 19. In truth and in fact, in numerous instances consumers' checking, savings, share, or similar accounts were debited by defendants before consumers had received their prizes.
- 20. Therefore, the representations set forth in Paragraph 18 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

- 21. 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 effective December 31, 1995, and since then has remained in full force and effect.
- 22. 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).

- 23. 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).
- 24. 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).
- 25. 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).

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### COUNT III

# MISREPRESENTATION THAT CONSUMERS HAVE WON AND WILL RECEIVE AN AWARD

- 26. 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.
- 27. 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

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

- 29. 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.
- 30. 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.

31. 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: () une 23, 2000

Respectfully submitted,

DEBRA A. VALENTINE General Counsel

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