2017 FEB 13 AM 10: 34 CLERK U.S. DISTRICT COURT DAVID C. SHONKA Acting General Counsel CHARLES A. HARWOOD 3 Regional Director SOPHIA H. CALDERÓN, CA Bar No. 278135 4 Email: scalderon@ftc.gov 5 LAURA M. SOLIS, WA Bar No. 36005, pro hac vice FILED CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT Email: lsolis@ftc.gov 6 Federal Trade Commission 7 915 2nd Ave., Suite 2896, Seattle, WA 98174 FEB 1 3 2017 (206) 220-6350 (phone) / (206) 220-6366 (fax) 8 CENTRAL DISTRICT P EASTERN DIVISION LOCAL COUNSEL 10 THOMAS J. SYTA, CA Bar No. 116286 Email: tsyta@ftc.gov 11 Federal Trade Commission 12 10877 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 700, Los Angeles, CA 90024 (310) 824-4324 (phone) / (310) 824-4380 (fax) 13 14 Attorneys for Plaintiff 15 FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION 16 17 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 18 19 G.V17-00252 FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION Plaintiff, 21 COMPLAINT FOR PERMANENT INJUNCTION AND OTHER VS.) EQUITABLE RELIEF ABC HISPANA, INC., a corporation; 24 ISB LATINO, INC., a corporation; ABC LATINA, LLC, a limited liability 25 company; GONZALO RICARDO 26 UNDER SEAL BAZÁN JIMÉNEZ; and MILAGROS 27 RAQUEL URMENETA, Defendants. 28

Defendants.

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

1. The FTC brings this action under Section 13(b) of the Federal Trade Commission Act ("FTC Act"), 15 U.S.C. § 53(b), and the Telemarketing and Consumer Fraud and Abuse Prevention Act ("Telemarketing Act"), 15 U.S.C. §§ 6101 - 6108, to obtain temporary, preliminary, and permanent injunctive relief, rescission or reformation of contracts, restitution, the refund of monies paid, disgorgement of ill-gotten monies, and other equitable relief for Defendants' acts or practices in violation of Section 5(a) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45(a), and in violation of the FTC's Telemarketing Sales Rule ("TSR"), 16 C.F.R. Part 310.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1337(a), and 1345, and 15 U.S.C. §§ 45(a), 53(b), 6102(c), and 6105(b).
- Venue is proper in this district under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b)(1)-(3),
 (c)(1)-(3), and (d), and 15 U.S.C. § 53(b).

PLAINTIFF

- 4. The FTC is an independent agency of the United States Government created by statute. 15 U.S.C. §§ 41-58. The FTC 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 FTC also enforces the Telemarketing Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 6101-6108. Pursuant to the Telemarketing Act, the FTC promulgated and enforces the TSR, 16 C.F.R. Part 310, which prohibits deceptive and abusive telemarketing acts or practices.
- 5. The FTC is authorized to initiate federal district court proceedings, by its own attorneys, to enjoin violations of the FTC Act and the TSR, and to secure such equitable relief as may be appropriate in each case, including rescission or reformation of contracts, restitution, the refund of monies paid, and the

disgorgement of ill-gotten monies. 15 U.S.C. §§ 53(b), 56(a)(2)(A), 6102(c), and 6105(b).

DEFENDANTS

- 6. Defendant ABC Hispana, Inc. ("ABC Hispana") is a California corporation with a registered business address of 21418 Douglasis Ct., Moreno Valley, California 92557. ABC Hispana transacts or has transacted business in this district and throughout the United States.
- 7. Defendant ISB Latino, Inc. ("ISB Latino") is a California corporation with a registered business address of 21418 Douglasis Ct., Moreno Valley, California 92557. ISB Latino transacts or has transacted business in this district and throughout the United States.
- Defendant ABC Latina, LLC ("ABC Latina") is a Florida limited liability company with a registered business address of 9401 SW 7th Lane, Miami, Florida 33174. ABC Latina transacts or has transacted business in this district and throughout the United States.
- 9. Defendant Gonzalo Ricardo Bazán Jiménez ("Bazán") is or has been the CEO, President, Manager, registered agent, and signatory to the bank accounts of ABC Hispana, ISB Latino, and ABC Latina (the "Corporate Defendants"). Bazán owns or has owned the real property used as ABC Hispana's and ISB Latino's registered business address. At all times material to this Complaint, acting alone or in concert with others, he has formulated, directed, controlled, had the authority to control, or participated in the acts and practices of the Corporate Defendants, including the acts and practices set forth in this Complaint. Bazán resides or has resided in this district and, in connection with the matters alleged herein, transacts or has transacted business in this district and throughout the United States.
- Defendant Milagros Raquel Urmeneta ("Urmeneta") is or has been an owner and officer of ABC Hispana, an owner of ABC Latina, an incorporator of

ISB Latino, and an authorized signatory to the bank accounts of all three Corporate Defendants. Urmeneta has authorized numerous payments from the Corporate Defendants' bank accounts and is or has been the account holder of telephone numbers associated with the Corporate Defendants. At times material to this Complaint, acting alone or in concert with others, she has formulated, directed, controlled, had the authority to control, or participated in the acts and practices of the Corporate Defendants, including the acts and practices set forth in this Complaint. Urmeneta resides or has resided in this district and, in connection with the matters alleged herein, transacts or has transacted business in this district and throughout the United States.

11. The Corporate Defendants have operated together as a common enterprise in conducting the business practices described in this Complaint. The Corporate Defendants have conducted the business practices described below through interrelated companies that have common ownership, officers, managers, business functions, employees, and office locations, and that commingled funds. Because the Corporate Defendants have operated as a common enterprise, each of them is jointly and severally liable for the acts and practices alleged below. Defendants Bazán and Urmeneta have formulated, directed, controlled, had the authority to control, or participated in the acts and practices of the Corporate Defendants that constitute the common enterprise. Collectively, Bazán, Urmeneta, and the Corporate Defendants are referred to hereafter as "Defendants."

COMMERCE

12. At all times material to this Complaint, Defendants have maintained a substantial course of trade in or affecting commerce, as "commerce" is defined in Section 4 of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 44.

DEFENDANTS' UNLAWFUL CONDUCT

13. Since at least 2012, Defendants have marketed their products to Spanish-speaking consumers around the United States through unsolicited telemarketing calls.

- 14. Defendants sell instructional materials, primarily the Englishlanguage learning products Inglés Sin Barreras and Inglés Sin Fronteras. The English-language learning materials typically consist of booklets, CDs or DVDs, a Spanish-English dictionary, and a small translation device. Defendants also sell tablet computers.
- 15. Defendants have engaged telemarketers in Peru to conduct their unsolicited telemarketing calls to consumers. Their telemarketers' calls, which are typically conducted in Spanish, are riddled with false and misleading representations that culminate in threats to consumers.

Defendants' Deceptive Sales Calls

- 16. In numerous instances, Defendants' telemarketers sell Defendants' products by misrepresenting that they are affiliated with the government, help centers, well-known companies, or radio stations; that, as a result of a special offer or opportunity, Defendants' product is available to consumers for substantially less than its value; and that Defendants' product has central characteristics that it does not in fact have.
- 17. When selling Defendants' instructional materials, in numerous instances Defendants' telemarketers represent to consumers that the telemarketer is from or affiliated with the government or a *centro de ayuda* ("help center"). In numerous instances, Defendants' telemarketers represent to consumers that they have won or been specially selected to receive an English-language learning course or other course of study at a substantially reduced price. Defendants' telemarketers represent that consumers will receive a discount of as much as 80%, often claiming that the consumer has qualified for a government grant or scholarship, and

typically quote a cost to the consumer of between \$199 and \$799. In numerous instances, Defendants' telemarketers represent to consumers that the course includes personal instruction by teachers, as well as a certificate or diploma upon completion.

- Defendants' telemarketers represent to consumers that the telemarketer is from or affiliated with a well-known company, such as Walmart, or a Spanish-language radio station, such as "Viva Latina Radio." In numerous instances, Defendants' telemarketers represent that consumers have won a tablet computer and that they only need to pay approximately \$200, which Defendants' telemarketers claim is for costs related to shipping and handling, taxes, insurance, or an included warranty. Defendants' telemarketers describe the tablet as a brand-name, such as Samsung or iPad, and a recent model, and represent to consumers that it is worth substantially more than whatever costs consumers must cover.
- affiliated with the government, a *centro de ayuda*, a well-known company, or a radio station. Consumers do not receive any grants or scholarships, and have not won any contests, in connection with Defendants' products. Consumers who receive Defendants' products do not receive products worth substantially more than the amount they paid. Consumers who receive Defendants' instructional materials do not receive personal instruction from teachers, or a certificate or diploma upon completion. Consumers who receive the purported Englishlanguage learning course typically receive nothing more than self-instruction materials, which consist of booklets, CDs or DVDs, a Spanish-English dictionary, and a small translation device. In some instances, the instructional materials do not work or are of poor-quality, containing malfunctioning equipment and photocopied materials. Consumers who receive the tablet computers receive generic brands and older models, without any included insurance or warranty.

Defendants' Follow-Up Threats

- 20. In numerous instances, after consumers decline the deceptive offers made by Defendants' telemarketers, or initially express interest but later decide to cancel the delivery, Defendants' telemarketers subsequently harass them and threaten serious consequences unless consumers pay for Defendants' product.
- 21. In numerous instances, Defendants' telemarketers harass and threaten consumers by holding themselves out as lawyers or government officials and representing that consumers will be sued, or have been sued and must appear in court on a specific date and time, in connection with an alleged agreement to purchase Defendants' product. Defendants' telemarketers represent that consumers must pay Defendants to avoid court proceedings. Defendants' telemarketers threaten consumers with arrest, incarceration, referral to law enforcement authorities, losing their home, damage to credit, and other serious consequences if they do not immediately pay Defendants.
- 22. In numerous instances, Defendants' telemarketers also make the representations and threats described in Paragraph 21 to consumers' family members, friends, and acquaintances, whose contact information Defendants' telemarketers solicited during their initial sales calls.
- 23. For example, consumers have reported the following phone calls with Defendants' telemarketers:
 - "After about a month, my brother called my house one morning, very frightened. He told me a gentleman had just called him by phone and told him that I had committed to pay \$249 for a program and had not paid it. He said that the gentleman threatened that he would take us to court, that he knew that we were legal residents, and that he had the power to take away our Dominican passport and residency papers in the United States, including those of my sons' friend."

- "A woman answered the phone in Spanish. I asked her to explain why my husband...was receiving harassing phone calls from her number. The woman told me that my husband had committed fraud because he had agreed to purchase a tablet but had not done so. She told me that if [my husband] did not pay what he owed, the local authorities would come and arrest him, and that they would arrest me too, because I was his wife.
 She said that we would lose our house."
- "Later, I got a call from another man who told me that he was a
 representative of Immigration. He said that Fed Ex had sued me for
 ordering things and not paying for them and that I had committed fraud.
 He also told me to send \$720 to the company that promoted the English
 course so that I could get a pardon from Immigration."
- 24. In fact, Defendants' telemarketers are not lawyers or government officials or calling consumers on behalf of lawyers or government officials. Defendants and their telemarketers have not and do not sue consumers in connection with an alleged agreement to purchase Defendants' product.
- 25. In numerous instances, Defendants' telemarketers make their threats and false representations more credible by instructing consumers to call telephone numbers that, when called, are answered by a recording or live person who purports to be associated with a government agency, such as U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services. In fact, these numbers are operated by Defendants' telemarketers.
- 26. In numerous instances, Defendants' telemarketers induce consumers to answer their calls by transmitting phony caller identification information, or "spoofing," causing consumers to believe that they are being called by emergency responders or the individuals whose information they gave Defendants' telemarketers as references.

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- 27. In numerous instances, even after consumers pay Defendants in response to the false and threatening claims described in Paragraph 21, Defendants' telemarketers continue to make the false and threatening claims described in Paragraph 21 until consumers finally refuse to pay more money.
- Since 2012, Defendants have collected millions of dollars in consumer payments.

VIOLATIONS OF SECTION 5 OF THE FTC ACT

- 29. Section 5(a) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45(a), prohibits "unfair or deceptive acts or practices in or affecting commerce."
- Misrepresentations or deceptive omissions of material fact constitute deceptive acts or practices prohibited by Section 5(a) of the FTC Act.

COUNT I

Defendants' Deceptive Sales Calls

- 31. In numerous instances in connection with the advertising, marketing, promotion, offering for sale, or sale of instructional materials, including English-language learning materials, and tablet computers, Defendants have represented, directly or indirectly, expressly or by implication, that:
 - Defendants or their telemarketers are from or affiliated with the government, a help center, a well-known company, or a radio station;
 - the consumer has qualified for a government grant or subsidy, or a scholarship, that will pay a portion of the cost of Defendants' product;
 - the consumer has won Defendants' product;
 - Defendants' product is worth substantially more than what the consumer is asked to pay;

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- e. Defendants' instructional materials include personal instruction by teachers or a certificate or diploma upon completion; or
- f. Defendants' tablet computers are brand-names or recent models.
- 32. In truth and in fact, in numerous instances in which Defendants have made the representations set forth in Paragraph 31 of this Complaint:
 - Defendants and their telemarketers are not from or affiliated with the government, a help center, a well-known company, or a radio station;
 - the consumer has not qualified for a government grant or subsidy, or a scholarship, that will pay a portion of the cost of Defendants' product;
 - c. the consumer has not won Defendants' product;
 - d. Defendants' product is not worth substantially more than what the consumer is asked to pay;
 - e. Defendants' instructional materials do not include personal instruction by teachers or a certificate or diploma upon completion;
 and
 - Defendants' tablet computers are not brand-names or recent models.
- 33. Therefore, Defendants' representations as set forth in Paragraph 31 of this Complaint are false or 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

Defendants' Threats of Legal or Financial Consequences

34. In numerous instances in connection with the advertising, marketing, promotion, offering for sale, or sale of instructional materials, including English-language learning materials, and tablet computers, Defendants have represented, directly or indirectly, expressly or by implication, that:

- Defendants or their telemarketers are lawyers or government officials; or
- a lawsuit or other legal proceeding has been or will be filed against consumers in connection with an alleged agreement to purchase Defendants' products.
- 35. In truth and in fact, in numerous instances in which Defendants have made the representations set forth in Paragraph 34 of this Complaint:
 - a. Defendants and their telemarketers are not lawyers or government officials; and
 - no lawsuit or other legal proceeding has been or will be filed against consumers in connection with an alleged agreement to purchase Defendants' product.
- 36. Therefore, Defendants' representations as set forth in Paragraph 34 of this Complaint are false or 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 TELEMARKETING SALES RULE

- 37. In 1994, Congress directed the FTC to prescribe rules prohibiting abusive and deceptive telemarketing acts or practices pursuant to the Telemarketing Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 6101 6108. The FTC adopted the original Telemarketing Sales Rule in 1995, extensively amended it in 2003, and amended certain sections thereafter. 16 C.F.R. Part 310.
- 38. Defendants are "seller[s]" or "telemarketer[s]" engaged in "telemarketing," as defined by the TSR, 16 C.F.R. § 310.2(dd), (ff), and (gg).
- 39. The TSR prohibits sellers and telemarketers from misrepresenting, directly or by implication, in the sale of goods or services, any material aspect of the performance, efficacy, nature, or central characteristics of goods or services that are the subject of a sales offer. 16 C.F.R. § 310.3(a)(2)(iii).

- 41. The TSR prohibits any seller or telemarketer 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).
- 42. It is an abusive telemarketing act or practice and a violation of the TSR for any seller or telemarketer to engage in threats, intimidation, or the use of profane or obscene language. 16 C.F.R. § 310.4(a)(1).
- 43. The TSR requires that sellers and telemarketers transmit or cause to be transmitted the telephone number and, when made available by the telemarketer's carrier, the name of the telemarketer, to any caller identification service in use by a recipient of a telemarketing call, or transmit the customer service number of the seller on whose behalf the call is made and, when made available by the telemarketer's seller, the name of the seller. 16 C.F.R. § 310.4(a)(8).
- 44. It is a violation of the TSR for any person to provide substantial assistance or support to any seller or telemarketer when that person knows or consciously avoids knowing that the seller or telemarketer is engaged in any practice that violates Sections 310.3(a), (c) or (d), or 310.4 of the TSR. 16 C.F.R. § 310.3(b).
- 45. 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), a violation of the TSR constitutes an unfair or deceptive act or practice in or affecting commerce, in violation of Section 5(a) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45(a).

COUNT III

Misrepresentations in Violation of the TSR

- 46. In numerous instances, in connection with the telemarketing of instructional materials, including English-language learning materials, and tablet computers, Defendants have misrepresented, directly or by implication, that:
 - Defendants or their telemarketers are from or affiliated with the government, a help center, a well-known company, or a radio station;
 - the consumer has qualified for a government grant or subsidy, or a scholarship, that will pay a portion of the cost of Defendants' product;
 - c. the consumer has won Defendants' product;
 - d. Defendants' product is worth substantially more than what the consumer is asked to pay;
 - Defendants' instructional materials include personal instruction by teachers or a certificate or diploma upon completion; or
 - f. Defendants' tablet computers are brand-names or recent models.
- 47. Defendants' practice as alleged in Paragraph 46 is a deceptive telemarketing practice that violates Sections 310.3(a)(2)(iii), (vii), and 310.3(a)(4) of the TSR. 16 C.F.R. § 310.3(a)(2)(iii), (vii), and 310.3(a)(4).

COUNT IV

Assisting and Facilitating Deceptive Telemarketing Acts and Practices

48. In numerous instances, Defendants have provided substantial assistance or support to sellers or telemarketers whom Defendants knew or consciously avoided knowing induced consumers to pay for goods and services through the use of false or misleading statements, in violation of Sections 310.3(a)(2)(iii), (vii), and 310.3(a)(4) of the TSR. 16 C.F.R. § 310.3(a)(2)(iii), (vii), and 310.3(a)(4).

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Defendants' acts or practices as described in Paragraph 48 are 49. deceptive telemarketing acts or practices that violate Section 310.3(b) of the TSR. 16 C.F.R. § 310.3(b).

COUNT V

Threats and Intimidation in Violation of the TSR

- In numerous instances, in connection with telemarketing instructional 50. materials, including English-language learning materials, and tablet computers, Defendants have used threats and intimidation to coerce consumers to pay Defendants, including but not limited to, threatening consumers with legal actions, arrest, incarceration, referral to law enforcement authorities, losing their home, and damage to credit.
- Defendants' practice as alleged in Paragraph 50 is a deceptive 51. telemarketing practice that violates Section 310.4(a)(1) of the TSR. 16 C.F.R. § 310.4(a)(1).

COUNT VI

Failure to Transmit Caller Identification

In numerous instances, in connection with telemarketing instructional 52. materials, including English-language learning materials, and tablet computers, Defendants have failed to transmit, or cause to be transmitted, the telephone number and name of the telemarketer or of the seller to any caller identification service in use by a recipient of a telemarketing call, in violation of Section 310.4(a)(8) of the TSR. 16 C.F.R. § 310.4(a)(8).

COUNT VII

Assisting and Facilitating Abusive Telemarketing Acts and Practices

In numerous instances, Defendants have provided substantial 53. assistance or support to sellers or telemarketers whom Defendants knew, or consciously avoided knowing, were engaged in violations of Section 310.4 of the TSR. 16 C.F.R. § 310.4.

54. Defendants' acts or practices as described in Paragraph 53 are deceptive telemarketing acts or practices that violate Section 310.3(b) of the TSR. 16 C.F.R. § 310.3(b).

CONSUMER INJURY

55. Consumers have suffered and will continue to suffer substantial injury as a result of Defendants' violations of the FTC Act and the TSR. In addition, Defendants have been unjustly enriched as a result of their unlawful acts or practices. Absent injunctive relief by this Court, Defendants are likely to continue to injure consumers, reap unjust enrichment, and harm the public interest.

THIS COURT'S POWER TO GRANT RELIEF

- 56. Section 13(b) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 53(b), empowers this Court to grant injunctive and such other relief as the Court may deem appropriate to halt and redress violations of any provision of law enforced by the FTC. The Court, in the exercise of its equitable jurisdiction, may award ancillary relief, including rescission or reformation of contracts, restitution, the refund of monies paid, and the disgorgement of ill-gotten monies, to prevent and remedy any violation of any provision of law enforced by the FTC.
- 57. Section 6(b) of the Telemarketing Act, 15 U.S.C. § 6105(b), authorizes this Court to grant such relief as the Court finds necessary to redress injury to consumers resulting from Defendants' violations of the TSR, including the rescission and reformation of contracts, and the refund of money.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Wherefore, Plaintiff FTC, pursuant to Section 13(b) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 53(b), the TSR, and the Court's own equitable powers, requests that the Court:

A. Award Plaintiff such preliminary injunctive and ancillary relief as may be necessary to avert the likelihood of consumer injury during the pendency