1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	DEBRA W. YANG United States Attorney LEON W. WEIDMAN Assistant United States Attorney Chief, Civil Division GARY PLESSMAN (CA Bar No. 101233) Assistant United States Attorney Chief, Civil Fraud Section Room 7516, Federal Building 300 North Los Angeles Street Los Angeles, California 90012 Telephone: (213) 894-2474 Facsimile: (213) 894-2380 Attorneys for Plaintiff United States of America		
9	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
10	FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA		
11	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,		
12			
13	Plaintiff,	Civil Action No.	
14	V.	CV-04-1050 JFW (Ex)	
15	UMG RECORDINGS, INC., a		
16	corporation,	COMPLAINT FOR CIVIL PENALTIES, INJUNCTIVE,	
17	Defendant.	AND OTHER RELIEF	
18			
19	Plaintiff, the United States of America, acting upon notification and		
20	authorization to the Attorney General by the Federal Trade Commission ("FTC" or		
21	"Commission"), for its Complaint alleges that:		
22	1. Plaintiff brings this action under §§1303(c) and 1306(d) of the		
23	Children's Online Privacy Protection Act of 1998 ("COPPA"), 15 U.S.C. §§ 6501-		
24	6506, 6502(c), and 6505(d), and §§ 5(a)(1), 5(m)(1)(A), 13(b), and 16(a) of the		
25	Federal Trade Commission Act ("FTC Act"), 15 U.S.C. §§ 41-58, 45(a)(1),		
26	45(m)(1)(A), 53(b), and 56(a), to obtain monetary civil penalties, a permanent		
27	injunction, and other equitable relief for defendant's violations of the		
28	Commission's Children's Online Privacy Protection Rule (the "Rule"), 16 C.F.R.		
	Part 312.		

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 2. This Court has jurisdiction over this matter under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1337(a), 1345, and 1355, and under 15 U.S.C. §§ 45(m)(1)(A), 53(b), and 56(a). This action arises under 15 U.S.C. §§ 45(a)(1) and 6502(c).
- 3. Venue in this District is proper under 15 U.S.C. § 53(b) and 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b)-(c) and 1395(a).

DEFINITIONS

4. For purposes of this Complaint, the terms "child," "collects," "collection," "Commission," "delete," "disclosure," "Internet," "online contact information," "operator," "parent," "person," "personal information," "third party," "verifiable consent," and "website or online service directed to children," are defined as those terms are defined in Section 312.2 of the Rule, 16 C.F.R. § 312.2.

THE CHILDREN'S ONLINE PRIVACY PROTECTION RULE

- 5. Congress enacted the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 6501-6506, in 1998 to protect the safety and privacy of children online by prohibiting the unauthorized or unnecessary collection of children's personal information online by operators of Internet websites or online services. The Act directed the Federal Trade Commission to promulgate a rule implementing COPPA. The Commission promulgated the Children's Online Privacy Protection Rule, 16 C.F.R. Part 312, on November 3, 1999 under Section 1303(b) of COPPA, 15 U.S.C. § 6502(b), and Section 553 of the Administrative Procedures Act, 5 U.S.C. § 553. The Rule went into effect on April 21, 2000.
- 6. The Rule applies to any operator of a commercial website or online service, or portion thereof, directed to children that collects, uses, and/or discloses personal information from children, and to any operator of a commercial website or online service that has actual knowledge that it collects, uses, and/or discloses personal information from children.
- 7. The Rule requires a subject website operator to meet specific

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requirements prior to collecting online, using, or disclosing personal information from children, including but not limited to:

- a. Posting a privacy policy on its website providing clear, understandable, and complete notice of its information practices, including what information the website operator collects from children online, how it uses such information, its disclosure practices for such information, and other specific disclosures set forth in the Rule;
- b. Providing clear, understandable, and complete notice of its information practices, including specific disclosures, directly to parents when required by the Rule;
- c. Obtaining verifiable parental consent prior to collecting, using, and/or disclosing personal information from children;
- d. Giving parents the option to consent to the collection and internal use of their children's personal information without consenting to the disclosure of that information to third parties;
- e. Providing a reasonable means for parents to review the personal information collected from their children and to refuse to permit its further use or maintenance;
- f. Not conditioning children's participation in an activity upon children disclosing more personal information than is reasonably necessary to participate in that activity; and
- g. Establishing and maintaining reasonable procedures to protect the confidentiality, security, and integrity of personal information collected from children.
- 8. Pursuant to Section 18(d)(3) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 57a(d)(3), a violation of the Rule constitutes an unfair or deceptive act or practice in violation of Section 5(a)(1) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45(a)(1). *See also* COPPA, 15

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DEFENDANT

- 9. Defendant UMG Recordings, Inc. is a Delaware corporation with its principal office or place of business located at 2220 Colorado Boulevard, Santa Monica, California 90404. Defendant markets its musical artists and recordings throughout the United States, including through the Internet.
- 10. The acts and practices of defendant alleged in this complaint have been in or affecting commerce, as "commerce" is defined in Section 4 of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 44.

DEFENDANT'S COURSE OF CONDUCT

- Since at least April 21, 2000, defendant has been the operator of 11. hundreds of Internet websites advertising and promoting its musical recording artists and labels. Since at least February 5, 2002, defendant also has been the operator of the www.lilromeo.com website. Many of defendant's websites offer activities through which children can interact with the website and with the public, including but not limited to fan club memberships, mailing lists, and bulletin boards. (See, e.g., Exhibits ("Exs.") A, B, C.)
- Defendant collects or has collected personal information from children through the operation of its websites. Many of these websites are general audiences sites where defendant has had actual knowledge when visitors submitting their personal information were under the age of 13. (See, e.g., Ex. D, page ("p.") 1, Ex. E, p. 1, Ex. F, pp.1, 2.) In addition, the www.lilromeo.com website is directed to children under the age of 13. (Ex. C.) The website's subject matter is Lil' Romeo, a twelve-year-old recording artist who "enjoys 'just being a regular kid." The website features content directed to children such as an animated game in which the player helps Lil' Romeo save an elementary school from aliens by answering simple math and history questions. The website also features music and lyrics from Lil' Romeo's album "Game Time," which is "about

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having fun, and also about, you know, kids['] things." Defendant is, therefore, an "operator" as defined in the Rule.

Defendant's Information Collection and Use Practices

- 13. Visitors who have sought to register for various activities at defendant's websites, such as newsletters and bulletin boards, have been presented with a form to fill out and submit online. In most instances, the first page of defendant's registration form has collected personal information including the visitor's date of birth, first and last name, home address, telephone number, email address, and gender. (See, e.g., Ex. D, p. 1; Ex. E; Ex. F, p. 2.) Tens of thousands of visitors entered birth dates indicating they were children under the age of thirteen. After collecting and maintaining this information with the actual knowledge that the child was under thirteen years old, defendant has collected a parent's email address. (See, e.g., Ex. D, p. 2.) Immediately thereafter, defendant has collected from the child pages of additional information about his or her interests, preferences, and activities, such as his or her recent music purchases and favorite sports, magazines, TV music shows, and clothing brands. (See, e.g., Ex. D, pp. 3-5.) Defendant has collected and maintained all this personal information, even after identifying the registrant as a child under thirteen.
- 14. In many instances, after collecting the child's personal information listed above, defendant has sent the parent an email requesting that the parent consent to the child's participation in a named activity by clicking on a hyperlink in the email. (*See, e.g.*, Ex. D, p. 6; Ex. F, p. 3.) Defendant has not disclosed its information practices in these emails, including what information it has already collected from the child, what information it wishes to collect from the child, or the intended uses of such information. For example, the email from www.lilromeo.com indicates that the operator has collected the child's name and email address, but not that it also has collected the child's home address, telephone number, gender, and information about interests, preferences, and activities. (Ex.

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D, p. 6.)

- 15. When a parent has clicked the indicated link to approve of his or her child's participation in the named activity, defendant has connected the parent to an Internet web page which either automatically has registered the parent's consent or has asked the parent to consent by clicking a "Submit" button. (*See*, *e.g.*, Ex. D, p. 7.) Defendant has taken no further steps to verify that the person providing consent was the child's parent. Defendant has used this method of obtaining parental consent for all its activities, including those such as bulletin boards that require the most reliable methods of parental consent.
- 16. In this manner, defendant has collected and maintained personal information from tens of thousands of children without first sending their parents a direct notice of its information practices and without obtaining parental consent to collect the information. Defendant maintained this personal information regardless of whether parental consent ever was obtained. At times, defendant has used this information to send children marketing or promotional emails about its recording artists. (*See, e.g.,* Ex. G.)
- 17. Defendant provided no mechanism for parents to review or delete the information collected from their children, as required by the Rule.

Defendant's Privacy Policies

18. Defendant has posted privacy policies on its websites, but in many cases the privacy policies have not clearly, understandably, or completely disclosed all of its information collection, use, and disclosure practices or made other disclosures required by the Rule. (*See* Ex. H.)

DEFENDANT'S VIOLATIONS OF THE CHILDREN'S ONLINE PRIVACY PROTECTION RULE

19. Since at least April 21, 2000, defendant has been an operator of several hundred websites through which it has, with actual knowledge, collected personal information from children. Since at least February 5, 2002, defendant

also has been an operator of at least one website directed to children. In numerous instances, including the acts and practices described above, defendant has collected personal information from children in violation of the Rule, including:

- a. Failing to provide sufficient notice on the website of what information it collects online from children, how it uses such information, its disclosure practices, and all other required content, in violation of Section 312.4(b) of the Rule, 16 C.F.R. § 312.4(b);
- b. Failing to provide direct notice to parents of what information it collects online from children, how it uses such information, its disclosure practices, and all other required content, in violation of Section 312.4(c) of the Rule, 16 C.F.R. § 312.4(c);
- c. Failing to obtain verifiable parental consent before any collection, use, and/or disclosure of personal information from children, in violation of Section 312.5 of the Rule, 16 C.F.R. § 312.5; and
- d. Failing to provide a reasonable means for parents to review the personal information collected from their children and to refuse to permit its further use or maintenance, in violation of Section 312.6 of the Rule, 16 C.F.R. § 312.6.

DEFENDANT'S UNFAIR OR DECEPTIVE ACTS OR PRACTICES IN VIOLATION OF THE FTC ACT

- 20. 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."
- 21. Pursuant to Section 18(d)(3) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 57a(d)(3), a violation of the Rule constitutes an unfair or deceptive act or practice in violation

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of Section 5(a)(1) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45(a)(1). See COPPA, 15 U.S.C. § 6502(c).

22. By and through the acts and practices described in Paragraphs 13 through 18, above, defendant has violated Section 5(a)(1) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45(a)(1).

CIVIL PENALTIES, INJUNCTION AND OTHER RELIEF

- 23. Defendant has violated the Rule as described above with knowledge as set forth in Section 5(m)(1)(A) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45(m)(1)(A).
- 24. Each collection, use, or disclosure of a child's personal information from April 21, 2000 through the filing of this Complaint, in which defendant has violated the Rule in one or more of the ways described above, constitutes a separate violation for which plaintiff seeks monetary civil penalties.
- 25. Section 5(m)(1)(A) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45(m)(1)(A), as modified by Section 4 of the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990, 28 U.S.C. § 2461, and Section 1.98(d) of the FTC's Rules of Practice, 16 C.F.R. § 1.98(d), authorizes this Court to award monetary civil penalties of not more than \$11,000 for each such violation of the Rule.
- 26. Under Section 13(b) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 53(b), this Court is authorized to issue a permanent injunction against defendant's violation of the FTC Act, as well as such ancillary relief as may be just and proper.

PRAYER

WHEREFORE, plaintiff requests this Court, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §§ 45(a)(1), 45(m)(1)(A), 53(b) and 57b, and the Court's own equitable powers to:

- (1) Enter judgment against defendant and in favor of plaintiff for each violation alleged in this Complaint;
- (2) Award plaintiff monetary civil penalties from defendant for each

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1		violation of the Rule;	
2	(3)	Permanently enjoin defendant from violating the Rule; and	
3	(4)	Award plaintiff such additional relief as the Court may deem just,	
4		proper, or necessary to re	edress injury to consumers resulting from
5		defendant's violations of	f the Rule.
6	DATED:		
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