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18	UNITED STATES	DISTRICT COURT					
19	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA						
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21	FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION,	Compate CACVID 1504 ICT (IDDv)					
22	Plaintiff,	Case No. SACV12 - 1504 JST (JPRx)					
23	,						
24	V.	COMPLAINT FOR PERMANENT					
	NELSON GAMBLE &	INJUNCTION AND OTHER					
25	ASSOCIATES LLC, also d/b/a	EQUITABLE RELIEF					
26	Nelson Gamble & Associates, P.C. and Nelson Parker Gamble &						
27	Banks, LLP,	·					
28		ı					

JACKSON HUNTER MORRIS & KNIGHT LLP,

BLACKROCK PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION,

MEKHIA CAPITAL, LLC,

and

JEREMY R. NELSON,

Defendants.

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

Trade Commission Act ("FTC Act"), 15 U.S.C. §§ 53(b) and 57b, the

Telemarketing and Consumer Fraud and Abuse Prevention Act ("Telemarketing

Act"), 15 U.S.C. § 6101 et seq., and Section 917(c) of the Electronic Fund Transfer

Act ("EFTA"), 15 U.S.C. § 1693o(c), 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); the FTC's Telemarketing Sales Rule ("TSR"), 16 C.F.R. Part 310;

Section 907(a) of EFTA, 15 U.S.C. § 1693e(a); and Section 205.10(b) of

Regulation E, 12 C.F.R. § 205.10(b), in connection with the marketing and sale of

debt relief services.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 2. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1337(a), and 1345, and 15 U.S.C. §§ 45(a), 53(b), 57b, 6102(c), 6105(b), and 1693o(c).
- 3. Venue is proper in this district under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) and (c), 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 *et seq*. 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 enforces the Telemarketing Act, 15 U.S.C. § 6101 *et seq*. Pursuant to the Telemarketing Act, the FTC promulgated and enforces the TSR, 16 C.F.R. Part 310, which prohibits deceptive or abusive telemarketing acts or practices. The FTC also enforces the EFTA, 15 U.S.C. § 1693 *et seq*., which regulates the rights, liabilities, and responsibilities of participants in electronic funds transfer systems.
- 5. The FTC is authorized to initiate federal district court proceedings, by its own attorneys, to enjoin violations of the FTC Act, the TSR, the EFTA, and Regulation E, 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), 56(a)(2)(B), 57b, 6102(c), 6105(b), and 1693o(c).

DEFENDANTS

- 6. Defendant Nelson Gamble & Associates LLC ("Nelson Gamble") is a Colorado corporation with its principal place of business at 30221 Aventura, 2nd Floor, Rancho Santa Margarita, California. Nelson Gamble also maintains a mailing address at 18101 Von Karman Avenue, 3rd Floor, Irvine, California. Nelson Gamble transacts or has transacted business in this district and throughout the United States. At times material to this Complaint, acting alone or in concert with others, Nelson Gamble has advertised, marketed, distributed, or sold debt relief services to consumers throughout the United States.
- 7. Defendant Jackson Hunter Morris & Knight LLC ("Jackson Hunter") is a Nevada corporation with its principal place of business at 30221 Aventura, 2nd Floor, Rancho Santa Margarita, California. Jackson Hunter also maintains a mailing address at 620 Newport Center Drive, Suite 1100, Newport Beach, California. Jackson Hunter transacts or has transacted business in this district and throughout the United States. At times material to this Complaint, acting alone or in concert with others, Jackson Hunter has advertised, marketed, distributed, or sold debt relief services to consumers throughout the United States.

- 8. Defendant BlackRock Professional Corporation ("BlackRock") is a Colorado professional corporation. BlackRock maintains a mailing address at 8880 Rio San Diego Drive, Suite 800, San Diego, California. BlackRock transacts or has transacted business in this district and throughout the United States. At times material to this Complaint, acting alone or in concert with others, BlackRock has advertised, marketed, distributed, or sold debt relief services to consumers throughout the United States.
- 9. Defendant Mekhia Capital LLC ("Mekhia Capital") is a California limited liability company with its principal place of business at 30221 Aventura, 2nd Floor, Rancho Santa Margarita, California. Mekhia Capital's registered office is 250 North Golden Circle, Suite 109, Santa Ana, California. Mekhia Capital transacts or has transacted business in this district and throughout the United States. At all times material to this Complaint, acting alone or in concert with others, Mekhia Capital has advertised, marketed, distributed, or sold debt relief services to consumers throughout the United States.
- 10. Defendant Jeremy R. Nelson ("Nelson") is a principal and officer of Nelson Gamble, Jackson Hunter, BlackRock, and Mekhia Capital. Nelson manages and oversees Defendants' day-to-day operations. Nelson has signatory authority over Defendants' bank accounts. 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 set forth in this Complaint. Nelson resides 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. Defendants Nelson Gamble, Jackson Hunter, BlackRock and Mekhia Capital (collectively, "Corporate Defendants") have operated as a common enterprise while engaging in the unlawful acts and practices alleged below. Defendants have conducted the business practices described below through interrelated companies that have common ownership, officers, managers, business functions, employees, and office locations, and have 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. Defendant Nelson has formulated, directed, controlled, had the authority to control, or participated in the acts and practices of the Corporate Defendants that constitute the common enterprise. Defendant Nelson regularly oversees the transfer of funds among the corporate defendants and between the corporate defendants and other entities controlled by him or his personal accounts.

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' BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

13. Since at least 2009, Defendants have solicited consumers who seek debt relief services through the Internet and telemarketing. Defendants induce consumers to purchase their services with representations that Defendants will reduce consumers' unsecured debt by 50% or more. In the course of their telemarketing, Defendants routinely call consumers on the FTC's Do Not Call list. In addition, in numerous instances, Defendants make unauthorized charges to consumers' bank accounts.

Defendants' Internet Marketing Activities

14. Defendants have solicited consumers who seek debt relief services through a number of Internet websites. Since at least January 2009, Defendants have operated several websites, including but not limited to the following: nelsongamble.com, nelsongamble.org, nelsongamble.net, nelsongamble.info, jhmklaw.com, jhmklaw.org, jhmklaw.net, jhmkllp.com, jhmkllp.net, blackrocklaw.com, mekhiacapital.com, checkmatedebt.info, checkmatedebt.org, checkmatedebt.org, checkmatedebt.com, checkmatedebtsolutions.com, checkmatedebt.net, drlgpc.com,

and drlgpa.com. Defendant Nelson is the registrant for these websites. The domain registration and hosting fees for many of these websites are paid for by Defendant Nelson.

- 15. Defendants' nelsongamble.com website makes the following statements regarding their ability to reduce consumers' unsecured debt:
 - a. When it comes to Debt Settlement, not all companies are the same.

At Nelson Gamble & Associates, we take great pride in offering our client's [sic] the most affordable and effective form of relief from their unsecured debts. Our business model is based on the premise that all clients be completely satisfied while providing them the following in expectations:

- SAVINGS amounting to Hundreds of Dollars a month;
- BENEFIT of having only one effortless monthly payment;
- DEBT FREE usually in three years or less;
- REDUCTION of your principal balance by up to 80%;
- FLEXIBLE program guidelines absent of Credit History or Home Ownership Requirements.

- b. Nelson Gamble works with the utmost of diligence to obtain the best possible outcome for our clients, with over \$90 million of debt settled in the past 12 months and over \$800 million since our inception. Nelson Gamble & Associates offers a proven debt settlement process which has helped thousands of people eliminate their debt while avoiding bankruptcy or lengthy debt consolidation programs. We take the hassle out of debt settlement by working directly with your creditors and collection agencies to settle your debt for a fraction of what you owe, providing you with peace of mind.
- c. Nelson Gamble & Associates employs proven tactical methods to settle debt by 50% to 80% of your total outstanding balances. Our process is extremely effective and has helped nearly seventy thousand people resolve their unsecured debts.
- d. Typically, you can be free from debt in three years or less.
- e. Typically, we attempt to reduce your debts by at least 60% of the originally enrolled balance of the debt.
- f. Nelson Gamble may SETTLE YOUR DEBTS in as little as 12-36 months.

16. Defendants' jhmklaw.com and jhmklaw.org websites (which are substantially similar) make the following statements regarding their ability to reduce consumers' unsecured debt:

a. Highlights:

- Over one billion dollars of unsecured debt under management
- Record breaking history cutting clients[sic] debt by more than half of their total debt
- Management Team with a combined total of over 75
 years of experience in the debt reduction industry
- \$1 million Fidelity Bond
- \$100,000 Surety Bond
- b. Once your evaluation is complete, we work with you to design an action plan developed to have your unsecured debt paid off in approximately 1-3 years with an affordable monthly payment that works within your budget. Together we will determine the appropriate monthly dollar amount that you will allocate towards your program. Your personalized plan will typically be structured to give you immediate relief from your current monthly payments. Our firm will immediately contact your

- creditors to advise them that we are representing you, and of our intention with regards to your account.
- c. Typically we attempt to reduce your debts by at least 50% of your original balances.
- 17. Defendants' blackrocklaw.com website makes the following statements regarding their ability to reduce consumers' unsecured debt:
 - a. BlackRock Professional Corporation is committed to remaining one of the largest providers of Consumer and Business Debt related Legal Services in the nation by:
 - Providing world-class customer service and support;
 - Leveraging its size, experience and proven track record to ensure our Clients achieve the greatest savings possible for each and every debt enrolled;
 - Providing solid financial guidance, education, innovative tools and resources to each and every Client;
 - Paving the roadway to debt free and stress free living for each and every Client
 - b. Corporate Highlights:
 - Over one billion dollars of unsecured debt under management

- Record breaking history cutting clients debt by more than half of their total debt
- Management Team with a combined total of over 75
 years of experience in the debt reduction industry
- c. Typically we attempt to reduce your debts by at least 50% of your original balances
- d. Business Debt Settlement Services:
 - Payment Reductions of up to 85%
 - At Black Rock Law, while working within your
 company's available budget, we negotiate on your behalf
 to achieve payment reductions, extended payouts and
 discounted debt settlements with your company's
 creditors, suppliers and vendors or the collection
 agencies and attorneys who represent them.
 - In fact, the typical savings we've consistently provided clients average savings of 74% and often up to 85% (plus, your payments are interest-free). Best of all, our corporate debt negotiation services are most often provided on a risk-free, results-only basis.

- For nearly eighty years, our clients have been afforded settlements that regularly average \$.26 cents on the dollar, and frequently less. We guarantee your satisfaction and we never lock you or your company into any unreasonable or one-way agreements.
- 18. Defendants tout their experience to further their claim that they will reduce consumers' debt, including by claiming to be a law firm or to have lawyers on staff. For example, Defendants use names such as "Nelson Gamble & Associates," "Jackson, Hunter, Morris & Knight LLP," "Debt Relief Law Group P.C.," "BlackRock Professional Corporation," and "blackrocklaw.com" that mimic those of law firms. Defendants' websites further state:
 - a. Why not be represented by a team of legal professionals? Our team of Legal Professionals will work with you every step of the way to custom tailor a program that fits within your budget as well as your overall financial situation.... A Certified Debt Specialist from our legal team will discuss with you the options available and work with you to formulate a program that will lower your current monthly burden and convert it into one single monthly payment! (emphasis in original)

- b. With our attorney's [sic] at your side, our years of experience
 and our proven negotiating tactics; You're sure to come out on
 Top! (emphasis in original)
- c. Our team of Attorney's [sic], Certified Debt Specialists, and Negotiators are dedicated to helping you settle your outstanding debt by helping you make informed choices.
- d. Our services and attorneys have been featured on: Fox News,CBS, ABC, MSNBC, NBC, ESPN, and Fox.
- e. BlackRock Professional Corporation is committed to remaining one of the largest providers of Consumer and Business Debt related Legal Services in the nation[.]
- 19. Defendants' websites display charts that contain various settlement examples Defendants have purportedly achieved for their clients with the heading: "Please review a few of our recent settlements to see the results of our past performance." The chart displays information about the settlements including the creditor involved, the debt balance, the settlement achieved, the amount of money saved, and the percentage of the debt balance saved. For example, one purported settlement displayed on the chart shows a credit card debt of \$10,277.31 that was purportedly settled for \$1,325.00, for a savings of \$8,952.31, or 87.11%. The settlement examples in the chart portray savings of between 50.01% and 89.94%.

In addition, Defendants' websites attach a number of documents that purport to be letters from creditors to Defendants' clients that confirm settlement agreements and describe the amount of debt, the settlement amount, and the schedule for payment of the settled amount.

- 20. Defendants' websites invite consumers to call one of several toll-free telephone numbers 888-835-4465 (on the nelsongamble.com website), 888-328-5530 and 800-676-9940 (on the jhmklaw.com and jhmklaw.org websites), and 866-815-2995 (on the blackrocklaw.com website).
- 21. Defendants' toll-free numbers are registered to Defendant Nelson, with Nelson being listed as the contact person and his personal address as the contact address.

Defendants' Telemarketing Activities

22. In addition to responding to inbound calls from consumers visiting one of Defendants' websites, Defendants engage in outbound telemarketing to offer their debt relief services. Defendants' outbound telemarketing campaign consists of three phases: a robocall, a prequalification sales pitch, and an enrollment sales pitch.

The Robocall

23. In numerous instances, when consumers answer the telemarketing calls, Defendants, or intermediaries acting on behalf of Defendants, do not connect

the call to a live sales representative, but play prerecorded messages, known as "voice broadcasting" or "robocalling." In numerous instances, the prerecorded messages tell consumers that they are a "public service announcement" and that President Obama wants to help consumers get out of debt and can settle their debts for 50% or less of what consumers owe. The prerecorded messages typically instruct consumers to press 1 on their phone if they would like to hear more.

- 24. To induce the purchase of Defendants' goods or services, Defendants, directly or through their agents or intermediaries, have made numerous calls to telephone numbers on the National Do Not Call Registry ("Registry"). Defendant Nelson has instructed Defendants to call consumers on the Registry on a regular basis.
- 25. To induce the purchase of Defendants' goods or services, Defendants, directly or through their agents or intermediaries, have initiated telephone calls to the telephone numbers of consumers who have previously stated that they do not wish to receive calls by or on behalf of Defendants.
- 26. In numerous instances, Defendants have initiated telephone calls to consumers several times per day, continuing for days or weeks.
- 27. In numerous instances, Defendants have initiated outbound telemarketing calls with prerecorded messages that failed to disclose truthfully, promptly, and in a clear and conspicuous manner to the person receiving the call:

the identity of the seller; that the purpose of the call is to sell goods or services; and the nature of the goods or services.

- In the course of telemarketing described above, since September 1, 2009, Defendants or intermediaries acting on behalf of Defendants have initiated outbound telephone calls that delivered prerecorded messages to induce the sale of goods or services when the persons to whom those telephone calls were made had not signed an express agreement, in writing, authorizing the delivery of prerecorded messages by or on behalf of Defendants.
- 29. In the course of telemarketing described above, Defendants "spoof" their calls by transmitting phony caller ID information, consisting of a phony business name and/or telephone number, so that call recipients do not know the source of the calls. Defendants do not transmit or cause to be transmitted to caller identification services the telephone number and name of Defendants.

The Prequalification Sales Pitch

30. Those consumers who press 1 on their phone after hearing
Defendants' robocall or who call one of the toll free numbers listed on one of
Defendants' websites are connected to one of Defendants' representatives. In
numerous instances, Defendants' representatives identify themselves during the
telemarketing calls using the phrase "Debt Relief Services" or some similar generic
phrase that does not identify the seller of the services by name.

- 31. In numerous instances, Defendants' representatives do not disclose truthfully, promptly, and in a clear and conspicuous manner to consumers who receive outbound calls the identity of the "seller" or person that would provide or arrange to provide the services promoted by the telemarketing call, that the purpose of the call is to sell goods or services, or the nature of the goods or services.
- 32. Defendants' representatives typically ask consumers three questions: whether they have \$10,000 or more in debt, whether the debt is unsecured, and whether they have an active bank account. Defendants' telemarketers then ask consumers whether they are interested in hearing more about Defendants' debt relief services.
- 33. In numerous instances, Defendants' representatives tell consumers that Defendants are a law firm or that attorneys will settle their debt.
- 34. In numerous instances, after a consumer answers in the affirmative to the second and third questions, Defendants' representatives declare the consumer to be prequalified for Defendants' services and transfer the consumer to another representative.

The Enrollment Sales Pitch

35. After consumers are transferred from the initial telemarketer,

Defendants' representatives explain Defendants' services to consumers. In

numerous instances, Defendants' representatives ask consumers to provide their

social security numbers, bank account numbers, and security information such as maiden name or sibling's middle name, all under the pretext of needing the information to obtain consumers' credit reports or to confirm consumers' debt-to-income ratio.

- 36. In numerous instances, Defendants' representatives tell consumers that Defendants can settle consumers' debts for 50% or less of the amount consumers owe. In numerous instances, Defendants' representatives provide consumers with an estimated monthly payment amount, which they calculate by taking the amount of debt a consumer has, dividing it by a number of months, and multiplying it by 50%. In numerous instances, Defendants' representatives tell consumers that Defendants will charge a fee for their services. The amount and timing of the fee varies depending on the representative, although typically the fee is 15% of the settlement amount.
- 37. In numerous instances, Defendants' representatives tell consumers that Defendants are a law firm or have attorneys on staff who will be working with consumers.

Defendants' "Services"

38. Defendant Nelson instructs the telemarketers to send to him the security and bank account information provided by consumers during the telemarketing calls at the end of each day. For consumers who agree to enroll in

Defendants' services, Defendant Nelson uses this information to begin debiting money from consumers' bank accounts.

- 39. In numerous instances, even when consumers decline to enroll in Defendants' services, Defendant Nelson nevertheless uses consumers' security information provided by consumers during the telemarketing call to begin debiting money from their bank accounts.
- 40. In numerous instances, Defendants do not obtain a written authorization signed or authenticated by the consumers to have their bank accounts debited. Furthermore, Defendants do not provide to consumers a copy of such written authorizations.
- 41. In numerous instances, Defendants begin debiting monthly payments from consumers' bank accounts within a few days of the initial phone call.
- 42. In numerous instances, Defendants debit an up-front fee of \$200 or more from consumers' bank accounts within a few days of the initial phone call and before they settle any of the consumers' debts.
- 43. In numerous instances, Defendants debit consumers' bank accounts for additional fees before they settle any of the consumers' debts.
 - 44. In numerous instances, Defendants do not settle consumers' debts.

- 45. In numerous instances, when consumers attempt to cancel

 Defendants' services and discontinue the monthly debits, Defendants fail to honor
 such requests and continue debiting consumers' bank accounts.
- 46. In numerous instances, when consumers request a refund of the fees they have paid, Defendants refuse to provide a refund.
- 47. Defendant Nelson is not a lawyer. Defendants are not a law firm nor do they employ attorneys to perform debt relief services.

VIOLATIONS OF THE FTC ACT

- 48. Section 5(a) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45(a), prohibits "unfair or deceptive acts or practices in or affecting commerce."
- 49. Misrepresentations or deceptive omissions of material fact constitute deceptive acts or practices prohibited by Section 5(a) of the FTC Act. Acts or practices are unfair under Section 5 of the FTC Act if they cause substantial injury to consumers that consumers cannot reasonably avoid themselves and that is not outweighed by countervailing benefits to consumers or competition. 15 U.S.C. § 45(n).

Count I

50. In numerous instances, in connection with the advertising, marketing, promotion, offering for sale, or sale of debt relief services, Defendants have represented, directly or indirectly, expressly or by implication, that consumers who

purchase Defendants' services will have their debts reduced substantially, including by 50-89%, as stated by Defendants in their telemarketing and on their websites.

- 51. In truth and in fact, the representation set forth in paragraph 50 is false or was not substantiated at the time the representation was made.
- 52. Therefore, Defendants' representation as set forth in paragraph 50 is false and misleading and constitutes a deceptive act or practice in violation of Section 5(a) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45(a).

Count II

- 53. In numerous instances, in connection with the advertising, marketing, promotion, offering for sale, or sale of debt relief services, Defendants have represented, directly or indirectly, expressly or by implication, that they are a law firm or employ lawyers for the purpose of providing the debt relief services.
- 54. In truth and in fact, Defendants are not a law firm and do not employ lawyers for the purpose of providing debt settlement services.
- 55. Therefore, Defendants' representation as set forth in paragraph 53 is false and misleading and constitutes a deceptive act or practice in violation of Section 5(a) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45(a).

Count III

- 56. In numerous instances, Defendants have caused consumers' bank accounts to be debited without having obtained previously consumers' express informed consent.
- 57. Defendants' actions cause or are likely to cause substantial injury to consumers that consumers cannot reasonably avoid themselves and that is not outweighed by countervailing benefits to consumers or competition.
- 58. Therefore, Defendants' practices as described in paragraph 56 constitute unfair acts or practices in violation of Section 5 of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 45(a) and 45(n).

VIOLATIONS OF THE TELEMARKETING SALES RULE

- 59. 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 *et seq*. The FTC adopted the original Telemarketing Sales Rule in 1995, extensively amended it in 2003, and amended certain provisions thereafter.
- 60. Among other things, the 2003 amendments to the TSR established a "do-not-call" registry (the "National Do Not Call Registry" or "Registry"), maintained by the FTC, of consumers who do not wish to receive certain types of telemarketing calls. Consumers can register their telephone numbers on the

Registry without charge either through a toll-free telephone call or over the Internet at www.donotcall.gov.

- 61. Defendants are "seller[s]" or "telemarketer[s]" engaged in "telemarketing" as those terms are defined in the TSR, 16 C.F.R. § 310.2 (aa), (cc), and (dd).
- 62. Under the TSR, a "telemarketer" means any person who, in connection with telemarketing, initiates or receives telephone calls to or from a customer or donor. 16 C.F.R. § 310.2(cc). A "seller" means any person who, in connection with a telemarketing transaction, provides, offers to provide, or arranges for others to provide goods or services to the customer in exchange for consideration. Id. § 301.2(aa).
- 63. Under the TSR, an "outbound telephone call" means a telephone call initiated by a telemarketer to induce the purchase of goods or services or to solicit a charitable contribution. 16 C.F.R. § 310.2(v). Defendants have initiated, or have caused telemarketers to initiate, "outbound telephone calls" to consumers.
- 64. 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 the goods or services that are the subject of a sales offer. 16 C.F.R. § 310.3(a)(2)(iii).

- 65. The TSR prohibits sellers and telemarketers from causing billing information to be submitted for payment, directly or indirectly, without the express informed consent of the customer. 16 C.F.R. § 310.4(a)(7).
- 66. The TSR also requires sellers and telemarketers to 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).
- 67. The TSR also prohibits sellers and telemarketers from initiating an outbound telephone call to any person when that person previously has stated that he or she does not wish to receive an outbound telephone call made by or on behalf of the seller whose goods or services are being offered. 16 C.F.R. § 310.4(b)(1)(iii)(A).
- 68. The TSR prohibits sellers and telemarketers from initiating an outbound telephone call to numbers on the Registry. 16 C.F.R. § 310.4(b)(1)(iii)(B).
- 69. The TSR also prohibits sellers and telemarketers from causing any telephone to ring, or engaging any person in telephone conversation, repeatedly or

continuously with intent to annoy, abuse, or harass any person at the called number. 16 C.F.R. § 310.4(b)(1)(i).

- 70. The TSR also requires telemarketers in an outbound telephone call to disclose truthfully, promptly, and in a clear and conspicuous manner the following information:
 - A. The identity of the seller;
 - B. That the purpose of the call is to sell goods or services; and
 - C. The nature of the goods or services.
- 16 C.F.R. § 310.4(d).
- 71. As amended, effective December 1, 2008, the TSR prohibits initiating a telephone call that delivers a prerecorded message to induce the purchase of any good or service unless the message promptly discloses:
 - A. The identity of the seller;
 - B. That the purpose of the call is to sell goods or services; and
 - C. The nature of the goods or services.
- 16 C.F.R. § 310.4(b)(1)(v)(B)(ii).
- 72. As amended, effective September 1, 2009, the TSR prohibits initiating a telephone call that delivers a prerecorded message to induce the purchase of any good or service unless the seller has obtained from the recipient of the call an express agreement, in writing, that evidences the willingness of the recipient of the

call to receive calls that deliver prerecorded messages by or on behalf of a specific seller. The express agreement must include the recipient's telephone number and signature, must be obtained after a clear and conspicuous disclosure that the purpose of the agreement is to authorize the seller to place prerecorded calls to such person, and must be obtained without requiring, directly or indirectly, that the agreement be executed as a condition of purchasing any good or service. 16 C.F.R. § 310.4(b)(1)(v)(A).

- 73. As amended, effective September 27, 2010, the TSR prohibits sellers and telemarketers from misrepresenting, directly or by implication, in the sale of goods or services, any material aspect of any debt relief service, including, but not limited to, the amount of money or the percentage of the debt amount that a customer may save by using such service. 16 C.F.R. § 310.3(a)(2)(x).
- 74. As amended, effective October 27, 2010, the TSR prohibits sellers and telemarketers from requesting or receiving payment of any fees or consideration for any debt relief service until and unless:
- A. the seller or telemarketer has renegotiated, settled, reduced, or otherwise altered the terms of at least one debt pursuant to a settlement agreement, debt management plan, or other such valid contractual agreement executed by the customer;

- B. the customer has made at least one payment pursuant to that settlement agreement, debt management plan, or other valid contractual agreement between the customer and the creditor or debt collector; and
- C. to the extent that debts enrolled in a service are renegotiated, settled, reduced, or otherwise altered individually, the fee or consideration either:
- 1. bears the same proportional relationship to the total fee for renegotiating, settling, reducing, or altering the terms of the entire debt balance as the individual debt amount bears to the entire debt amount. The individual debt amount and the entire debt amount are those owed at the time the debt was enrolled in the service; or
- 2. is a percentage of the amount saved as a result of the renegotiation, settlement, reduction, or alteration. The percentage charged cannot change from one individual debt to another. The amount saved is the difference between the amount owed at the time the debt was enrolled in the service and the amount actually paid to satisfy the debt.
- 16 C.F.R. § 310.4(a)(5)(i).
- 75. Defendants are "sellers" or "telemarketers" of "debt relief services," as defined by the TSR, 16 C.F.R. § 310.2(aa), (cc), and (m).
- 76. 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 IV

- 77. In numerous instances, in connection with the telemarketing of goods or services, Defendants have misrepresented, directly or indirectly, expressly or by implication, material aspects of the performance, efficacy, nature, or central characteristics of such goods and services, including, but not limited to:
 - A. The amount of money or the percentage of the debt amount that customers will save by using Defendants' services; and
 - B. That Defendants are law firms or employ lawyers for the purpose of providing debt relief services.
- 78. Defendants' acts or practices, as described in paragraph 77, constitute deceptive telemarketing acts or practices that violate Section 310.3(a)(2)(iii) of the TSR, 16 C.F.R. § 310.3(a)(2)(iii).

Count V

79. In numerous instances on or after September 27, 2010, in connection with the telemarketing of debt relief services, Defendants have misrepresented, directly or indirectly, expressly or by implication, material aspects of the debt relief services, including, but not limited to:

- A. The amount of money or the percentage of the debt amount that customers will save by using Defendants' services; and
- B. That Defendants are law firms or employ lawyers for the purpose of providing debt relief services.
- 80. Defendants' acts or practices, as described in paragraph 79, constitute deceptive telemarketing acts or practices that violate Section 310.3(a)(2)(x) of the TSR, 16 C.F.R. § 310.3(a)(2)(x).

Count VI

- 81. In numerous instances, in connection with telemarketing, Defendants have caused billing information to be submitted for payment, directly or indirectly, without the express informed consent of the customer.
- 82. Defendants' acts or practices, as described in paragraph 81, constitute abusive telemarketing acts or practices that violate Section 310.4(a)(7) of the TSR, 16 C.F.R. § 310.4(a)(7).

Count VII

- 83. In numerous instances on or after October 27, 2010, in connection with the telemarketing of debt relief services, Defendants have requested or received payment of fees or consideration for debt relief services:
- (1) before (A) they have renegotiated, settled, reduced, or otherwise altered the terms of at least one debt pursuant to a settlement agreement,

debt management plan, or other such valid contractual agreement executed by the customer; and (B) the customer has made at least one payment pursuant to that agreement; and/or

- renegotiated, settled, reduced, or otherwise altered individually, the fee or consideration either (A) does not bear the same proportional relationship to the total fee for renegotiating, settling, reducing, or altering the terms of the entire debt balance as the individual debt amount bears to the entire debt amount, or (B) is not a percentage of the amount saved as a result of the renegotiation, settlement, reduction, or alteration and that percentage does not change from one individual debt to another.
- 84. Defendants' acts or practices, as described in paragraph 83, are abusive telemarketing acts or practices that violate Section 310.4(a)(5)(i) of the TSR, 16 C.F.R. § 310.4(a)(5)(i).

Count VIII

85. In numerous instances, in connection with telemarketing, Defendants have initiated, or caused others to initiate, an outbound telephone call to a person's telephone number on the National Do Not Call Registry in violation of the TSR, 16 C.F.R. § 310.4(b)(1)(iii)(B).

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Count IX

86. In numerous instances, in connection with telemarketing, Defendants have initiated, or caused others to initiate, an outbound telephone call to a person who previously has stated that he or she does not wish to receive such a call made by or on behalf of the seller whose goods or services are being offered, in violation of the TSR, 16 C.F.R. § 310.4(b)(1)(iii)(A).

Count X

87. In numerous instances, in connection with telemarketing, the Defendants have initiated, or have caused others to initiate, outbound telephone calls that fail to transmit the telephone number and name of the telemarketer or seller to any caller identification service in use by a recipient of a telemarketing call, in violation of the TSR, 16 C.F.R. § 310.4(a)(8).

Count XI

In numerous instances on or after September 1, 2009, Defendants 88. have made, or caused others to make, outbound telephone calls that deliver prerecorded messages to induce the purchase of goods or services when the persons to whom these telephoned calls were made had not signed an express agreement, in writing, authorizing the seller to place prerecorded calls to such persons, in violation of the TSR, 16 C.F.R. § 310.4(b)(1)(v)(A).

Count XII

- 89. In numerous instances on or after December 1, 2008, in connection with telemarketing goods or services, Defendants have made, or caused others to make, outbound telephone calls that deliver a prerecorded message in which the telemarketer or message failed to disclose truthfully, promptly, and in a clear and conspicuous manner to the person receiving the call:
 - a. The identity of the seller;
 - b. That the purpose of the call is to sell goods or services; and
 - c. The nature of the goods or services,

in violation of the TSR, 16 C.F.R. §§ 310.4(b)(1)(v)(B)(ii) and (d).

Count XIII

- 90. In numerous instances, in the course of telemarketing goods or services, Defendants have caused a telephone to ring, or engaged a person in telephone conversation, repeatedly or continuously with intent to annoy, abuse, or harass any person at the called number.
- 91. Defendants' acts or practices, as described in paragraph 90, constitute abusive telemarketing acts or practices that violate Section 310.4(b)(1)(i) of the TSR, 16 C.F.R. § 310.4(b)(1)(i).

THE ELECTRONIC FUND TRANSFER ACT AND REGULATION E

- 92. Section 907(a) of the EFTA, 15 U.S.C. § 1693e(a), provides that a "preauthorized electronic fund transfer from a consumer's account may be authorized by the consumer only in writing, and a copy of such authorization shall be provided to the consumer when made." Pursuant to the EFTA, the Federal Reserve Board promulgated Regulation E, 12 C.F.R. Part 205 ("Federal Reserve Board's Regulation E").
- 93. The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act ("Dodd-Frank Act"), P.L. 111-203, 124 Stat. 1376 (2010), amended a number of consumer financial protection laws, including the EFTA. In addition to various substantive amendments, the Dodd-Frank Act generally transferred the Federal Reserve Board's rulemaking authority for the EFTA to the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection ("Bureau"), effective July 21, 2011. Pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Act and the EFTA, as amended, the Bureau promulgated a new Regulation E (Electronic Fund Transfers), 12 C.F.R. Part 1005, implementing the EFTA, effective December 30, 2011 ("Bureau Regulation E").
- 94. Section 205.10(b) of the Federal Reserve Board's Regulation E, 12
 C.F.R. § 205.10(b), and Section 1005.10(b) of the Bureau's Regulation E, 12
 C.F.R. § 1005.10(b), provide that "[p]reauthorized electronic fund transfers from a consumer's account may be authorized only by a writing signed or similarly

authenticated by the consumer. The person that obtains the authorization shall provide a copy to the consumer."

95. Comment 5 to Section 205.10(b) of the Federal Reserve Board's Official Staff Commentary to Regulation E, 12 C.F.R. Part 205 Supp. I at ¶ 10(b), cmt. 5, and Comment 5 to Section 1005.10(b) of the Bureau's Official Interpretations of Regulation E, 12 C.F.R. Part 1005 Supp. I at ¶ 10(b), cmt. 5, provide that "[t]he authorization process should evidence the consumer's identity and assent to the authorization."

Count XIV

- 96. In numerous instances, Defendants have debited consumers' bank accounts on a recurring basis without:
 - a. obtaining a written authorization signed or similarly
 authenticated from consumers for preauthorized electronic fund
 transfers from the accounts; and
 - b. providing to the consumers a copy of a written authorization signed or similarly authenticated by the consumers for preauthorized electronic fund transfers from the consumers' accounts

thereby violating Section 907(a) of the EFTA, 15 U.S.C. § 1693e(a), Section 205.10(b) of the Federal Reserve Board's Regulation E, 12 C.F.R. § 205.10(b), and Section 1005.10(b) of the Bureau's Regulation E, 12 C.F.R. § 1005.10(b).

- 97. Pursuant to Section 917(c) of the EFTA, 15 U.S.C. § 1693o(c), every violation of the EFTA, the Federal Reserve Board's Regulation E, and the Bureau's Regulation E constitutes a violation of the FTC Act.
- 98. By engaging in violations of the EFTA, the Federal Reserve Board's Regulation E, and the Bureau's Regulation E, as alleged in paragraph 96, Defendants have engaged in violations of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1693o(c).

CONSUMER INJURY

99. Consumers have suffered and will continue to suffer substantial injury as a result of Defendants' violations of the FTC Act, the TSR, the EFTA, the Federal Reserve Board's Regulation E, and the Bureau's Regulation E. 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

100. 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.

101. Section 19 of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 57b, 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 resulting from Defendants' violations of the TSR, including the rescission or reformation of contracts, and the refund of money.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Wherefore, Plaintiff FTC, pursuant to Sections 13(b) and 19 of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 53(b) and 57b, Section 6(b) of the Telemarketing Act, 15 U.S.C. § 6105(b), Section 917(c) of the EFTA, 15 U.S.C. § 1693o(c), 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 of this action and to preserve the possibility of effective final relief, including but not limited to, temporary and preliminary injunctions, an order freezing assets, immediate access, and appointment of a receiver;

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- В. Enter a permanent injunction to prevent future violations of the FTC Act, the TSR, the EFTA, the Federal Reserve Board's Regulation E, and the Bureau's Regulation E by Defendants;
- Award such relief as the Court finds necessary to redress injury to C. consumers resulting from Defendants' violations of the FTC Act, the TSR, the EFTA, the Federal Reserve Board's Regulation E, and the Bureau's Regulation E, including but not limited to, rescission or reformation of contracts, restitution, the refund of monies paid, and the disgorgement of ill-gotten monies; and

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

Dated: September 10, 2012

Respectfully submitted,

WILLARD K. TOM General Counsel

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JASON M. ADLER
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Attorneys for Plaintiff

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT TO UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE FOR DISCOVERY

This case has been assigned to District Judge Josephine Tucker and the assigned discovery Magistrate Judge is Jean P. Rosenbluth.

The case number on all documents filed with the Court should read as follows:

SACV12- 1504 JST (JPRx)

Pursuant to General Order 05-07 of the United States District Court for the Central District of California, the Magistrate Judge has been designated to hear discovery related motions.

A	Il discovery related motions	shou	ld be noticed on the calendar	of the	e Magistrate Judge
****			NOTICE TO COUNSEL		
	py of this notice must be served w a copy of this notice must be ser		e summons and complaint on all del n all plaintiffs).	endar	nts (if a removal action is
Subsequent documents must be filed at the following location:					
LJ	Western Division 312 N. Spring St., Rm. G-8 Los Angeles, CA 90012	Ц	Southern Division 411 West Fourth St., Rm. 1-053 Santa Ana, CA 92701-4516		Eastern Division 3470 Twelfth St., Rm. 134 Riverside, CA 92501

Failure to file at the proper location will result in your documents being returned to you.

			DISTRICT COURT TT OF CALIFORNIA	20 CEE CEE
SEAL		PLAINTIFF(S)	CASE NUMBER SACV12- 150	JA JSE JPRX)
SEAL	V.	DEFENDANT(S)	NOTIC COURT-DIRI	E TO ZARTIES OF CTED ADR PROGRAM

NOTICE TO PARTIES:

It is the policy of this Court to encourage settlement of civil litigation when such is in the best interest of the parties. The Court favors any reasonable means, including alternative dispute resolution (ADR), to accomplish this goal. See Civil L.R. 16-15. Unless exempted by the trial judge, parties in all civil cases must participate in an ADR process before trial. See Civil L.R. 16-15.1.

The district judge to whom the above-referenced case has been assigned is participating in an ADR Program that presumptively directs this case to either the Court Mediation Panel or to private mediation. See General Order No. 11-10, §5. For more information about the Mediation Panel, visit the Court website, www.cacd.uscourts.gov, under "ADR."

Pursuant to Civil L.R. 26-1(c), counsel are directed to furnish and discuss with their clients the attached ADR Notice To Parties before the conference of the parties mandated by Fed.R.Civ.P. 26(f). Based upon the consultation with their clients and discussion with opposing counsel, counsel must indicate the following in their Joint 26(f) Report: 1) whether the case is best suited for mediation with a neutral from the Court Mediation Panel or private mediation; and 2) when the mediation should occur. See Civil L.R. 26-1(c).

At the initial scheduling conference, counsel should be fully prepared to discuss their preference for referral to the Court Mediation Panel or to private mediation and when the mediation should occur. The Court will enter an Order/Referral to ADR at or around the time of the scheduling conference.

Dated: Monday, September 10, 2012

By: DLAGMAN

Deputy Clerk

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

NOTICE TO PARTIES: COURT POLICY ON SETTLEMENT AND USE OF ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION (ADR)

Counsel are required to furnish and discuss this Notice with their clients.

Despite the efforts of the courts to achieve a fair, timely and just outcome in all cases, litigation has become an often lengthy and expensive process. For this reason, it is this Court's policy to encourage parties to attempt to settle their disputes, whenever possible, through alternative dispute resolution (ADR).

ADR can reduce both the time it takes to resolve a case and the costs of litigation, which can be substantial. ADR options include mediation, arbitration (binding or non-binding), neutral evaluation (NE), conciliation, mini-trial and fact-finding. ADR can be either Court-directed or privately conducted.

The Court's ADR Program offers mediation through a panel of qualified and impartial attorneys who will encourage the fair, speedy and economic resolution of civil actions. Panel Mediators each have at least ten years legal experience and are appointed by the Court. They volunteer their preparation time and the first three hours of a mediationsession. This is a cost-effective way for parties to explore potential avenues of resolution.

This Court requires that counsel discuss with their clients the ADR options available and instructs them to come prepared to discuss the parties' choice of ADR option (settlement conference before a magistrate judge; Court Mediation Panel; private mediation) at the initial scheduling conference. Counsel are also required to indicate the client's choice of ADR option in advance of that conference. See Civil L.R. 26-1(c) and Fed.R.Civ.P. 26(f).

Clients and their counsel should carefully consider the anticipated expense of litigation, the uncertainties as to outcome, the time it will take to get to trial, the time an appeal will take if a decision is appealed, the burdens on a client's time, and the costs and expenses of litigation in relation to the amounts or stakes involved.

Of the more than 9,000 civil cases filed in the District annually, less than 2 percent actually go to trial. The remaining cases are, for the most part: settled between the parties; voluntarily dismissed; resolved through Court-directed or other forms of ADR; or dismissed by the Court as lacking in merit or for other reasons provided by law.

For more information about the Court's ADR Program, the Mediation Panel, and the profiles of mediators, visit the Court website, www.cacd.uscourts.gov, under "ADR."

Name & Address: Gregory A. Ashe Federal Trade Commission 600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, NJ-3158 Washington, DC 20580

CENTRAL DISTRIC	DISTRICT COURT CT OF CALIFORNIA
Federal Trade Commission	CASE NUMBER
PLAINTIFF(S) V.	SACV12 - 1504 JST (JPRx)
Nelson Gamble & Associates LLC (See attached)	SUMMONS
DEFENDANT(S).	
TO: DEFENDANT(S): A lawsuit has been filed against you. Within 21 days after service of this summon must serve on the plaintiff an answer to the attached ☑ counterclaim ☐ cross-claim or a motion under Rule 13 or motion must be served on the plaintiff's attorney, Gre FTC, 600 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, NJ-3158, Washington judgment by default will be entered against you for the ryour answer or motion with the court.	2 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The answer egory A. Ashe , whose address is n, DC 20580 . If you fail to do so,
Dated:	DODJIE LAGMAN Deputy Clerk (Seal of the Court)

[Use 60 days if the defendant is the United States or a United States agency, or is an officer or employee of the United States. Allowed 60 days by Rule 12(a)(3)].

CV 014 (10/1) SUMMONS

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA CIVIL COVER SHEET

I (a) PLAINTIFFS (Check box Federal Trade Commissio	c	DEFENDANTS Nelson Gamble & Associates, LLC, Jackson Hunter Morris & Knight LLP, Blackrock Professional Corporation, Mekhia Capital, LLC, and Jeremy R. Nelson				
(b) Attorneys (Firm Name, Adyourself, provide same.) Gregory Ashe, Lisa Rothfre NJ3158, Washington, DC Ray McKown, FTC, 1087	ia Ave NW,	Attorneys (If Known)		_		
II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION		HIP OF PRINCIPAL PA			: Only	
1 U.S. Government Plaintiff	☐ 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)	Citizen of This St		TF DEF	Incorporated or P of Business in thi	•
☐ 2 U.S. Government Defendant	☐ 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenshi of Parties in Item III)	p Citizen of Anothe	er Stațe 🗆	12 🗆 2	Incorporated and of Business in Ar	Principal Place 5 55 nother State
		Citizen or Subjec	t of a Foreign Country 🛭	33 □3	Foreign Nation	□6 □6
Proceeding State Co	ed from □ 3 Remanded from □ 4 out	Reopened	Transferred from another		Distr	• •
			•		INT: S	
CLASS ACTION under F.R.C.P. 23: Yes No MONEY DEMANDED IN COMPLAINT: S VI. CAUSE OF ACTION (Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing and write a brief statement of cause. Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.) 15 U.S.C. Sections 45, 53(b), 57b; 15 U.S.C. Section 6101 et seq; 15 U.S.C. Section 1693o(c); 16 C.F.R. Part 310 - violation of FTC Act, Telemarketing Sales Rule, EFTA VII. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an X in one box only.)						
□ 410 Antitrust □ 430 Banks and Banking □ 450 Commerce/ICC Rates/etc. □ 460 Deportation □ 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations □ 480 Consumer Credit □ 490 Cable/Sat TV □ 810 Selective Service □ 850 Securities/Commodities/ Exchange □ 875 Customer Challenge 12 USC 3410 □ 890 Other Statutory Actions □ 891 Agricultural Act □ 892 Environmental Matters □ 893 Environmental Matters □ 894 Energy Allocation Act □ 895 Freedom of Info. Act □ 900 Appeal of Fee Determination Under Equal Access to Justice	□ 120 Marine □ 31 □ 130 Miller Act □ 33 □ 140 Negotiable Instrument □ 150 Recovery of □ 32 □ Overpayment & □ 31 □ 151 Medicare Act □ 34 □ 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loan (Excl. Veterans) □ 35 □ 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits □ 36 □ 160 Stockholders' Suits □ 36 □ 190 Other Contract □ 36 □ 195 Contract Product □ 36 □ 196 Franchise □ 36 □ 197 Franchise □ 36 □ 198 Franchise □ 36 □ 199 Franchise □ 36 □ 190 Franchise □ 36 □ 191 Cand Condemnation □ 210 Land Condemnation □ 210 Torts to Land □ 245 Tort Product Liability □ 46 □ 245 Tort Product Liability □ 290 All Other Real Property	ERSONAL INJURY 10 Airplane 15 Airplane Product Liability 10 Assault, Libel & Slander 10 Fed. Employers' Liability 11 Marine 12 Marine Product Liability 13 Motor Vehicle 14 Product Liability 15 Motor Vehicle 16 Product Liability 16 Other Personal Linjury 17 Personal Injury 18 Motor Vehicle 19 Personal Injury 10 Malpractice 10 Personal Injury 10 Malpractice 11 Personal Injury 10 Personal Injury 10 Malpractice 11 Personal Injury 12 Personal Injury 13 Personal Injury 14 Malpractice 15 Personal Injury 16 Personal Injury 16 Malpractice 17 Personal Injury 18 Abestos Personal 18 Injury 19 Product Liability 10 Naturalization 10 Application 10 Application 10 Assault Liability 10 Other Immigration 10 Actions	PROPERTY: 370 Other Fraud 371 Truth in Lendi 380 Other Personal Property Damm Product Liabil BANKRUPTGY: 422 Appeal 28 USC 158 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157 CIVIL RIGHTS: 441 Voting 442 Employment 443 Housing/Accommodations 444 Welfare 445 American with Disabilities - Employment 446 American with Disabilities - Other 440 Other Civil Rights		Motions to Vacate Sentence Habeas Corpus General Death Penalty Mandamus/ Other Civil Rights Prison Condition REFITURE/ ENALTY Agriculture Other Food & Orug Orug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881 Liquor Laws R.R. & Truck Airline Regs Occupational Safety /Health Other	□ 710 Fair Labor Standards Act □ 720 Labor/Mgmt. Relations □ 730 Labor/Mgmt. Reporting & Disclosure Act □ 740 Railway Labor Act □ 790 Other Labor Litigation □ 791 Empl. Ret. Inc. Security Act □ PROPERTY RIGHTS □ 820 Copyrights □ 830 Patent □ 840 Trademark □ SOCIAL SECURITY □ 861 HIA (1395ff) □ 862 Black Lung (923) □ 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) □ 864 SSID Title XVI □ 865 RSI (405(g)) FEDERAL TAX SUITS □ 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) □ 871 IRS-Third Party 26 USC 7609
SACV12 - 1504 JST (JPRx)						
FOR OFFICE USE ONLY: Case Number:						

AFTER COMPLETING THE FRONT SIDE OF FORM CV-71, COMPLETE THE INFORMATION REQUESTED BELOW.

CV 71 (05/00)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA CIVIL COVER SHEET

10 11	•	riously filed in this court and	dismissed, remanded or closed? ☑ No ☐ Yes		
VIII(b). RELATED CASES: Have any cases been previously filed in this court that are related to the present case? ☑ No ☐ Yes If yes, list case number(s):					
Civil cases are deemed related if a p (Check all boxes that apply)	reviously filed case Arise from the same Call for determination For other reasons wo	and the present case: or closely related transactions n of the same or substantially uld entail substantial duplicat	s, happenings, or events; or related or similar questions of law and fact; or tion of labor if heard by different judges; or and one of the factors identified above in a, b or c also is present.		
IX. VENUE: (When completing the	•	•			
(a) List the County in this District; C Check here if the government, its					
County in this District:*			California County outside of this District; State, if other than California; or Foreign Country		
Los Angeles					
			other than California; or Foreign Country, in which EACH named defendant resides. this box is checked, go to item (c).		
County in this District:*			California County outside of this District; State, if other than California; or Foreign Country		
All defendants reside or are locat	ed in Orange Cou	nty I	Blackrock Professional Corp maintains a mailing address in San Diego		
(c) List the County in this District; (County In land condemnation on			other than California; or Foreign Country, in which EACH claim arose.		
County in this District:*			California County outside of this District; State, if other than California; or Foreign Country		
Orange		1	Nationwide		
* Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernar Note: In land condemnation cases, us			nn Luis Obispo Counties		
X. SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY (OR PRO PER): Date					
or other papers as required by law	v. This form, approve	ed by the Judicial Conference	nation contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings of the United States in September 1974, is required pursuant to Local Rule 3-1 is not filed ng the civil docket sheet. (For more detailed instructions, see separate instructions sheet.)		
Key to Statistical codes relating to So	cial Security Cases:				
Nature of Suit Code	Abbreviation	Substantive Statement of	Cause of Action		
861	НІА	All claims for health insurance benefits (Medicare) under Title 18, Part A, of the Social Security Act, as amended. Also, include claims by hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, etc., for certification as providers of services under the program. (42 U.S.C. 1935FF(b))			
862	BL	All claims for "Black Lung" benefits under Title 4, Part B, of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969. (30 U.S.C. 923)			
863	DIWC	All claims filed by insured workers for disability insurance benefits under Title 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended; plus all claims filed for child's insurance benefits based on disability. (42 U.S.C. 405(g))			
863	DIWW	All claims filed for widows or widowers insurance benefits based on disability under Title 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended. (42 U.S.C. 405(g))			
864	SSID	All claims for supplemental security income payments based upon disability filed under Title 16 of the Social Security Act, as amended.			
865	RSI	All claims for retirement (old age) and survivors benefits under Title 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended. (42 U.S.C. (g))			

CV-71 (05/08)