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                     UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
                    CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
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    FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION,
                                                     CV-99-12828
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                         Plaintiff,
                                                     HLH (AJWx)
              v.
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                                                     SECOND AMENDED
    NATIONAL SUPPLY & DISTRIBUTION CENTER, INC.,
                                                     COMPLAINT FOR
18
    a corporation,
                                                     INJUNCTION AND
    DATA DISTRIBUTION SERVICES, INC.,
                                                     OTHER
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    a corporation,
                                                     EQUITABLE
    STEVEN RAYMAN,
                                                     RELIEF
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    individually and as an officer of the
    corporate defendants,
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    LARRY ELLIS, individually,
    LEE SIEGEL, individually, and
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    SCOTT EARL, individually,
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                           Defendants.
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        Plaintiff, the Âé¶¹´«Ã½ Trade Commission ("Commission"), by
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   its undersigned attorneys, alleges:
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1. This is an action under Sections 13(b) and 19 of the Âé¶¹´«Ã½ Trade Commission Act ("FTC Act"), 15 U.S.C. §§ 53(b) and 57b, and the Telemarketing and Consumer Fraud and Abuse Prevention Act ("Telemarketing Act"), 15 U.S.C. §§ 6101 et seq., to secure preliminary and permanent injunctive relief, rescission of contracts, restitution, disgorgement, and other equitable relief for defendants' deceptive acts or practices in violation of Section 5(a) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45(a), and the FTC's Trade Regulation Rule entitled "Telemarketing Sales Rule," 16 C.F.R. Part 310, in connection with the sale of nondurable office supplies.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 2. This Court has jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §§ 45(a), 53(b), 57b, 6102(c) and 6105(b), and 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1337(a) and 1345.
- 3. Venue in the United States District Court for the Central District of California is proper under 15 U.S.C. § 53(b), and 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b) and (c).

PLAINTIFF

4. Plaintiff Âé¶¹´«Ã½ Trade Commission is an independent agency of the United States Government created by statute.

15 U.S.C. §§ 41-58. The Commission enforces Section 5(a) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45(a), which prohibits unfair or deceptive acts or practices in or affecting commerce. The Commission also enforces the Telemarketing Sales Rule,

16 C.F.R. Part 310, which prohibits deceptive or abusive telemarketing practices. The Commission may initiate federal district court proceedings by its own attorneys to enjoin violations of the FTC Act and the Telemarketing Sales Rule and to secure such equitable relief as may be appropriate in each case, including restitution for injured consumers. 15 U.S.C. §§ 53(b), 57b and 6105(b).

DEFENDANTS

- 5. Defendant National Supply & Distribution Center,
 Inc., ("NSDC"), is a Nevada corporation with its offices and
 principal place of business located at 7318 Topanga Canyon
 Boulevard, Suite 200, Canoga Park, California. Defendant NSDC
 transacts or has transacted business in the Central District of
 California.
- 6. Defendant Data Distribution Services, Inc., ("DDS"), is a Nevada corporation with its offices and principal place of business located at 22122 Sherman Way, Suite #105, Canoga Park CA 91303. Defendant DDS transacts or has transacted business in the Central District of California.
- 7. Defendant Steven Rayman is an owner and president of NSDC and DDS. Individually or in concert with others, he has formulated, directed, controlled or participated in the acts and practices of the corporate defendants, including the various acts and practices set forth herein. He resides in, and

transacts or has transacted business in, the Central District of California.

- Defendant Larry Ellis is an owner of NSDC and DDS. 8. He is listed on the Telephonic Seller Registrations filed by NSDC and DDS with the California Attorney General's office as "an individual who will solicit" on their behalf. In his dealings with third parties on behalf of the corporations he represents, or has represented, that he is the president of DDS and general manager of both NSDC and DDS. His duties at NSDC and DDS include collections and responding to consumer complaints. Defendant Ellis exercises a degree of control over the corporate defendants equivalent to that of a corporate officer and he and defendant Siegel and defendant Rayman receive approximately equal compensation for their work on behalf of the corporations. Individually or in concert with others, he has formulated, directed, controlled or participated in the acts and practices of the corporate defendants, including the various acts and practices set forth herein. resides in, and transacts or has transacted business in, the Central District of California.
- 9. Defendant Lee Siegel is an owner of NSDC and DDS. He is listed on the Telephonic Seller Registrations filed by NSDC and DDS with the California Attorney General's office as "an individual who will solicit" on their behalf. At various times, he represents or has represented himself as the general

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manager or vice-president in charge of sales of NSDC or DDS. He has control over the day-to-day functions of the corporations including, but not limited to, sales, marketing and operations. He is an authorized signatory on the corporate bank accounts. Defendant Siegel exercises a degree of control over the corporate defendants equivalent to that of a corporate officer and he and defendant Ellis and defendant Rayman receive approximately equal compensation for their work on behalf of the corporations. Individually or in concert with others, he has formulated, directed, controlled or participated in the acts and practices of the corporate defendants, including the various acts and practices set forth herein. He resides in, and transacts or has transacted business in, the Central District of California.

10. Defendant Scott Earl is a manager of NSDC and DDS.

Individually or in concert with others, he has formulated,
directed, controlled or participated in the acts and practices
of the corporate defendants, including the various acts and
practices set forth herein. He resides in, and transacts or has
transacted business in, the Central District of California.

COMMERCE

11. At all times material hereto, defendants have been engaged in the business of offering for sale and selling, through telemarketers, nondurable office supplies, including

photocopier toner, in or affecting commerce, as "commerce" is defined in Section 4 of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 44.

DEFENDANTS' BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

- 12. Since at least 1997 and continuing thereafter, defendants Steve Rayman, Larry Ellis, Lee Siegel, Scott Earl and NSDC have engaged in a plan, program or campaign to sell nondurable office supplies, including photocopier toner, through interstate telephone calls throughout the United States.
- 13. Since at least 1998 and continuing thereafter, defendants Steve Rayman, Larry Ellis, Lee Siegel, Scott Earl and DDS have engaged in a plan, program or campaign to sell nondurable office supplies, including photocopier toner, through interstate telephone calls throughout the United States.
- 14. Defendants, directly or through sales representatives, have contacted various organizations by telephone, and in numerous instances, have obtained by telephone the name of the person responsible for ordering office supplies, then have shipped unordered merchandise and an invoice to the organization, listing as "buyer" the name of the person responsible for ordering office supplies.
- 15. After receiving an invoice from defendants, recipients have, in numerous instances, paid the invoice, mistakenly believing that someone in their organization has

ordered supplies from defendants. The prices of defendants' products, reflected on the invoices, are substantially higher than prices for similar products available on the market.

- 16. In numerous instances, when a recipient contends it has not ordered the supplies or attempts to return the unordered supplies, defendants, directly or through their representatives, represent that the recipient has authorized the purchase and is legally obliged to pay for it and attempt to obtain payment by refusing to cancel an invoice or to accept the return of supplies unless the recipient pays a substantial "restocking" fee.
- 17. In numerous instances, defendants, directly or through sales representatives, have contacted various organizations by telephone and have represented, expressly or by implication, that (a) they are, or are associated with, the consumer's regular supplier of photocopier toner, and that (b) they are giving the consumers the opportunity to purchase toner at a special price. Often in making such calls, defendants have failed to disclose promptly and in a clear and conspicuous manner their identity or the sales purpose of the call.
- 18. In numerous instances, consumers have placed orders for toner with defendants' sales representatives, believing them to be associated with the consumers' regular suppliers of toner and believing that the price would be the same as or

lower than that charged by the regular supplier in the recent past.

19. In numerous instances, when a recipient contends it was misled as to the identity of the supplier when it ordered the supplies or attempts to return the supplies because it was misled as to the identity of the supplier, defendants, directly or through their representatives, represent that the recipient has authorized the purchase and is legally obliged to pay for it and attempt to obtain payment by refusing to cancel an invoice or to accept the return of supplies unless the recipient pays a substantial "restocking" fee.

VIOLATIONS OF SECTION 5(a) OF FTC ACT COUNT I

- 20. In numerous instances, in connection with the sale, offering for sale, or distribution of nondurable office supplies, including photocopier toner, defendants have represented, expressly or by implication through, inter alia, telephone calls, letters, invoices, packing slips and/or shipment of toner, that businesses and other entities ordered the office supplies that were shipped and/or billed to them by defendants.
- 21. In truth and in fact, businesses and other entities did not order the photocopier toner that was shipped and/or billed to them by defendants.

22. Therefore, the representations set forth in paragraph 20 are false and misleading and constitute deceptive acts or practices in violation of Section 5(a) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45(a).

COUNT II

- 23. In numerous instances, in connection with the sale, offering for sale, or distribution of nondurable office supplies, including photocopier toner, when a business or other entity receives office supplies from defendants that it did not order or that it ordered only because it believed, based on defendants' representations, that defendants were its regular supplier and would charge the same price it had been paying for office supplies, defendants have represented, expressly or by implication, through, *inter alia*, telephone calls, letters, invoices, packing slips, and/or shipment of office supplies that the recipient has an obligation to pay a restocking fee before returning the office supplies.
- 24. In truth and in fact, the recipient has no obligation to pay a restocking fee before returning office supplies received from defendants.
- 25. Therefore, the representations set forth in paragraph 23 are false and misleading and constitute deceptive acts or practices in violation of Section 5(a) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45(a).

VIOLATIONS OF THE TELEMARKETING SALES RULE

26. In the Telemarketing Act, 15 U.S.C. § 6101 et seq., Congress directed the Commission to prescribe rules prohibiting deceptive and abusive telemarketing acts or practices. On August 16, 1995, the Commission promulgated the Telemarketing Sales Rule, 16 C.F.R. Part 310, with a Statement of Basis and Purpose, 60 Fed. Reg. 43842 (August 23, 1995). The Telemarketing Sales Rule became effective December 31, 1995, and since then has remained in full force and effect.

- 27. Telephone calls between a telemarketer and a business that involve the retail sale of nondurable office supplies are subject to the Telemarketing Sales Rule's prohibitions against deceptive and abusive telemarketing acts or practices.

 16 C.F.R. § 310.6(g). In its Statement of Basis and Purpose for the Telemarketing Sales Rule, the Commission stated that:
 - . . . the Commission's enforcement experience against deceptive telemarketers indicates that office and cleaning supplies have been by far the most significant business-to-business problem area: such telemarketing falls within the Commission's definition of deceptive telemarketing acts or practices.
- 60 Fed. Reg. 43842, 43861 (Aug. 23, 1995).
- 28. The Telemarketing Sales Rule prohibits sellers and telemarketers 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).

- 29. The Telemarketing Sales Rule requires telemarketers in outbound telephone calls to disclose promptly and in a clear and conspicuous manner the identity of the seller. 16 C.F.R. § 310.4(d)(1).
- 30. The Telemarketing Sales Rule also requires telemarketers in outbound telephone calls to disclose promptly and in a clear and conspicuous manner that the purpose of the call is to sell goods and services. 16 C.F.R. § 310.4(d)(2).
- 31. The Commission addressed the issue of what constitutes a "prompt" disclosure in its Statement of Basis and Purpose for the Telemarketing Sales Rule, stating that it:
 - " . . .intends that [the TSR] not permit the disclosure of the identity of the seller and the promotional purpose of the call at the end of the sales pitch. At a minimum . . . disclosures should be made prior to the time any substantive information about a prize, product or service is conveyed to the consumer."
- 60 Fed. Reg. 43842, 43856 (Aug. 23, 1995).
- 32. Pursuant to Section 3(c) of the Telemarketing Act,
 15 U.S.C. § 6102 (c), and Section 18(d)(3) of the FTC Act,
 15 U.S.C. § 57a(d)(3), violations of the Telemarketing Sales

Rule constitute unfair or deceptive acts or practices in or affecting commerce, in violation of Section 5(a) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45(a).

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

COUNT III

FALSE AND MISLEADING STATEMENTS TO INDUCE PAYMENT

In numerous instances, in connection with the 34. telemarketing of nondurable office supplies, including photocopier toner, defendants have made false or misleading statements to induce the consumer to pay for photocopier toner, including, but not limited to, misrepresenting directly or by implication that (a) they are the consumer's regular supplier or that they are associated with the photocopier manufacturer; (b) the price of the photocopier toner used by the consumer is about to increase substantially; (c) they will continue charging for photocopier toner the price the consumer has been paying; (d) the consumer ordered the toner that was shipped and/or billed to the consumer by the defendants; and (e) if the consumer wants to return a shipment, the consumer has an obligation to pay a restocking fee; thereby violating 16 C.F.R. § 310.3(a)(4).

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COUNT IV

FAILURE TO DISCLOSE SALES PURPOSE OF CALL

- 35. In numerous instances, in connection with the telemarketing of nondurable office supplies, including photocopier toner, representatives of NSDC and DDS who call consumers say or imply that they are checking information about the consumer's photocopy machine, confirming the person who orders office supplies, verifying the consumer's standing order, or otherwise fail to disclose that the reason they are calling is to sell office supplies or wait until the end of the call to disclose its sales purpose.
- 36. Thus, defendants have failed to disclose promptly and in a clear and conspicuous manner to the person receiving "outbound telephone calls," as that term is defined in the Telemarketing Sales Rule, 16 C.F.R. § 310.2(n), that the purpose of the call is to sell goods, in violation of 16 C.F.R. § 310.4(d)(2).

COUNT V

FAILURE TO DISCLOSE THE IDENTITY OF THE SELLER

37. In numerous instances, in connection with the telemarketing of nondurable office supplies, including photocopier toner, representatives of NSDC and DDS who call consumers say or imply that they are that consumer's regular supplier, that they are affiliated with the manufacturer of the consumer's photocopier, or otherwise fail to disclose their

affiliation with NSDC and DDS, or wait until the end of the call to disclose their identity.

38. Thus, in "outbound telephone calls," as that term is defined in the Telemarketing Sales Rule, 16 C.F.R. § 310.2(n), defendants have failed to disclose promptly and in a clear and conspicuous manner their identity to the person receiving the call, thereby violating 16 C.F.R. § 310.4(d)(1).

CONSUMER INJURY

39. Consumers throughout the United States have suffered substantial monetary loss as a result of defendants' unlawful acts or practices. In addition, defendants have been unjustly enriched as a result of their unlawful practices. Absent injunctive relief by this Court, defendants are likely to continue to injure consumers and harm the public interest.

THIS COURT'S POWER TO GRANT RELIEF

- 40. Section 13(b) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 53(b), empowers the Court to grant injunctive and other equitable ancillary relief, including consumer redress, disgorgement, and restitution, to prevent and remedy violations of any provision of law enforced by the Commission.
- 41. Section 19 of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 57b, authorizes this Court to award such relief as is necessary to redress the injury to consumers or others resulting from defendants' violations of the Telemarketing Sales Rule,

including the rescission and reformation of contracts and the refund of monies.

42. The Court, in the exercise of its equitable jurisdiction, may award other ancillary relief to remedy injury caused by defendants' violations.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Wherefore, Plaintiff requests that this Court, as authorized by Sections 13(b) and 19 of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 53(b) and 57b, and Section 6(b) of the Telemarketing and Consumer Fraud and Abuse Prevention Act, 15 U.S.C. § 6105(b), and pursuant to its own equitable powers:

- 1. Award plaintiff such temporary preliminary injunctive and ancillary relief as may be necessary to avert the likelihood of consumer injury during the pendency of this action, and to preserve the possibility of effective final relief;
- 2. Permanently enjoin the defendants from violating the Telemarketing Sales Rule and the FTC Act, as alleged herein;
- 3. Award such relief as the Court finds necessary to redress injury to consumers resulting from the defendants' violations of the Telemarketing Sales Rule and the FTC Act, including, but not limited to, rescission of contracts, the refund of monies paid, and the disgorgement of ill-gotten monies; and

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1	4. Award plaintiff	the costs of bringing this action, as
2	well as such other and ad	ditional equitable relief as the Court
3	may determine to be just	and proper.
4	DATE:	Respectfully submitted,
5		DEBRA A. VALENTINE
6		General Counsel
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8		CONSTANCE M. VECELLIO PABLO M. ZYLBERGLAIT
9		SARAH L. KNAPP Attorneys for Plaintiff
10		KENNETH ABBE Local counsel
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