	Case 2:13-cv-08843-JFW)-PLA Document	1 Filed 12/03/13 Page 2 of 19 Page ID #:2
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	JONATHAN E. NUECHTERLEIN General Counsel CHARLES A. HARWOOD Regional Director LAURA M. SOLIS, WA State Bar No. 3 Email: lsolis@ftc.gov KATHRYN C. DECKER, WA State Bar Email: kdecker@ftc.gov JULIE K. MAYER Email: jmayer@ftc.gov Federal Trade Commission 915 Second Avenue, Suite 2896 Seattle, WA 98174 Phone: (206) 220-6350 Facsimile: (206) 220-6366	terrior de la constant de la constan
9 10 11 12 13	Local Counsel RAYMOND E. McKOWN, CA Bar No. Email: rmckown@ftc.gov Federal Trade Commission 10877 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 700 Los Angeles, CA 90024 Phone: (310) 824-4325 Facsimile: (310) 824-4380	150975
14 15	Attorneys for Plaintiff Federal Trade Commission  No fee Due	DISTRICT COURT
16	T/S CENTRAL DISTRIC	DISTRICT COURT CT OF CALIFORNIA
17	21	CV 13-8843 TW (PLAX)
18	FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION,	Case No.
19	Plaintiff,	COMPLAINT FOR PERMANENT
20	v.	INJUNCTION AND OTHER EQUITABLE RELIEF
21		
22	CREAM GROUP, INC., also d/b/a Terra Nova, TNT, Inc., and CRM, Inc.,	
23	a California Corporation;	
24	SAMI CHARCHIAN, also d/b/a Oro Marketing, Inc., Modo, Modo Industry, Oro Max, Casa de Oro, Casa de Moda,	
25	Oro Mundo, and Nation/Modo,	CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT
26	individually and as an owner or director of Cream Group, Inc.;	DEC - 2 2013 M
27		CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
28		DEPUTY
	Complaint - 1	

	Case 2:13-cv-08843-JFW-PLA Document 1 Filed 12/03/13) Page 3 of 19 Page ID #:3						
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	JOHN CHARCHIAN, a/k/a Djahangir Charchian and Jahangir John Charchian, also d/b/a Oro Marketing, Inc., Modo, Modo Industry, Oro Max, Casa de Oro, Casa de Moda, Oro Mundo, and Nation/Modo, individually and as an owner or director of Cream Group, Inc.; and  NORMA RAE RAMOS, individually and as officer and director of Cream Group, Inc.,  Defendants.						
8							
9	Plaintiff, the Federal Trade Commission ("FTC"), for its Complaint						
10							
11	alleges:						
12	1. The FTC brings this action under Sections 13(b) and 19 of the						
13	Federal Trade Commission Act ("FTC Act"), 15 U.S.C. §§ 53(b) and 57b, and the						
14	Telemarketing and Consumer Fraud and Abuse Prevention Act ("Telemarketing						
15	Act"), 15 U.S.C. §§ 6101-6108, to obtain temporary, preliminary, and permanent						
16	injunctive relief, rescission or reformation of contracts, restitution, the refund of						
17	monies paid, disgorgement of ill-gotten monies, and other equitable relief for						
18	Defendants' acts or practices in violation of Section 5(a) of the FTC Act, 15						
19	U.S.C. § 45(a), and in violation of the FTC's Telemarketing Sales Rule ("TSR"),						
20	16 C.F.R. Part 310.						
21	JURISDICTION AND VENUE						
22	2. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C.						
23	§§ 1331, 1337(a), and 1345, and 15 U.S.C. §§ 45(a), 53(b), 57b, 6102(c), and						
ļ	6105(b).						
24	3. Venue is proper in this district under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(1)-(3),						
25	(c)(1)-(3), and (d), and 15 U.S.C. § 53(b).						
26							
27							
28							
	Complaint - 2						

22,23

#### **PLAINTIFF**

- 4. The FTC is an independent agency of the United States Government created by statute. 15 U.S.C. §§ 41-58. The FTC enforces Section 5(a) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45(a), which prohibits unfair and deceptive acts or practices in or affecting commerce. The FTC also enforces the Telemarketing Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 6101-6108. Pursuant to the Telemarketing Act, the FTC promulgated and enforces the TSR, 16 C.F.R. Part 310, which prohibits deceptive and abusive telemarketing acts or practices.
- 5. The FTC is authorized to initiate federal district court proceedings, by its own attorneys, to enjoin violations of the FTC Act and the TSR, and to secure such equitable relief as may be appropriate in each case, including rescission or reformation of contracts, restitution, the refund of monies paid, and the disgorgement of ill-gotten monies. 15 U.S.C. §§ 53(b), 56(a)(2)(A)-(B), 57b, 6102(c), and 6105(b).

#### **DEFENDANTS**

- 6. Defendant CREAM GROUP, INC. ("Cream Group"), also doing business as Terra Nova, TNT, Inc., and CRM, Inc., is a California corporation with its office and principal place of business at 14037 Vanowen St., Van Nuys, California 91405. Cream Group transacts or has transacted business in this district and throughout the United States.
- 7. Defendant SAMI CHARCHIAN, also doing business as Oro Marketing, Inc., Modo, Oro Max, Casa de Oro, Casa de Moda, Oro Mundo, and Nation/Modo, owns, directs, or otherwise controls Cream Group. At all times material to this Complaint, acting alone or in concert with others, Defendant Sami Charchian has formulated, directed, controlled, had the authority to control, or participated in the acts and practices set forth in this Complaint, including the acts and practices of Cream Group. Defendant Sami Charchian is or has been a

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

signatory on bank accounts in the names of Cream Group and Oro Marketing, Inc., into which consumer funds have been deposited, and has initiated or authorized payments or transfers from these accounts to persons or entities in apparent furtherance of the acts or practices set forth in this Complaint. He has also arranged for the telephone and courier services used in connection with Defendants' business in apparent furtherance of the acts or practices set forth in this Complaint. Defendant Sami Charchian resides or has resided in this district and, in connection with the matters alleged herein, transacts or has transacted business in this district and throughout the United States.

- Defendant JOHN CHARCHIAN, a/k/a Djahangir Charchian and 8. Jahangir John Charchian, also doing business as Oro Marketing, Inc., Modo, Oro Max, Casa de Oro, Casa de Moda, Oro Mundo, and Nation/Modo, owns, directs, or otherwise controls Cream Group. At all times material to this Complaint, acting alone or in concert with others, Defendant John Charchian has formulated, directed, controlled, had the authority to control, or participated in the acts and practices set forth in this Complaint, including the acts and practices of Cream Group. He has initiated or authorized payments or transfers from bank accounts in the name of Cream Group and Oro Marketing, Inc., into which consumer funds have been deposited, to persons or entities in apparent furtherance of the acts or practices set forth in this Complaint. He is one of the owners of Defendants' business premises at 14037 Vanowen St., Van Nuys, California 91405. Defendant John Charchian resides or has resided in this district and, in connection with the matters alleged herein, transacts or has transacted business in this district and throughout the United States.
- 9. Defendant NORMA RAE RAMOS is the president, chief executive officer, secretary, chief financial officer, director, and registered agent for Cream Group. At all times material to this Complaint, acting alone or in concert with

others, Defendant Norma Rae Ramos has formulated, directed, controlled, had the authority to control, or participated in the acts and practices of Cream Group, including the acts and practices set forth in this Complaint. Defendant Norma Rae Ramos is or has been a signatory on bank accounts in the name of Cream Group into which consumer funds have been deposited and from which payments have been initiated or authorized to persons or entities in apparent furtherance of the acts or practices set forth in this Complaint. Defendant Norma Rae Ramos resides or has resided in the state of California and, in connection with the matters alleged herein, transacts or has transacted business in this district and throughout the United States.

#### **COMMERCE**

10. At all times relevant 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 PRACTICES**

11. Defendants telemarket the opportunity to buy what they claim is popular brand-name merchandise at wholesale prices. Defendants primarily target Hispanic women across the United States for their unsolicited telemarketing sales calls and employ telemarketers who conduct the calls in Spanish. Promising brand-name merchandise that consumers can resell for a profit in their communities and to friends and family, Defendants' telemarketers convince consumers to pay between \$400 and \$490 for a cash-on-delivery ("COD") shipment. Instead of the promised goods, Defendants send cheap, poorquality merchandise. If consumers call to complain, Defendants' representatives tell them that the company made a mistake and will send another shipment containing the promised brand-name merchandise, along with a refund check for the first shipment, if the consumer pays between \$400 and \$490 for the next COD

shipment. Consumers who pay for additional COD shipments receive only more shoddy merchandise and no refunds. Defendants' representatives often threaten consumers who refuse to accept and pay for additional shipments with phony lawsuits, fines, garnishment, and damage to their credit history. In some instances, Defendants' representatives also threaten consumers with arrest or referral to immigration authorities.

- 12. Since 2009, Defendants Sami Charchian and John Charchian have used various d/b/as, including Oro Marketing, Inc., Modo, Oro Max, Casa de Oro, Casa de Moda, Oro Mundo, and Nation/Modo, to deceptively market and sell their merchandise to consumers. After Defendant Cream Group was incorporated in 2011, Defendants began using different d/b/as, including Terra Nova, TNT, Inc., and CRM, Inc., to deceptively market and sell their merchandise to consumers.
- 13. Defendants' telemarketers typically first contact consumers by cold calling them at home and offering them the chance to purchase a variety of merchandise—often clothing, lingerie, purses, and perfumes—at deeply discounted prices. Defendants' telemarketers tell consumers that the merchandise is from popular and well-known brands, including Abercrombie & Fitch, Aeropostale, American Eagle, Armani, Banana Republic, Bebe, Bulgari, Carolina Herrera, Chanel, Coach, Diesel, Dolce & Gabbana, GAP, Gucci, Guess, Hollister, Hugo Boss, Lacoste, Levi Strauss, Luis Vuitton, Obsession, Prada, Ralph Lauren, Tommy Hilfiger, Victoria's Secret, and YSL. Defendants' telemarketers claim that consumers can purchase a shipment of such merchandise at a reduced "wholesale" or discount price, and typically quote a price between \$400 and \$490. Defendants' telemarketers claim that consumers can use the merchandise themselves or resell it for a profit in their communities and to their friends and family.

- 11 12 13

15

14

16 17

18 19

20 21

22 23

24

26 27

25

28

14. Once consumers agree to order a shipment of merchandise, Defendants' telemarketers tell them that the merchandise will be shipped, COD, by United Parcel Service ("UPS") or Federal Express ("FedEx"). Defendants' telemarketers instruct consumers to give the delivery driver a money order as payment when the shipment is delivered. Defendants place labels on each package that instruct the delivery driver not to allow the consumer to open the package until after she has paid the driver with her money order. For example, Defendants' labels often state "ATTENTION: UPS DRIVER...PLEASE DO NOT LET RECIPIENT OPEN BOX WITHOUT GETTING MONEY ORDER FIRST."

- After consumers pay the delivery drivers with their money orders 15. and open Defendants' packages, they discover that Defendants have not sent the promised, brand-name merchandise, but generic-brand or unlabeled products of poor quality. In many cases, the merchandise consumers receive is of an entirely different type than the merchandise the consumer ordered. Some consumers have described the merchandise they receive as "junk."
- When consumers call the company to report that they have not 16. received the promised merchandise, Defendants' representatives typically say that the wrong merchandise was sent by mistake. Defendants' representatives claim that the company will send another COD package containing the correct merchandise along with a check refunding the entire cost of the first shipment. Defendants' representatives tell consumers to give a second money order, typically for between \$400 and \$490, to the delivery driver when the second shipment arrives.
- Relying on Defendants' promises, some consumers agree and pay for 17. another COD shipment. Upon paying for and receiving the second shipment, however, consumers discover that, once again, Defendants have sent only poor-

quality and generic-brand or unlabeled merchandise and have failed to include a refund check as promised. Defendants deceive some consumers into paying even more money by continuing to make refund promises and instructing consumers to make additional payments, typically for between \$400 and \$490. As before, Defendants' subsequent shipments to these consumers contain only more poorquality and generic-brand or unlabeled merchandise and do not contain refund checks.

- 18. In many instances, Defendants' representatives threaten or intimidate consumers who refuse to accept and pay for additional shipments. Defendants' representatives often tell these consumers that the company has filed or will file lawsuits against them and provide a fake date and location for the hearing. Defendants' representatives further tell consumers that they are required to appear at a courthouse with two government-issued IDs, that they may be charged thousands of dollars in fines and have their wages, bank accounts, or tax refunds garnished if they do not appear for the hearing, and that their credit history will be damaged if they refuse to pay more money. In some instances, Defendants' representatives have threatened consumers with arrest or referral to immigration authorities.
- 19. Defendants typically do not refund consumers' money. Consumers who persist in attempting to obtain refunds from Defendants are ignored or told they must first return the merchandise shipped in error using return labels that Defendants will send only after consumers pay an additional amount of between \$400 and \$490.

#### **VIOLATIONS OF THE FTC ACT**

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

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

21.

Misrepresentations or deceptive omissions of material fact constitute deceptive acts or practices prohibited by Section 5(a) of the FTC Act.

#### **COUNT I**

#### Deceptive Representations in the Sale of Merchandise

- In numerous instances in connection with the advertising, marketing, 22. promotion, offering for sale, or sale of merchandise to consumers, Defendants have represented, directly or indirectly, expressly or by implication, that consumers who purchase merchandise from Defendants will receive well-known, brand-name merchandise at low or wholesale prices.
- In truth and in fact, in numerous instances in which Defendants have 23. made the representations set forth in Paragraph 22 of this Complaint, consumers who purchase merchandise from Defendants do not receive well-known, brandname merchandise at low or wholesale prices.
- Therefore, Defendants' representations as set forth in Paragraph 22 24. of this Complaint 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**

#### **Deceptive Representations Regarding Refunds**

- In numerous instances, in connection with the advertising, 25. marketing, promotion, offering for sale, or sale of merchandise to consumers, Defendants have represented, directly or indirectly, expressly or by implication, that consumers who pay for and accept receipt of additional shipments from Defendants will receive the well-known, brand-name merchandise consumers ordered, along with a refund of the amount they paid to Defendants.
- In truth and fact, in numerous instances in which Defendants have 26. made the representations set forth in Paragraph 25 of this Complaint, consumers who pay for and accept receipt of additional shipments from Defendants received

neither the well-known, brand-name merchandise they ordered nor a refund of the amount they paid Defendants.

27. Therefore, Defendants' representations as set forth in Paragraph 25 of this Complaint 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).

#### THE TELEMARKETING SALES RULE

- 28. Congress directed the FTC to prescribe rules prohibiting abusive and deceptive telemarketing acts or practices pursuant to the Telemarketing Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 6101-6108, in 1994. The FTC adopted the original Telemarketing Sales Rule in 1995, extensively amended it in 2003, and amended certain sections thereafter. 16 C.F.R. Part 310.
- 29. Defendants are "seller[s]" and/or "telemarketer[s]" engaged in "telemarketing," and Defendants have initiated, or have caused telemarketers to initiate, "outbound telephone call[s]" to consumers to induce the purchase of goods or services, as those terms are defined in the TSR, 16 C.F.R. § 310.2(v), (aa), (cc), and (dd).
- 30. 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).
- 31. The TSR prohibits sellers and telemarketers from misrepresenting, directly or by implication, in the sale of goods or services, any material aspect of the nature or terms of the seller's refund, cancellation, exchange, or repurchase policies. 16 C.F.R. § 310.3(a)(2)(iv).
- 32. The TSR prohibits sellers and telemarketers from failing to disclose truthfully, in a clear and conspicuous manner, before a customer consents to pay for goods or services offered, if the seller has a policy of not making refunds or

- cancellations, a statement informing the customer that this is the seller's policy. 16 C.F.R. § 310.3(a)(1)(iii).
- 33. The TSR 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).
- 34. It is an abusive telemarketing act or practice, and a violation of the TSR, for any seller or telemarketer to engage in the use of threats or intimidation. 16 C.F.R. § 310.4(a)(1).
- 35. 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).

# VIOLATIONS OF THE TELEMARKETING SALES RULE COUNT III

### Misrepresentations in Violation of the TSR

- 36. In numerous instances, in connection with telemarketing goods, Defendants have made false or misleading statements, directly or by implication, to induce consumers to pay for goods, including, but not limited to, misrepresentations that consumers who purchase merchandise from Defendants will receive well-known, brand-name merchandise at low or wholesale prices.
- 37. Defendants' acts or practices, as described in Paragraph 36 above, are deceptive telemarketing acts or practices that violate the TSR, 16 C.F.R. § 310.3(a)(2)(iii) or § 310.3(a)(4).

#### **COUNT IV**

#### Refund Misrepresentations in Violation of the TSR

38. In numerous instances, in connection with telemarketing goods,
Defendants have misrepresented, directly or by implication, material aspects of

39. Defendants' acts and practices, as described in Paragraph 38 above, are deceptive telemarketing acts or practices that violate the TSR, 16 C.F.R. § 310.3(a)(2)(iv).

#### **COUNT V**

#### Failure to Disclose Refund, Cancellation, Exchange, or Repurchase Policy

- 40. In numerous instances, in connection with telemarketing goods,
  Defendants have failed to disclose truthfully, in a clear and conspicuous manner,
  before a consumer consents to pay for the goods, that Defendants have a policy of
  not making refunds or cancellations.
- 41. Defendants' acts and practices, as described in Paragraph 40 above, are deceptive telemarketing acts or practices that violate the TSR, 16 C.F.R. § 310.3(a)(1)(iii).

#### **COUNT VI**

#### Threats or Intimidation

- 42. In numerous instances, in connection with telemarketing, Defendants have used threats or intimidation to coerce consumers to pay Defendants, including, but not limited to, threatening consumers with false legal actions, fines, damage to consumers' credit history, garnishment of income and bank accounts, arrest, and reports to immigration authorities.
- 43. Defendants' acts and practices, as described in Paragraph 42, are abusive telemarketing acts or practices that violate the TSR, 16 C.F.R. § 310.4(a)(1).

Complaint - 12

**CONSUMER INJURY** 

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

#### THIS COURT'S POWER TO GRANT RELIEF

- 45. 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.
- 46. Section 19 of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 57b, and Section 6(b) of the Telemarketing Act, 15 U.S.C. § 6105(b), authorize this Court to grant such relief as the Court finds necessary to redress injury to consumers 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), 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

Complaint - 13

#### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

#### NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT TO UNITED STATES JUDGES

	This case has been assi	gned to District Judge	John F. Wal	ter and the assigned
Magist	rate Judge is	Paul L. Abrams	_•	
	The case num	ber on all documents filed w	rith the Court shoul	d read as follows:
		2:13CV8843 J	FW PLAx	<del></del>
Califor		rder 05-07 of the United Stat ge has been designated to hea		
	All discovery related m	otions should be noticed on	the calendar of the	Magistrate Judge.
			Clerk, U. S. Dis	trict Court
	December 2, 2013  Date	-	By <u>J.Prado</u> Deputy Cler	k
		NOTICE TO C	OUNSEL	
		rved with the summons and c be served on all plaintiffs).	complaint on all defe	ndants (if a removal action is
Subseq	uent documents must	be filed at the following loc	ation:	
	Western Division 312 N. Spring Street, G-8 Los Angeles, CA 90012	Southern Division 411 West Fourth St Santa Ana, CA 9270	., Ste 1053	Eastern Division 3470 Twelfth Street, Room 134 Riverside, CA 92501
Failure	to file at the proper lo	cation will result in your do		arned to you.

# Case 2:13-cv-08843 Page ID #:17 CIVIL COVER SHEET

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS ( Che	eck box if you are repr	esenting yourself	) DEFENDANTS	( Check box if you are re	presenting yourself [ ] )		
Federal Trade Commission				CREAM GROUP, INC.; SAMI CHARCHIAN; JOHN CHARCHIAN, a/k/a Djahangir Charchian and Jahangir John Charchian; NORMA RAE RAMOS			
(b) Attorneys (Firm Name are representing yourself, Laura M. Solis, Kathryn Deck Federal Trade Commission 915 Second Avenue, Suite 2: Phone: (206) 220-6350	provide same informa er, Julie Mayer			n Name, Address and Telep ourself, provide same infor			
II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an X in one box only.)  III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES-For Diversity Cases Only (Place an X in one box for plaintiff and one for defendant)							
1. U.S. Government Plaintiff	1 1	uestion (U.S. t Not a Party)		TF DEF Incorporated of Business in the	r Principal Place PTF DEF 4 4 4		
2. U.S. Government Defendant	4. Diversity ( of Parties in	Indicate Citizenship Item III)	Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country	2   2 Incorporated an of Business in A 3   3 Foreign Nation			
IV. ORIGIN (Place an X in one box only.)    1. Original   2. Removed from   3. Remanded from   Appellate Court   4. Reinstated or   5. Transferred from Another   District   Dis							
<b>CLASS ACTION under</b>	F.R.Cv.P. 23:	Yes 🔀 No	MONEY DEMA	NDED IN COMPLAINT:	\$ 0		
VI. CAUSE OF ACTION Sections 13(b) and 19 of the ("Telemarketing Act"), 15 U.S	Federal Trade Commission	e under which you are fil on Act ("FTC Act"), 15 U.S	ling and write a brief stateme .C. §§ 53(b) and 57b, and the	nt of cause. Do not cite jurisdi Telemarketing and Consumer	ctional statutes unless diversity.) Fraud and Abuse Prevention Act		
VII. NATURE OF SUIT (	Place an X in one bo	ox only).	<u></u>				
OTHER STATUTES	CONTRACT	REAL PROPERTY CON	T. IMMIGRATION	PRISONER PETITIONS	PROPERTY RIGHTS		
375 False Claims Act 400 State Reapportionment 410 Antitrust 430 Banks and Banking 450 Commerce/ICC Rates/Etc. 460 Deportation 470 Racketeer Influenced & Corrupt Org. 480 Consumer Credit 490 Cable/Sat TV 850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange  890 Other Statutory Actions 891 Agricultural Acts 893 Environmental Matters 895 Freedom of Info. Act 896 Arbitration 899 Admin. Procedures Act/Review of Appeal of Agency Decision  950 Constitutionality of State Statutes	☐ 110 Insurance ☐ 120 Marine ☐ 130 Miller Act ☐ 140 Negotiable Instrument ☐ 150 Recovery of ☐ Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment ☐ 151 Medicare Act ☐ 152 Recovery of ☐ Defaulted Student Loan (Excl. Vet.) ☐ 153 Recovery of ☐ Overpayment of Vet. Benefits ☐ 160 Stockholders' Suits ☐ 190 Other ☐ Contract ☐ 195 Contract ☐ Product Liability ☐ 196 Franchise ☐ REAL PROPERTY ☐ 210 Land ☐ Condemnation ☐ 220 Foreclosure ☐ 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment	□ 240 Torts to Land □ 245 Tort Product Liability □ 290 All Other Real Property ■ TORTS ■ 310 Airplane □ 315 Airplane □ 315 Airplane □ 345 Airplane □ 330 Fed. Employers Liability □ 340 Marine □ 345 Marine Product Liability □ 350 Motor Vehicle □ 355 Motor Vehicle □ 355 Motor Vehicle □ 360 Other Personal Injury □ 362 Personal Injury Med Malpratice □ 365 Personal Injury Product Liability 367 Health Care/ □ Pharmaceutical □ Personal Injury Product Liability 368 Asbestos □ Personal Injury Product Liability	370 Other Fraud  371 Truth in Lending  380 Other Personal Property Damage  385 Property Damage Product Liability  BANKRUPTCY  422 Appeal 28 USC 158  423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157  CIVIL RIGHTS  440 Other Civil Rights  441 Voting  442 Employment	550 Civil Rights 555 Prison Condition 560 Civil Detainee Conditions of Confinement FORFEITURE/PENALTY 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881 690 Other	□ 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		
FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:	FOR OFFICE USE ONLY: Case Number: * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *						
CV 71 (00/12)		N Y	J UU T	V A	D4-42		

CV-71 (09/13)

### Case 2:13-cv-08843-JFW)PLA Document 1 Filed 12/03/13 Page 18 of 19 Page ID #:18 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

### **CIVIL COVER SHEET**

VIII. VENUE: Your answers to the questions below will determine the division of the Court to which this case will most likely be initially assigned. This initial assignment is subject to change, in accordance with the Court's General Orders, upon review by the Court of your Complaint or Notice of Removal.

Question A: Was this case removed from state court?	STATE CASE WAS PE	INITIAL DIVISION IN CACD IS:			
Yes 🗷 No	Los Angeles	Western			
If "no, " go to Question B. If "yes," check the	Ventura, Santa Barbara, or San	Western			
box to the right that applies, enter the corresponding division in response to	☐ Orange	Southern			
Question D, below, and skip to Section IX.	Riverside or San Bernardino		Eastern		
Question B: Is the United States, or one of					
its agencies or employees, a party to this	If the United States; or o	ne of its agencies or employees, is a party,	is it: INITIAL		
action?	A PLAINTIFF?	A DEFENDANT?			
· X Yes No	Then check the box below for the co		the county in		
If "no, " go to Question C. If "yes," check the	which the majority of DEFENDANTS reside. Which the majority of I  Los Angeles  Los Angeles		Western		
box to the right that applies, enter the corresponding division in response to	Ventura, Santa Barbara, or San		San Luis Western		
Question D, below, and skip to Section IX.	Obispo Orange	☐ Obispo ☐ Orange	Southern		
	Riverside or San Bernardino	Riverside or San Bernardir	no Eastern		
	Other	Other	Western		
Question C: Location of Los Ar plaintiffs, defendants, and claims? Cou		C. D. Orange County Riverside or San	E. F. Other of California District Of Califor		
Indicate the location in which a majority of plaintiffs reside:					
Indicate the location in which a majority of defendants reside:					
Indicate the location in which a majority of claims arose:					
majority of claims drose.					
C.1. Is either of the following true? If so, cl	heck the one that applies:	C.2. Is either of the following true?	f so, check the one that applies:		
2 or more answers in Column C	Ŷ	2 or more answers in Column D			
only 1 answer in Column C and no	answers in Column D	only 1 answer in Column D and no answers in Column C			
Your case will initially be	assigned to the	Your case will initially be assigned to the EASTERN DIVISION. Enter "Eastern" in response to Question D, below.  If none applies, go to the box below.			
SOUTHERN DIVI Enter "Southern" in response to	ISIOÑ.				
If none applies, answer quest	tion C2 to the right.				
		nitially be assigned to the			
		TERN DIVISION. esponse to Question D below.			
Question D: Initial Division?		INDITEAL OF	DIVISION IN CACD		
	ion A.P. or Cabour	INITIAL E	NAIOIA IIA CUCO		
Enter the initial division determined by Quest	ion A, B, or C above:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Vestern		

**CIVIL COVER SHEET** 

Page 2 of 3

CV-71 (09/13)

Case 2:13-cv-08843-JFW)PLA Document 1 Filed 12/03/13 Page 19 of 19 Page ID #:19
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

		CIVIL COVER SHEET		
IX(a). IDENTICAL CA	SES: Has this ac	tion been previously filed in this court and dismissed, remanded or closed?	X NO	YES
If yes, list case num	ber(s):			
IX(b). RELATED CASE	S: Have any cas	es been previously filed in this court that are related to the present case?	X NO	☐ YES
If yes, list case num	ber(s):			···
Civil cases are deemed	related if a previo	ously filed case and the present case:		
(Check all boxes that app	oly) 🔲 A. Arise	from the same or closely related transactions, happenings, or events; or		
	B. Call fo	or determination of the same or substantially related or similar questions of law and fact	; or	
	C. For ot	ther reasons would entail substantial duplication of labor if heard by different judges; or		
	D. Invol	ve the same patent, trademark or copyright <u>, and</u> one of the factors identified above in a	, b or c also is pre	sent.
other papers as required by	The CV-71 (JS-44) law. This form, ap ne Court for the pu	Civil Cover Sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement proved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required purpose of statistics, venue and initiating the civil docket sheet. (For more detailed instructions)	oursuant to Local	Rule 3-1 is not filed
Nature of Suit Code	Abbreviation	Substantive Statement of Cause of Action		
861	HIA	All claims for health insurance benefits (Medicare) under Title 18, Part A, of the Social include claims by hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, etc., for certification as providers (42 U.S.C. 1935FF(b))		
862	BL	All claims for "Black Lung" benefits under Title 4, Part B, of the Federal Coal Mine Hea 923)	lth and Safety Act	of 1969. (30 U.S.C.
863	DIWC	All claims filed by insured workers for disability insurance benefits under Title 2 of thall claims filed for child's insurance benefits based on disability. (42 U.S.C. 405 (g))	e Social Security A	ct, as amended; plus
863	DIWW	All claims filed for widows or widowers insurance benefits based on disability under amended. (42 U.S.C. 405 (g))	Title 2 of the Socia	al Security Act, as
864	SSID	All claims for supplemental security income payments based upon disability filed unamended.	der Title 16 of the	Social Security Act, a
865	RSI	All claims for retirement (old age) and survivors benefits under Title 2 of the Social Se (42 U.S.C. 405 (g))	curity Act, as ame	ended.