JONATHAN E. NUECHTERLEIN 1 GENERAL COUNSEL LODGED CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT 2 FILED CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT CQURT DAVID A. O'TOOLE SEP 11 6 2013 3 dotoole@ftc.gov SEP, 11:6 2013 4 JOANNIE T. WEI CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORN jwei@ftc.gov 5 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA Federal Trade Commission 6 55 West Monroe Street, Suite 1825 Chicago, Illinois 60603 7 Tel: (312) 960-5634; Fax: (312) 960-5600 8 FAYE CHEN BARNOUW, Cal. Bar. No. 168631 9 fbarnouw@ftc.gov (Local Counsel) 10 Federal Trade Commission 11 10877 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 700 Los Angeles, California 90024 12 Tel: (310) 824-4343; Fax: (310) 824-4380 13 Attorneys for Plaintiff 14 FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION 15 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 16 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA Case No. CV 13 - 06794 (1) 17 18 FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION, 19 Plaintiff, 20 21 Complaint for Permanent Injunction v. and Other Equitable Relief 22 APPLIED MARKETING SCIENCES. (Lodged Under Seal) 23 LLC, a Nevada limited liability 24 company, 25 STANDARD REGISTRATION 26 CORPORATION, a Nevada corporation, also d/b/a Consolidated Research 27 Authority and CRA, 28

WORLDWIDE INFORMATION
SYSTEMS INCORPORATED, a
Nevada corporation, also d/b/a Specific
Monitoring Service, SMS, Specific
Reporting Service, SRS, Universal
Information Services, UIS, Compendium
Sampler Services and CSS, and

LIAM O. MORAN, individually and as an owner, officer, or director of Applied Marketing Sciences, LLC, Standard Registration Corporation, and Worldwide Information Systems Incorporated,

Defendants.

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

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

## 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) and 53(b).
  - 3. Venue is proper in this district under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(1), (b)(2),

# PLAINTIFF

- 4. The FTC is an independent agency of the United States Government created by statute. 15 U.S.C. §§ 41-58. The FTC enforces Section 5(a) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45(a), which prohibits unfair or deceptive acts or practices in or affecting commerce.
- 5. The FTC is authorized to initiate federal district court proceedings, by its own attorneys, to enjoin violations of the FTC Act 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) and 56(a)(2)(A).

### DEFENDANTS

- 6. Defendant Applied Marketing Sciences, LLC ("AMS") is a Nevada limited liability company with its principal places of business at 3319 Telegraph Road, Suite 109, Ventura, California 93113 and 1500 East Tropicana Avenue, Suite 126, Las Vegas, Nevada, 89119. AMS transacts or has transacted business in this district and throughout the United States and numerous other countries.
- 7. Defendant Standard Registration Corporation ("SRC"), also doing business as Consolidated Research Authority and CRA, is a Nevada corporation that has used mailing addresses at P.O. Box 98845, Las Vegas, Nevada, 89193, and

P.O. Box 60187 RPO Fraser, Vancouver, British Columbia, V5W4B5. SRC transacts or has transacted business in this district and throughout the United States and numerous other countries.

- 8. Defendant Worldwide Information Systems Incorporated ("WIS"), also doing business as Specific Monitoring Service, SMS, Specific Reporting Service, SRS, Universal Information Services, UIS, Compendium Sampler Services, and CSS, is a Nevada corporation that has used mailing addresses at P.O. Box 98849, Las Vegas, Nevada, 89193, P.O. Box 60187 RPO Fraser, Vancouver, British Columbia, V5W4B5, 3875-A Telegraph Road, PMB 408, Ventura, California 93003, and 2674 East Main Street, Suite E-450, Ventura, California, 93003-2829. WIS transacts or has transacted business in this district and throughout the United States and numerous other countries.
- 9. Defendant Liam O. Moran is the president, officer, director, or managing member of AMS, SRC, and WIS. At all times material to this Complaint, acting alone or in concert with others, he has formulated, directed, controlled, had the authority to control, or participated in the acts and practices of AMS, SRC, and WIS, including the acts and practices set forth in this Complaint. Defendant Moran 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 and numerous other countries.

Defendants AMS, SRC, and WIS (collectively, "Corporate Defendants") have operated as a common enterprise while engaging in the deceptive acts and practices alleged below. Defendants have conducted the business practices described below through an interrelated network of companies that have common ownership, officers, managers, business functions, and employees, and that have commingled funds and engaged in a common scheme. Because these Corporate Defendants have operated as a common enterprise, each of them is jointly and severally liable for the acts and practices alleged below. Defendant Moran 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.

### COMMERCE

11. 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 PRACTICES

12. Since at least 2006, Defendants have operated a prize promotion scheme that targets consumers in the United States, Canada, The United Kingdom, and numerous other countries around the world. As part of that scheme,

Defendants have distributed mass mailings designed to induce consumers to send

money to Defendants, purportedly to enable consumers to collect a large cash prize they supposedly have won.

- 13. In perpetrating their scheme, Defendants send personalized letters to consumers informing them that they have won a substantial cash prize, typically more than \$2 million dollars. Although Defendants have used many versions of these letters, the letters always prominently feature the amount the consumer purportedly has won. That amount often will appear at the top of the letter, in large, bold print.
- 14. Defendants' letters indicate that in order to collect the prize money, consumers must send Defendants a fee, usually ranging between \$20.00 and \$30.00 U.S. dollars—or the equivalent amount in a foreign currency—by cash, check, or money order. Defendants' letters also include a short form that consumers are instructed to complete, sign, and return with their payment. This form typically is captioned: "Approval Acceptance Form," "Right of Legal Registration," "Final Acceptance," or "Delivery Information." Defendants' mailings also contain an unstamped return envelope addressed to one of Defendants' post office boxes, and consumers are instructed to use that envelope in making their payment.
  - 15. To create the impression that consumers have won and will receive a

substantial cash prize, Defendants' letters typically represent that consumers have been specially selected to receive the mailing and the prize. Examples of statements in the letters include: "Over TWO MILLION DOLLARS in sweepstakes has been reserved for you," and "Notification is verified and not a mistake – PREPARED FOR [Jane Doe]."

- 16. Defendants' letters also often indicate that the recipients are "guaranteed" to receive the prize money without delay as long as they return the form and pay Defendants the specified fee.
- 17. Defendants attempt to create a sense of urgency by suggesting that consumers have a limited amount of time to claim the prize money or it will be forfeited. For example, the letters typically indicate that the offer is "extremely time-sensitive" or "urgent." Some letters state that the deadlines "are strictly enforced," and thus an "immediate response is required."
- of the letters, are consumers told either that they have not won anything or that

  Defendants do not sponsor sweepstakes at all. This language typically states that

  Defendants only compile a report for consumers about available sweepstakes and
  contests. Given the location, and content of this language, it does not adequately
  inform consumers that they have not won a substantial cash prize.

- 19. In numerous instances, Defendants' personalized letters have led consumers to believe that they have won a substantial cash prize and that they must pay the requested fee in order to receive their prize. As a result, many consumers have sent Defendants the fee requested in Defendants' mailings. Some consumers have even sent Defendants this fee more than once.
- 20. None of the consumers who have paid Defendants' fee have received the substantial cash prize promised in Defendants' mailings. In fact, most consumers have received nothing at all from Defendants, not even the report of available sweepstakes and contests Defendants purportedly compile for consumers.
- 21. Once they have paid Defendants' fee, many consumers then receive additional letters from Defendants soliciting additional fees, purportedly to collect other sweepstakes winnings.
- Over the past two years, Defendants have sent more than 3.7 million of their sweepstakes letters from the United States to consumers throughout the world. During the first half of 2013 alone, Defendants sent nearly 800,000 letters to consumers in 156 countries around the world.
- 23. Since 2009, Defendants have collected over \$9 million from consumers in connection with their sweepstakes operation.

## VIOLATIONS OF THE FTC ACT

24. Section 5(a) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45(a), prohibits "unfair or

deceptive acts or practices in or affecting commerce."

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

#### Count I

- 26. In numerous instances, in connection with the advertising, marketing, promotion, offering for sale, or sale of sweepstakes information, Defendants have represented, directly or indirectly, expressly or by implication, that consumers who pay Defendants a specified fee will receive a substantial cash prize.
- 27. In truth and in fact, consumers who pay Defendants the specified fee do not receive a substantial cash prize.
- 28. Therefore, Defendants' representation as set forth in Paragraph 26 of this Complaint 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).

## CONSUMER INJURY

29. Consumers have suffered and will continue to suffer substantial injury as a result of Defendants' violations of the FTC Act. 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

30. 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.

#### PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Wherefore, Plaintiff FTC, pursuant to Section 13(b) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 53(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 not limited to, temporary and preliminary injunctions, an order freezing assets, an appointment of a receiver, and immediate access;
- b. Enter a permanent injunction to prevent future violations of the FTC Act by Defendants;

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- c. Award such relief as the Court finds necessary to redress injury to consumers resulting from Defendants' violations of the FTC Act, including, but not limited to, rescission or reformation of contracts, restitution, the refund of monies paid, and the disgorgement of illgotten 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.

Respectfully submitted,

Jonathan E. Nuechterlein General Counsel

Dated: September 16, 2013

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