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#### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 1 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 2 3 Case No. 19-1243 4 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 5 Plaintiff, COMPLAINT FOR PERMANENT 6 INJUNCTION, CIVIL PENALTIES 7 v. AND OTHER EQUITABLE RELIEF 8 Media Mix 365, LLC, a California 9 limited liability company, also d/b/a Solar Research Group and Solar 10 Nation, 11 Nicholas J. Long, individually and as 12 an owner and officer of Media Mix 13 365, LLC, and 14 Nicole J. Long, a/k/a Nicole 15 Leonard, a/k/a Nicole Leonard-Long, 16 as an owner of Media Mix 365, LLC, 17 Defendants. 18 19 Plaintiff, the United States of America, acting upon notification and 20 authorization to the Attorney General by the Federal Trade Commission ("FTC"), 21 pursuant to Section 16(a)(1) of the Federal Trade Commission Act ("FTC Act"), 22 15 U.S.C. § 56(a)(1), for its Complaint alleges: 23 Plaintiff brings this action under Sections 5(a), 5(m)(1)(A), 13(b), 1. 24 16(a), and 19 of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 45(a), 45(m)(1)(A), 53(b), 56(a), and 25 57b, and Section 6 of the Telemarketing and Consumer Fraud and Abuse 26 Prevention Act (the "Telemarketing Act"), 15 U.S.C. § 6105, to obtain monetary 27 civil penalties, permanent injunctive relief, rescission or reformation of contracts,

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## 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), and the FTC's Telemarketing Sales Rule ("TSR"), as amended, 16 C.F.R. Part 310.

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#### **INTRODUCTION**

Media Mix 365, LLC ("Media Mix") is a telemarketer that develops leads for home solar energy companies by initiating outbound telephone calls to consumers. Nicholas J. Long and Nicole J. Long are the owners of Media Mix. Since at least 2015, Media Mix has called millions of phone numbers on the National Do Not Call Registry maintained by the FTC (the "National Do Not Call Registry" or "Registry") and has called phone numbers repeatedly or continuously with the intent to annoy, abuse, or harass any person at the called number. These calls violate Section 5 of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 5(a) and the TSR, 16 C.F.R. Part 310.

#### **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

- 3. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1337(a), 1345, and 1355.
- Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(1), (b)(2), 4. (c)(1), (c)(2), and 1395(a), and 15 U.S.C. § 53(b).

#### THE TELEMARKETING SALES RULE AND THE NATIONAL DO NOT CALL REGISTRY

- Congress directed the FTC to prescribe rules prohibiting abusive and 5. deceptive telemarketing acts or practices pursuant to the Telemarketing Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 6101-6108. The FTC adopted the original TSR in 1995, extensively amended it in 2003, and amended certain provisions thereafter. 16 C.F.R. Part 310.
- 6. Among other things, the 2003 amendments to the TSR established the National Do Not Call Registry of consumers who do not wish to receive certain

Consumers who receive telemarketing calls to their registered

The FTC allows sellers, telemarketers, and other permitted

numbers can complain of Registry violations the same way they registered,

through a toll-free telephone call or over the Internet at donotcall.gov, or by

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 donotcall.gov.

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consideration. Id. § 310.2(dd).

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telemarketing.donotcall.gov, to pay the fee(s) if required, and to download the numbers not to call.

9. Under the TSR, a "telemarketer" means any person who, in connection with telemarketing, initiates or receives telephone calls to or from a

otherwise contacting law enforcement authorities.

organizations to access the Registry over the Internet at

10. 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. *Id.* § 310.2(x).

customer or donor. 16 C.F.R. § 310.2(ff). A "seller" means any person who, in

arranges for others to provide goods or services to the customer in exchange for

connection with a telemarketing transaction, provides, offers to provide, or

11. The TSR prohibits sellers and telemarketers from initiating an outbound telephone call to numbers on the Registry unless the seller or telemarketer can prove that the seller (1) has obtained the consumer's express agreement, in writing, to place such calls, or (2) has an established business relationship with the consumer, and the consumer has not stated that he or she does not wish to receive such calls. *Id.* § 310.4(b)(1)(iii)(B). Valid written consent to receive a live telemarketing call to a number on the Registry requires: (i) a writing signed by the consumer, (ii) clearly evidencing authorization to receive calls

- placed on behalf of a specific seller, and (iii) stating the phone number to which such calls may be placed. *Id.* § 310.4(b)(1)(iii)(B)(1). Telemarketers must retain all records of such "express agreement." *Id.* § 310.5(a)(5). An established business relationship means a relationship between a seller and a consumer based on (1) the consumer's purchase, rental, or lease of the seller's goods or services or a financial transaction between the consumer and the seller, within the eighteen months immediately preceding the date of the telemarketing call; or (2) the consumer's inquiry or application regarding a product or service offered by the seller, within the three months immediately preceding the date of the telemarketing call. *Id.* § 310.2(q).
- 12. The TSR 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. *Id.* § 310.4(b)(1)(i).
- 13. 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).

#### **DEFENDANTS**

- 14. Defendant Media Mix 365, LLC, also doing business as Solar Research Group and Solar Nation, is a California limited liability company with its principal place of business in Santa Ana, California. Media Mix is a closely held LLC owned by only Nicholas J. Long and Nicole J. Long. Media Mix transacts or has transacted business in this District and throughout the United States.
- 15. Media Mix is familiar with telemarketing statutes and regulations. Since 2016, Media Mix has been named as a defendant in at least three lawsuits, including two class actions, that allege National Do Not Call Registry violations. *See Madar v. Media Mix 365 LLC*, 37-2016-00336110-SC-SC-CTL (San Diego

County, filed 5/17/16); Affolder v. Media Mix 365 LLC, Nicholas Long, and Does 1-25, 8:16-cv-1470-DOC-KES (C.D. Cal., filed 8/9/2016); Boger v. Trinity Heating & Air, Inc. and Media Mix 365, LLC, 8:17-cv-01729-TDC (D. Md., filed 6/23/17).

- 16. Since 2016, some Media Mix clients also have been sued for calls to numbers on the National Do Not Call Registry. Media Mix was an initiator of the violative phone calls as alleged in each action. For example, in *Worsham v*. *Trinity Heating and Air, Inc.*, 1:16-cv-01131-JFM (D. Md., *filed* 5/31/16), the complaint alleged that the defendant's telemarketers identified themselves as "Solar Research Group," which is one of Media Mix's fictitious business names. Likewise, in *Slovin v. Sunrun, Inc.*, 4:15-cv-05340-YGR (N.D. Cal., *filed* 7/12/16), the complaint alleged that Media Mix made calls on behalf of Sunrun using the fictitious business name "Solar Nation," in violation of the National Do Not Call Registry.
- 17. Media Mix has access to the National Do Not Call Registry. In December 2013, Media Mix subscribed for access to the Registry and downloaded the phone numbers registered in four Colorado area codes. It has not downloaded any phone numbers since then under its own subscription to the Registry. The FTC also has no record that Media Mix has accessed the Registry at any time under another subscription.
- 18. Defendant Nicholas J. Long ("Nick Long") is the chief executive officer and an owner of Media Mix. At times material to this Complaint, acting alone or in concert with others, Nick Long has had the authority and responsibility to prevent or correct the unlawful telemarketing practices of Media Mix and has formulated, directed, controlled, had the authority to control, or participated in the acts or practices of Media Mix, including the acts and practices set forth in this Complaint. Nick Long 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.

- 19. Nick Long is familiar with telemarketing statutes and regulations. In 2010, Texas sued Nick Long, Michael Aaron Jones (also known as Aaron Michael Jones) ("Jones"), Andrew Salisbury ("Salisbury"), their company, On Point Media, Inc., and others for calling phone numbers on the National Do Not Call Registry while telemarketing auto warranties. *Texas v. SCM Media, Inc.* A-09-CV-387-SS (W.D. Tex. 2011). In 2011, Nick Long, Salisbury, and Jones stipulated to entry of an order (the "Order") to settle the Texas case. The Order required Nick Long, Salisbury, and Jones to comply with federal and state telemarketing statutes, including the Telemarketing Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 6101-6108, and all regulations promulgated pursuant to such statutes for calls to Texas consumers or for calls conducted from Texas. It also enjoined them from aiding, abetting, or facilitating others in making telephone calls that violated those telemarketing statutes and regulations, or from initiating or causing others to initiate outbound telephone calls to phone numbers on the National Do Not Call Registry.
- 20. Nick Long provided a document to Texas called "Do Not Call List Training." This document explains that "The National Do Not Call Registry is available to help consumers block unwanted telemarketing calls at home." The document also notes that "Telemarketers have up to 30 days from the date [consumers] register [on the Do Not Call Registry] to remove [the consumers'] phone number from their list and stop calling [the consumers]."
- 21. In 2016, Nick Long and Media Mix were named as defendants in a class action that alleges Media Mix called numbers on the National Do Not Call Registry to telemarket home solar energy systems. *See Affolder*, 8:16-cv-1470-DOC-KES.
- 22. Since 2010, Nick Long has maintained close business ties to his codefendants in the Texas lawsuit, Salisbury and Jones. Both Salisbury and Jones

were recently sued by the FTC for placing millions of calls to numbers on the Do Not Call Registry. Since at least 2016, Nick Long has also had close business ties to Justin Ramsey. Justin Ramsey has also been sued by the FTC for placing millions of calls to numbers on the Do Not Call Registry.

- In May 2018, the FTC sued Salisbury and his company, World Connection USA, LLC ("World Connection"), in FTC v. Christiano, SACV 18-0936-DOC (C.D. Cal.). The Christiano complaint alleged that since 2005, the defendants made or assisted, and facilitated the making of, telemarketing calls to phone numbers on the Registry. Nick Long was the organizer and is the registered agent for World Connection and was personally served with the Christiano complaint on June 4, 2018.
- In January 2017, the FTC sued Jones and others in *FTC v. Jones*, 8:17-cv-58-DOC-JCG (C.D. Cal.). The *Jones* complaint alleged that, since at least March 2009, Jones controlled an enterprise that made or facilitated the making of prerecorded calls ("robocalls") to numbers on the National Do Not Call Registry. Jones's robocalling enterprise included On Point Media, the auto warranty telemarketing company that Jones, Salisbury, and Nick Long controlled and which was a defendant in the 2010 Texas action.
- In January 2017, the FTC sued Justin Ramsey and others in *FTC v. Ramsey*, 9:17-cv-80032-KAM (S.D. Fla.). The *Ramsey* complaint alleged that, since 2012, Ramsey and his company, Prime Marketing, LLC, robocalled numbers on the National Do Not Call Registry. Media Mix employed Ramsey to make calls on its behalf for some of Media Mix's clients until July 2016. In April 2016, Media Mix paid Prime Marketing over \$110,000.

- In July 2018, the FTC sued Ramsey and Jones, and Ramsey's company, Allstar Data, LLC, in FTC v. Pointbreak Media, LLC, 18-61017-CIV-Altonaga/ Seltzer (S.D. Fla.). The Pointbreak Media complaint alleged that, since at least November 2016, the defendants operated a telemarketing scam that included robocalling phone numbers on the National Do Not Call Registry. From May to October 2016, Media Mix paid Allstar Data over \$124,000.
- 23. Defendant Nicole J. Long ("Nicole Long"), also known as Nicole Leonard and Nicole Leonard-Long, is Media Mix's majority owner and is married to Nick Long. She was Media Mix's organizer and initial agent for service of process in 2013. At various times in documents filed with the California Secretary of State or the Orange County Clerk-Recorder, she has declared she is its manager, member, CEO, and owner. She registered Media Mix's fictitious business name, "Solar Research Group." At all times material to this Complaint, acting alone or in concert with others, Nicole Long has had the authority and responsibility to prevent or correct the unlawful telemarketing practices of Media Mix and has formulated, directed, controlled, had the authority to control, or participated in the acts or practices of Media Mix, including the acts and practices set forth in this Complaint. Nicole Long 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.

#### COMMERCE

24. 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**

25. Defendants are "telemarketers" engaged in "telemarketing" as those terms are defined in the TSR.

- 26. Defendants initiate outbound telephone calls to consumers in the United States to induce the purchase of home solar energy systems.
- 27. Defendants engage in telemarketing by a plan, program, or campaign conducted to induce the purchase of home solar energy systems by the use of one or more telephones and which involves more than one interstate telephone call.
- 28. Since at least 2015 and as part of their campaign to market home solar energy systems, Defendants have initiated millions of outbound telemarketing calls to the phone numbers of consumers who had previously registered their phone numbers on the Do Not Call Registry.
- 29. Defendants' telemarketers typically identify themselves as "Solar Research Group" or "Solar Nation" (Defendants' fictitious business names).
- 30. During the telemarketing calls, Defendants' telemarketers ask consumers scripted questions to assess their interest in and eligibility for a home solar energy system.
- 31. Consumers who express an interest and who meet the prequalification criteria are then transferred by Defendants' telemarketers to Defendants' clients. Defendants' clients pay Defendants a fee for the leads they purchase from Defendants.
- 32. Defendants have called numbers on the National Do Not Call Registry. Defendants have not removed the phone numbers of consumers who were registered on the National Do Not Call Registry by employing a version of the National Do Not Call Registry obtained from the Commission no more than thirty-one days before the date of any call.
- 33. Consequently, Defendants have made millions of calls to telephone numbers on the National Do Not Call Registry.
- 34. Millions of consumers whose telephone numbers were on the National Do Not Call Registry and who received Defendants' telemarketing calls since 2015 did not have a pre-existing business relationship with Defendants nor had they

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given express written consent to receive telemarketing calls from Defendants or from the third parties to whom Defendants sold the sales leads.

- 35. Defendants have also made thousands of telephone calls that caused telephones to ring, or engaged people in telephone conversations, repeatedly or continuously:
  - Media Mix called thousands of phone numbers more than 3 times in a single day;
  - Media Mix called thousands of phone numbers more than 30 times each;
  - Media Mix called one number more than 300 times in less than six months;
  - And finally, Media Mix called one number over 1,000 times in less than one year.

Defendants made these calls with the intent to annoy, abuse, or harass any person at the called number.

- 36. Defendants' conduct is ongoing. The FTC continues to receive complaints about Defendants calling phone numbers on the Registry.
- 37. Based on the facts and violations of law alleged in this Complaint, the FTC has reason to believe that Defendants are violating or are about to violate laws enforced by the Commission.

# VIOLATIONS OF THE TELEMARKETING SALES RULE Count I

#### Calls to Persons Registered on the National Do Not Call Registry

38. 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 II** 

#### Repeated, Continuous Calls

39. In numerous instances, in connection with telemarketing, Defendants have caused telephones to ring, or have engaged persons in telephone conversations, repeatedly or continuously with intent to annoy, abuse, or harass any person at the called number, in violation of the TSR. 16 C.F.R. § 310.4(b)(1)(i).

#### **CONSUMER INJURY**

40. Consumers are suffering, have suffered, and will continue to suffer substantial injury as a result of Defendants' violations of the FTC Act and the TSR. 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

- 41. 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. Section 19 of the FTC Act, 16 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 FTC Act and the TSR, including rescission or reformation of contracts, and the refund of money.
- modified by Section 4 of the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990, 28 U.S.C. § 2461, as amended, and as implemented by FTC Rule 1.98(d), 16 C.F.R. § 1.98(d), authorizes this Court to award monetary civil penalties. From 2015 until July 31, 2016, the Court was authorized to award a penalty of up to \$16,000 for each violation of the TSR. *See* 16 C.F.R. §1.98(d) (2009).

Section 5(m)(1)(A) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45(m)(1)(A), as

Effective August 1, 2016, the maximum penalty amount was adjusted to \$40,000

- per violation. 16 C.F.R. § 1.98(d) (2016). Effective January 24, 2017, the maximum civil penalty amount was adjusted to \$40,654. 16 C.F.R. § 1.98 (2017). Effective January 22, 2018, the maximum civil penalties amount was adjusted to \$41,484 for each violation of the TSR. 16 C.F.R. § 1.98 (2018). As of February 14, 2019, the maximum civil penalties amount was adjusted to \$42,530 for each violation of the TSR. 16 C.F.R. § 1.98 (2019). Some of the TSR violations alleged in this Complaint occurred during 2015-2018 when the civil penalty was capped at \$16,000, \$40,000, \$40,654, or \$41,484 per violation. Defendants' violations of the TSR were committed with the knowledge required by Section 5(m)(1)(A) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45(m)(1)(A).
- 43. This Court, in the exercise of its equitable jurisdiction, may award ancillary relief to remedy injury caused by Defendants' violations of the TSR and the FTC Act.

#### **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

**WHEREFORE**, Plaintiff requests that this Court, pursuant to Sections 5(a), 5(m)(1)(A), 13(b), 16(a), and 19 of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 45(a), 45(m)(1)(A), 53(b), 56(a), and 57b, and Section 6(b) of the Telemarketing Act, 15 U.S.C. § 6105(b), and the Court's own equitable powers:

- A. Enter judgment against Defendants and in favor of Plaintiff for each violation alleged in this complaint;
- B. Award Plaintiff monetary civil penalties from each Defendant for every violation of the TSR;
- C. Enter a permanent injunction to prevent future violations of the FTCAct and the TSR by Defendants;
- D. Award such relief as the Court finds necessary to redress injury to consumers resulting from Defendants' violations of the FTC Act and the TSR, including but not limited to, rescission or reformation of

contracts, restitution, the refund of monies paid, and the disgorgement of ill-gotten monies; and

E. 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.

### Case 8:19-cv-01243-GW-JEM Document 1 Filed 06/21/19 Page 15 of 15 Page ID #:15

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