.FILED 1 ____RECEIVED 2 FEB 15 2005 3 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON AT SEATTLE 8 Case No. () 5 - 0265FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION, Plaintiff. FILED UNDER SEAL COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTION 9125-8954 QUEBEC INC., D.B.A. GLOBAL AND OTHER EQUITABLE RELIEF MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS, a Canadian corporation; 13 9125-8947 QUEBEC INC., D.B.A. FILED UNDER SEAL COMMUTEL MARKETING, a Canadian 14 corporation; 6050808 CANADA INC., D.B.A. 15 AMERICAN BUSINESS SOLUTIONS, a Canadian corporation; 16 TY NGUYEN, individually and as a director or officer of Global Management Solutions and 17 Commutel Marketing; CORY KORNELSON, individually and as a 18 director or officer of Global Management Solutions: 19 BYRON STECZKO, individually and as a director or officer of Commutel Marketing; KELLY NGUYEN, individually and as a 1840) Billi Bilik Billi 1464 Bilik Billi 1924 20 director or officer of American Business 21 Solutions; and MINH TAM VO, individually and as a director 22 05-CV-00265-CMP or officer of American Business Solutions. 23 Desendants. 24 Plaintiff, the Federal Trade Commission ("FTC" or "the Commission"), for its Complaint 25 alleges as follows: 26

> FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION 915 Second Ave., Su. 2896 Seattle, Washington 98174 (206) 220-6350

The FTC brings this action under Section 13(b) of the Federal Trade Commission Act

("FTC Act"), 15 U.S.C. § 53(b), to secure temporary, preliminary and permanent injunctive relief,

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Defendant Minh Tam Vo is or has been an owner, officer or director of ABS. At all

times material to this Complaint, acting alone or in concert with others. Vo formulated, directed,

this Complaint. Defendant Vo transacts or has transacted business in the Western District of

controlled or participated in the acts and practices of ABS, including the acts and practices set forth in

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COMMERCE

13. 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

- 14. Since at least 2003, and continuing thereafter, defendants have engaged in a plan, program or campaign to sell business directories and listings in business directories via interstate telephone calls to various businesses and other organizations (hereinafter referred to as "consumers") throughout the United States.
- 15. Defendants Commutel, Ty Nguyen, and Steczko market the "Commutel Business Directory," a CD-ROM business directory, and listings in the directory by making unsolicited outbound telephone calls to U.S. consumers.
- 16. Defendants ABS, Kelly Nguyen, and Vo market the "American Business Solutions Directory," a CD-ROM business directory, and listings in the directory by making unsolicited outbound telephone calls to U.S. consumers.
- 17. Both the Commutel and ABS defendants (hereinafter collectively referred to as "selling defendants") use virtually identical deceptive tactics to sell or to induce consumers to pay for similar business directories and listings in the directories. Typically, selling defendants' telemarketers tell consumers that they are calling to verify the consumer's name, address, and telephone number for a listing in a business directory. Selling defendants' telemarketers represent, expressly or by implication, that the consumer previously was listed in the directory or that someone else in the consumer's organization previously authorized the current purchase.
- 18. When consumers are reluctant to verify the listing information or do not believe their company has ordered the listing, selling defendants assure consumers that they have a 30-day trial period during which they can review the directory with no obligation to pay.
- 19. In numerous instances, consumers believe selling defendants' representations that the consumers previously have been listed in the business directory, that someone else in their organization

previously authorized the purchase, or that consumers have a 30-day, no-obligation trial period. Thus, consumers who receive selling defendants' telemarketing calls proceed to verify the requested information.

- 20. In numerous instances, once consumers have confirmed the requested information, a verifier employed by a selling defendant calls the consumer and again asks for verification of their name, address, and telephone number. Answers to these questions are recorded and selling defendants later point to these recordings as evidence that consumers authorized the purchase of the business directory and/or listing.
- 21. Selling defendants follow up their telephone calls by mailing invoices to consumers. The invoices may or may not be accompanied by the directory itself. The invoices mailed by the Commutel defendants typically bill consumers between \$349-\$459 for the "Commutel Business Directory, Vol. 2 CD and Listing." The invoices mailed by the ABS defendants typically bill consumers between \$249-\$399 for the "American Business Solutions Directory, Volume One CD and Listing." Selling defendants typically mail their invoices to the attention of the individual who took selling defendants' telemarketing call, and the invoices often list that individual as having authorized the order.
- 22. In some instances, selling defendants mail invoices and directories to consumers who have expressly stated during a telemarketing call that they are not interested in the selling defendant's business directory and/or listing. In other instances, selling defendants simply mail invoices and sometimes a directory to consumers who selling defendants have not even contacted.
- 23. Upon receiving selling defendants' invoices, consumers often discover that no one within their organization previously purchased or ordered a business directory and/or listing from the selling defendant and that the selling defendant has billed the consumer for a "new" purchase. When these consumers contact the selling defendant to complain that they never agreed to a purchase, they are told that the individual who took the selling defendant's telemarketing call ordered the directory and/or listing. The selling defendant purports to have a tape recording of that individual ordering the directory and/or listing, and the selling defendant tells the consumer that the tape recording constitutes a binding oral contract. Selling defendants refuse to permit consumers to cancel the order, citing the

alleged oral contract. In some instances, selling defendants tell these consumers that they can obtain a refund only for the returned CD-ROM, but that there is no refund for the listing in the directory.

- 24. In numerous instances, consumers do not pay selling defendants' invoices. Selling defendants refer these consumers to defendants Global, Ty Nguyen, and Kornelson (hereinafter referred to collectively as "collecting defendants"), who purport to be an independent collection agency that selling defendants have retained to collect on consumer accounts. Collecting defendants make numerous collection calls to these consumers, send repeated durning notices, and threaten to damage consumers' credit ratings, initiate legal action, and pursue "other measures to recover the debt."
- 25. In numerous instances, consumers advise collecting defendants that they do not owe the selling defendant anything because no one in the consumer's organization ordered the business directory and/or listing, or because the selling defendant assured them that they had a 30-day trial period during which they could review the directory without incurring financial obligation. Despite repeatedly being put on notice that consumers did not authorize the purchase of the directory and/or listing, or that they were reviewing the directory on a 30-day trial basis, collecting defendants continue to engage in collection efforts on behalf of selling defendants. In some instances, consumers proceed to pay selling defendants' invoices either because they are led to believe that someone within their organization placed the order or because they want to put an end to the harassing telephone calls and mailings.

VIOLATIONS OF SECTION 5 OF THE FTC ACT

- 26. Section 5(a) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45(a), prohibits unfair or deceptive acts or practices in or affecting commerce.
- 27. Misrepresentations of material fact constitute unfair or deceptive acts or practices prohibited by Section 5(a) of the FTC Act.

COUNT I

28. In connection with the offering for sale, sale or distribution of their business directory and/or listings in their business directory, defendants Commutel, ABS, Ty Nguyen, Steczko, Kelly Nguyen, and Vo have represented to consumers, expressly or by implication, that consumers have previously authorized the purchase of the business directory and/or listing in the directory.

1	by implication, that consumers owe money to defendants Commutel or ABS for the business directory		
2	and/or listing in the directory.		
3	38. In truth and in fact, in numerous instances, consumers do not owe money to defendants		
4	Commutel or ABS for the business directory and/or listing in the directory.		
5	39. Therefore, defendants' representations set forth in Paragraph 37 are false and		
6	misleading, and constitute deceptive acts or practices in violation of Section 5(a) of the FTC Act,		
7	15 U.S.C. § 45(a).		
8	CONSUMER INJURY		
9	40. Consumers throughout the United States have suffered and continue to suffer substantia		
10	monetary loss as a result of defendants' unlawful acts or practices. Absent injunctive relief from this		
11	Court, defendants are likely to continue to injure consumers and harm the public interest.		
12	THIS COURT'S POWER TO GRANT RELIEF		
13	41. Section 13(b) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 53(b), empowers this Court to grant		
14	injunctive and such other relief as the Court may deem appropriate to halt and redress violations of the		
15	FTC Act. The Court, in the exercise of its equitable jurisdiction, may award other ancillary relief		
16	including, but not limited to, rescission of contracts and restitution, and the disgorgement of ill-gotten		
17	gains, to prevent and remedy injury caused by defendants' law violations.		
18	<u>PRAYER FOR RELIEF</u>		
19	Wherefore, plaintiff, pursuant to Section 13(b) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 53(b), and the		
20	Court's own equitable powers, request this Court to:		
21	1. Award plaintiff such temporary and preliminary injunctive and ancillary relief as may be		
22	necessary to avert the likelihood of consumer injury during the pendency of this action and to preserve		
23	the possibility of effective final relief;		
24	2. Permanently enjoin defendants from violating the FTC Act, as alleged herein;		
25	3. Award such equitable relief as the Court finds necessary to redress injury to consumers		
26	resulting from defendants' violations of the FTC Act including, but not limited to, rescission of		
27	contracts and restitution, and the disgorgement of ill-gotten gains by the defendants; and		
28	4. Award plaintiff the costs of bringing this action, as well as such other and additional		

1	equitable relief as the Court may determine to be just and proper.		
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3	Dated:	, 2005	Respectfully Submitted,
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5 6			CHARLES A. HARWOOD Regional Director
			Regional Director
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