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WILLIAM E. KOVACIC
    General Counsel
    BARBARA Y.K. CHUN (CA Bar # 186907)
    Federal Trade Commission
    10877 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 700 Los Angeles, CA 90024
 4
    (310) 824-4312
 5
    (310) 824-4380 (FAX)
    ATTORNEYS FOR PLAINTIFF
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                      UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
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                     CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
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    FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION,
                                        CV-
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              Plaintiff,
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                                        COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE AND
                                        OTHER EQUITABLE RELIEF
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              v.
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    UNIVERSAL BANCOM, LLC, and
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    JOHN SARABIA,
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    individually and doing
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    business as NISSAN BANCORP.
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                   Defendants.
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         Plaintiff, the Federal Trade Commission ("Commission"),
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    for its complaint alleges:
         1. The Commission brings this action under Sections
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    13(b) and 19 of the Federal Trade Commission Act ("FTC Act"),
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15 U.S.C. §§ 53(b) and 57b, and the Telemarketing and Consumer Fraud Abuse Prevention Act ("Telemarketing Act"), 15 U.S.C. §§ 6101-08, to secure a permanent injunction, 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

Telemarketing Sales Rule ("TSR"), 16 C.F.R. Part 310.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

2. This Court has jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1337(a), and 1345, as well as 15 U.S.C. §§ 45(a), 53(b), 57b, 6102(c) and 6105(b).

3. Venue in the United States District Court for the

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in each case, including restitution for injured consumers. 15 U.S.C. §§ 53(b), 57b, 6105(b).

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- 5. Defendant Universal Bancom, LLC ("Universal"), is a California limited liability company whose principal place of business is or was 21220 Devonshire St. #106, Chatsworth, California 91311. Universal transacts or has transacted business in the Central District of California.
- 6. Defendant John Sarabia individually and doing business as Nissan Bancorp ("Nissan") has managed or owned Nissan Bancorp and Defendant Universal. At all times material to this complaint, acting alone or in concert with others, he has formulated, directed, controlled, or participated in the acts and practices of Universal and Nissan, including the acts and practices set forth in this complaint. He resides and transacts or has transacted business in the Central District of California.
- 7. 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' COURSE OF CONDUCT

- 8. In late 1999 through early 2001, Defendant John Sarabia did business as Nissan Bancorp in California. During that time, Defendant Sarabia marketed a purported general use credit card to consumers, most of whom had a negative credit history.
- 9. Nissan initially contacted consumers by either cold calling them or by mailing them a solicitation letter. Both

representatives disclosed that the credit card being offered was really a merchant card that could be used only to purchase items from Nissan's designated catalog. Consumers learned this fact only after they had paid the full fee to obtain the card.

- 13. Similarly, neither the solicitation letter nor the Nissan representatives disclosed that consumers could not use the card to pay the entire price of the goods purchased from Nissan's catalog. Consumers had to pay approximately 25-50% of the cost of items purchased from Nissan's catalog by some method other than Nissan's merchant card, e.g., by check or money order. Consumers learned this fact only after they paid the full fee to obtain the card.
- 14. In numerous instances, after sending payment to Nissan, consumers tried to reach Nissan at the phone number on the solicitation letter. These consumers were unable to do so, however, because the number led only to a recorded message, and consumers did not receive a return call.
- 15. In numerous instances, consumers have complained to Nissan that Nissan's solicitation and representations were deceptive and misleading, and for those reasons, among others, requested refunds. Nissan, however, routinely refused to issue refunds.
- 16. In early 2001, Nissan ceased operating under that name and started operating under the name of Universal Bancom LLC.
- 17. Since that time, Universal has operated in the same manner as Nissan. Except for a different name, address and

representatives have disclosed that the credit card being offered is really a merchant card that can be used only to purchase items from Universal's designated catalog. Consumers learn this fact only after they have paid the full fee to obtain the card.

- 23. Similarly, neither the solicitation nor the Universal representatives have disclosed that the card cannot be used to pay the entire cost of goods purchased from Universal's catalog. Rather, consumers must pay approximately 25-50% of the cost of items purchased from Universal's catalog by some method other than Universal's merchant card, e.g., by check or money order. Consumers learn this fact only after they have paid the full fee to obtain the card.
- 24. In numerous instances, after sending payment to
 VIOLATIONS OF SECTION 5 OF THE FTC ACT5 765.751 ref B91 ost2802.25 77COU

Defendants are MasterCard credit cards, Visa credit cards, or other functionally similar credit cards.

- 27. In truth and in fact the cards Defendants offer are not MasterCard credit cards, Visa credit cards, or other functionally similar credit cards.
- 28. Therefore, the representation set forth in Paragraph 26 is false and misleading and constitutes a deceptive act or practice in or affecting commerce in violation of Section 5(a) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45(a).

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constitutes a 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

- 32. The Commission promulgated the TSR pursuant to Section 6102(a) of the Telemarketing Act, 15 U.S.C. § 6102(a). The TSR became effective on December 31, 1995.
- 33. The TSR prohibits telemarketers and sellers from, inter alia, requesting or receiving payment of any fee or consideration in advance of obtaining or arranging a loan or other extension of credit when the seller or telemarketer has guaranteed or represented a high likelihood of success in obtaining or arranging a loan or other extension of credit.

 16 C.F.R.
- 15 | § 310.4(a)(4).

- 34. The TSR additionally prohibits telemarketers and sellers from misrepresenting any material aspect of the performance, efficacy, nature, or central characteristics of goods or services that are the subject of a sales offer. 16 C.F.R. § 310.3(a)(2)(iii).
- 35. The TSR additionally prohibits telemarketers and sellers from failing to disclose in a clear and conspicuous manner all material restrictions, limitations or conditions on using the offered good or service. 16 C.F.R.
- 25 § 310.3(a)(1)(ii).
 - 36. 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 TSR 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).

37. Defendants Universal and Sarabia, individually and doing business as Nissan Bancorp, are "sellers" or "telemarketers" engaged in "telemarketing," as those terms are defined in the TSR. 16 C.F.R. §§ 310.2(r), (t) & (u).

COUNT THREE

38. In numerous instances, in connection with the telemarketing program offering their cards to consumers,

Defendants have requested and received payment of a fee or consideration in advance of consumers obtaining an extension of credit when Defendants have guaranteed or represented a high likelihood of success in obtaining an extension of credit for such consumers.

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Defendants have failed to disclose clearly and conspicuously that consumers can only use the offered cards to purchase items from designated catalogs, and that consumers cannot use Defendants' credit cards to pay the entire cost of items purchased with the cards, but must pay 25-50% of the cost by some other method.

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43. Defendants have thereby violated Section 310.3(a)(1)(ii) of the TSR, 16 C.F.R. § 310.3(a)(1)(ii).

CONSUMER INJURY

44. Consumers throughout the United States have suffered and continue to suffer 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, 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 other ancillary relief, including consumer redress, disgorgement, and restitution, to prevent and remedy any violations of any provision of law enforced by the Commission.
- 46. 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 TSR, including the rescission and reformation of contracts and the refund of monies.
 - 47. This Court, in the exercise of its equitable

jurisdiction, may award other ancillary relief to remedy injury caused by Defendants' law violations. 2 3 PRAYER FOR RELIEF WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, the Federal Trade Commission, 4 requests that this Court, as authorized by Section 13(b) of 5 the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 53(b), and pursuant to its own 6 7 equitable powers: Permanently enjoin Defendants from violating the FTC 1. 8 9 Act and the TSR as alleged herein; 2. Award such relief as the Court finds necessary to 10 redress injury to consumers resulting from Defendants' 11 violations of the FTC Act and the TSR, including but not 12 limited to rescission of contracts, restitution, the refund of 13 14 monies paid, and the disgorgement of ill-gotten monies; and 3. Award Plaintiff the costs of bringing this action, 15 16 // // // 17 // // // 18 // // // 19 // // // 20 // // // // // // 21 // // // 22 as well as such other and additional relief as the Court may 23 24 determine to be just and proper. Respectfully submitted, 25 26 WILLIAM E. KOVACIC

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April 11, 2002

General Counsel

BARBARA Y.K. CHUN Attorneys for Plaintiff Federal Trade Commission