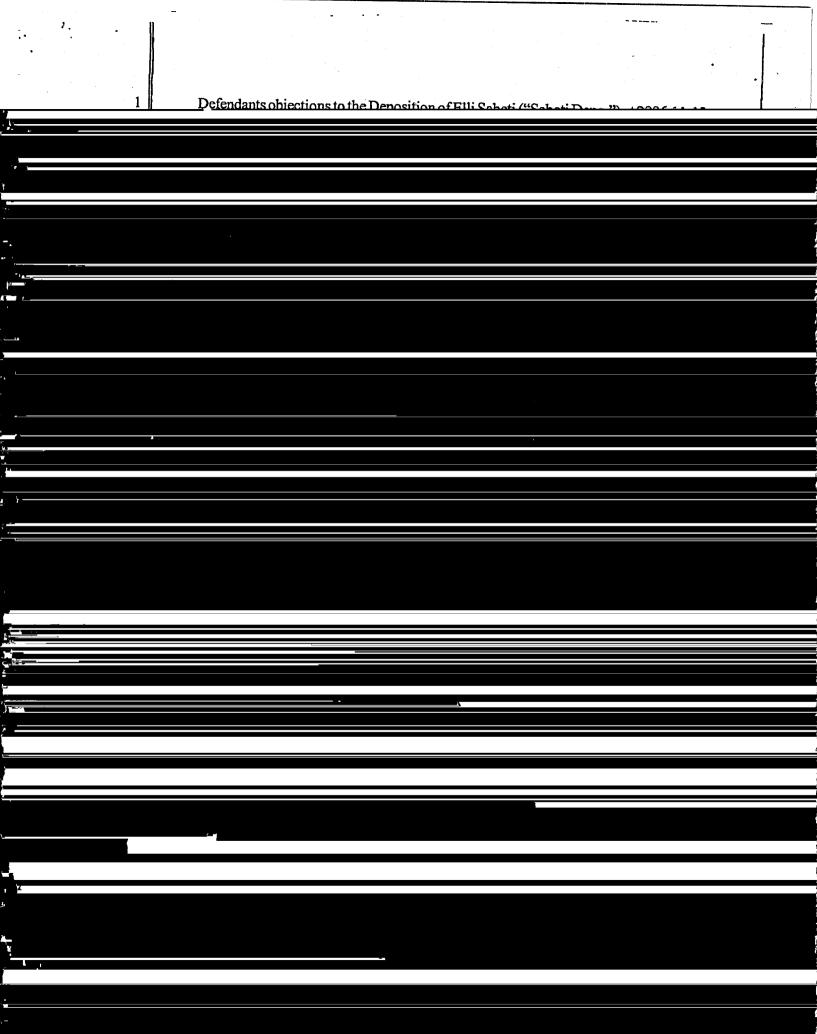
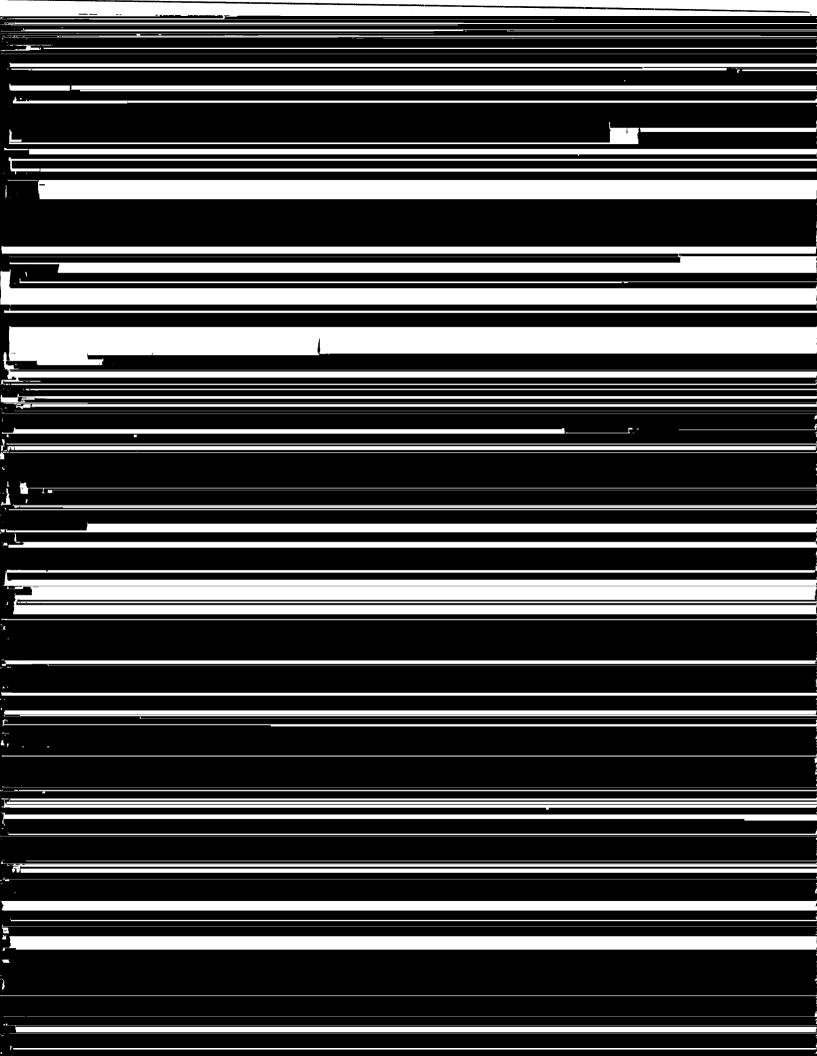
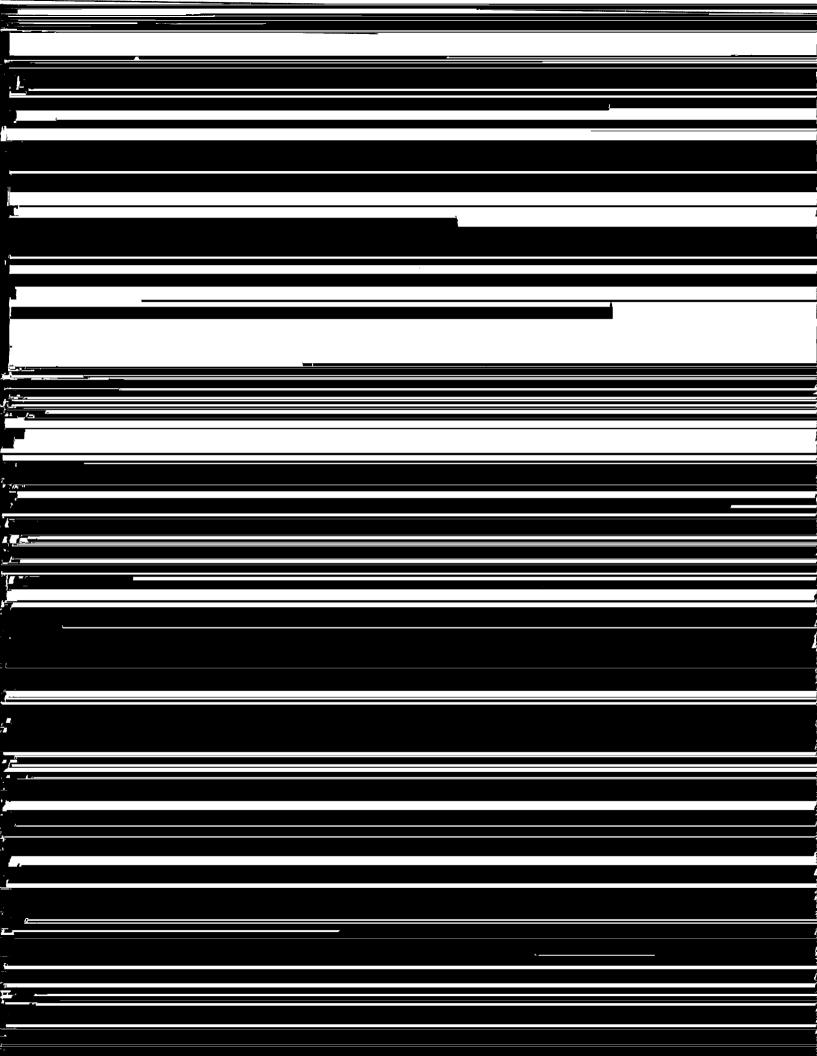
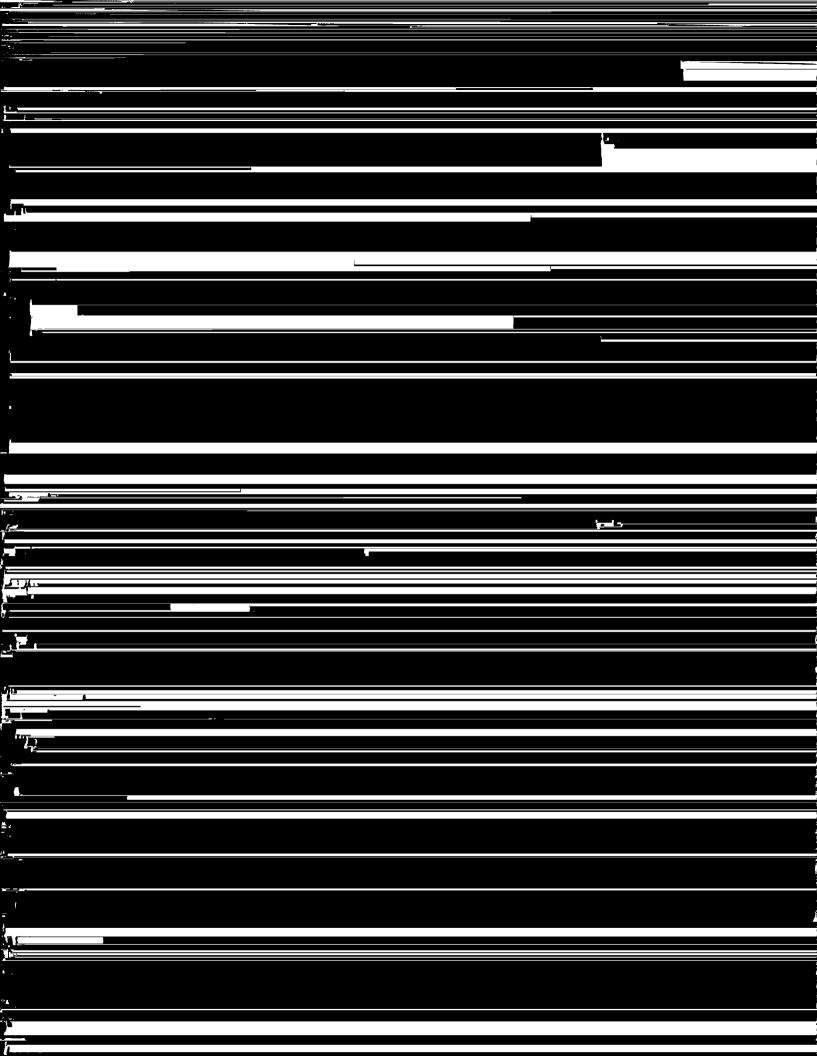


software, based on a statement by Brian Demorest. Plaintiff argues Demorest's statement to Bahrami is a nonhearsay admission because Demorest was an agent of Medicor speaking within the scope of his employment during the existence of the relationship. Plaintiff has not shown that Demorest made the statement during the course of his employment. Therefore, Defendants' objection is SUSTAINED. Bahrami further states that he was personally aware of ten customers who had successfully become medical billers. Defendants' objection is OVERRULED as to this portion of Bahrami's testimony.



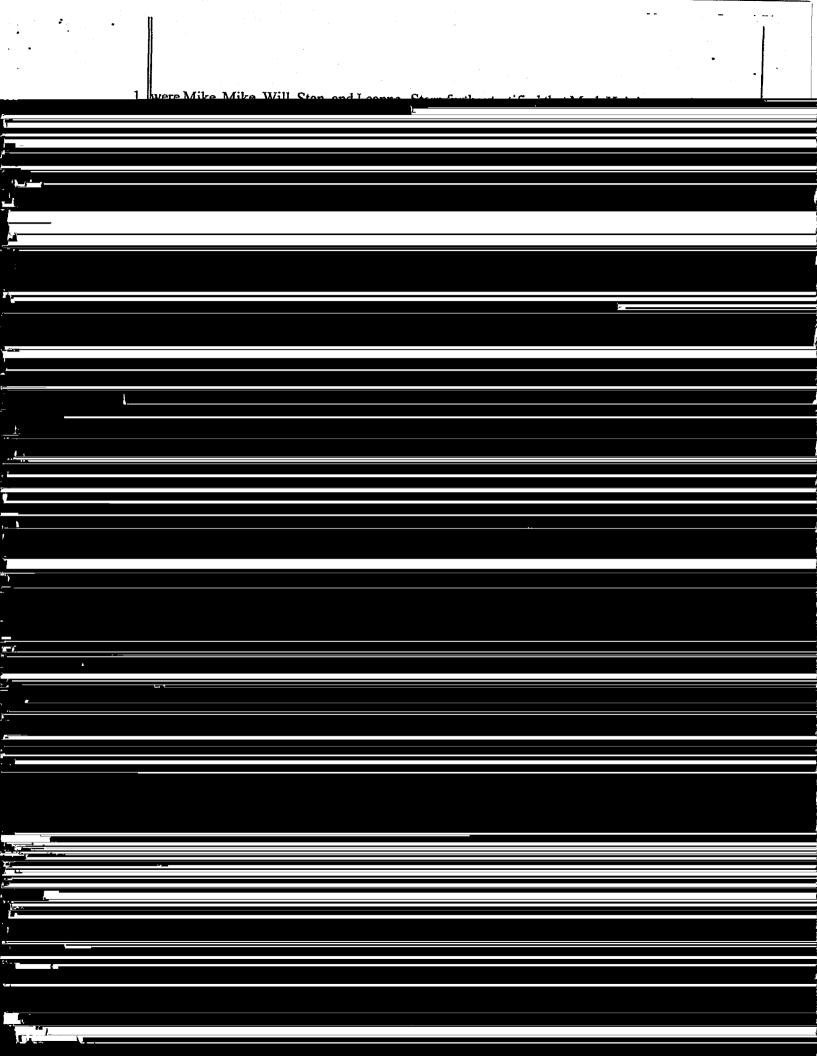






1 made by Medicor's agents and that Medicor's scripts and advertisements contained 2 misrepresentations. Therefore, whether sales people were fired for making misrepresentations is not

1 telemarketers who received frequent complaints from consumers for making misrepresentations. 2 Matthew Rubin was present in the Customer Service and Sales Departments of Medicor. He 3 received \$1,162,000 from Medicor, either directly or through the S&M Trust. Plaintiff's evidence



1 and supervising of employees. Andrew Rubin was aware of misrepresentations made by sales 2 representatives. Andrew Rubin had discussions with Medicor employees about refunds and sales. 3 Andrew Ruhin was aware that Madison had

	1 F.3dat 1101-03 Permanent injunctive relief	
1 .	F.3d at 1101-03. Permanent injunctive relief is appropriate when there is a "some cognizable danger	
	2 of recurring violation." FTC v. Gill, 72 F.Supp.2d 1030, 1047 (C.D. Cal. 1999). Plaintiff presents	
	3 evidence of unlawful conduct by Andrew Dukin and Dukin	
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CONCLUSION Based on the foregoing, the Court GRANTS the FTC's Motion for Summary Judgment as