	Case3:10-cv-00022-WHA Document132 Filed07/01/10 Page1 of 6							
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Case3:10-cv-00022-WHA Document132 Filed07/01/10 Page1 of 6 Douglas V. Wolfe Sandhya P. Brown 600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Mailstop M-8102B Washington, DC 20580 Telephone: (202) 326-3113, -2040 Fax: (202) 326-2558 Email: dwolfe@ftc.gov, sbrown5@ftc.gov Local Counsel Kerry O'Brien (CSBN 149264) 901 Market Street, Suite 570 San Francisco, CA 94103 Telephone: (415) 848-5189 Fax: (415) 848-5184 Email: kobrien@ftc.gov Motorey for Plaintiff Federal Trade Commission							
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Case3:10-cv-00022-WHA Document132 Filed07/01/10 Page2 of 6

the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45(a) and (n)." DE 1 at ¶ 3B acause Count II is based on unfairness, and not the TSR, and because Defendants' arguments in support of summary judgment apply exclusively to the TSR, their SJ Motion as to Count II is unsustainable. Complaint Counts III, IV, and V do allege violations of the TSR, but Defendants' SJ

Case3:10-cv-00022-WHA Document132 Filed07/01/10 Page3 of 6

exempt from TSR compliance. Such an interpretation not only diverges from the TSR's express terms, but would allow the exemption to swallow the Rule. Based on its plain language, application of the exemption is analyzed call-by-call. Thus, a call between a telemarketer and a business is exempt, while a call between a telemarketer ambarbyusinesis not.

Moreover, the FTC need not prove that Defendants made a particular number of calls to non-businesses or that such calls comprise a large portion of their telemarketing. Indeed, the TSR applies no matter the number of calls made to non-businesses, provided that Defendants made "more than one," in satisfaction of the Rule's definition of "telemarketinitgherefore, Defendants had to comply with the TSR whether they called 20 non-businesses or 20,000, and whether those calls represented 0.01% or 100% of their total telemarketing. The TSR does not discriminate by numbers. In fact, the Commission expressly rejected animuscall threshold prior to formal adoption of the Rule. State tice of Proposed Rulemaking, 60 F.R. 8313, 8332 (Feb. 14, 1995) (proposing to exempt "solicitation of sales by any person who engages in fewer

1 Importantly, for Defendants to prevail on summary judgment, they need to show, not that they 2 telemarketed mostly to businesses, but that they indisputably telemarketed businesses -3 an impossibility in light of the evidence.

2. Defendants Telemarketed to Individuals and Other Non-Businesses.

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5 Defendants do not and cannot show that they telemarketed exclusively to businesses. 6 During the Preliminary Injunction phase of these proceedings, Defendants submitted a then-7 current list of customers to the Court. See DE 4773he FTC, in support of its own summary 8 judgment motion, recently provided the Court with a highlighted copy of this customer list 9 showing irrefutably that Defendants telemarketed to numerous individuals, public and 10 government entities (schools, libraries, police departments, etc.), and churches. See DE 123-35. 11 Additionally, the record contains the signeeclarations of Roger Gerber (DE 36-31), an 12 individual consumer, and Diane Haney (DE 123-45), who works for a non-profit, victims who 13 provide testimony of Defendants' unlawful treflarketing practices. Thus, the uncontroverted 14 material facts do not entitle Defendants to summary judgment on the TSR counts of the FTC's Complaint. 15

Because Defendants' SJ Motion is based fallacy, it contains extended discussion of 18 immaterial facts. It is irrelevant, for example hether Defendants' "ideal customer" is a smallto mid-sized business, whether the FTC is "aware that Defendants' market and provide business 19 services," or whether Inspector Wong's Affidasiates that Defendants' "target customers were 20 businesses." DE 125 at 2-3. None of these alleged facts, even if properly supported, which they are not, establish that Defendants telemarketed only to businesses, and never to non-businesses. 21 Defendants' SJ Motion makes no mention of this customer list, referencing instead their 22

- "business leads." Importantly, they fail to submit evidence of the actual leathlest sused, expecting the Court to trust Defendant John Lin's testimony that these lists were comprised only 23 of "small to mid-sized businesses." SDE 125-1. John Lin previously submitted a declaration claiming that schools, banks, and franchisesevinetered out of Defendants' lead lists -24
- testimony he admitted was false during his deposition. More Deposition and Findings in 25 Support of Preliminary Injunction, DE 57 at 10. John Lin's self-serving declarations therefore cannot be trusted. 26
- ⁸ Based on the FTC's very conservative count, (**be**ly counting entries that were indisputably 27 non-businesses and excluding many that likely were non-businesses), 524 of Defendants thencurrent customers were non-businesses being billed for a product Defendants admittedly sold 28 exclusively through telemarketing (i.e. product other than GoFaxer).

CASE NO. CV 10-00022 WHA FTC'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANTS' SUMMARY JUDGMENMOTION

Case3:10-cv-00022-WHA Document132 Filed07/01/10 Page5 of 6

1	Defendants' SJ Motion fails to establish indisputably that they did not telemarket to non-						
2	businesses, and in fact, their own admissions, coupled with the FTC's submissions, provide						
3	evidence of the opposite. Therefore, Defendants have not met their burden, based on the TSR						
4	exemption stated in 16 C.F.R. § 310.6(b)(7), for judgment as a matter of law on Counts III, IV,						
5	and V.						
6	3. Conclusion						
7	For the foregoing reasons, the FTC opposes, and requests denial of, Defendants' Motion						
8	for Summary Judgment.						
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10	Res	spectfully submitted,					
11							
12	Date: July 1, 2010 /s 5	Sandhya P. Brown					
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	CASE NO. CV 10-00022 WHA						
	FTC'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANTS' SUMMARY JUDGMENMOTION 5						

	Case3:10-cv-00022-WHA	Document13	2 Filed07/01/10	Page6 of 6				
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