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10				
11	UNITED STATES I			
1.2	SOUTHERN DISTRI	CT OF CALIFORNIA		
13				
14	FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION,	Case No.: '18CV1388 BEN NLS		
15	Plaintiff,	COMPLAINT FOR PERMANENT		
16	v	INJUNCTION AND OTHER		
	TRIANGLE MEDIA CORPORATION, a	EQUITABLE RELIEF		
17	Delaware corporation, also doing business			
18	as Triangle CRM, Phenom Health, Beauty and Truth, and E-Cigs;			
19	and Truth, and E-Cigs,			
20	JASPER RAIN MARKETING LLC, a	·		
21	California limited liability company, also doing business as Cranium Power and			
22	Phenom Health;			
23				
24	HARDWIRE INTERACTIVE INC., a British Virgin Islands corporation, also			
25	doing business as Phenom Health, Beauty			
	and Truth, and E-Cigs; and			
26	BRIAN PHILLIPS, individually and as an			
27	source at a statistic of manifestimuli juice wo wit			
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[Case No.]

officer of Triangle Media Corporation,

Defendants.

Plaintiff, the Federal Trade Commission ("Commission" or "FTC"), for its Complaint alleges:

1. The FTC brings this action under Section 13(b) of the Federal Trade Commission Act ("FTC Act"), 15 U.S.C. §§ 53(b), Section 5 of the Restore Online Shoppers' Confidence Act ("ROSCA"), 15 U.S.C. § 8404, and Section 918(c) of the Electronic Fund Transfer Act ("EFTA"), 15 U.S.C. § 16930(c), to obtain temporary, preliminary, and permanent injunctive relief, rescission or reformation of contracts, 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), Section 4 of ROSCA, 15 U.S.C. § 8403, Section 907(a) of the EFTA, 15 U.S.C. § 1693e(a), and Section 1005.10(b) of Regulation E, 12 C.F.R. § 1005.10(b).

) ||

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1337(a), and 1345, and 15 U.S.C. §§ 45(a) and 53(b); and Section 5(a) of ROSCA, 15 U.S.C. § 8404(a).

3. Venue is proper in this district under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b)(1), (b)(2), (c)(1), (c)(2), (c)(3), and (d), and 15 U.S.C. § 53(b).

PLAINTIFF

4. The FTC is an independent agency of the United States Government created by statute. 15 U.S.C. §§ 41-58. The FTC enforces Section 5(a) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45(a), which prohibits unfair or deceptive acts or practices in or affecting commerce. Additionally, the FTC enforces ROSCA, 15 U.S.C. §§ 8401-05, which prohibits certain methods of negative option marketing on the Internet, as well as the EFTA, 15 U.S.C. § 1693 et seq., which regulates the rights, liabilities, and responsibilities of participants in electronic fund transfer systems. 5. The FTC is authorized to initiate federal district court proceedings, by its own attorneys, to enjoin violations of the FTC Act, ROSCA, and the EFTA, and to secure such equitable relief as may be appropriate in each case, including rescission or reformation of contracts, restitution, the refund of monies paid, and the disgorgement of ill-gotten monies. 15 U.S.C. §§ 53(b), 8404, and 16930(c). **DEFENDANTS** 6. Defendant **Triangle Media Corporation** ("Triangle Media"), also doing business as Triangle CRM, Phenom Health, Beauty and Truth, and E-Cigs, is a Delaware corporation registered at 108 West 13th Street, Wilmington, Delaware 19801. Its principal place of business was 1350 Columbia Street, San Diego, California 92101 until May 17, 2018, when it filed paperwork with the California Secretary of State changing its principal place of business to 4519 George Road, Tampa, Florida 33634. At all times

material to this complaint, acting alone or in concert with others, Triangle Media Corporation has advertised, marketed, distributed, or sold skincare products, electronic cigarettes, and dietary supplements to consumers throughout the United States. Triangle Media transacts or has transacted business in this district and throughout the United States.

7. Defendant **Jasper Rain Marketing LLC** ("Jasper Rain"), also doing business as Cranium Power and Phenom Health, is a California limited liability company registered and with its principal place of business at 4370 La Jolla Village Drive, Suite 400, San Diego, California 92122. At all times material to this complaint, acting alone or in concert with others, Jasper Rain has advertised, marketed, distributed or sold dietary supplements to consumers throughout the United States. Jasper Rain transacts or has transacted business in this district and throughout the United States.

8. Defendant **Hardwire Interactive Inc.** ("Hardwire Interactive"), also doing business as Phenom Health, Beauty and Truth, and E-Cigs, is a British Virgin Islands corporation with its principal place of business at R.G. Hodge Plaza 3/Floor, Upper Main Street, Wickham's Cay 1, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands. At all times material to this complaint, acting alone or in concert with others, Hardwire Interactive has advertised, marketed, distributed or sold skincare products, electronic cigarettes, and dietary supplements to consumers throughout the United States. Hardwire Interactive transacts or has transacted business in this district and throughout the United States.

9. Defendant Brian Phillips is an owner and officer of Triangle Media. At all times material to this complaint, acting alone or in concert with others, he has formulated, directed, controlled, had the authority to control, or participated in the acts and practices of Triangle Media, Jasper Rain, and Hardwire Interactive, including the acts and practices set forth in this Complaint. Defendant Phillips 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. Among other things, Defendant Phillips has had the authority to control the advertising and marketing of Defendants' products, including by registering websites used to track Defendants' online advertising and marketing activities; the processing of payments from consumers victimized by Defendants' practices, including by having signatory authority over bank accounts used to receive and process consumer payments; and Defendants' customer service operations, including Defendants' restrictive cancellation and refund policies.

10. Defendants **Triangle Media**, **Jasper Rain**, and **Hardwire Interactive** (collectively, "Corporate Defendants") have operated as a common enterprise while engaging in the deceptive and unfair acts and practices and other violations of the law alleged below. Defendants have conducted the business practices described below through an interrelated network of companies that have common ownership, officers, managers, business functions, employees, and office locations and that use common business names and commingle funds. Because these Corporate Defendants have

operated as a common enterprise, each of them is jointly and severally liable for the acts and practices alleged below. Defendant Phillips has formulated, directed, controlled, had the authority to control, or participated in the acts and practices of the Corporate Defendants that constitute the common enterprise.

COMMERCE

11. 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 PRACTICES

12. Defendants advertise, market, promote, distribute, and sell skincare products, electronic cigarettes, and dietary supplements online. Defendants claim to offer trials of these products for just the cost of shipping and handling, typically \$4.95 or less. Instead, Defendants charge consumers who accept the trial offers as much as \$98.71 for a single shipment and enroll them in a continuity program costing the same amount on a monthly basis. Additionally, Defendants frequently also charge consumers for additional products and enroll consumers in continuity programs related to these additional products, all without the consumers' knowledge or consent. Consumers who discover Defendants' charges and seek a refund often find that they are unable to get their money back because of Defendants' undisclosed refund restrictions. Defendants have brought in tens of millions of dollars through their deceptive trial offers. 13. Defendants advertise through third-party websites, blog posts, banner advertisements, and surveys, offering consumers a "trial" of products such as "Wrinkle Rewind," "ProVapor," "Cerebral X," "Test X Core," and "Garcinia Clean XT." These advertisements often say that consumers can receive a "trial" for just the cost of shipping and handling. When consumers click on these advertisements, they are directed to Defendants' websites, which include findbeautyandtruth.com, trycerebralx.com, tryphenomcore.com, tryprovapor.com, and trygarciniaclean.com.

14. Defendants' websites offer consumers a "RISK FREE" trial of one of Defendants' products. The websites create a sense of urgency by telling consumers there is a limited supply of the trial product and that they need to act quickly. Representative statements include:

- Warning: Due to extremely high media demand, there is limited supply of [PRODUCT] in stock as of [today's date]. HURRY!
- ONLY [X] NUMBER OF TRIALS AVAILABLE NOW!
- ATTENTION: Due to high demand from recent media coverage we can no longer guarantee supply. As of [TODAY'S DATE] we currently have product in-stock and will ship within 24 hours of purchase.

The websites also prominently display the logos of news organizations such as CBS News, NBC, Fox News, and CNN, suggesting that these products have been featured on those outlets.

15. Consumers who are interested in the trial offer are asked to provide their contact information. Upon doing so, consumers are directed to a payment page on which Defendants request their credit or debit card information and represent that consumers need to pay only a shipping and handling charge, typically \$4.95 or less, to receive a trial of Defendants' product. Defendants' websites prominently state that the "Total" cost of the product is equal to the cost of shipping and handling. As shown in the screenshot below of Defendants' website for Cerebral X, for example, Defendants list the shipping cost of \$4.95 and highlight the "Total," also \$4.95, in yellow:

1	CEREBRAL X				
2	Product Price				
3	FINAL STEP: PAYMENT INFORMATION				
4	1 Bottle of Cerebral X TRIAL Order your 30 day supply today!				
5	Shipping: \$4.95				
6	CEREBRALX MEEKSINI POLISS Total \$4.95 Credit Card#:				
7	With the second reaction of the seco				
8	Jan (1) V 2017 V FedEx. UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE.				
9	Your order is due to arrive on Oct 14, 2017.				
10					
11	24 Hour Excepted Transactions				
12					
13					
14	REVENCE OUARD SECURITY OUARD SECURIT				
15	Shop Online with Confidence				
16					
17	Terms & Conditions Privacy Policy Contact Us 2017 © Cerebral X US				
18	By placing an order you will be enrolled in our membership program. This program will charge \$ 4.06 today and \$ 84.71 for your trial full-size product on the 15th day if you do not call to cancel the membership. You will				
19	receive a full-size bottle of the product for \$ 84.71 (S&H included) every 30 days thereafter until you cancel. You can cancel or modify your membership anytime by calling +1-888-003-8400, Open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Product ships in 1-3 business days.				
20	16. Similarly, in the following screenshots of Defendants' website for Garcinia				
20					
	Clean XT as depicted on a mobile device, Defendants list the "Price" of the product as				
22	\$0.00, highlighted in green, the \$4.95 shipping and handling charge, and a "Total" of				
23	\$4.95 in bold, followed by a request for billing information when consumers scroll down	n			
24					
25	on their mobile device:				
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1	••••• Sprint 🗢 5:05 PM	91% 💷 +	••••• Sprint 🗢 5:05 PM 91% 📑 #	
2		m C	We accept: V/SA DISCOVER	
3	ALMOST DONE	!	Billing Address Same As Shipping	
4	Just Pay for Shipp	ing.	Credit Card#:	
5	02	3		
6	SHIPPING INFO FINISH ORDER	SUMMARY	Expiry Date:	
7	Garcinia Clean X 30 day trial!	ст	Jan (1) 🔽 2018 🔽	
-	Garcinia Cancel Anytime!	5,	CVV: CVV is the last 3 digits on the back of your card.	
8		\$0.00	Yes, add Protect Package [™] for \$2.95	
9	S & H:	\$4.95	to my order.	
10	Total	\$4.95	By clicking the "Continue" button, I agree that I am over 18 years of age and agree to the Terms &	
11	CONFIRM YOUR PAYMENT	ΓΙΝFΟ	Conditions.	
12	Your order will be processed of secure servers	on our	CONTINUE	
13			We Care About Your Privacy	
14	we accept: WISA Dis	C VER		
15			Figure 2	
16	17. Once consumers enter	r their bill	ing information, they are asked to place their	
17	order by clicking a brightly colored button labeled either "GET MY RISK FREE			
18				
19	TRIAL" or "CONTINUE."			
20	18. Unbeknownst to cons	umers, 15	days after they click "GET MY RISK FREE	
21	TRIAL" or "CONTINUE." Defend	dants will	charge consumers the full price of the	
22				
23	product—as much as \$98.71.			
24	19. Defendants also enrol	ll consume	ers who accept the trial offer into a continuity	
24	noorom Under the continuity and	Danama D-	fondants and annumers additional	
	program. Under the continuity program, Defendants send consumers additional			
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shipments of the product each month and charge consumers' credit or debit cards the full price of each product shipped.

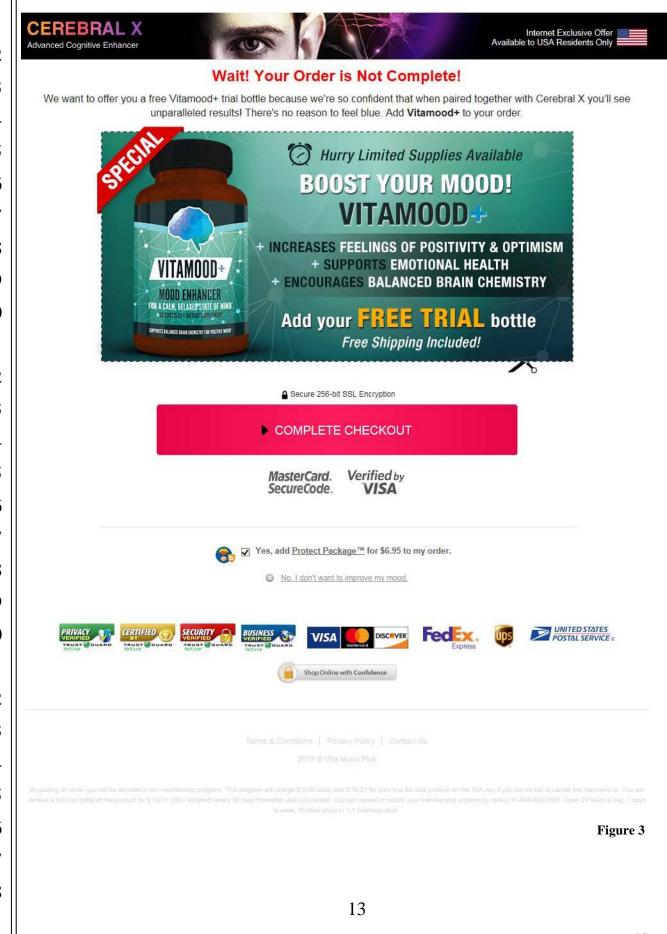
20. Consumers typically only learn that the trial was not free and that they have been enrolled in a continuity program when they see Defendants' monthly charges on their credit card or bank statements.

21. As Figs. 1 and 2 illustrate, Defendants either hide the terms of their offer in barely discernable print far below the colorful graphics and text where consumers input their personal and payment information and continue with their purchase, or bury them in a separate "Terms & Conditions" hyperlink. Those terms typically reveal that the consumer has a limited time to cancel the trial, usually 15 days, or the consumer will be charged the full price of the product. The terms also state that the consumer will receive and be charged for additional shipments of the product every 30 days until they cancel. 22. On the desktop page depicted in Fig. 1, consumers would not encounter these terms unless they were to look closely at the small, faint type far below where they enter their payment information and click "GET MY RISK FREE TRIAL." On the mobile pages depicted in Fig. 2, to see the terms, consumers would need to click on the

separate "terms and conditions" hyperlink or scroll past the large, brightly colored "CONTINUE" button. But there is nothing on the billing screen in Fig. 2 to indicate that consumers should look beyond the "CONTINUE" button to find additional content below. 23. As a result of these inadequate disclosures, Defendants' websites misrepresent the total cost of Defendants' trial products, and fail to adequately apprise consumers that they are being enrolled in a continuity program.

Defendants' Deceptive Order Completion Page

24. After clicking "GET MY RISK FREE TRIAL" or "CONTINUE" to order a trial of one of Defendants' products, consumers are then directed to a webpage that indicates that their order is not complete. For example, consumers who think they already have ordered a trial of Defendants' brain supplement Cerebral X are taken to a page on the same website that has a "Cerebral X" banner at the top but that indicates in large, red type directly beneath the banner, "Wait! Your Order is Not Complete!" That page then offers a "FREE" trial of the product VitaMood+, which, the ad indicates, should be "paired together" with Cerebral X.



25. As noted in Fig. 3, Defendants represent that consumers have not completed their order of the initial trial product until they click the "COMPLETE CHECKOUT" button located under the advertisement for the second product.

26. But when consumers click the "COMPLETE CHECKOUT" button, they are deemed by Defendants to have ordered a trial of both the original product and the second product. If consumers do not click the "COMPLETE CHECKOUT" button, however, they will still receive a trial of the first product.

27. Defendants represent that the second product is free, but in reality, the consumer will be charged the full price of the product 18 days later. Defendants also will enroll consumers who click the "COMPLETE CHECKOUT" button in a second continuity program, meaning that consumers also will receive and be charged for monthly shipments of the second product.

28. As with Defendants' initial offers, the "order completion" pages also fail to disclose important terms and conditions of the offer. For example, the order page for the VitaMood+ offer (Fig. 3) does not disclose adequately that Defendants will charge consumers the full price of the product after 18 days, and will also enroll them in a continuity program. These terms only appear in small, faint print well below the prominent "COMPLETE CHECKOUT" button.

29. Below the "COMPLETE CHECKOUT" button, and below a line-break, in tiny, faint print, Defendants include a hyperlink that consumers can click to decline the

second offer. For example, the order page for the VitaMood+ offer, depicted in Fig. 3 above, includes a faint hyperlink that says "No, I don't want to improve my mood." Consumers who click on this hyperlink are then redirected to a series of web pages that make similar deceptive offers.

30. Once consumers place an order for one or more of Defendants' products, they receive a confirmation email that either does not list any charges associated with the products or lists only the shipping and handling charge. The confirmation email thus reinforces the false impression from the websites that, other than the obligation to pay shipping and handling, the trial product is free.

14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

Defendants' Restrictive Cancellation and Refund Practices

31. In numerous instances, consumers who ordered Defendants' trial products report that Defendants subsequently charge them without their knowledge or consent for the full price of these products and sign them up for one or more continuity programs. Many consumers subsequently attempt to cancel their enrollment in the continuity program and to obtain a refund of Defendants' unauthorized charges, but they often have difficulty cancelling and obtaining a refund.

32. Consumers who call Defendants to cancel the trial and continuity program often have difficulty reaching Defendants' customer service representatives, despite calling numerous times. Even if they are able to reach a customer service representative to request cancellation, consumers report that they often continue to receive and be

charged for shipments of Defendants products even after cancelling. The same is sometimes true when consumers use Defendants' "easy" online cancellation.

33. Consumers who request a refund are often told that they cannot get one because, according to Defendants, their "terms and conditions" require that refund requests be made within 30 days. Where the refund period has not lapsed, consumers are told they can only get a refund if the trial product is returned unopened and at the consumer's expense. Often, consumers who send back the trial product unopened and within the refund period are nevertheless refused a refund, with Defendants' customer service representative telling them that Defendants never received the return shipment.

34. In many instances, consumers attempt to get their money back by initiating chargebacks with their credit card companies. In other instances, consumers receive refunds directly from Defendants only after they complain to the Better Business Bureau or a state regulatory agency. Even in those instances, however, Defendants have not always issued full refunds, but have refunded only the monthly continuity program charges.

VIOLATIONS OF THE FTC ACT

35. Section 5(a) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45(a), prohibits "unfair or deceptive acts or practices in or affecting commerce."

36. Misrepresentations or deceptive omissions of material fact constitute deceptive acts or practices prohibited by Section 5(a) of the FTC Act.

37. Acts or practices are unfair under Section 5 of the FTC Act if they cause substantial injury to consumers that consumers cannot reasonably avoid themselves and that is not outweighed by countervailing benefits to consumers or competition. 15 U.S.C. § 45(n).

COUNT I

Misrepresentations of the Price of the Trial Offers

38. In numerous instances, in connection with the advertising, marketing, promotion, offering for sale, or sale of skin care products, electronic cigarettes, and dietary supplements, Defendants have represented, directly or indirectly, expressly or by implication, that Defendants will charge consumers at most only a shipping and handling fee for a one-time shipment of Defendants' product.

39. In truth and in fact, in numerous instances in which Defendants have made the representation set forth in paragraph 38 of this Complaint, Defendants have charged consumers more than a shipping and handling fee for one or more shipments of Defendants' product.

40. Therefore, Defendants' representation described in paragraph 38 of this Complaint, is false and misleading, and constitutes a deceptive act or practice in violation of Section 5(a) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45(a).

COUNT II

Misrepresentation that Order is Not Complete

41. In numerous instances, in connection with the advertising, marketing, promotion, offering for sale, or sale of skin care products, electronic cigarettes, and dietary supplements to consumers who have already ordered a trial of one of Defendants' products, Defendants have represented, directly or indirectly, expressly or by implication, that consumers' initial orders are not complete and that clicking the "COMPLETE CHECKOUT" button will merely complete their initial orders.

42. In truth and in fact, in numerous instances in which Defendants have made the representation set forth in paragraph 41 of this Complaint, consumers' initial orders were complete, and clicking the "COMPLETE CHECKOUT" button ordered an additional product and enrolled consumers in a continuity plan for that product.

43. Therefore, Defendants' representation described in paragraph 41 of this Complaint is false and misleading, and constitutes a deceptive act or practice in violation of Section 5(a) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45(a).

COUNT III

Failure to Disclose Adequately Material Terms of Trial Offer

44. In numerous instances, in connection with the advertising, marketing, promotion, offering for sale, or sale of skin care products, electronic cigarettes, and dietary supplements, Defendants have represented, directly or indirectly, expressly or by

implication, that consumers can obtain a trial of Defendants' product for the cost of shipping and handling, or for free.

45. In numerous instances in which Defendants have made the representation set forth in Paragraph 44 of this Complaint, Defendants have failed to disclose, or disclose adequately to consumers, material terms and conditions of their offer, including:

(a) The total cost of the product;

- (b) That Defendants will charge consumers the total cost of the trial product upon the expiration of the trial period, typically 15 days;
- (c) That Defendants will automatically enroll consumers in a continuity plan with additional charges; and
- (d) The cost of the continuity plan, and the frequency and duration of the recurring charges.

46. Defendants' failure to disclose, or disclose adequately, the material information described in Paragraph 45, above, in light of the representation described in Paragraph 44, above, constitutes a deceptive act or practice in violation of Section 5(a) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45(a).

COUNT IV

Unfairly Charging Consumers Without Authorization

47. In numerous instances, Defendants have charged consumers without their express informed consent.

48. Defendants' actions cause or are likely to cause substantial injury to consumers that consumers cannot reasonably avoid themselves and that is not outweighed by countervailing benefits to consumers or competition.

49. Therefore, Defendants' practices as described in Paragraph 47, above, constitute unfair acts or practices in violation of Section 5 of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 45(a) and 45(n).

VIOLATIONS OF THE RESTORE ONLINE SHOPPERS' CONFIDENCE ACT

50. In 2010, Congress passed the Restore Online Shoppers' Confidence Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 8401-05, which became effective on December 29, 2010. Congress passed ROSCA because "[c]onsumer confidence is essential to the growth of online commerce. To continue its development as a marketplace, the Internet must provide consumers with clear, accurate information and give sellers an opportunity to fairly compete with one another for consumers' business." Section 2 of ROSCA, 15 U.S.C. § 8401.

51. Section 4 of ROSCA, 15 U.S.C. § 8403, generally prohibits charging consumers for goods or services sold in transactions effected on the Internet through a negative option feature, as that term is defined in the Commission's Telemarketing Sales Rule ("TSR"), 16 C.F.R. § 310.2(w), unless the seller: (a) clearly and conspicuously discloses all material terms of the transaction before obtaining the consumer's billing information; (b) obtains the consumer's express informed consent before making the charge; and (c) provides a simple mechanism to stop recurring charges. *See* 15 U.S.C. § 8403.

52. The TSR defines a negative option feature as: "in an offer or agreement to sell or provide any goods or services, a provision under which the consumer's silence or failure to take an affirmative action to reject goods or services or to cancel the agreement is interpreted by the seller as acceptance of the offer." 16 C.F.R. § 310.2(w).

53. As described above, Defendants advertise and sell Defendants' skincare, electronic cigarette, and dietary supplement products to consumers through a negative option feature as defined by the TSR. *See* 16 C.F.R. § 310.2(w).

54. Under Section 5 of ROSCA, 15 U.S.C. § 8404, a violation of ROSCA is a violation of a rule promulgated under Section 18 of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 57a, and therefore 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).

COUNT V

Violation of ROSCA – Auto-Renewal Continuity Plan

55. In numerous instances, in connection with the selling of their products on the Internet through a negative option feature, Defendants have failed to:

(a) clearly and conspicuously disclose all material terms of the negative option feature of the product transaction before obtaining the consumer's billing information;

(b) obtain the consumer's express informed consent to the negative option
 feature before charging the consumer's credit card, debit card, bank
 account, or other financial account for the transaction; and/or

 (c) provide simple mechanisms for a consumer to stop recurring charges for products to the consumer's credit card, debit card, bank account, or other financial account.

56. Defendants' practices as set forth in Paragraph 55 are a violation of Section 4 of ROSCA, 15 U.S.C. § 8403, and are therefore a violation of a rule promulgated under Section 18 of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 57a, 15 U.S.C. § 8404(a), and therefore constitute 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).

VIOLATIONS OF THE ELECTRONIC FUND TRANSFER ACT AND REGULATION E

57. Section 907(a) of the EFTA, 15 U.S.C. § 1693e(a), provides that a "preauthorized" electronic fund transfer from a consumer's account may be "authorized by the consumer only in writing, and a copy of such authorization shall be provided to the consumer when made."

58. Section 903(10) of the EFTA, 15 U.S.C. § 1693a(10), provides that the term "preauthorized electronic fund transfer" means "an electronic fund transfer authorized in advance to recur at substantially regular intervals."

59. Section 1005.10(b) of Regulation E, 12 C.F.R. § 1005.10(b), provides that "[p]reauthorized electronic fund transfers from a consumer's account may be authorized only by a writing signed or similarly authenticated by the consumer. The person that obtains the authorization shall provide a copy to the consumer."

60. Section 1005.10 of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau's Official Staff Commentary to Regulation E, 12 C.F.R. § 1005.10(b), cmt. 5, Supp. I, provides that "[t]he authorization process should evidence the consumer's identity and assent to the authorization." The Official Staff Commentary to Regulation E further provides that "[a]n authorization is valid if it is readily identifiable as such and the terms of the preauthorized transfer are clear and readily understandable." 12 C.F.R. § 1005.10(b), cmt. 6, Supp. I.

COUNT VI

Unauthorized Debiting from Consumers' Accounts

61. In numerous instances, Defendants debit consumers' bank accounts on a recurring basis without obtaining a written authorization signed or similarly authenticated from consumers for preauthorized electronic fund transfers from their accounts, thereby violating Section 907(a) of the EFTA, 15 U.S.C. § 1693e(a), and Section 1005.10(b) of Regulation E, 12 C.F.R. § 1005.10(b).

62. Further, in numerous instances, Defendants debit consumers' bank accounts on a recurring basis without providing a copy of written authorization signed or similarly

1 authenticated by the consumer for preauthorized electronic fund transfers from the 2 consumer's account, thereby violating Section 907(a) of the EFTA, 15 U.S.C. § 1693e(a), 3 and Section 1005.10(b) of Regulation E, 12 C.F.R. § 1005.10(b). 4 5 63. Under Section 918(c) of the EFTA, 15 U.S.C. § 16930(c), a violation of the 6 EFTA and Regulation E constitutes a violation of the FTC Act. 7 64. Accordingly, by engaging in violations of the EFTA and Regulation E as 8 9 alleged in Paragraphs 61 and 62 of this Complaint, Defendants have engaged in 10 violations of the FTC Act. 15 U.S.C. § 16930(c). 11 **CONSUMER INJURY** 12 13 65. Consumers have suffered and will continue to suffer substantial injury as a 14 result of Defendants' violations of the FTC Act, ROSCA, and the EFTA. In addition, 15 Defendants have been unjustly enriched as a result of their unlawful acts or practices. 16 17 Absent injunctive relief by this Court, Defendants are likely to continue to injure 18 consumers, reap unjust enrichment, and harm the public interest. 19 THIS COURT'S POWER TO GRANT RELIEF 20 Section 13(b) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 53(b), empowers this Court to 21 66. 22 grant injunctive and such other relief as the Court may deem appropriate to halt and 23 redress violations of any provision of law enforced by the FTC. The Court, in the 24 exercise of its equitable jurisdiction, may award ancillary relief, including rescission or 25 26 reformation of contracts, restitution, the refund of monies paid, and the disgorgement of 27 28

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ill-gotten monies, to prevent and remedy any violation of any provision of law enforced by the FTC.

67. Section 5 of ROSCA, 15 U.S.C. § 8404, and Section 917(c) of the EFTA, 15 U.S.C. § 16930(c), 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, ROSCA, and the EFTA, including the rescission or reformation of contracts and the refund of money.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Wherefore, Plaintiff FTC, pursuant to Section 13(b) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 53(b), Section 5 of ROSCA, 15 U.S.C. § 8404, Section 917(c) of the EFTA, 15 U.S.C. § 16930(c), and the Court's own equitable powers, requests that the Court:

A. Award Plaintiff such temporary and preliminary injunctive and ancillary
relief as may be necessary to avert the likelihood of consumer injury during
the pendency of this action and to preserve the possibility of effective final
relief, including but not limited to temporary and preliminary injunctions, an
order freezing assets, immediate access, and appointment of a receiver;

B. Enter a permanent injunction to prevent future violations of the FTC Act,ROSCA, and the EFTA by Defendants;

C. Award such relief as the Court finds necessary to redress injury to consumers resulting from Defendants' violations of the FTC Act, ROSCA,

1		and the EETA including but not limited to respission or reformation of		
1		and the EFTA, including but not limited to, rescission or reformation of		
2		contracts, restitution, the refund of monies paid, and the disgorgement of ill-		
3		gotten monies; and		
4	_			
5	D.	Award Plaintiff the cost of bringing this action, as well as such other and		
6		additional relief as the Court may determine to be just and proper.		
7 8	Dated: June	Respectfully submitted,		
9		ALDEN F. ABBOTT		
10		General Counsel		
11		$\Delta \omega$		
12		hill roller		
13	Samantha Gordon			
14		Matthew H. Wernz		
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