	Case 2:12-cv-00914-DGC Document 3 Filed 05/02/12	2 Page 1 of 17	
		FILED LODGED	
		RECEIVEDGOPY	
1	WILLARD K. TOM General Counsel	MAY 0 1 2012	
3	DEANYA T. KUECKELHAN Regional Director	CLERK U S DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF ARIZONA BYP DEPUTY	
4	GARY D. KENNEDY, Okla, Bar No. 4961		
5	GARY D. KENNEDY, Okla. Bar No. 4961 JAMES E. ELLIOTT, Tex. Bar No. 06557100 ANNE D. LEJEUNE, Tex. Bar No. 24054286		
6	LUIS H. GALLEGOS, Okla. Bar No. 19098 Federal Trade Commission		
7	1999 Bryan Street, Suite 2150 Dallas, Texas 75201		
8	(214) 979-9379; gkennedy@ftc.gov (Kennedy) (214) 979-9373: jelljott@ftc.gov (Elljott)	SEALED	
9	(214) 979-9371; alejeune@ftc.gov (LeJeune) (214) 979-9383; lgallegos@ftc.gov (Gallegos)		
10	(214) 953-3079 (Fax)		
11	Attorneys for Plaintiff FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION	CV-12-914-PHX-DGC	
12	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA		
13			
14	FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARI	ZONA	
)	Civil Action No.	
15	Federal Trade Commission,		
16	Plaintiff,	COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE AND	
17	v. {	OTHER EQUITABLE RELIEF	
18	North America Marketing and Associates, LLC, a Nevada limited liability company;		
19	NAMAA, LLC, a Nevada limited liability company;		
20	TM Multimedia Marketing, LLC, a Nevada limited		
21	liability company;		
22	TM Multimedia Marketing, LLC, an Arizona limited liability company;		
23			
24	National Opportunities, LLC, a Nevada limited) liability company;		
25	National Opportunities, LLC, an Arizona limited liability company;	UNDER SEAL	
26	World Wide Marketing and Associates, LLC,		
27	a Nevada limited liability company;		
28	Wide World of Marketing, LLC, a Nevada limited liability company, a/k/a WWM, LLC;		

1	Precious Metals Resource, LLC, a Nevada limited liability company;		
2 3	Guaranteed Communications, LLC, a Nevada limited liability company;		
4	Superior Multimedia Group, LLC, a Nevada) limited liability company;		
5	Kimberly Joy Birdsong, individually and as an officer of TM Multimedia Marketing, LLC (Nevada), and as an officer of Precious Metals		
6			
7	Resource, LLC;		
8	Joseph Wayne Lowry, a/k/a Joey Lowry, Joey Lowe, individually and as a manager of World		
9	Wide Marketing and Associates, LLC; as a manager of Wide World of Marketing, LLC; as a manager of)		
10	National Opportunities, LLC (Nevada); as a manager of Precious Metals Resource, LLC; a manager of North America Marketing and Associates, LLC; and as a manager of NAMAA, LLC;		
11			
12			
13	Tracy Jerome Morris, individually and as a manager of TM Multimedia Marketing, LLC (Arizona);		
14			
15	Sarah Lynne Stapel, an individual; Alyisse Maloi Tramel, individually and doing business as Time Management Multimedia		
16			
17	business as Time Management Multimedia Marketing, LLC, which does business as TM Multimedia, LLC; as an officer of North America		
18	Multimedia Marketing, LLC (Nevada); as an officer of TM)		
19	of NAMAA, LLC; and as an officer of Guaranteed Communications, LLC;		
20	Daniel Vigil, individually and as a manager of National Opportunities, LLC (Arizona);		
21			
22	Defendants, and		
23	Sheila Ann Lowry, an individual;		
24	Carl Edward Morris, Jr., individually and as an officer of Marketing Strategies, LLC; and		
25	Marketing Strategies, LLC, an Arizona limited liability company,		
26			
27	Relief Defendants.		
28			

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

1. The FTC brings this action under Sections 13(b) and 19 of the Federal Trade Commission Act ("FTC Act"), 15 U.S.C. §§ 53(b) and 57b, and the Telemarketing and Consumer Fraud and Abuse Prevention Act ("Telemarketing Act"), 15 U.S.C. §§ 6101-6108, as amended, 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), and the FTC's Telemarketing Sales Rule ("TSR"), 16 C.F.R. Part 310, as amended, in connection with the sale and offering for sale of home-based Internet business opportunities.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 2. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1337(a), and 1345, and 15 U.S.C. §§ 45(a), 53(b), 57b, 6102(c), and 6105(b).
- 3. Venue is proper in this district under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) and (c), 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. The FTC also enforces the Telemarketing Act, under which the FTC promulgated and enforces the TSR, 16 C.F.R. Part 310, as amended, which prohibits deceptive or abusive telemarketing practices.
- 5. The FTC is authorized to initiate federal district court proceedings, by its own attorneys, to enjoin violations of the FTC Act and the TSR 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), 56(a)(2)(A), 56(a)(2)(B), 57b, 6102(c), and 6105(b).

DEFENDANTS

- 6. Defendant North America Marketing and Associates, LLC ("NAMA"), is a Nevada limited liability company with a mailing address of P.O. Box 46243, Denver, Colorado 80201. NAMA transacts or has transacted business in this district and throughout the United States. During all or part of the times material to this Complaint, acting alone or in concert with others, NAMA has advertised, marketed, distributed, or sold the home-based Internet business opportunities at issue in this Complaint to consumers throughout the United States.
- 7. Defendant NAMAA, LLC ("NAMAA"), is a Nevada limited liability company with a mailing address of P.O. Box 46243, Denver, Colorado 80201. NAMAA transacts or has transacted business in this district and throughout the United States. During all or part of the times material to this Complaint, acting alone or in concert with others, NAMAA has advertised, marketed, distributed, or sold the home-based Internet business opportunities at issue in this Complaint to consumers throughout the United States.
- 8. Defendant TM Multimedia Marketing, LLC (Nevada) ("TMMM (Nevada)"), is a Nevada limited liability company with a mailing address of 1550 Larimer St., Suite 516, Denver, Colorado 80202. TMMM (Nevada) transacts or has transacted business in this district and throughout the United States. During all or part of the times material to this Complaint, acting alone or in concert with others, TMMM (Nevada) has advertised, marketed, distributed, or sold the home-based Internet business opportunities at issue in this Complaint to consumers throughout the United States.
- 9. Defendant TM Multimedia Marketing, LLC (Arizona) ("TMMM (Arizona)"), is an Arizona limited liability company with its office and principal place of business at 17956 W. Purdue Ave., Waddell, Arizona 85355. TMMM (Arizona) transacts or has transacted business in this district and throughout the United States. During all or part of the times material to this Complaint, acting alone or in concert with others, TMMM (Arizona) has advertised, marketed, distributed, or sold the home-based Internet business opportunities at issue in this Complaint to consumers throughout the United States.

- 10. Defendant National Opportunities, LLC (Nevada) ("NO (Nevada)"), is a Nevada limited liability company with a mailing address of P.O. Box 3070, Littleton, Colorado 80161. NO (Nevada) transacts or has transacted business in this district and throughout the United States. During all or part of the times material to this Complaint, acting alone or in concert with others, NO (Nevada) has advertised, marketed, distributed, or sold the home-based Internet business opportunities at issue in this Complaint to consumers throughout the United States.
- 11. Defendant National Opportunities, LLC (Arizona) ("NO (Arizona)"), is an Arizona limited liability company with its office and principal place of business at 8217 S. 33rd Drive, Laveen, Arizona 85339. NO (Arizona) transacts or has transacted business in this district and throughout the United States. During all or part of the times material to this Complaint, acting alone or in concert with others, NO (Arizona) has advertised, marketed, distributed, or sold the home-based Internet business opportunities at issue in this Complaint to consumers throughout the United States.
- 12. Defendant World Wide Marketing and Associates, LLC ("WWMA"), is a Nevada limited liability company with its principal place of business at 8547 E. Arapahoe Road, Suite J-545, Greenwood Village, Colorado 80112. WWMA transacts or has transacted business in this district and throughout the United States. During all or part of the times material to this Complaint, acting alone or in concert with others, WWMA has advertised, marketed, distributed, or sold the home-based Internet business opportunities at issue in this Complaint to consumers throughout the United States.
- 13. Defendant Wide World of Marketing, LLC ("Wide World"), is a Nevada limited liability company with its office and principal place of business at 8547 E. Arapahoe Road, Suite J-545, Greenwood Village, Colorado 80112. Wide World transacts or has transacted business in this district and throughout the United States. During all or part of the times material to this Complaint, acting alone or in concert with others, Wide World has advertised, marketed, distributed, or sold the home-based Internet business opportunities at issue in this Complaint to consumers throughout the United States.

- 14. Defendant Precious Metals Resource, LLC ("PMR"), is a Nevada limited liability company with a mailing address of 1550 Larimer Street, Suite 641, Denver, Colorado 80202. PMR transacts or has transacted business in this district and throughout the United States. During all or part of the times material to this Complaint, acting alone or in concert with others, PMR has advertised, marketed, distributed, or sold the home-based Internet business opportunities at issue in this Complaint to consumers throughout the United States.
- 15. Defendant Guaranteed Communications, LLC ("GC"), is a Nevada limited liability company with its office and principal place of business at 1400 Glenarm Place, Suite 301, Denver, Colorado 80202. GC transacts or has transacted business in this district and throughout the United States. During all or part of the times material to this Complaint, acting alone or in concert with others, GC has advertised, marketed, distributed, or sold the home-based Internet business opportunities at issue in this Complaint to consumers throughout the United States.
- 16. Defendant Superior Multimedia Group, LLC ("SMG"), is a Nevada limited liability company with a mailing address of 303 S. Broadway St., Suite 200-310, Denver, Colorado 80209. SMG transacts or has transacted business in this district and throughout the United States. During all or part of the times material to this Complaint, acting alone or in concert with others, SMG has advertised, marketed, distributed, or the sold home-based Internet business opportunities at issue in this Complaint to consumers throughout the United States.
- Defendant Kimberly Joy Birdsong is an Arizona resident. She is an officer of Defendants TMMM (Nevada) and PMR and has signature authority on their bank accounts. Birdsong is listed on telephone records as the primary contact for SMG, and SMG's mail is forwarded to Birdsong's Arizona address. At all times material to this Complaint, acting alone or in concert with others, she has formulated, directed, controlled, had the authority to control, or participated in the acts and practices set forth in this Complaint. Defendant

 Birdsong, in connection with the matters alleged here, transacts or has transacted business in this district and throughout the United States.

- 18. Defendant Joseph Wayne Lowry is a Colorado resident. He is a managing member of Defendants WWMA, Wide World, NO (Nevada), NAMA, NAMAA, and PMR and has signature authority on their bank accounts. 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 set forth in this Complaint. Defendant Lowry, in connection with the matters alleged here, transacts or has transacted business in this district and throughout the United States.
- 19. Defendant Tracy Jerome Morris is an Arizona resident and a manager of Defendant TMMM (Arizona). Morris and TMMM (Arizona) assisted NO (Nevada) in the operation of Defendants' business scheme. 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 set forth in this Complaint. Defendant Morris, in connection with the matters alleged here, transacts or has transacted business in this district and throughout the United States.
- 20. Defendant Sarah Lynne Stapel is a Colorado resident. Stapel opened a post office box for NAMA and two UPS Store mailboxes for TMMM (Nevada). She is the primary contact on the payment processor accounts of WWMA and NO (Nevada) and has earned wages from WWMA and NAMA. At all times material to this Complaint, acting alone or in concert with others, she has formulated, directed, controlled, had the authority to control, or participated in the acts and practices set forth in this Complaint. Defendant Stapel, in connection with the matters alleged here, transacts or has transacted business in this district and throughout the United States.
- 21. Defendant Alyisse Maloi Tramel is an Arizona resident and is an officer of GC, TMMM (Nevada), NAMA, and NAMAA, and is also doing business as Time Management Multimedia Marketing, LLC, which is doing business as TM Multimedia, LLC ("Time Management"). 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 set forth in this Complaint. Defendant Tramel, in connection with the matters alleged here, transacts or has transacted business in this district and throughout the United States.

- 22. Defendant Daniel Vigil is a manager of Defendant NO (Arizona). Vigil and NO (Arizona) assisted NO (Nevada) in the operation of Defendants' business scheme. 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 set forth in this Complaint. Defendant Vigil, in connection with the matters alleged here, transacts or has transacted business in this district and throughout the United States.
- 23. Relief Defendant Sheila Ann Lowry is an individual who has received funds that can be traced directly to Defendants' deceptive and unlawful acts or practices alleged below, and she has no legitimate claim to those funds.
- 24. Relief Defendant Carl Edward Morris, Jr. is an individual who has received funds that can be traced directly to Defendants' deceptive and unlawful acts or practices alleged below, and he has no legitimate claim to those funds. Relief Defendant Morris resides in this district.
- 25. Relief Defendant Marketing Strategies, LLC ("MS") is an Arizona limited liability company that has received funds that can be traced directly to Defendants' deceptive and unlawful acts or practices alleged below, and it has no legitimate claim to those funds. MS's principal place of business is in this district.

COMMON ENTERPRISE

26. Defendants NAMA, NAMAA, NO (Nevada), NO (Arizona), Wide World, and PMR (the "Initial Sales Defendants"); WWMA, TMMM-NV, TMMM-AZ, and SMG (the "Upsell Defendants"); and GC (the "Business Services Defendant") (collectively, the "Corporate Defendants") have operated as a common enterprise while engaging in the deceptive acts and practices alleged in this Complaint. Defendants have conducted the business practices described below through interrelated companies that have common

1 managers, business functions, employees, office locations, and mailing addresses. 2 Because these Corporate Defendants have operated as a common enterprise, each of them 3 is jointly and severally liable for the acts and practices alleged below. Individual 4 Defendants Kimberly Joy Birdsong, Joseph Wayne Lowry, Tracy Jerome Morris, Sarah 5 Lynne Stapel, Alyisse Maloi Tramel, and Daniel Vigil, acting individually or jointly, have 6 formulated, directed, controlled, have the authority to control, or have participated in the 7 acts and practices of the Corporate Defendants that constitute the common enterprise. 8

COMMERCE

27. 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 ACTIVITIES

- 28. Since at least 2006, and continuing thereafter, Defendants have marketed their home-based Internet business opportunities to consumers throughout the United States and Canada. These business opportunities offer consumers an opportunity to operate their own Internet website, which Defendants represent will earn commissionbased income for the website's owner.
- 29. The Initial Sales Defendants typically contact these consumers through telemarketing sales calls made at a call center operated by GC, the Business Services Defendant. Defendants also maintain websites, accessible to the general public, where consumers can learn about Defendants' business opportunities. For example, Defendants have used, among others, the following websites: www.3waystoearn.com, www.tmmmarketing.com, www.tmmultimediamarketing.com,
- 23
- www.nationalopportunitiesllc.com, www.wwmallc.com,
- 25 worldwidemarketingandassociates.com, and www.wideworldmarketing.com.
- 26 Defendants' websites invite interested consumers to provide their names and phone 27 numbers online so that Defendants may contact them by telephone.

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

- 30. During the initial sales calls, the Initial Sales Defendants offer what they refer to as a turn-key, money-back guaranteed home-based Internet business opportunity that gives the consumer the ability to make thousands of dollars. Defendants claim that their business opportunity has unlimited growth and high earning potential. For example, a salesman for PMR the most recent Initial Sales Defendant– told an FTC Investigator that the customer "could make more than the average person makes in an entire year."
- 31. In exchange for fees ranging from \$100 to \$400, the Initial Sales

 Defendants promise to build and host a website for the consumers that will be affiliated or
 connected with the websites of "Fortune 500" retail companies, such as Wal-Mart, Best
 Buy, and Starbucks. Defendants claim that consumers will earn commission income
 every time Internet users click through the consumers' website and make purchases from
 one of those retailers.
- 32. The Initial Sales Defendants tell consumers that Defendants will do everything to get the consumers' website up and running and that the business requires no additional monetary investment. Defendants represent that they will provide the services of a business professional or a marketing coach to provide free consultation, especially in the early stages of the new business. Defendants claim that, with the assistance of these experts, consumers will make substantial profits. In reality, Defendants' marketing coach attempts to upsell expensive, but useless, marketing services. They also offer a moneyback guarantee and claim that, if purchasers are not satisfied, Defendants will refund their money in the first year.
- 33. Relying upon the Initial Sales Defendants' representations described above, many consumers purchase Defendants' business opportunity, authorizing Defendants to charge their credit cards or debit their checking accounts for fees generally ranging from \$100 to \$400. Consumers ultimately derive little, if any, income from the websites they purchase.
- 34. Defendants' website sale is little more than a prelude to the second stage of Defendants' marketing scheme. Soon after the website purchase, the Upsell Defendants

attempt to sell an advertising package to consumers, ostensibly designed to promote the website and generate increased sales. Defendants have most recently marketed the advertising package, which typically costs between \$5,000 to \$20,000, through SMG. Defendants claim that the advertising package will generate sales of \$3,000 to \$20,000 a month, depending upon the size of the package purchased by consumers.

- 35. Despite the Upsell Defendants' representing that their advertising package will drive "targeted visitors" to the consumer's website and result in sales, the package fails to generate any significant sales commissions, let alone the \$3,000 to \$20,000 a month in promised sales. Some consumers who complain to the company are again upsold thousands of dollars in additional advertising services.
- 36. After consumers purchase the advertising packages, they encounter difficulty reaching Defendants' representatives to discuss their website or obtain "coaching" assistance. Instead, consumers reach voice mail extensions or are advised that a representative will have to call them back.
- 37. While Defendants sometimes honor refund requests for the cost of the websites, they routinely deny refunds to consumers who purchase the more expensive advertising packages.
- 38. When consumer complaints mount, Defendants begin shuttering their operations and start the scam over, operating under new business names. Because the prior companies go out of business, it becomes impossible for consumers doing business with them to receive refunds.
- 39. Most consumers who purchase the Initial Sales Defendants' home-based Internet business opportunity do not earn any profits, regardless of the amount of their investment or whether they purchased the Upsell Defendants' additional advertising packages.

VIOLATIONS OF SECTION 5 OF THE FTC ACT

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

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

COUNT I

- 42. In numerous instances, in connection with the marketing, offering for sale, or sale of Defendants' home-based Internet business opportunities, Defendants represent, directly or indirectly, expressly or by implication that
- (a) Consumers who purchase and use the website sold by Defendants are likely to earn substantial income; or
- (b) Consumers who purchase and use the advertising package sold by Defendants will quickly earn back the cost, or substantially more than the cost, of the advertising package.
- 43. In truth and in fact, in numerous instances in which Defendants have made the representations set forth in Paragraph 42 of this Complaint,
- (a) Consumers who purchase and use the website offered by Defendants do not earn substantial income; and
- (b) Consumers who purchase and use the advertising package sold by Defendants do not quickly earn back the cost, or substantially more than the cost, of the advertising package.
- 44. Therefore, Defendants' representations set forth in Paragraph 42 are false and misleading and constitute deceptive acts or practices in violation of Section 5(a) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45(a).

COUNT II

45. In numerous instances, in connection with the marketing, offering for sale, or sale of Defendants' home-based Internet business opportunities, Defendants represent, directly or indirectly, expressly or by implication, that their business experts, business professionals, and marketing coaches will provide purchasers with substantial assistance in operating their home-based Internet businesses.

- 46. In truth and in fact, in numerous instances in which Defendants have made the representations set forth in Paragraph 45 of this Complaint, purchasers do not receive access to business experts, business professionals, and marketing coaches.
- 47. Therefore, Defendants' representations set forth in Paragraph 45 are false and misleading and constitute deceptive acts or practices in violation of Section 5(a) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45(a).

VIOLATIONS OF THE FTC TELEMARKETING SALES RULE

- 48. Congress directed the FTC to prescribe rules prohibiting abusive and deceptive telemarketing acts or practices under the Telemarketing Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 6101-6108, in 1994. The FTC adopted the original Telemarketing Sales Rule in 1995, extensively amended it in 2003, and amended certain sections thereafter.
- 49. The TSR prohibits sellers and telemarketers from misrepresenting any material aspect of an investment opportunity, including, but not limited to, risk, liquidity, earnings potential, or profitability. 16 C.F.R. § 310.3(a)(2)(vi).
- 50. The TSR prohibits sellers and telemarketers from misrepresenting, directly or by implication, 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).
- 51. Defendants are "sellers" or "telemarketers" engaged in "telemarketing," as defined in the TSR, 16 C.F.R. § 310.2(aa), (cc), and (dd).
- 52. The home-based Internet business opportunity Defendants offer is a business opportunity or an "investment opportunity" as that term is defined in the TSR, 16 C.F.R. § 310.2 (q).
- 53. Under 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).

COUNT III

- 54. In numerous instances, in connection with the marketing, offering for sale, or sale of Defendants' home-based Internet business opportunities, Defendants represent, directly or indirectly, expressly or by implication that
- (a) Consumers who purchase and use the website sold by Defendants are likely to earn substantial income; or
- (b) Consumers who purchase and use the advertising package sold by Defendants will quickly earn back the cost, or substantially more than the cost, of the advertising package.
- 55. In truth and in fact, in numerous instances in which Defendants have made the representations set forth in Paragraph 54 of this Complaint,
- (a) Consumers who purchase and use the website offered by Defendants do not earn substantial income; and
- (b) Consumers who purchase and use the advertising package sold by Defendants do not quickly earn back the cost, or substantially more than the cost, of the advertising package.
- 56. Defendants' acts or practices, as described in Paragraph 54 above, violate Section 310.3(a)(2)(vi) of the TSR, 16 C.F.R. § 310.3(a)(2)(vi).

COUNT IV

- 57. In numerous instances, in connection with the marketing, offering for sale, or sale of Defendants' home-based Internet business opportunities, Defendants represent, directly or indirectly, expressly or by implication, that their business experts, business professionals, and marketing coaches will provide purchasers with substantial assistance in operating their home-based Internet businesses.
- 58. In truth and in fact, in numerous instances in which Defendants have made the representations set forth in Paragraph 57 of this Complaint, purchasers do not receive access to business experts, business professionals, and marketing coaches.

59. Defendants' acts or practices, as described in Paragraph 57 above, violate Section 310.3(a)(2)(iii) of the TSR, 16 C.F.R. § 310.3(a)(2)(iii).

COUNT V - RELIEF DEFENDANTS

- 60. Relief Defendants Sheila Lowry, Carl Edward Morris, Jr., and MS have received, directly or indirectly, funds and other assets from Defendants that are traceable to funds obtained from Defendants' customers through the deceptive and unlawful acts or practices described here.
- 61. Relief Defendants are not bona fide purchasers with legal and equitable title to Defendants' customers' funds and other assets, and Relief Defendants will be unjustly enriched if they are not required to disgorge the funds or the value of the benefit they received as a result of Defendants' deceptive and unlawful acts or practices.
- 62. By reason of the foregoing, Relief Defendants hold funds and assets in constructive trust for the benefit of Defendants' customers.

CONSUMER INJURY

63. Consumers have suffered and will continue to suffer substantial injury as a result of Defendants' violations of the FTC Act and the TSR. In addition, Defendants have been unjustly enriched as a result of their unlawful acts or 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

64. Section 13(b) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 53(b), empowers this Court to grant injunctive and such other relief as the Court may deem appropriate to halt and redress violations of any provision of law enforced by the FTC. The Court, in the exercise of its equitable jurisdiction, may award ancillary relief, including rescission or reformation of contracts, restitution, the refund of monies paid, and the disgorgement of ill-gotten monies, to prevent and remedy any violation of any provision of law enforced by the FTC.

65. Section 19 of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 57b, and Section 6(b) of the Telemarketing Act, 15 U.S.C. § 6105(b), 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 and the TSR, including the rescission and reformation of contracts, and the refund of money.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff FTC, pursuant to Sections 13(b) and 19 of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 53(b) and 57b, the TSR, and the Court's own equitable powers, requests that the Court:

- A. Award Plaintiff such 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 and the TSR by Defendants;
- C. Award such relief as the Court finds necessary to redress injury to consumers resulting from Defendants' violations of the FTC Act and the TSR, including, but not limited to, rescission or reformation of contracts, restitution, the refund of monies paid, and the disgorgement of ill-gotten monies;
- D. Enter an order requiring Relief Defendants to disgorge all funds and assets, or the value of the benefit they received from the funds and assets, which are traceable to Defendants' unlawful acts or practices; and
- E. Award Plaintiff the costs of bringing this action, as well as such other and additional relief as the Court may determine to be just and proper.

1	David 10. 120 2012	Danis at Caller such makes d
1	Dated: Da	Respectfully submitted,
2		WILLARD K. TOM General Counsel
3		DEANYA T. KUECKELHAN
4		Regional Director
5		I de mo de
6		GARY D. KENNEDY, Okla. Bar No. 4961
7		JAMES E. ELLIOTT, Tex. Bar No. 06557100 ANNE D. LEJEUNE, Tex. Bar No. 24054286
8		LUIS H. GALLEGOS, Okla. Bar No. 19098 Federal Trade Commission
9		1999 Bryan Street, Suite 2150 Dallas, Texas 75201
10		(214) 979-9379; gkennedy@ftc.gov (Kennedy) (214) 979-9373; jelliott@ftc.gov (Elliott) (214) 979-9371; alejeune@ftc.gov (LeJeune) (214) 979-9383; lgallegos@ftc.gov (Gallegos)
11		(214) 979-9371; alejeune@ftc.gov (LeJeune) (214) 979-9383; lgallegos@ftc.gov (Gallegos)
12		(214) 953-30/9 (fax)
13		Attorneys for Plaintiff FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		
26		
27		
28		