

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
ORLANDO DIVISION**

Federal Trade Commission,

Plaintiff,

v.

Case No. 6:17-cv-2203-Orl-28KRS

Ronnie Montano,

Hyong Su Kim, a/k/a Jimmy Kim,

Martin Schranz,

Montano Enterprises LLC,

JK Marketing LLC, and

GSD Master AG,

Defendants.

**[Proposed] STIPULATED ORDER FOR PERMANENT INJUNCTION
AND MONETARY JUDGMENT AS TO SETTLING DEFENDANTS
MARTIN SCHRANZ AND GSD MASTER AG**

Plaintiff, the Federal Trade Commission (“Commission” or “FTC”), filed its Complaint for Permanent Injunction and Other Equitable Relief (“Complaint”) in this matter, pursuant to Section 13(b) of the Federal Trade Commission Act (“FTC Act”), 15 U.S.C. §§ 53(b), and Section 7(a) of the Controlling the Assault of Non-Solicited Pornography and Marketing Act of 2003 (the “CAN-SPAM Act”), 15 U.S.C. § 7706(a). The Commission and Settling Defendants Martin Schranz and GSD Master AG (collectively, “Settling Defendants”), stipulate to the entry of this Stipulated Order for Permanent Injunction and Monetary Judgment (“Order”) to resolve all matters in dispute in this action between them.

THEREFORE, IT IS ORDERED as follows:

FINDINGS

1. This Court has jurisdiction over this matter.

2. The Complaint charges that Defendants participated in deceptive and illegal acts or practices that violate Sections 5(a) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 45(a), and Section 5(a) of the CAN-SPAM Act, 15 U.S.C. § 7704(a), in the online advertising, marketing, promoting, offering for sale, or sale of a series of software products and upsell/add-on products and services under diverse names such as: Mobile Money Code, eMobile Code, Auto Mobile Code, Easy Cash Code, Full Money System, and Secret Money System (collectively, the “Mobile Money Code Products”).

3. Settling Defendants neither admit nor deny any of the allegations in the Complaint, except as specifically stated in this Order. Only for purposes of this action, Settling Defendants admit the facts necessary to establish jurisdiction.

4. Settling Defendants waive any claim that they may have under the Equal Access to Justice Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2412, concerning the prosecution of this action through the date of this Order, and agree to bear their own costs and attorney fees.

5. Settling Defendants waive all rights to appeal or otherwise challenge or contest the validity of this Order.

DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this Order, the following definitions apply:

A. “**Affiliate**” means any person, including third-party marketers, who participates in an affiliate program.

B. “**Affiliate Network**” means any person who provides another person with affiliates for an affiliate program or whom any person contracts with as an affiliate to promote any product, service, or program.

C. “**Affiliate Program(s)**” means (a) any arrangement under which any marketer or seller of a product, service, or program pays, offers to pay, or provides or offers to provide any form of consideration to any Defendant, either directly or through an affiliate network, to (i) provide the marketer or seller with, or refer to the marketer or seller, potential or actual customers; or (ii) otherwise market, advertise, or offer for sale the product or service on behalf of the marketer or seller; or (b) any arrangement under which any Defendant pays, offers to pay, or provides or offers

to provide any form of consideration to any third party, either directly or through an affiliate network, to (i) provide any Defendant with, or refer to any Defendant, potential or actual customers; or (ii) otherwise market, advertise, or offer for sale any product, service, or program on behalf of any Defendant.

D. **“Clear(ly) and conspicuous(ly)”** means that a required disclosure is difficult to miss (i.e., easily noticeable) and easily understandable by ordinary consumers, including in all of the following ways:

- 1) In any communication that is solely visual or solely audible, the disclosure must be made through the same means through which the communication is presented. In any communication made through both visual and audible means, such as a television advertisement, the disclosure must be presented simultaneously in both the visual and audible portions of the communication, even if the representation requiring the disclosure is made in only one means.
- 2) A visual disclosure, by its size, contrast, location, the length of time it appears, and other characteristics, must stand out from any accompanying text or other visual elements so that it is easily noticed, read, and understood.
- 3) An audible disclosure, including by telephone or streaming video, must be delivered in a volume, speed, and cadence sufficient for ordinary consumers to easily hear and understand it.
- 4) In any communication using an interactive electronic medium, such as the Internet or software, the disclosure must be unavoidable.
- 5) The disclosure must use diction and syntax understandable to ordinary consumers and must appear in each language in which the representation that requires the disclosure appears.

- 6) The disclosure must comply with these requirements in each medium through which it is received, including all electronic devices and face-to-face communications.
- 7) The disclosure must not be contradicted or mitigated by, or inconsistent with, anything else in the communication.
- 8) When the representation or sales practice targets a specific audience, such as children, the elderly, or the terminally ill, “ordinary consumers” includes reasonable members of that group.

E. **“Commercial electronic mail message”** (or **“commercial email”**) means any electronic mail message the primary purpose of which is the commercial advertisement or promotion of a commercial product or service (including the content on an Internet website operated for commercial purposes).

F. **“Corporate Defendant”** means GSD Master AG, a Swiss limited company and its successors and assigns.

G. **“Electronic mail message”** (or **“email”**) means a message sent to a unique electronic mail address.

H. **“Electronic mail address”** means a destination, commonly expressed as a string of characters, consisting of a unique user name or mailbox (commonly referred to as the “local part”) and a reference to an Internet domain (commonly referred to as the “domain part”), whether or not displayed, to which an electronic mail message can be sent or delivered.

I. **“Header information”** means the source, destination, and routing information attached to an electronic mail message, including the originating domain name and originating electronic mail address, and any other information that appears in the line identifying, or purporting to identify, a person initiating the message.

J. **“Individual Defendant”** means Martin Schranz, by whatever names he may be known.

K. “**Initiate**,” when used with respect to a commercial electronic mail message, means to originate or transmit such message or to procure the origination or transmission of such message.

L. “**Money-Making Software**,” means any Software that is offered, offered for sale, or sold, based wholly or in part on representations, either express or implied, that such Software will generate income for users.

M. “**Plaintiff**,” “**Commission**,” or “**FTC**” means the Federal Trade Commission.

N. “**Procure**,” when used with respect to the initiation of a commercial electronic mail message, means intentionally to pay or provide other consideration to, or induce, another person to initiate such a message on one’s behalf.

O. “**Protected Computer**,” means a computer which is used in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce or communication, including a computer located outside the United States that is used in a manner that affects interstate or foreign commerce or communication of the United States. 15 U.S.C. § 7702(13).

P. “**Recipient**,” when used with respect to a commercial electronic mail message, means an authorized user of the electronic mail address to which the message was sent or delivered. If a recipient of a commercial electronic mail message has one or more electronic mail addresses in addition to the address to which the message was sent or delivered, the recipient shall be treated as a separate recipient with respect to each such address. If an electronic mail address is reassigned to a new user, the new user shall not be treated as a recipient of any commercial electronic mail message sent or delivered to that address before it was reassigned.

Q. “**Sender**” means a person who initiates a commercial electronic mail message and whose product, service, or Internet website is advertised or promoted by the message.

R. “**Settling Defendants**” means the Individual Defendant and the Corporate Defendant, individually, collectively, or in any combination.

S. “**Software**” means any file, program, application, content, code or set of instructions that controls, directs, or assists in the operation of a computer or other electronic device and/or instructs a computer or other electronic device as to what tasks to perform.

T. “**Valid physical postal address**” means the sender’s current street address, a Post Office box the sender has accurately registered with the United States Postal Service, or a private mailbox the sender has accurately registered with a commercial mail receiving agency that is established pursuant to United States Postal Service regulations.

ORDER

I

BAN ON MARKETING OR SALE OF MONEY-MAKING SOFTWARE

IT IS ORDERED that Settling Defendants are permanently restrained and enjoined from:

A. Advertising, marketing, promoting, or offering for sale, or assisting in the advertising, marketing, promoting, or offering for sale of any (1) Money-Making Software or (2) service to assist in the creation, advertising, marketing, or promotion of a Money-Making Software, including, but not limited to, website development, advertising, marketing, sale of leads or lead generation, social media promotion, search engine optimization, training, and business establishment services; and

B. Holding an ownership interest, share, or stock in any business, other than a publicly traded company, that engages in or assists in advertising, marketing, promoting, or offering for sale of any (1) Money-Making Software or (2) service to assist in the creation, advertising, marketing, or promotion of a Money-Making Software, including, but not limited to, website development, advertising, marketing, sale of leads or lead generation, social media promotion, search engine optimization, training, and business establishment services.

II

PROHIBITED BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Settling Defendants, their officers, agents, and employees, and all other persons in active concert or participation with any of them, who receive actual notice of this Order, whether acting directly or indirectly, in connection with the advertising,

marketing, promotion, offering for sale, or sale of any product, service, or program, are permanently restrained and enjoined from:

A. Misrepresenting, or assisting others in misrepresenting, expressly or by implication, any material fact, including, but not limited to:

- 1) any material aspect of the performance, efficacy, nature, or central characteristics of a product, service, or program;
- 2) the total cost to purchase, receive, or use a product, service, or program;
- 3) any material restrictions, limitations, or conditions to purchase, receive, or use a product, service, or program;
- 4) the amount of income, earnings, or profits that a consumer may or is likely to earn, or that other consumers have earned using a product, service, or program;
- 5) that any consumer testimonial reflects typical consumer experiences with a product, service, or program; and
- 6) any material aspect of the nature or terms of a refund, cancellation, exchange, or repurchase policy for a product, service, or program.

B. Failing to, in connection with the advertising, promotion, marketing, offering for sale, sale, or provision of any product, service, or program through an Affiliate Program:

- 1) Require each Affiliate and/or Affiliate Network to provide to Settling Defendants the following identifying information:
 - a. In the case of a natural person, the Affiliate's or Affiliate Network's first and last name, physical address, country, telephone number, email address, and bank account information (including only the last four digits of bank account number) necessary to identify where payments are to be made to that person;
 - b. In the case of a business entity, the Affiliate's or Affiliate Network's name and any and all names under which it does business, state of

incorporation, registered agent, and the first and last name, physical address, country, telephone number, and email address for at least one natural person who owns, manages, or controls the Affiliate or Affiliate Network, and the complete bank account information as to where payments are to be made to the Affiliate or Affiliate Network;

- c. If Settling Defendants have access to certain Affiliates only through an Affiliate Network, then Settling Defendants shall contractually require each Affiliate Network to obtain and maintain from those Affiliates the identifying information set forth in Subsection B.1.a and B.1.b of this Section prior to the Affiliate's or Affiliate Network's participation in any Settling Defendant's Affiliate Program.

- 2) As a condition of doing business with any Affiliate or Affiliate Network or such Affiliate or Affiliate Network's acceptance into any Settling Defendant's Affiliate Program: (a) provide each such Affiliate or Affiliate Network a copy of this Order; (b) obtain from each such Affiliate or Affiliate Network a signed and dated statement acknowledging receipt of this Order and expressly agreeing to comply with those provisions of this Order; and (c) clearly and conspicuously disclose in writing that engaging in acts or practices prohibited by this Order will result in immediate termination of any Affiliate or Affiliate Network and forfeiture of all monies owed to such Affiliate or Affiliate Network; *provided, however*, that if Settling Defendants have access to certain Affiliates only through an Affiliate Network, then Settling Defendants shall contractually require that the Affiliate Network provide the information required by this Subsection to each of those Affiliates and retain proof of the same prior to any such Affiliate being used in any Settling Defendant's Affiliate Program; and if Settling Defendants should acquire an entity that has an existing program of selling through Affiliates, the entity must

complete all steps in this Subsection prior to Settling Defendants' acquisition of the entity.

- 3) Require that each Affiliate or Affiliate Network, prior to the public use or dissemination to consumers of any marketing materials, including, but not limited to, websites, emails, and pop-ups used by any Affiliate or Affiliate Network to advertise, promote, market, offer for sale, or sell any goods or services, provide Settling Defendants with the following information: (a) copies of all materially different marketing materials to be used by the Affiliate or Affiliate Network, including text, graphics, video, audio, and photographs; (b) each location the Affiliate or Affiliate Network maintains, or directly or indirectly controls, where the marketing materials will appear, including the URL of any website; and (c) for hyperlinks contained within the marketing materials, each location to which a consumer will be transferred by clicking on the hyperlink, including the URL of any website. Settling Defendants shall also require each Affiliate or Affiliate Network to maintain and provide to Settling Defendants upon request records of the dates when the marketing materials are publicly used or disseminated to consumers. *Provided, however,* that if Settling Defendants have access to certain Affiliates only through an Affiliate Network, then Settling Defendants shall contractually require that the Affiliate Network obtain and maintain the same information set forth above from each of those Affiliates who are part of any Settling Defendant's Affiliate Program prior to the public use or dissemination to consumers of any such marketing materials, and provide proof to such Settling Defendant of having obtained the same.
- 4) Promptly review the marketing materials specified in Section II.B.3 above as necessary to ensure compliance with this Order. Settling Defendants shall also promptly take steps as necessary to ensure that the marketing materials

provided to Settling Defendants under Section II.B.3 above are the marketing materials publicly used or disseminated to consumers by the Affiliate or Affiliate Network. If a Settling Defendant determines that use of any marketing materials does not comply with this Order, such Settling Defendant shall inform the Affiliate or Affiliate Network in writing that approval to use such marketing materials is denied and shall not pay any amounts to the Affiliate or Affiliate Network for such marketing, including any payments for leads, “click-throughs,” or sales resulting therefrom. *Provided, however,* that if Settling Defendants have access to certain Affiliates only through an Affiliate Network, then Settling Defendants shall contractually require that the Affiliate Network comply with the procedures set forth in this Subsection as to those Affiliates.

- 5) Promptly investigate any complaints that any Settling Defendant receives through any source to determine whether any Affiliate or Affiliate Network is engaging in acts or practices prohibited by this Order, either directly or through any Affiliate that is part of any Settling Defendant’s Affiliate Program.
- 6) Upon determining that any Affiliate or Affiliate Network has engaged in, or is engaging in, acts or practices prohibited by this Order, either directly or through any Affiliate that is part of any Settling Defendant’s Affiliate Program, immediately:
 - a. Disable any connection between the Settling Defendant’s Affiliate Program and the marketing materials used by the Affiliate or Affiliate Network to engage in such acts or practices prohibited by this Order;
 - b. Halt all payments to the Affiliate or Affiliate Network resulting from such acts or practices prohibited by this Order; and

- c. Terminate the Affiliate or Affiliate Network; *provided, however*, Settling Defendants shall not be in violation of this subsection if Settling Defendants fail to terminate an Affiliate Network in a case where Settling Defendants' only access to an Affiliate who has engaged in acts or practices prohibited by this Order is through an Affiliate Network and Settling Defendants receive notice that the Affiliate Network immediately terminated the Affiliate violating this Order from any Affiliate Program maintained by any Settling Defendant.

III

PROHIBITIONS AGAINST COMMERCIAL EMAIL MISREPRESENTATIONS

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Settling Defendants, their officers, agents, and employees, and all other persons in active concert or participation with any of them, who receive actual notice of this Order, whether acting directly or indirectly, in connection with the advertising, marketing, promotion, offering for sale, or sale of any product, service, or program, are permanently restrained and enjoined from:

- A. Initiating, procuring, or transmitting, or assisting others in initiating, procuring, or transmitting, a commercial electronic mail message that:
 - 1) Contains, or is accompanied by, materially false or materially misleading header information, including but not limited to:
 - a. an originating electronic mail address, domain name, or Internet Protocol address when the access to such originating electronic email address, domain name or Internet Protocol address was obtained by means of false or fraudulent pretenses or representations;
 - b. a "from" line (the line identifying or purporting to identify the person initiating the message) that does not accurately identify any person who initiated the message; or

- c. header information that fails to identify accurately a protected computer used to initiate the message because the person initiating the message knowingly uses another protected computer to relay or transmit the message for purposes of disguising its origin;
- 2) Contains a subject heading likely to mislead a recipient, acting reasonably under the circumstances, about a material fact regarding the contents or subject matter of the message;
- 3) Does not include a clear and conspicuous notice of the recipient's opportunity to decline to receive further commercial electronic mail messages from the sender at the recipient's electronic mail address and describes the means by which the recipient can decline to receive future commercial email messages from the sender;
- 4) Does not include a functioning return electronic mail address or other Internet-based mechanism, clearly and conspicuously displayed, that a recipient can use to submit a reply electronic mail message or other form of Internet-based communication requesting not to receive future commercial electronic mail messages from the sender at the electronic mail address where the message was received, and that remains capable of receiving such messages or communications for no less than 30 days after the transmission of the original message;
- 5) Does not include the sender's valid physical postal address; or
- 6) Is sent to a recipient's email address, more than 10 business days after the sender receives a request from that email recipient not to receive future commercial electronic mail messages from the sender at the recipient's electronic mail address.

B. Violating Sections 5 and 6 of the CAN-SPAM Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 7704 and 7705, a copy of which is attached.

IV
MONETARY JUDGMENT AND PARTIAL SUSPENSION

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that:

A. Judgment in the amount of Seven Million Dollars (\$7,000,000.00) is entered in favor of the Commission against Settling Defendants as equitable monetary relief. Settling Defendants' liability for the judgment shall be joint and several with any and all other defendants in this action against whom the Court may enter judgment for equitable monetary relief.

B. Settling Defendants are ordered to pay to the Commission Five Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$500,000.00), which, as Settling Defendants stipulate, their undersigned counsel holds in escrow for no purpose other than payment to the Commission. Such payment must be made within 7 days of entry of this Order by electronic fund transfer in accordance with instructions previously provided by a representative of the Commission. Upon such payment, the remainder of the judgment as to Settling Defendants is suspended, subject to the terms of Subsections C–G, below.

C. Settling Defendants relinquish dominion and all legal and equitable right, title, and interest in all assets transferred pursuant to this Order and may not seek the return of any assets.

D. The facts alleged in the Complaint will be taken as true, without further proof, in any subsequent civil litigation by or on behalf of the Commission, including in a proceeding to enforce its rights to any payment or monetary judgment pursuant to this Order, such as a nondischargeability complaint in any bankruptcy case.

E. The facts alleged in the Complaint establish all elements necessary to sustain an action by the Commission pursuant to Section 523(a)(2)(A) of the Bankruptcy Code, 11 U.S.C. § 523(a)(2)(A), and this Order will have collateral estoppel effect for such purposes.

F. Settling Defendants acknowledge that their Taxpayer Identification Numbers (Social Security Numbers or Employer Identification Numbers), which Settling Defendants must submit to the Commission, may be used for collecting and reporting on any delinquent amount arising out of this Order, in accordance with 31 U.S.C. § 7701.

G. All money paid to the Commission pursuant to this Order may be deposited into a fund administered by the Commission or its designee to be used for equitable relief, including consumer redress and any attendant expenses for the administration of any redress fund. If a representative of the Commission decides that direct redress to consumers is wholly or partially impracticable or money remains after redress is completed, the Commission may apply any remaining money for such other equitable relief (including consumer information remedies) as it determines to be reasonably related to Settling Defendants' practices alleged in the Complaint. Any money not used for such equitable relief is to be deposited to the U.S. Treasury as disgorgement. Settling Defendants have no right to challenge any actions the Commission or its representatives may take pursuant to this Subsection.

V

CUSTOMER INFORMATION

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Settling Defendants, their officers, agents, and employees, and all other persons in active concert or participation with any of them who receive actual notice of this Order, are permanently restrained and enjoined from directly or indirectly:

A. Failing to provide sufficient customer information to enable the Commission to efficiently administer consumer redress. If a representative of the Commission requests in writing any information related to redress, Settling Defendants must provide it, in the form prescribed by the Commission, within 14 days.

B. Disclosing, using, or benefitting from customer information, including the name, address, telephone number, email address, social security number, other identifying information, or any data that enables access to a customer's account (including a credit card, bank account, or other financial account), that any Settling Defendant obtained prior to entry of this Order; and

C. Failing to destroy such customer information in all forms in their possession, custody, or control within 30 days after receipt of written direction to do so from a representative of the Commission. *Provided, however*, that customer information need not be disposed of, and may be

disclosed, to the extent requested by a government agency or required by law, regulation, or court order.

VI COOPERATION

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Settling Defendants must fully cooperate with representatives of the Commission in this case and in any investigation related to or associated with the transactions or the occurrences that are the subject of the Complaint. Settling Defendants must provide truthful and complete information, evidence, and testimony. Individual Defendant must appear and Corporate Defendant must cause its officers, employees, representatives, or agents to appear for interviews, discovery, hearings, trials, and any other proceedings that a Commission representative may reasonably request upon 5 days written notice, or other reasonable notice, at such places and times as a Commission representative may designate, without the service of a subpoena.

VII ORDER ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Settling Defendants obtain acknowledgments of receipt of this Order:

A. Each Settling Defendant, within 7 days of entry of this Order, must submit to the Commission an acknowledgment of receipt of this Order sworn under penalty of perjury.

B. For 15 years after entry of this Order, Individual Defendant for any business that such Defendant, individually or collectively with any other defendant in this action, is the majority owner or controls directly or indirectly and Corporate Defendant, must deliver a copy of this Order to: (1) all principals, officers, directors, and LLC managers and members; (2) all employees, agents, and representatives who participate in conduct related to the subject matter of the Order; and (3) any business entity resulting from any change in structure as set forth in the Section titled Compliance Reporting. Delivery must occur within 7 days of entry of this Order for current personnel. For all others, delivery must occur before they assume their responsibilities.

C. From each individual or entity to which a Settling Defendant delivered a copy of this Order, that Settling Defendant must obtain, within 30 days, a signed and dated acknowledgment of receipt of this Order.

VIII COMPLIANCE REPORTING

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Settling Defendants make timely submissions to the Commission:

A. One year after entry of this Order, each Settling Defendant must submit a compliance report, sworn under penalty of perjury:

- 1) Each Settling Defendant must: (a) identify the primary physical, postal, and email address and telephone number, as designated points of contact, which representatives of the Commission may use to communicate with Settling Defendant; (b) identify all of that Settling Defendant's businesses by all of their names, telephone numbers, and physical, postal, email, and Internet addresses; (c) describe the activities of each business, including the goods and services offered, the means of advertising, marketing, and sales, and the involvement of any other defendant in this action (which Individual Defendant must describe if he knows or should know due to his own involvement); (d) describe in detail whether and how that Settling Defendant is in compliance with each Section of this Order; and (e) provide a copy of each Order Acknowledgment obtained pursuant to this Order, unless previously submitted to the Commission.
- 2) Additionally, Individual Defendant must: (a) identify all telephone numbers and all physical, postal, email and Internet addresses, including all residences; (b) identify all business activities, including any business for which such Defendant performs services whether as an employee or otherwise and any entity in which such Defendant has any ownership interest; and (c) describe

in detail such Defendant's involvement in each such business, including title, role, responsibilities, participation, authority, control, and any ownership.

B. For 15 years after entry of this Order, each Settling Defendant must submit a compliance notice, sworn under penalty of perjury, within 14 days of any change in the following:

- 1) Each Settling Defendant must report any change in: (a) any designated point of contact; or (b) the structure of Corporate Defendant or any entity that either Defendant has any ownership interest in or controls directly or indirectly that may affect compliance obligations arising under this Order, including: creation, merger, sale, or dissolution of the entity or any subsidiary, parent, or affiliate that engages in any acts or practices subject to this Order.
- 2) Additionally, Individual Defendant must report any change in: (a) name, including aliases or fictitious name, or residence address; or (b) title or role in any business activity, including any business for which he performs services whether as an employee or otherwise and any entity in which he has any ownership interest, and identify the name, physical address, and any Internet address of the business or entity.

C. Each Settling Defendant must submit to the Commission notice of the filing of any bankruptcy petition, insolvency proceeding, or similar proceeding by or against such Defendant within 14 days of its filing.

D. Any submission to the Commission required by this Order to be sworn under penalty of perjury must be true and accurate and comply with 28 U.S.C. § 1746, such as by concluding: "I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on: _____" and supplying the date, signatory's full name, title (if applicable), and signature.

E. Unless otherwise directed by a Commission representative in writing, all submissions to the Commission pursuant to this Order must be emailed to DEbrief@ftc.gov or sent by

overnight courier (not the U.S. Postal Service) to: Associate Director for Enforcement, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Federal Trade Commission, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20580. The subject line must begin: *FTC v. Martin Schranz*, Matter No. X180013.

IX RECORDKEEPING

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Settling Defendants must create certain records for 15 years after entry of the Order, and retain each such record for 5 years. Specifically, Corporate Defendant, and Individual Defendant for any business that he, individually or collectively with any other defendant in this action, is a majority owner or controls directly or indirectly, must create and retain the following records:

- A. accounting records showing the revenues from all goods or services sold;
- B. personnel records showing, for each person providing services, whether as an employee or otherwise, that person's: name; addresses; telephone numbers; job title or position; dates of service; and (if applicable) the reason for termination;
- C. records relating to Affiliates or Affiliate Networks, including all names, addresses, and telephone numbers; dollar amounts paid or received; and information used in calculating such payments;
- D. records of all consumer complaints and refund requests, whether received directly or indirectly, such as through a third party, and any response;
- E. all records necessary to demonstrate full compliance with each provision of this Order, including all submissions to the Commission;
- F. copies of all marketing materials, documents, and information received pursuant to Subsection II.B.3 of this Order; and all written approvals or denials of marketing materials made pursuant to Subsection II.B.4 of this Order; and
- G. a copy of each unique advertisement or other marketing material.

X

COMPLIANCE MONITORING

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, for the purpose of monitoring Settling Defendants' compliance with this Order, including any failure to transfer any assets as required by this Order:

A. Within 14 days of receipt of a written request from a representative of the Commission, each Settling Defendant must: submit additional compliance reports or other requested information, which must be sworn under penalty of perjury; appear for depositions; and produce documents for inspection and copying. The Commission is also authorized to obtain discovery, without further leave of court, using any of the procedures prescribed by Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 29, 30 (including telephonic depositions), 31, 33, 34, 36, 45, and 69.

B. For matters concerning this Order, the Commission is authorized to communicate directly with each Settling Defendant. Settling Defendants must permit representatives of the Commission to interview any employee or other person affiliated with any Settling Defendant who has agreed to such an interview. The person interviewed may have counsel present.

C. The Commission may use all other lawful means, including posing, through its representatives as consumers, suppliers, or other individuals or entities, to Settling Defendants or any individual or entity affiliated with Settling Defendants, without the necessity of identification or prior notice. Nothing in this Order limits the Commission's lawful use of compulsory process, pursuant to Sections 9 and 20 of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 49, 57b-1.

D. Upon written request from a representative of the Commission, any consumer reporting agency must furnish consumer reports concerning Individual Defendant, pursuant to Section 604(1) of the Fair Credit Reporting Act, 15 U.S.C. §1681b(a)(1).

XI

RETENTION OF JURISDICTION

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that this Court retains jurisdiction of this matter for purposes of construction, modification, and enforcement of this Order.

DONE and **ORDERED** in Orlando, Florida, on _____, 2018.

John Antoon II
United States District Judge

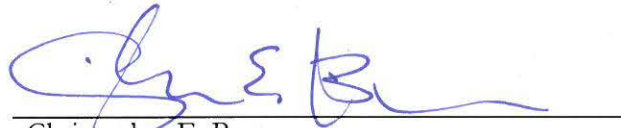
So stipulated and agreed:

for Plaintiff:

Federal Trade Commission

Alden F. Abbott
General Counsel

Dated: 6/13/18



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*Attorneys for Plaintiff
Federal Trade Commission*

for Settling Defendants:

GSD Master AG

Dated:

By:

Martin Schranz, Owner

Dated:

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Dated:

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*Attorneys for Plaintiff
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for Settling Defendants:

GSD Master AG

Dated: 2/7/18

By:

Martin Schranz, Owner

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Martin Schranz, individually

Dated: 2/8/18

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(B) those convicted of other offenses, including offenses involving fraud, identity theft, obscenity, child pornography, and the sexual exploitation of children, if such offenses involved the sending of large quantities of electronic mail.

(c) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) Spam has become the method of choice for those who distribute pornography, perpetrate fraudulent schemes, and introduce viruses, worms, and Trojan horses into personal and business computer systems; and

(2) the Department of Justice should use all existing law enforcement tools to investigate and prosecute those who send bulk commercial e-mail to facilitate the commission of Federal crimes, including the tools contained in chapters 47 and 63 of title 18, United States Code (relating to fraud and false statements); chapter 71 of title 18, United States Code (relating to obscenity); chapter 110 of title 18, United States Code (relating to the sexual exploitation of children); and chapter 95 of title 18, United States Code (relating to racketeering), as appropriate.

15 USC 7704.

SEC. 5. OTHER PROTECTIONS FOR USERS OF COMMERCIAL ELECTRONIC MAIL.

(a) REQUIREMENTS FOR TRANSMISSION OF MESSAGES.—

(1) PROHIBITION OF FALSE OR MISLEADING TRANSMISSION INFORMATION.—It is unlawful for any person to initiate the transmission, to a protected computer, of a commercial electronic mail message, or a transactional or relationship message, that contains, or is accompanied by, header information that is materially false or materially misleading. For purposes of this paragraph—

(A) header information that is technically accurate but includes an originating electronic mail address, domain name, or Internet Protocol address the access to which for purposes of initiating the message was obtained by means of false or fraudulent pretenses or representations shall be considered materially misleading;

(B) a “from” line (the line identifying or purporting to identify a person initiating the message) that accurately identifies any person who initiated the message shall not be considered materially false or materially misleading; and

(C) header information shall be considered materially misleading if it fails to identify accurately a protected computer used to initiate the message because the person initiating the message knowingly uses another protected computer to relay or retransmit the message for purposes of disguising its origin.

(2) PROHIBITION OF DECEPTIVE SUBJECT HEADINGS.—It is unlawful for any person to initiate the transmission to a protected computer of a commercial electronic mail message if such person has actual knowledge, or knowledge fairly implied on the basis of objective circumstances, that a subject heading of the message would be likely to mislead a recipient, acting reasonably under the circumstances, about a material fact

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regarding the contents or subject matter of the message (consistent with the criteria used in enforcement of section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 45)).

(3) INCLUSION OF RETURN ADDRESS OR COMPARABLE MECHANISM IN COMMERCIAL ELECTRONIC MAIL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—It is unlawful for any person to initiate the transmission to a protected computer of a commercial electronic mail message that does not contain a functioning return electronic mail address or other Internet-based mechanism, clearly and conspicuously displayed, that—

(i) a recipient may use to submit, in a manner specified in the message, a reply electronic mail message or other form of Internet-based communication requesting not to receive future commercial electronic mail messages from that sender at the electronic mail address where the message was received; and

(ii) remains capable of receiving such messages or communications for no less than 30 days after the transmission of the original message.

(B) MORE DETAILED OPTIONS POSSIBLE.—The person initiating a commercial electronic mail message may comply with subparagraph (A)(i) by providing the recipient a list or menu from which the recipient may choose the specific types of commercial electronic mail messages the recipient wants to receive or does not want to receive from the sender, if the list or menu includes an option under which the recipient may choose not to receive any commercial electronic mail messages from the sender.

(C) TEMPORARY INABILITY TO RECEIVE MESSAGES OR PROCESS REQUESTS.—A return electronic mail address or other mechanism does not fail to satisfy the requirements of subparagraph (A) if it is unexpectedly and temporarily unable to receive messages or process requests due to a technical problem beyond the control of the sender if the problem is corrected within a reasonable time period.

(4) PROHIBITION OF TRANSMISSION OF COMMERCIAL ELECTRONIC MAIL AFTER OBJECTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If a recipient makes a request using a mechanism provided pursuant to paragraph (3) not to receive some or any commercial electronic mail messages from such sender, then it is unlawful—

(i) for the sender to initiate the transmission to the recipient, more than 10 business days after the receipt of such request, of a commercial electronic mail message that falls within the scope of the request;

(ii) for any person acting on behalf of the sender to initiate the transmission to the recipient, more than 10 business days after the receipt of such request, of a commercial electronic mail message with actual knowledge, or knowledge fairly implied on the basis of objective circumstances, that such message falls within the scope of the request;

(iii) for any person acting on behalf of the sender to assist in initiating the transmission to the recipient, through the provision or selection of addresses to which the message will be sent, of a commercial electronic

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mail message with actual knowledge, or knowledge fairly implied on the basis of objective circumstances, that such message would violate clause (i) or (ii); or

(iv) for the sender, or any other person who knows that the recipient has made such a request, to sell, lease, exchange, or otherwise transfer or release the electronic mail address of the recipient (including through any transaction or other transfer involving mailing lists bearing the electronic mail address of the recipient) for any purpose other than compliance with this Act or other provision of law.

(B) SUBSEQUENT AFFIRMATIVE CONSENT.—A prohibition in subparagraph (A) does not apply if there is affirmative consent by the recipient subsequent to the request under subparagraph (A).

(5) INCLUSION OF IDENTIFIER, OPT-OUT, AND PHYSICAL ADDRESS IN COMMERCIAL ELECTRONIC MAIL.—(A) It is unlawful for any person to initiate the transmission of any commercial electronic mail message to a protected computer unless the message provides—

(i) clear and conspicuous identification that the message is an advertisement or solicitation;

(ii) clear and conspicuous notice of the opportunity under paragraph (3) to decline to receive further commercial electronic mail messages from the sender; and

(iii) a valid physical postal address of the sender.

(B) Subparagraph (A)(i) does not apply to the transmission of a commercial electronic mail message if the recipient has given prior affirmative consent to receipt of the message.

(6) MATERIALLY.—For purposes of paragraph (1), the term “materially”, when used with respect to false or misleading header information, includes the alteration or concealment of header information in a manner that would impair the ability of an Internet access service processing the message on behalf of a recipient, a person alleging a violation of this section, or a law enforcement agency to identify, locate, or respond to a person who initiated the electronic mail message or to investigate the alleged violation, or the ability of a recipient of the message to respond to a person who initiated the electronic message.

(b) AGGRAVATED VIOLATIONS RELATING TO COMMERCIAL ELECTRONIC MAIL.—

(1) ADDRESS HARVESTING AND DICTIONARY ATTACKS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—It is unlawful for any person to initiate the transmission, to a protected computer, of a commercial electronic mail message that is unlawful under subsection (a), or to assist in the origination of such message through the provision or selection of addresses to which the message will be transmitted, if such person had actual knowledge, or knowledge fairly implied on the basis of objective circumstances, that—

(i) the electronic mail address of the recipient was obtained using an automated means from an Internet website or proprietary online service operated by another person, and such website or online service included, at the time the address was obtained, a notice stating that the operator of such website or online

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service will not give, sell, or otherwise transfer addresses maintained by such website or online service to any other party for the purposes of initiating, or enabling others to initiate, electronic mail messages; or

(ii) the electronic mail address of the recipient was obtained using an automated means that generates possible electronic mail addresses by combining names, letters, or numbers into numerous permutations.

(B) DISCLAIMER.—Nothing in this paragraph creates an ownership or proprietary interest in such electronic mail addresses.

(2) AUTOMATED CREATION OF MULTIPLE ELECTRONIC MAIL ACCOUNTS.—It is unlawful for any person to use scripts or other automated means to register for multiple electronic mail accounts or online user accounts from which to transmit to a protected computer, or enable another person to transmit to a protected computer, a commercial electronic mail message that is unlawful under subsection (a).

(3) RELAY OR RETRANSMISSION THROUGH UNAUTHORIZED ACCESS.—It is unlawful for any person knowingly to relay or retransmit a commercial electronic mail message that is unlawful under subsection (a) from a protected computer or computer network that such person has accessed without authorization.

(c) SUPPLEMENTARY RULEMAKING AUTHORITY.—The Commission shall by regulation, pursuant to section 13—

(1) modify the 10-business-day period under subsection (a)(4)(A) or subsection (a)(4)(B), or both, if the Commission determines that a different period would be more reasonable after taking into account—

(A) the purposes of subsection (a);

(B) the interests of recipients of commercial electronic mail; and

(C) the burdens imposed on senders of lawful commercial electronic mail; and

(2) specify additional activities or practices to which subsection (b) applies if the Commission determines that those activities or practices are contributing substantially to the proliferation of commercial electronic mail messages that are unlawful under subsection (a).

(d) REQUIREMENT TO PLACE WARNING LABELS ON COMMERCIAL ELECTRONIC MAIL CONTAINING SEXUALLY ORIENTED MATERIAL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—No person may initiate in or affecting interstate commerce the transmission, to a protected computer, of any commercial electronic mail message that includes sexually oriented material and—

(A) fail to include in subject heading for the electronic mail message the marks or notices prescribed by the Commission under this subsection; or

(B) fail to provide that the matter in the message that is initially viewable to the recipient, when the message is opened by any recipient and absent any further actions by the recipient, includes only—

(i) to the extent required or authorized pursuant to paragraph (2), any such marks or notices;

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(ii) the information required to be included in the message pursuant to subsection (a)(5); and
 (iii) instructions on how to access, or a mechanism to access, the sexually oriented material.

(2) **PRIOR AFFIRMATIVE CONSENT.**—Paragraph (1) does not apply to the transmission of an electronic mail message if the recipient has given prior affirmative consent to receipt of the message.

Deadline.

(3) **PRESCRIPTION OF MARKS AND NOTICES.**—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commission in consultation with the Attorney General shall prescribe clearly identifiable marks or notices to be included in or associated with commercial electronic mail that contains sexually oriented material, in order to inform the recipient of that fact and to facilitate filtering of such electronic mail. The Commission shall publish in the Federal Register and provide notice to the public of the marks or notices prescribed under this paragraph.

Federal Register, publication.

(4) **DEFINITION.**—In this subsection, the term “sexually oriented material” means any material that depicts sexually explicit conduct (as that term is defined in section 2256 of title 18, United States Code), unless the depiction constitutes a small and insignificant part of the whole, the remainder of which is not primarily devoted to sexual matters.

(5) **PENALTY.**—Whoever knowingly violates paragraph (1) shall be fined under title 18, United States Code, or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both.

15 USC 7705.

SEC. 6. BUSINESSES KNOWINGLY PROMOTED BY ELECTRONIC MAIL WITH FALSE OR MISLEADING TRANSMISSION INFORMATION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—It is unlawful for a person to promote, or allow the promotion of, that person’s trade or business, or goods, products, property, or services sold, offered for sale, leased or offered for lease, or otherwise made available through that trade or business, in a commercial electronic mail message the transmission of which is in violation of section 5(a)(1) if that person—

(1) knows, or should have known in the ordinary course of that person’s trade or business, that the goods, products, property, or services sold, offered for sale, leased or offered for lease, or otherwise made available through that trade or business were being promoted in such a message;

(2) received or expected to receive an economic benefit from such promotion; and

(3) took no reasonable action—

(A) to prevent the transmission; or

(B) to detect the transmission and report it to the Commission.

(b) **LIMITED ENFORCEMENT AGAINST THIRD PARTIES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in paragraph (2), a person (hereinafter referred to as the “third party”) that provides goods, products, property, or services to another person that violates subsection (a) shall not be held liable for such violation.

(2) **EXCEPTION.**—Liability for a violation of subsection (a) shall be imputed to a third party that provides goods, products, property, or services to another person that violates subsection (a) if that third party—

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(A) owns, or has a greater than 50 percent ownership or economic interest in, the trade or business of the person that violated subsection (a); or

(B)(i) has actual knowledge that goods, products, property, or services are promoted in a commercial electronic mail message the transmission of which is in violation of section 5(a)(1); and

(ii) receives, or expects to receive, an economic benefit from such promotion.

(c) EXCLUSIVE ENFORCEMENT BY FTC.—Subsections (f) and (g) of section 7 do not apply to violations of this section.

(d) SAVINGS PROVISION.—Except as provided in section 7(f)(8), nothing in this section may be construed to limit or prevent any action that may be taken under this Act with respect to any violation of any other section of this Act.

SEC. 7. ENFORCEMENT GENERALLY.

15 USC 7706.

(a) VIOLATION IS UNFAIR OR DECEPTIVE ACT OR PRACTICE.—Except as provided in subsection (b), this Act shall be enforced by the Commission as if the violation of this Act were an unfair or deceptive act or practice proscribed under section 18(a)(1)(B) of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 57a(a)(1)(B)).

(b) ENFORCEMENT BY CERTAIN OTHER AGENCIES.—Compliance with this Act shall be enforced—

(1) under section 8 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1818), in the case of—

(A) national banks, and Federal branches and Federal agencies of foreign banks, by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency;

(B) member banks of the Federal Reserve System (other than national banks), branches and agencies of foreign banks (other than Federal branches, Federal agencies, and insured State branches of foreign banks), commercial lending companies owned or controlled by foreign banks, organizations operating under section 25 or 25A of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C. 601 and 611), and bank holding companies, by the Board;

(C) banks insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (other than members of the Federal Reserve System) and insured State branches of foreign banks, by the Board of Directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; and

(D) savings associations the deposits of which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, by the Director of the Office of Thrift Supervision;

(2) under the Federal Credit Union Act (12 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.) by the Board of the National Credit Union Administration with respect to any Federally insured credit union;

(3) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78a et seq.) by the Securities and Exchange Commission with respect to any broker or dealer;

(4) under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80a-1 et seq.) by the Securities and Exchange Commission with respect to investment companies;

(5) under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80b-1 et seq.) by the Securities and Exchange Commission with respect to investment advisers registered under that Act;