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| 2 | Cal. Bar No. 221078, sprocter@ftc.gov Faye Chen Barnouw | RECEIVEDCOPY |
| 3 | Cal. Bar No. 168631, fbarnouw@ftc.gov | NOV 0 6 2012 |
| 4 | Nicholas May DC Bar No. 979754, nmay@ftc.gov | CLERK U.S. DISTRICT COURT |
| 5 | Federal Trade Commission 10877 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 700 | DISTRICT OF ARIZONA BYP DEPUTY |
| 6 | Los Angeles, CA 90024 Tel: (310) 824-4343; Fax: (310) 824-4380 | |
| | Attorneys for Plaintiff | |
| 7 | Federal Trade Commission | · 登場· |
| 8 | IN THE INITED STA | PEC DICTRICT COURT |
| 9 | | TES DISTRICT COURT ICT OF ARIZONA |
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| 11 | Federal Trade Commission | Case No. CV-12-2368-PHX-SRB |
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| 13 | Plaintiff, | · |
| 14 | vs. | COMPLAINT FOR PERMANENT INJUNCTION AND OTHER |
| 15 | American Pusiness Puilders II C. an | EQUITABLE RELIEF |
| 16 | American Business Builders, LLC, an Arizona Limited Liability Company; ENF, | |
| 17 | LLC, an Arizona Limited Liability | |
| 18 | Company also d/b/a Network Market | |
| 19 | Limited Liability Company; United | |
| | Merchant Services, LLC, an Arizona Limited Liability Company; Universal | |
| 20 | Marketing and Training, LLC, an Arizona | |
| 21 | Limited Liability Company; Unlimited | |
| 22 | Training Services, LLC, an Arizona Limited Liability Company; Shane | |
| 23 | Michael Hanna a/k/a Shane Michael | |
| 24 | Romeo, an individual; and Stephen Spratt, an individual, | |
| 25 | <u> </u> | |
| 26 | Defendants. | |
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MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

In support of this application, Plaintiff states the following:

- 1. Local Rule 7.2(e) prohibits parties from filing any motion, including its supporting memorandum of points and authorities ("motion"), that exceeds 17 pages, exclusive of attachments and any required statement of facts, unless permitted by order of the judge.
- 2. Good cause exists in this case for the issuance of an order permitting Plaintiff to file a motion that exceeds 17 pages because of the scope of Defendants' illegal telemarketing campaign, the number of legal issues, and the number of defendants, as alleged in the Complaint:
- a. There are eight defendants involved in this deceptive and unfair telemarketing business. They have caused, and continue to cause, substantial monetary and other injury to consumers across the nation.
- b. Defendants are violating the Federal Trade Commission Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45(a), and the FTC's Business Opportunity Rule, 16 C.F.R. Part 437, as amended. As alleged in the Complaint, Defendants are liable for one count under the Federal Trade Commission Act and three counts under the Business Opportunity Rule. Each of these four counts provides a separate and independent basis for the Court to grant the requested Temporary Restraining Order and ancillary equitable relief. All of these legal issues require discussion in the memorandum.
- c. The two individual Defendants involved in this scheme personally participated in and knew of the deceptive acts alleged in the Complaint. Thus, they should be held personally liable for whatever monetary and injunctive relief the Court grants. This issue requires separate discussion in the memorandum.
- d. The six corporate Defendants to this action operate as a common enterprise through a maze of entities that, among other things, share locations, mail drops, telephone numbers, and employees, and transfer assets among each other and other

Business Opportunity Rule 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)(B) and 57b, and 16 C.F.R. Part 437, as amended.

DEFENDANTS

- 6. Defendant American Business Builders, LLC ("ABB") is an Arizona limited liability company that has maintained its principal place of business at 4734 W. Glendale Avenue, Glendale, AZ 85301. Defendant ABB transacts or has transacted business in the District of Arizona, including at its principal place of business and through a private mail box located at 4397 W. Bethany Home Road, Suite 1327, Glendale, AZ 85301. At times material to this Complaint, acting alone or in concert with others, ABB has advertised, marketed, distributed, or sold a business opportunity to consumers throughout the United States.
- 7. Defendant ENF, LLC ("ENF"), also doing business as Network Market Solutions, is an Arizona limited liability company that has maintained its principal place of business at 4620 N. 16th Street, Suite E-219, Phoenix, AZ 85016. ENF transacts or has transacted business in the District of Arizona, including at its principal place of business and through a private mail box located at 4397 W. Bethany Home Road, Suite 1210, Glendale, AZ 85301. At times material to this Complaint, acting alone or in concert with others, ENF has advertised, marketed, distributed, or sold a business opportunity to consumers throughout the United States.
- 8. Defendant UMS Group, LLC ("UMS Group") is an Arizona limited liability company with its principal place of business in the District of Arizona. UMS Group transacts or has transacted business in the District of Arizona, including through a private mail box located at 4397 W. Bethany Home Road, Suite 1326, Glendale, AZ 85301. At times material to this Complaint, acting alone or in concert with others, UMS Group has advertised, marketed, distributed, or sold a business opportunity to consumers throughout the United States.

- 9. Defendant United Merchant Services, LLC ("UMS") is an Arizona limited liability company that has maintained its principal place of business at 4734 W. Glendale Avenue, Glendale, AZ 85301. UMS transacts or has transacted business in the District of Arizona, including through its principal place of business and a private mail box located at 4397 W. Bethany Home Road, Suite 1326, Glendale, AZ 85301. At times material to this Complaint, acting alone or in concert with others, UMS advertised, marketed, distributed, or sold a business opportunity to consumers throughout the United States.
- 10. Defendant Universal Marketing and Training, LLC ("UM&T") is an Arizona limited liability company with its principal place of business in the District of Arizona. UM&T transacts or has transacted business in the District of Arizona, including through private mail boxes located at 4397 W. Bethany Home Road, Suites 1210 and 1327, Glendale, AZ 85301. At times material to this Complaint, acting alone or in concert with others, UM&T has advertised, marketed, distributed, or sold a business opportunity to consumers throughout the United States.
- 11. Defendant Unlimited Training Services, LLC ("UTS") is an Arizona limited liability company that has maintained its principal place of business in the District of Arizona. UTS transacts or has transacted business in the District of Arizona. At times material to this Complaint, acting alone or in concert with others, UTS has advertised, marketed, distributed, or sold a business opportunity to consumers throughout the United States.
- 12. Defendant Shane Michael Hanna (also known as Shane Michael Romeo) is the sole member of Defendants ABB and UMS Group, and is a member of Defendant UTS. Defendant Hanna was also a member of UMS. Defendant Hanna has leased commercial office space for UMS at 4734 W. Glendale Avenue, Glendale, AZ 85301, has registered and is financially responsible for the Internet domain names associated with Defendants ABB, ENF, UMS and UM&T, and is financially responsible for telephone services used by ABB and ENF. At all times material to this Complaint, acting alone or in concert with others, Defendant Hanna has formulated, directed, controlled,

had the authority to control, or participated in the acts and practices of Defendants ABB, ENF, UMS, UMS Group, UM&T, and UTS, including the acts and practices set forth in this Complaint. Defendant Hanna 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.

13. Defendant Stephen Spratt is the sole member of Defendants ENF and UM&T. Spratt is a signer on a bank account for ENF and is financially responsible for a toll-free telephone number associated with ABB and UMS. UM&T, whose sole member is Spratt, has also processed credit card sales for UTS. At times material to this Complaint, acting alone or in concert with others, Defendant Spratt has formulated, directed, controlled, had the authority to control, or participated in the acts and practices of ABB, ENF, UMS, UM&T and UTS, including the acts and practices set forth in this Complaint. Defendant Spratt 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.

COMMON ENTERPRISE

14. Defendants ABB, ENF, UMS Group, UMS, UM&T, and UTS (collectively, "Corporate Defendants") have operated and functioned as a common enterprise while engaging in the deceptive acts and practices and other violations of law alleged in this Complaint. The Corporate Defendants have conducted the business practices through an interrelated network of companies that have common control, ownership, managers, employees, business functions, phone numbers, and addresses. The Corporate Defendants also rely on a similar marketing scheme to sell consumers the business opportunity described below. Because the Corporate Defendants have operated as a common enterprise, each of them is jointly and severally liable for the acts and practices described in this Complaint. Defendants Shane Michael Hanna, and Stephen M. Spratt have formulated, directed, controlled, had the authority to control, or

common enterprise.

COMMERCE

participated in the acts and practices of the Corporate Defendants that constitute the

15. At all times material to this complaint, the Defendants have maintained a substantial course of trade in the offering for sale and sale of business opportunities, in or affecting commerce, as "commerce" is defined in Section 4 of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 44.

THE DEFENDANTS' BUSINESS PRACTICES

The Business Opportunity

- 16. Defendants have carried out an illegal business opportunity scam which has defrauded consumers out of hundreds of thousands of dollars.
- 17. In telemarketing calls to consumers, Defendants represent that that they provide low-cost credit card and other payment processing services and related products (e.g., credit card terminals and merchant cash advances) to small businesses. Defendants tell consumers that, for a fee that typically ranges from approximately \$295 to \$495, the consumers may operate their own home-based business selling Defendants' payment processing services and products to small businesses.
- 18. The consumers to whom Defendants solicit their business opportunity are not currently engaged in the payment processing industry.
- 19. In their initial contact with consumers, Defendants often represent that Defendants will obtain or assist the consumer in obtaining small business customers or accounts. Defendants tell consumers that the consumer will assist Defendants in identifying merchants that might be interested in Defendants' services including, in some instances, by distributing flyers to or collecting merchant account statements from local merchants. In numerous instances, Defendants represent that Defendants will convert merchants that the consumer either identifies or refers to Defendants into customers or accounts. In other instances, Defendants represent that all merchants located within a

specific geographic territory and which enroll with Defendants or use Defendants' services will be the customers or accounts of the consumer.

- 20. Defendants also represent that consumers will receive support from Defendants in operating their new business. In numerous instances, Defendants represent that such support will include training or coaching, the provision of printed marketing materials such as flyers or brochures, business cards, business licenses, or the creation of a website where consumers can review the status of pending accounts or customers. Defendants have also represented that they will provide consumers with sales lead lists.
- 21. Typically within several days of Defendants' initial call to consumers, Defendants market and sell to consumers telemarketing sales leads (consisting of the names and telephone numbers of merchants that may be interested in purchasing Defendants' payment processing services) and a telemarketing campaign in which Defendants will call the merchants (the "leads") to promote consumers' new business. Defendants represent to consumers that Defendants will contact and market Defendants' services to each of these leads and that this telemarketing campaign will generate new customers or accounts for the consumer. Defendants typically charge consumers \$10 for each lead. The total charge to the consumer is often greater than \$10,000, and, for some consumers, has been as high as \$40,000.
- 22. Defendants represent that consumers will earn income on each merchant that Defendants convert into a customer or account. Defendants represent that consumers will make a commission (e.g., \$500) on each payment processing terminal that Defendants sell or lease, a percentage of each merchant cash advance that is funded, and a percentage of each merchant's monthly sales volume for as long as the merchant remains a customer or account. In some instances, Defendants represent that consumers will also earn income on each merchant customer or account located within the sales territory that Defendants have purportedly assigned to the consumers.

- 23. Defendants also make representations, either expressly or by implication, about the earnings potential of the business opportunity. Some of the representations Defendants make include the following:
 - Consumers will begin to earn income within weeks;
 - Consumers will earn thousands of dollars in income per month;
 - Consumers will earn back the cost of their initial investment within weeks;
 - Consumers will earn back the cost of the sales leads they purchase from Defendants within months; and
 - Defendants will convert a certain number or percentage of sales leads into customers or accounts.
- 24. Defendants also make additional representations that make consumers believe that these earnings are likely. For example, Defendants have represented that Defendants are part of a multi-billion dollar merchant service industry, Defendants offer the lowest payment processing rates in the industry, and there is a lucrative market for merchant cash advances because conditions in the commercial credit market have prevented many small businesses from obtaining loans. Defendants have also represented that the sales leads Defendants supply have already applied for merchant cash advances or have been denied bank loans and are, thus, already familiar with or interested in Defendants' services.
- 25. Contrary to the representations Defendants make to consumers, in numerous instances, Defendants do not obtain accounts or customers for consumers and consumers do not earn income from this business opportunity.

The Disclosure and Earnings Claim Statement

26. Defendants have failed to provide a written disclosure document to consumers prior to their purchase of Defendants' business opportunity, as required by the Business Opportunity Rule. Defendants have failed to disclose in writing their name, business address, and telephone number; the name of the salesperson offering the opportunity; whether Defendants, any affiliate or prior business of any Defendant, or any

- 27. Although Defendants and their representatives have made claims to consumers about their likely earnings, they have failed to provide consumers with an Earnings Claim statement as required by the Business Opportunity Rule.
- 28. Defendants have engaged in the foregoing business practices since at least March 1, 2012.

VIOLATIONS OF THE FTC ACT

- 29. Section 5(a) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45(a), prohibits "unfair or deceptive acts or practices in or affecting commerce."
- 30. Misrepresentations or deceptive omissions of material fact constitute deceptive acts or practices prohibited by Section 5(a) of the FTC Act.
- 31. As set forth below, Defendants have engaged and continue to engage in violations of Section 5(a) of the FTC Act in connection with the advertising, marketing and sale of their business opportunities.

COUNT ONE

Deceptive Substantial Income Claims

32. In numerous instances in connection with the advertising, marketing, promotion, offering for sale, or sale of Defendants' business opportunity, Defendants have represented, directly or indirectly, expressly or by implication, that purchasers of Defendants' business opportunity will earn substantial income.

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- 33. In truth and in fact, in numerous instances in which Defendants have made the representation set forth in Paragraph 32 of this Complaint, purchasers of Defendants' business opportunity have not earned substantial income.
- 34. Therefore, Defendants' representation as set forth in Paragraph 32 of this Complaint is false or misleading and constitutes a deceptive act or practice in violation of Section 5(a) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45(a).

VIOLATIONS OF THE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY RULE

- Defendants are "sellers" who have sold or offered to sell a "business 35. opportunity" as defined by the Business Opportunity Rule, 16 C.F.R. § 437.1(c) and (q). Under the Business Opportunity Rule, a "seller" is a person who offers for sale or sells a business opportunity. 16 C.F.R. § 437.1(q). Under the Rule, a "business opportunity" means a "commercial arrangement" in which a "seller solicits a prospective purchaser to enter into a new business;" the "prospective purchaser makes a required payment;" and the "seller, expressly or by implication, orally or in writing, represents that the seller or one or more designated persons will . . . (ii) Provide outlets, accounts, or customers, including, but not limited to, Internet outlets, accounts, or customers, for the purchaser's goods or services." 16 C.F.R. § 437.1(c)(ii). Under the Rule, providing "outlets, accounts, or customers" includes "furnishing the prospective purchaser with existing or potential . . . outlets, accounts, or customers; requiring, recommending, or suggesting one or more locators or lead generating companies; providing a list of locators or lead generating companies; collecting a fee on behalf of one or more locators or lead generating companies; ... or otherwise assisting the prospective purchaser in obtaining his or her own . . . outlets, accounts, or customers." 16 C.F.R. § 437.1(m).
- 36. Among other things, the Business Opportunity Rule requires sellers to provide prospective purchasers with a disclosure document in the form and using the language set forth in the Business Opportunity Rule and its Appendix A, and any required attachments. In the disclosure document, the seller must disclose to prospective purchasers five categories of information, including basic identifying information about

the seller, any earnings claims the seller makes, the seller's litigation history, any cancellation and refund policy the seller offers, and contact information of prior purchasers. 16 C.F.R. § 437.3(a)(1)-(5). Furthermore, this information must be disclosed at least seven (7) days before the prospective purchaser signs a contract or makes a payment. 16 C.F.R. § 437.2. The pre-sale disclosure of this information enables a prospective purchaser to contact prior purchasers and take other steps to assess the potential risks involved in the purchase of the business opportunity.

- 37. Defendants have made earnings claims in connection with the sale of their business opportunity, as defined by the Business Opportunity Rule, 16 C.F.R. § 437.1(f). Under the Business Opportunity Rule, an "earnings claim" means "any oral, written, or visual representation to a prospective purchaser that conveys, expressly or by implication, a specific level or range of actual or potential sales, or gross or net income or profits." 16 C.F.R. § 437.1(f).
- 38. The Business Opportunity Rule prohibits sellers from making earnings claims unless the seller: (1) has a reasonable basis for the claim at the time it is made; (2) has in its possession written materials to substantiate the claim at the time it is made; (3) furnishes an Earnings Claim statement to prospective purchasers in conjunction with the disclosure document, containing, among other things, information regarding the time frame captured by the earnings claim, the characteristics of the purchasers, and the number and percentage of all persons who purchased the business opportunity within the time frame who achieved at least the stated level of earnings; and (4) makes written substantiation of the earnings claim available to any prospective purchaser who requests it. 16 C.F.R. § 437.4(a).
- 39. The Business Opportunity Rule also prohibits any seller, directly or indirectly through a third party, from misrepresenting the likelihood that a "seller, locator, or lead generator will find . . . outlets, accounts, or customers for the purchaser." 16 C.F.R. § 437.6 (j).

40. Pursuant to Section 18(d)(3) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 57a(d)(3), a violation of the Business Opportunity Rule 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 TWO

Disclosure Document Violations

- 41. In numerous instances in connection with the offer for sale, sale, or promotion of a business opportunity, Defendants have failed to furnish prospective purchasers with a disclosure document and any required attachments, within the time period prescribed by the Business Opportunity Rule.
- 42. Defendants' acts and practices, as described in paragraph 41 above, violate the Business Opportunity Rule, 16 C.F.R. §§ 437.2 and 437.3(a), and Section 5(a) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45(a).

COUNT THREE

Earnings Disclosure Violations

- 43. In numerous instances, Defendants have made earnings claims to prospective purchasers in connection with the offering for sale, sale, or promotion of a business opportunity while, among other things, (1) lacking a reasonable basis for the earnings claim at the time it was made; (2) lacking written substantiation for the earnings claim at the time it was made; or (3) failing to provide an Earnings Claim statement to the prospective purchaser, as required by the Business Opportunity Rule.
- 44. Defendants acts and practices, as described in paragraph 43 above, violate the Business Opportunity Rule, 16 C.F.R. § 437.4(a), and Section 5(a) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45(a).

COUNT FOUR

Misrepresentations

45. In numerous instances, in connection with the offer for sale, sale, or promotion of a business opportunity, Defendants, directly or indirectly, have

 misrepresented the likelihood that the Defendants will find accounts or customers for the prospective purchaser.

46. Defendants acts and practices, as described in paragraph 45 above, violate the Business Opportunity Rule, 16 C.F.R. § 437.6(j), and Section 5(a) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45(a).

CONSUMER INJURY

47. Consumers have suffered and will continue to suffer substantial monetary loss as a result of the Defendants' violations of Section 5(a) of the FTC Act and the Business Opportunity Rule. In addition, Defendants have been unjustly enriched as a result of their unlawful acts and practices. Absent injunctive relief by this Court, the Defendants are likely to continue to injure consumers, reap unjust enrichment, and harm the public interest.

THIS COURT'S POWER TO GRANT RELIEF

- 48. 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.
- 49. Section 19 of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 57b, authorizes this Court to grant such relief as the Court finds necessary to redress injury to consumers resulting from Defendants' violations of the Business Opportunity Rule, including the rescission or 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, and the Business Opportunity Rule, and the Court's own equitable powers, requests that the Court:

- A. Award Plaintiff FTC 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 the appointment of a receiver;
- B. Enter a permanent injunction to prevent future violations of the Business Opportunity Rule and the FTC Act by Defendants;
- C. Award such relief as the Court finds necessary to redress injury to consumers resulting from the Defendants' violations of the Business Opportunity Rule and the FTC Act, including, but not limited to, rescission or reformation of contracts, restitution, the refund of monies paid, and the disgorgement of ill-gotten monies; and
- D. Award Plaintiff FTC the costs of bringing this action, as well as such other and additional relief as the Court may determine to be just and proper.

Respectfully submitted,

David Shonka
Acting General Counsel

Dated: 11/6/2012

Stacy Procter

Faye Chen Barnouw

Nicholas May

Federal Trade Commission

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(310) 824-4343

CV-12 2368-产业X-SRB2368-GMS Document 4-1 Filed 11/06/12 Page 1 o

JS 44 (Rev. 09)

CIVIL COVER SHEET



The JS 44 civii coversheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

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| I. (a) PLAINTIFFS FEDERAL TRADE COM | DEFENDANTS AMERICAN BUSINESS BUILDERS, LLC, et. al. See attached sheet for list of all defendants | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | _ | | | | | |
| (b) County of Residence | _ | | | County of Residence of First Listed Defendant MARICOPA COUNTY (IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY) | | | | | | |
| (E) | XCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CA | SES) | | | | | | | | |
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| (c) Attorneys (Firm Name, A | | Attorneys (If Known) | | | | | | | | |
| See Attachment A | | | | Unknown | | | | | | |
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| 🗇 2 U.S. Government Defendant | 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III) | | Citiz | en of Another State | D 2 | O 2 | Incorporated and F of Business In A | | D 5 | 5 |
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| & Enforcement of Judgment | | Personal Injury | | | ľā | □ 820 Copyrights | | 460 Deports | | |
| ☐ 151 Medicare Act | ☐ 330 Federal Employers' | Product Liability | | | | 830 Pater | nt | ☐ 470 Rackete | | |
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| of Veteran's Benefits | ☐ 350 Motor Vehicle | ☐ 370 Other Fraud | | Act | | | k Lung (923) | Exchar | nge | |
| ☐ 160 Stockholders' Suits | ☐ 355 Motor Vehicle | 371 Truth in Lending | | 20 Labor/Mgmt. Relation | | | ☐ 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) | | tatutory A | ctions |
| ☐ 190 Other Contract ☐ 195 Contract Product Liability | Product Liability 380 Other Personal 360 Other Personal Property Damage | | | 40 Railway Labor Act 51 Family and Medical | |) 864 SSID) 865 RSI (| Title XVI | 891 Agricul 893 Enviror | | attore |
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| REAL PROPERTY 210 Land Condemnation | CIVIL RIGHTS 440 Other Civil Rights | PRISONER PETITIO 510 Motions to Vaca | | Security Act | | | AL TAX SUITS s (U.S. Plaintiff | 3 899 Admini | strative Proview or Ap | |
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| 240 Torts to Land | ☐ 443 Housing/ | ☐ 530 General | | | | 26 U | ISC 7609 | State St | atutes | |
| 245 Tort Product Liability | Accommodations | 535 Death Penalty 540 Mandamus & O | | IMMIGRATION | 32 <u>6 </u> | | | | | |
| 290 All Other Real Property | ☐ 445 Amer. w/Disabilities - Employment | 550 Civil Rights | | 62 Naturalization Applic: 63 Habeas Corpus - | canon | | | 1 | | |
| | ☐ 446 Amer. w/Disabilities - | ☐ 555 Prison Condition | | Alien Detainee | | | | | | |
| | Other | ☐ 560 Civil Detainee - | | (Prisoner Petition) | | | | | | |
| | ☐ 448 Education | Conditions of Confinement | D 4 | 65 Other Immigration Actions | | | | 1 | | |
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| | Cite the U.S. Civil Sta | atute under which you | are filing | (Do not cite jurisdiction | | es unless d | liversity): | | | |
| VI. CAUSE OF ACTIO | | 5(a) 53(b) and 57b; | 16 C.F. | .K. Part 437 | | | | | | |
| | Brief description of co | | | | | | | | | |
| VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT: | IS A CLASS ACTIO 23 | ON DEMAND \$ | | | CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: JURY DEMAND: Types No | | | | | |
| VIII. RELATED CASI | E(S) (See instructions): | JUDGE | | | | DOCKE | ET NUMBER | | | |
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ATTACHMENT A

(Civil Cover Sheet, FTC v. American Business Builders, LLC et al.)

I. (c) Plaintiffs' Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)

Stacy Procter, Faye Chen Barnouw, and Nicholas May Federal Trade Commission 10877 Wilshire Blvd., Ste. 700 Los Angeles, CA 90024 Tel: (310) 824-4343

DEFENDANTS

American Business Builders, LLC, an Arizona Limited Liability Company;

ENF, LLC, an Arizona Limited Liability Company also d/b/a Network Market Solutions;

UMS Group, LLC, an Arizona Limited Liability Company;

United Merchant Services, LLC, an Arizona Limited Liability Company;

Universal Marketing and Training, LLC, an Arizona Limited Liability Company;

Unlimited Training Services, LLC, an Arizona Limited Liability Company;

Shane Michael Hanna a/k/a Shane Michael Romeo, an individual; and

Stephen Spratt, an individual.