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9	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
10	CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
11	SOUTHERN DIVISION
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13	FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION,) COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTION AND
14	Plaintiff,) OTHER EQUITABLE RELIEF
15	v.)
16	WAZZU CORPORATION,) a corporation,)
17	JAYME AMIRIE,) an individual,)
18) KENNETH GHARIB,)
19	an individual, and)
20	KIRK WALDFOGEL,) an individual,)
21	Defendants.)
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Plaintiff, the Federal Trade Commission ("Commission"), by its undersigned attorneys, alleges:

1. This is an action under Sections 13(b) of the Federal Trade Commission Act ("FTC Act"), 15 U.S.C. § 53(b), to secure injunctive and other equitable relief, including rescission of contracts, restitution, and disgorgement for Defendants' deceptive acts or practices in violation of Section 5(a) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45(a), in connection with the marketing and sale of Internet "websites."

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 2. This Court has jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §§ 45(a) and 53(b), and 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1337(a) and 1345.
- 3. Venue in this District is proper under 15 U.S.C. § 53(b), and 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b) and (c).

PLAINTIFF

4. Plaintiff Federal Trade Commission is an independent agency of the United States Government created by statute. 15 U.S.C. §§ 41-58. The Commission 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 Commission may initiate federal district court proceedings to enjoin violations of the FTC Act and to secure such equitable relief as may be appropriate in each case, including restitution for injured consumers. 15 U.S.C. § 53(b).

DEFENDANTS

5. Defendant Wazzu Corporation ("Wazzu"), which has done business under the name "JetPages," is a Nevada corporation

with its offices and principal place of business located at 10175 Slater Avenue, Suite 290, Fountain Valley, California. Wazzu was incorporated under the name "Altaire Corporation" and later changed its name to Wazzu Corporation. Defendant Wazzu transacts or has transacted business in the Central District of California.

- 6. Defendant Jayme Amirie is an owner and officer of Wazzu. He resides and transacts or has transacted business in the Central District of California.
- 7. Defendant Kenneth Gharib is an owner and officer of Wazzu. He resides and transacts or has transacted business in the Central District of California.
- 8. Defendant Kirk Waldfogel is an owner and officer of Wazzu. He resides and transacts or has transacted business in the Central District of California.
- 9. Individually or in concert with others, Defendants

 Jayme Amirie, Kenneth Gharib and Kirk Waldfogel have

 formulated, directed, controlled or participated in the acts

 and practices of the corporate defendant, including the various

 acts and practices set forth herein.

COMMERCE

10. At all times material hereto, Defendants have been engaged in the business of offering for sale and selling, through telemarketers, Internet-related services, including design and hosting of Internet websites and other products, in or affecting commerce, as "commerce" is defined in Section 4 of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 44.

DEFENDANTS' BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

- 11. Since at least 1997 and continuing thereafter,
 Defendants have engaged in a plan, program or campaign to sell
 website design and hosting services to consumers. A "website"
 is a set of electronic documents, usually a home page and
 subordinate pages, readily viewable on computer by anyone with
 access to the Internet, standard software, and knowledge of the
 website's location or address.
- 12. Defendants, directly or through telemarketers, have contacted various consumers by telephone, primarily targeting

- 16. In numerous instances, Defendants use a third-party authorization service to make audio tapes of consumers purporting to show that the consumer has agreed to purchase Defendants' services upon expiration of the free trial period. The salespersons in these recordings often inadequately disclose that consumers will be automatically billed. The recordings also fail to establish that the consumer authorized the charges for which Wazzu later bills the customer.
- 17. In numerous instances, where consumers contend that they have not ordered Defendants' services, Defendants represent that consumers have authorized the service and are legally obliged to pay for it. In many instances, Defendants continue to charge consumers for an additional month or months after consumers request cancellation.

VIOLATIONS OF SECTION 5 OF THE FTC ACT

18. As set forth below, Defendants, individually and in concert with others, have violated Section 5(a) of the FTC Act in connection with the offer and sale of their Internet website design and hosting services.

COUNT I

- 19. In numerous instances, Defendants have, directly or through telemarketers, represented, expressly or by implication, that:
 - a) Defendants will not charge consumers for web services before the end of Defendants' purportedly free trial period; and
 - Defendants will not charge consumers who cancel Defendants' services within the purportedly free trial period.
 - 20. In fact, in numerous instances Defendants
 - a) charge consumers for web services before the end of Defendants' purportedly free trial period; or
 - b) charge consumers who have canceled Defendants' services within the purportedly free trial period.
- 21. Therefore, Defendants' representations, as alleged in Paragraph 19, are false and deceptive, and violate Section 5(a) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45(a).

COUNT II

22. In numerous instances, Defendants have, directly or through telemarketers, represented, expressly or by implication, that Defendants will not assess a recurring monthly charge for their website services until thirty days after Defendants have provided consumers with information that will enable consumers to access and review the website designed and hosted by Defendants.

24. Therefore, Defendants' representations, as alleged in Paragraph 22, are false and deceptive, and violate Section 5(a) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45(a).

COUNT III

- 25. In numerous instances, Defendants have represented, expressly or by implication, that consumers are legally obligated to pay the charges for Defendants' website services that Defendants have caused to be billed to consumers through a phone bill or other billing statement.
- 26. In fact, in numerous instances, consumers are not legally obligated to pay charges for Defendants' website services that Defendants have caused to be billed to consumers through a phone bill or other billing statement because neither the consumers nor the consumers' agents have authorized these charges.
- 27. Therefore, Defendants' representations, as alleged in Paragraph 25, are false and deceptive, and violate Section 5(a) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45(a).

CONSUMER INJURY

28. Consumers in many areas of the United States have suffered substantial monetary loss as a result of Defendants'

unlawful acts or practices. In addition, Defendants have been unjustly enriched as a result of their unlawful practices.

Absent injunctive relief by this Court, Defendants are likely to continue to injure consumers and harm the public interest.

THIS COURT'S POWER TO GRANT RELIEF

29. Section 13(b) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 53(b), empowers the Court to grant injunctive and other equitable ancillary relief, including consumer redress, disgorgement, and restitution, to prevent and remedy violations of any provision of law enforced by the Commission.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Wherefore, Plaintiff requests that this Court:

- 1. 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;
- 2. Permanently enjoin the Defendants from violating the FTC Act, as alleged herein;
- 3. Award such relief as the Court finds necessary to redress injury to consumers resulting from the Defendants' violations of the FTC Act, including but not limited to, rescission of contracts, the refund of monies paid, and the disgorgement of ill-gotten monies; and

1	4. Award plaintiff the costs of bringing this action, as
2	well as such other and additional equitable relief as the Court
3	may determine to be just and proper.
4	Dated:, 1999
5	Respectfully submitted,
6	DEBRA A. VALENTINE
7	General Counsel
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