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

1. The FTC brings this action under Section 13(b) of the Federal Trade Commission Act

("FTC Act"), 15 U.S.C. § 53(b) to obtain permanent injunctive relief, rescission or reformation

of contracts, restitution, the refund of monies paid, disgorgement of ill-gotten monies, and other

equitable relief for Defendants' acts or practices in viola(r)-1(act)4CT1 Td ()8d (21)Tj F.b-5(o)-452(l)-2(l)]

Florida, 2511 Deer Run E, Clearwater, Florida, and 10268 Royal Eagle Street, Highlands Ranch, Colorado. Sequoia One registered the websites budgetmetoday.com and paydayloanpreapprovalnow.com. Sequoia One transacts or has transacted business in this district and throughout the United States. Defendant Gen X Marketing Group, LLC ("Gen X") is a Florida limited liability 7. company with its principal place of business at 1426 Gulf to Bay Boulevard, Suite A and Suite B, Clearwater, Florida. Gen X has also used addresses at 101 E. Kennedy Boulevard, Suite 1450, Tampa, Florida, 2519 McMullen Booth Road, Suite 510-121 and Suite 510-196, Clearwater, Florida, and 861 Christina Circle, Oldsmar, Florida. Gen X owns the fictitious

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11. Defendant Paul T. McDonnell is a manager of Gen X and is an authorized signatory for many of its bank accounts. McDonnell also is listed as the registrant contact for paymeloans.com, directfundingservice.com, budgetmetoday.com, and paydayloanpreapprovalnow.com. At times material to this Complaint, acting alone or in concert with others, he formulated, directed, controlled, had the authority to control, or participated in the acts and practices set forth in this Complaint, including the Defendants' sale of consumer payday loan applications containing consumers' Social Security and financial account numbers, as well as other sensitive information, without the consumers' knowledge or consent, to third parties that used the information to commit fraud. In addition, McDonnell knew about the business practices set forth in this Complaint, was recklessly indifferent to them, or was aware of a high probability of the fraud and intentionally avoided the truth. In connection with the matters alleged herein, McDonnell transacts or has transacted business in this district and throughout the

United States.

12. Defendants Sequoia One and Gen X ("Corporate Defendants") operated as a common enterprise while engaging in the deceptive and unfair acts and practices and other violations of law alleged below. Defendants conducted the business practices described below through an interrelated network of companies that have common ownership, officers, managers, business functions, employees, and office locations, and that commingled funds. Because the Corporate Defendants operated as a common enterprise, each of them is jointly and severally liable for the acts and practices alleged below. Defendants Kotzker, T. Bartholomew, J. Bartholomew, and McDonnell formulated, directed, controlled, had the authority to control, or participated in the acts and practices of the Corporate Defendants that constituted the common enterprise.

24. Defendants provided Ideal Financial with financial account information for at least 500,141 consumers. Using only the consumer information provided by Defendants, Ideal Financial debited at least \$7,135,993.23 from consumer bank accounts without authorization.

Defendants Knew Or Had Reason To Believe That Ideal Financial Was Using Consumer Information To Engage In Unauthorized Charges

25. Defendants knew that many consumers whose accounts were debited by Ideal Financial did not authorize those debits. For example, in May 2011, Defendant Kotzker was informed by an Ideal Financial executive that Ideal Financial was billing consumers through a "blind bump" – that is, billing consumers for a purported service that was hidden in website terms and conditions. As another example, in January 2013, in response to increased questions and scrutiny by banks, Ideal Financial explained to its payment pr 2(4)4()]TJ 0 Tc 0 Tw -3 26

THIS COURT'S POWER TO GRANT RELIEF

37. 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.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

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

A. Enter a permanent injunction to prevent future violations of the FTC Act by Defendants;

B. Award such relief as the Court finds necessary to redress injury to consumers resulting from Defendants' violations of 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

C. Award Plaintiff the costs of bringing this action, as well as such other and additional relief as the Court may determine to be just and proper.

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