UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN

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| FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION, | Case No | | |
| Plaintiff, | COMPLAINT FOR | | |
| V. | PERMANENT INJUNCTIO AND OTHER EQUITABLE RELIEF | | |
| American Handicapped and Disadvantage Workers, Inc, a corporationalso d/b/a AHDW and AHDW, Inc., 12601 North Cave Cærek R38 Nor American Handicapped, Inc. | | | |
| Deferdants. | | | |
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Plaintiff, the Federal Trade Commission ("FTC"), for its Complaint alleges:

1. The FTC brings this action under Sections 13(b) and fighe Federal Trade Commission Act ("FTC Act"), 15 U.S.C. §§ 53(b) and 577 the Telemarketing and Consume Fraud and Abuse Prevention Act Telemarketing Act"), 15 U.S.C.

§§6101-6108 and the Unordered Merchandise Statute, 39 U.S.C. § 60069; ain preliminary and permanent injunctive relief, rescission or reformation of contracts, restitution, the refund of monies paids glorgement of illgotten monies, and other equitable relief for Defendants' acuts practices in violation of Section 5(a) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 5(a), the FTC's Telemarketing Sales Rule ("TSR"), 16 C.F.R. Part 310, and the Unordered Merchandise Statute. S.C. § 3009.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 2. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1337(a), and 1345, and 15 U.S.C. §§ 45(a)(b), 57b, 6102(c), and 6105(b).
- 3. Venue is proper in this district under 28 U.S.d.3\(\)(1), (b)(2), (c)(1), (c)(2), and (d)\(\)(2) and 15 U.S.C. \(\)(3)(b).

PLAINTIFF

4. The FTC is an independent agency of the United States Government created by statute. 15 U.S.C. §§1-58. The FTC enforces Section 5(a) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. §45(a), which prohibits unfair or deceptive acts or practices in or affecting commerce. ThFTC also enforces the lemarketing Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 6101-6108 Pursuanto the Telemarketing Act, the FTC promulgated and enforces the TSR, 16 C.F.R. Part 310, which prohibits deceptive and abusive telemarketing acts or practice The FTC also enforces the Unordered Merchandise Statute, 39 U.S.C. § 3009.

5. The FTC is authorized to initiate federal district court proceedings, by its own attorneys, to enjoin violations of the FTC Act,

Defendant Adli Dasuqiresides in this district and, in connection with the matters alleged herein, transacts or has trated business in this district at throughout the United States.

9. DefendantsAHDW and AH (collectively, "Corporate Defendants") have operated as a common enterprise while againg in the deceptive acts and practices and other violations of ladweged below. Defendants have onducted the business practices scribed below through interrelated compathies have common ownership, officers, managers, business functions, employees, and office locations, and that commingled funds.

10. At all timesmaterial to this Complaint, Defendants have maintained a substantiabourse of trade in or affecting commerce, as "commerce" is defined in Section 4 of the FTC Act,15 U.S.C. § 44.

DEFENDANTS' BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

- 11. Sinceat least 2013and continuing thereafted efendants have engaged in a plan, program or campaign to sell products through outbound interstate telephone calls to consumers.
- 12. On numerous occasions, Defendants e madeelemarkeing calls to consumers which they have employed several deceptitactics to sell household items such as light bulbs, trash bags, and cleaning products
- 13. Defendants' telemarketers appeal to consumers' sense of dayarity misrepresenting that consumers' purchases will help handicapped or disabled people including bymisrepresenting directly or by implication that most wages paid by Defendants go to handicapped or disable ployees of that the person soliciting is handicapped or disabled.
- 14. The telemarketer also mislead consumers into believing that they are calling on behalf of a charity, including by asking consumers for donations, stating that the consumers will receive a gift for the donation by a failing to correct consumers when they refer to a Corpo Defendant as a charity or laterite "donation" on their checks.

VIOLATIONS OF THE FTC ACT

- 19. Section 5(a) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C4§(a), prohibits "unfair or deceptive acts or practices in or affecting commerce."
- 20. Misrepresentations or deceptive omissions of material fact constitute deceptive acts or practices prohibited by Section 5(a) of the FTC Act.

Count I

Misrepresentations to Induce Payment for Defendants' Goods

- 21. In numerous instances in connection with the marketing, offering for sale, or sale of household products, Defendarepresent directly or indirectly, expressly or by implication, that:
 - a. Defendantsconsumers' purchases will significantly help handicappred disabled people because
 - i. all or most wages paid by Defendants go to persons employed by Defendants who are handicapped or disabled;
 - ii. the person soliciting is handicapped or disabled; and/or
 - iii. Defendants operate charitable organizations;
 - b. Defendants wouldend only a free gift; and
 - c. consumers ordered the goods that were shipped and/or billed to the consumers.

22. In truth and in fact,

a. the consumer's purchase will not significantly help handicapped or disabled people because:

i.

- 25. Defendantsplace "outbound telephone call[s]" anate "selle[s]" or "telemarket [s]" engaged in "telemarketing" as defined by the TSR, 16 C.F.R. § 310.2(v),(aa), (cc), and (dd).
- 26. The TSR prohibits any seller or telemarketer from making a misleading statement to induce any person to pay for goods or services or to induce a charitable contribution 16 C.F.R. § 310.3(a)(4).
- 27. Pursuant to Section 3(c) of the Telemarketing Act, 15 U.S.C. § 6102(c) and Section 18(d)(3) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 57(a)(d)(3), a violation of Section 5(a) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45(a).

Count II

Misrepresentations to Induce Payment

28. In numerous instance is, the course of telemarketing varidus usehold products. Defendants

- c. Defendants operate charitable organizations.
- 29. Defendants' acts or practices, as described in Para@&atbove,are deceptive telemarketing acts or practices that violate the 1765R,F.R. § 310.3(a)(4).

VIOLATIONS OF THE UNORDERED MERCHANDISE STATUTE

30. The Unordered Merchandise Statute, 39 U.S.C. § 3009, generally prohibits sendingunordered merchandise, unless such merchandise is clearly and

expressed request or consent of the recipients;thoout identifying them as free samples, thereby violating ubsection (a) of the Unordered Merchandise Statute, 39 U.S.C. § 3009(a)

- 33. In numerous instances, in connection with the marketing of household products, Defendants have sent to the recipients of such goods one or more bills or dunning communications for slu goods, thereby violating substitutes (a) and (c) of the Unordered Merchandise Statute, 39 U.S.C. § 3009(a) and (c).
- 34. Defendants' practices, as alleged Paragraph 32-33 above, are therefore unfair trade practices that violate Section (3) the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45(a)(1).

CONSUMER INJURY

35. Consumers have suffered and will continue to suffer substantial injury as a result of Defendants' violations of the FTC AttreTelemarketing Sales Ruland the UnorderedMerchandise Statute. In addition, Defendants have been unjustly enriched as a result of their unlawful acts or practices. Absent injunctive relief by this Court, Defendants are likely to continue to injure consumers, reap unjust enrichment, and harm the public interest.

THI S COURT'S POWER TO GRANT RELIEF

36. Section 13(b) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C5§(b), empowers this Court to grant injunctive and such other relief as the Court may deem appropriate.

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 ilbotten monies, to prevent and remedy any violation of any provision of law enforced by the FTC.

37. Section 19 of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C5 b, and Section 6(b) of the Telemarketing Act, 15 U.S.C. 6(105(b)) authorize this Court to grant such relief as the Court finds necessary to redress injury to consume things from Defendants' violations of the Telemarketing Sales Rinke uding the rescission or reformation of contracts, and the refund of money.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Wherefore, Plaintiff FTC, pursuant to Section 8(b) and 19of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 5(b) and 57bSection 6(b) of the Telemarketing Act, 15 U.S.C. § 6105(b) the Unordered Merchandise Statute, 39 U.S.C. § 3009; and the Court's own equitable powers, requests that the Court:

A. Award Plaintiff such preliminary injunctive and ancillary relies 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 a preliminary injunction;

- B. Enter a permanent injunction to preventure violations of the FTC Acthe Telemarketing Sales Rule, and theoreted Merchandise Statute Defendants;
- C. Award such relief as the Court finds necessary to redress injury to consumers resulting from Defendants' violations of the FTC Act, Telemarketing Sales Rule, and Unordered Merchandise Staitutle, ding but not limited to, rescission or reformation of contracts, restitution, the refund of monies paid, and the disgorgement of illgotten moniesand
- D. 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.

Respectfully submitted,

DAVID C. SHONKA

Acting General Counsel

Dated: May 192016 <u>s/Amy C. Hocevar</u>

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