COMPLAINT

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Doc. 1

1	monies, and other equitable relief for Defendants' acts or practices in violation of Section 5(a) of
2	the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45(a), and in violation of Section 4 of ROSCA, 15 U.S.C. § 8403.

- 2. The State of Illinois brings this action under Section 7(a) of the Illinois Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act ("Illinois Consumer Fraud Act"), 815 ILCS § 505/7(a), and Section 6 of ROSCA, 15 U.S.C. § 8405, to obtain a preliminary and permanent injunction against Defendants for engaging in deceptive acts or practices in violation of the Illinois Consumer Fraud Act, 815 ILCS §§ 505/1 *et seq.*, and in violation of Section 4 of ROSCA, 15
- Consumer Fraud Act, 815 ILCS §§ 505/1 *et seq.*, and in violation of Section 4 of ROSCA, 15 U.S.C. § 8403.
 - 3. The State of Ohio brings this action under the Ohio Consumer Sales Practices Act, Chapter 1345 of the Ohio Revised Code, O.R.C. §§ 1345.01 *et seq.*, and Section 6 of ROSCA, 15 U.S.C. § 8405, to obtain a preliminary and permanent injunction and restitution against Defendants for engaging in deceptive acts or practices in violation of the Ohio Consumer Sales Practices Act, O.R.C. §§ 1345.01 *et seq.*, and in violation of Section 4 of ROSCA, 15 U.S.C. § 8403.

JURISDICTION, VENUE, AND INTRADISTRICT ASSIGNMENT

- 4. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over the FTC's claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1337(a), and 1345; 15 U.S.C. §§ 45(a), 53(b), and 57b; and Section 5(a) of ROSCA, 15 U.S.C. § 8404(a).
- 5. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over the claims of Plaintiffs State of Illinois and State of Ohio pursuant to Section 6(a) of ROSCA, 15 U.S.C. § 8405(a), as well as supplemental jurisdiction over their claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367.
- 6. Venue is proper in this district under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b)(2) and (b)(3), and 15 U.S.C. § 53(b).
- 7. Assignment to the San Francisco Division is proper because thousands of consumers who transacted business with Defendants reside in San Francisco County.

PLAINTIFFS

8. The FTC is an independent agency of the United States Government created by statute.

15 U.S.C. §§ 41–58. The FTC enforces Section 5(a) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45(a), which

COMPLAINT

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- 1 prohibits unfair or deceptive acts or practices in or affecting commerce. The FTC also enforces
- 2 ROSCA, 15 U.S.C. §§ 8401 et seq., which prohibits certain methods of negative option
- 3 marketing on the Internet.
- 4 | 9. The FTC is authorized to initiate federal district court proceedings, by its own attorneys,
- 5 | to enjoin violations of the FTC Act and ROSCA, and to secure such equitable relief as may be
- 6 appropriate in each case, including rescission or reformation of contracts, restitution, the refund
- 7 | of monies paid, and the disgorgement of ill-gotten monies. 15 U.S.C. §§ 53(b), 56(a)(2)(A),
- 8 | 56(a)(2)(B), 57b, and 8404.
- 9 | 10. Plaintiff State of Illinois is one of the fifty sovereign states of the United States. Lisa
- 10 Madigan is the duly elected and qualified Attorney General acting for Plaintiff State of Illinois,
- 11 and brings this action for and on behalf of the People of the State of Illinois, pursuant to the
- 12 provisions of the Illinois Consumer Fraud Act, 815 ILCS §§ 505/1 et seq., Section 6 of ROSCA,
- 13 | 15 U.S.C. § 8405, and her common law authority as Attorney General to represent the People of
- 14 | the State of Illinois.
- 15 | 11. Plaintiff State of Ohio is one of the fifty sovereign states of the United States. Mike
- 16 DeWine is the duly elected and qualified Attorney General acting for Plaintiff State of Ohio, and
- brings this action for and on behalf of the People of the State of Ohio, pursuant to the Ohio
- 18 Consumer Sales Practices Act, O.R.C. §§ 1345.01 et seq., and Section 6 of ROSCA, 15 U.S.C.
- 19 | § 8405.

DEFENDANTS

- 21 | 12. Defendant One Technologies, LP is a Delaware limited partnership with its principal
- 22 place of business at 8144 Walnut Hill Lane, Suite 600, Dallas, Texas 75231. One Technologies,
- 23 LP has done business as ScoreSense, One Technologies, Inc., and MyCreditHealth. One
- 24 | Technologies, LP transacts or has transacted business in this district and throughout the United
- 25 States.
- 26 | 13. Defendant One Technologies Management, LLC is a Texas limited liability company
- 27 | with its principal place of business at 8144 Walnut Hill Lane, Suite 600, Dallas, Texas 75231.
- 28 One Technologies Management, LLC is the general partner of Defendant One Technologies, LP.

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1	One Technologies Management, LLC transacts or has transacted business in this district and
2	throughout the United States.
3	14. Defendant One Technologies Capital, LLP is a Texas limited liability partnership with its
4	principal place of business at 8144 Walnut Hill Lane, Suite 600, Dallas, Texas 75231. One
5	Technologies Capital, LLP is the limited partner of Defendant One Technologies, LP. One
6	Technologies Capital, LLP transacts or has transacted business in this district and throughout the
7	United States.
8	<u>COMMERCE</u>
9	15. At all times material to this Complaint, Defendants have maintained a substantial course
10	of trade in or affecting commerce, as "commerce" is defined in Section 4 of the FTC Act, 15
11	U.S.C. § 44.
12	<u>DEFENDANTS' BUSINESS PRACTICES</u>
13	16. Since 2008, Defendants have used deceptive marketing tactics to enroll consumers in
14	their credit monitoring program.
15	17. On their websites, Defendants purport to offer consumers "free" online access to their
16	credit scores, but fail to disclose, or fail to disclose adequately, that by accessing their score,
17	consumers will be enrolled in Defendants' credit monitoring program and will incur a \$29.95
18	recurring monthly fee until they call Defendants to cancel their membership. Although some of
19	Defendants' websites contain statements about the recurring charge, those statements are not
20	conspicuous. Accordingly, many consumers' overall net impression of Defendants' websites is
21	that Defendants offer consumers "free" credit scores with no further payment obligation.
22	18. Since 2008, Defendants have caused tens of millions of dollars in injury to consumers
23	through the sale of their credit monitoring program. At least 210,000 consumers have
24	complained about Defendants' business practices, as described below, to their bank, their credit
25	card company, a law enforcement agency, or the Better Business Bureau.
26	Defendants' Products
27	19. In 2008, Defendants launched MyCreditHealth, a product that monitors consumers' credit
28	reports for fraudulent activity and provides access to their credit score. In early 2010,

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1 Defendants launched ScoreSense, a product substantially similar to MyCreditHealth. For the purposes of this Complaint, "Defendants' credit monitoring program" means MyCreditHealth, 2 3 ScoreSense, and similar products offered by Defendants. Defendants' "Free" Credit Score Offer 4 20. Defendants market their credit monitoring program through at least 50 websites, 5 6 including FreeScore360.com, FreeScoreOnline.com, and ScoreSense.com. 21. Defendants attract consumers to their websites by offering "free" credit scores. Financial 7 8 institutions use credit scores to determine whether to extend credit to a consumer. Some 9 employers and property owners also use a consumer's credit score before transacting business with the consumer. 10 11 22. Defendants purchase keyword advertising on search engines, such as Google and Bing. 12 As a result, consumers who enter terms such as "free credit report" into the search engine often see an ad for one or more of Defendants' websites near the top of the search results, in the 13 14 sponsored links or ads section. (See, e.g., Exhibit 1) Defendants' most prominent online ad states, "View your latest Credit Scores from All 3 Bureaus in 60 seconds for \$0!" 15 16 23. Defendants also entice consumers to their websites through email solicitations. The emails often inform consumers that "Your Complimentary Credit Scores Are Waiting For You." 17 18 (See, e.g., Exhibit 2) 19 Defendants' Sign-Up Process 24. 20 Consumers generally learn about Defendants' websites through Defendants' search 21 engine ads or through offers from third-party affiliate marketers, whom Defendants pay to direct 22 consumers to Defendants' websites. All consumers who click on links in Defendants' ads or 23 their affiliate marketers' offers are directed to an online sign-up path controlled by Defendants. 24 25. <u>Landing Page</u>: The first webpage consumers see upon arrival at any of Defendants' 25 websites is the landing page ("Landing Page"). The focal point of the Landing Page is a blank 26 form, which in some instances is emphasized by large arrows, asking consumers to enter their name, email address, and zip code. A large, brightly colored button labeled "Get Yours Now," 27

"View Your Free Scores Now," or similar language sits below or next to the blank entry fields.

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1	The webpa	age attached	as Exilibit 5	.a 18 11	iateriany	Sillilai	to the	Lanc	img	rage	101 1	11663	COLESOC
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- 2 com as it appeared to consumers in mid-2012. The webpage attached as Exhibit 3.b is
- 3 | materially similar to the Landing Page for FreeScoreOnline.com as it appeared to consumers in
- 4 mid-2012. The webpages attached as Exhibit 4 are materially similar to the Landing Page for
- 5 Defendants' websites, as they have appeared to consumers since late 2012.
- 6 | 26. Address Form: Consumers who click the button on the Landing Page to access their free
- 7 credit score are directed to a page that requests more personal information, including their name,
- 8 address, and phone number ("Address Form"). A large, brightly colored button labeled "Submit
- 9 & Continue" or similar language sits at the bottom of this page. The Address Form is materially
- 10 similar to the webpage attached as Exhibit 5.
- 11 | 27. Social Security Form: Consumers who complete the Address Form and click the large
- 12 "Submit & Continue" button are directed to a webpage that requests the consumers' Social
- 13 Security number and birthdate ("Social Security Form"). A large, brightly colored button
- 14 | labeled "Continue" or similar language sits at the bottom of the page. The Social Security Form
- 15 | is materially similar to the webpage attached as Exhibit 6.
- 16 | 28. <u>Verification Form</u>: Consumers who complete the Social Security Form and click
- 17 "Continue" are directed to a webpage that asks several questions based on information in the
- 18 consumers' credit report to verify the consumers' identity ("Verification Form"). The
- 19 Verification Form is materially similar to the webpage attached as Exhibit 7.
- 20 | 29. After consumers verify their identity, a screen pops up, stating, "[W]e're processing your
- 21 | information and will be done shortly." The pop-up screen is materially similar to the webpage
- 22 attached as Exhibit 8.
- 23 | 30. Payment Form: After a few moments, the pop-up screen expands to feature a bar graph
- 24 comparing the consumer's debt to an average consumer's debt ("Payment Form"). The screen
- 25 also proclaims, "[Y]our credit scores are ready!", and directs consumers to enter credit or debit
- 26 card information in the "Verification Information" section. Immediately above the credit card
- 27 | field is the following statement or similar language: "Tell us which card you would like to use
- 28 for our \$1.00 refundable processing fee." In numerous instances, consumers believed that

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1	Defendants needed their debit or credit card information to verify their identity or to charge a \$1
2	fee to process their credit score. A large, brightly colored button labeled "View Scores" or
3	similar language sits near the bottom of the pop-up screen. The Payment Form is materially
4	similar to the webpage attached as Exhibit 9.
5	31. <u>Confirmation Page</u> : Consumers who complete the Payment Form and click "View
6	Scores" are directed to a page that states, "Thank You – your order is complete," or similar
7	language ("Confirmation Page"). This page displays the consumer's membership number for
8	Defendants' credit monitoring program. Directly below the membership information sits a large
9	brightly colored "Continue" button. The Confirmation Page is materially similar to the webpage
10	attached as Exhibit 10.
11	32. <u>Credit Monitoring Homepage</u> : Consumers who click "Continue" are directed from the
12	Confirmation Page to the home page of Defendants' credit monitoring program, which displays
13	consumers' credit scores from various credit bureaus ("Home Page"). The Home Page also
14	features general information about identity protection and credit pitfalls, in addition to a large
15	button requesting to "Learn More" about Defendants' "Complete Monitoring Package." The
16	Home Page is materially similar to the webpage attached as Exhibit 11.
17	33. <u>Mobile Sign-Up</u> : Consumers who visit Defendants' websites on a mobile device
18	experience a sign-up process similar to that described in Paragraphs 25 to 32, above. The
19	Landing Page that consumers see on their mobile device is materially similar to the webpages
20	attached as Exhibit 12.
21	34. In numerous instances, consumers did not know they had been enrolled in Defendants'
22	credit monitoring program until they discovered a \$29.95 charge on their bank or credit card
23	statement. Some consumers did not notice the recurring charge for several billing cycles. Many
24	of these consumers are on tight budgets and could not afford the unexpected charges.
25	Defendants' Purported Disclosures
26	35. Defendants' websites have contained purported disclosures referring to the \$29.95
7	recurring charge associated with Defendants' credit monitoring program. In late 2012

Defendants added a disclaimer in small text on a gray strip at the top of their Landing Page that

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1	states, "Free 7-Day trial when you order your 3 Free Credit Scores. Membership is then just					
2	\$29.95 per month until you call to cancel." (Exhibit 4) However, due to the size and location of					
3	the text, many consumers do not see this disclaimer. Other features, such as graphics, logos,					
4	forms, and large buttons, distract consumers from the inconspicuous disclosure. In addition,					
5	consumers who interacted with Defendants' websites prior to late 2012 saw no disclosure on the					
6	Landing Page. (Exhibit 3)					
7	36. On Defendants' websites, a second purported disclosure has appeared in a hyperlink on					
8	the Social Security Form, below the field where consumers enter their Social Security number					
9	and birthdate. (Exhibit 6) Sandwiched between the logos for security firms McAfee and					
10	VeriSign and the brightly colored "Continue" button, is small black text that typically states:					
11	By clicking on the 'Continue' button below, you agree to the Offer Details, to the					
12	Terms and Conditions, acknowledge receipt of our Privacy Policy and agree to its					
13	terms					
14	The "Offer Details" link triggers a small pop-up window that reads:					
15	By submitting your secure order you will be immediately charged a \$1 refundable					
16	processing fee, be eligible to receive your 3 Free Credit Scores, and begin your					
17	trial membership in ScoreSense credit monitoring. At the end of the 7-day trial					
18	period, your credit/debit card will be charged \$29.95 on a monthly basis until you					
19	call to cancel. You can cancel by calling 1-800-972-7204.					
20	The majority of consumers did not click on the Offer Details link, and thus failed to see this					
21	disclosure. The Offer Details pop-up is materially similar to the pop-up window in Exhibit 13.					
22	37. On Defendants' websites, the last purported disclosure appears on the Payment Form.					
23	(Exhibit 9) The Payment Form contains a graphic showing the consumer's debt, the payment					
24	field, security firm logos, and a large "View Scores" button. The page also features a side panel					
25	that contains various information about credit scores and credit profiles. The side panel contains					
26	a box titled "Offer Details" that describes Defendants' \$29.95 per month continuity plan.					
27	However, many consumers did not see this disclosure. The offer details box is in white font on a					
28	light gray background, a color combination that one of Defendants' employees noted "has been COMPLAINT" Page 8 of 16					

1	known to cause seizures in lab rats." The offer details box is also in small print and on the right
2	side of the page away from the credit card field. Consumers' eyes are not drawn to the gray side
3	panel, but instead to the credit card field and large orange button below the credit card field that
4	states, "View Scores."
5	38. Until March 2013, consumers who used a mobile device to accept Defendants' free credi
6	score offer were even less likely than desktop users to see Defendants' disclosures because the
7	mobile sign-up path did not contain any disclosures about the recurring charge.
8	Defendants' Cancellation Policy
9	39. Consumers who want to stop recurring charges for Defendants' credit monitoring
10	program must call Defendants' toll-free customer service number. Defendants do not permit
11	consumers to cancel their membership online or via email.
12	40. Many consumers have called Defendants' customer service number to cancel their
13	membership and to request a refund. In numerous instances, consumers informed Defendants'
14	agents that they were unaware that they had been enrolled in Defendants' credit monitoring
15	program. Some consumers had to call Defendants' customer service department multiple times
16	to cancel their membership in the program.
17	41. In numerous instances, Defendants denied refunds to consumers who claimed they did
18	not knowingly enroll in Defendants' credit monitoring program.
19	<u>VIOLATIONS OF THE FTC ACT</u>
20	42. Section 5(a) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45(a), prohibits "unfair or deceptive acts or
21	practices in or affecting commerce."

43. Misrepresentations or deceptive omissions of material fact constitute deceptive acts or practices prohibited by Section 5(a) of the FTC Act.

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Count 1

Failure to Adequately Disclose Offer Terms

44. Through the means described in Paragraphs 16 to 38, above, Defendants have represented, directly or indirectly, expressly or by implication, that consumers could obtain their credit score for free or for a \$1 processing fee.

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transaction before obtaining the consumer's billing information, (2) obtains the consumer's

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28

1	express informed consent before making the charge, and (3) provides a simple mechanism to
2	stop recurring charges. See 15 U.S.C. § 8403.
3	49. The TSR defines a negative option feature as: "in an offer or agreement to sell or provide
4	any goods or services, a provision under which the consumer's silence or failure to take an
5	affirmative action to reject goods or services or to cancel the agreement is interpreted by the
6	seller as acceptance of the offer." 16 C.F.R. § 310.2(u).
7	50. As described in Paragraphs 16 to 38, above, Defendants have advertised and sold
8	Defendants' credit monitoring program to consumers through a negative option feature as
9	defined by the TSR. See 16 C.F.R. § 310.2(u).
10	51. Pursuant to Section 5 of ROSCA, 15 U.S.C. § 8404, a violation of ROSCA is a violation
11	of a rule promulgated under Section 18 of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 57a.
12	Count 2
13	Failure to Disclose All Material Terms
14	52. In numerous instances, Defendants have charged or attempted to charge consumers for
15	Defendants' credit monitoring program through a negative option feature while failing to clearly
16	and conspicuously disclose all material terms of the transaction before obtaining consumers'
17	billing information.
18	53. Defendants' acts or practices, as described in Paragraph 52, above, constitute a violation
19	of Section 4(1) of ROSCA, 15 U.S.C. § 8403(1), and are therefore a violation of a rule
20	promulgated under Section 18 of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 57a.
21	Count 3
22	Failure to Obtain Consumers' Express Informed Consent
23	54. In numerous instances, Defendants have charged or attempted to charge consumers for
24	Defendants' credit monitoring program through a negative option feature while failing to obtain
25	consumers' express informed consent before charging their credit card, debit card, bank account,
26	or other financial account for Defendants' credit monitoring program.
27	///
28	///

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1 55. Defendants' acts or practices, as described in Paragraph 54, above, constitute a violation of Section 4(2) of ROSCA, 15 U.S.C. § 8403(2), and are therefore a violation of a rule 2 3 promulgated under Section 18 of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 57a. 4 Count 4 Failure to Provide a Simple Cancellation Method 5 56. 6 In numerous instances, Defendants have charged or attempted to charge consumers for Defendants' credit monitoring program through a negative option feature while failing to provide 7 8 simple mechanisms for consumers to stop recurring charges from being placed on their credit 9 card, debit card, bank account, or other financial account. 10 57. Defendants' acts or practices, as described in Paragraph 56, above, constitute a violation 11 of Section 4(3) of ROSCA, 15 U.S.C. § 8403(3), and are therefore a violation of a rule 12 promulgated under Section 18 of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 57a. VIOLATIONS OF ILLINOIS LAW 13 14 Count 5 58. Defendants have engaged in a course of trade or commerce which constitutes unfair and 15 16 deceptive acts or practices declared unlawful under Section 2 of the Illinois Consumer Fraud 17 Act, 815 ILCS § 505/2, in connection with marketing and selling free credit scores by: Failing to clearly and conspicuously disclose the material fact that consumers 18 a. 19 were being signed up for a 7-day free trial which would automatically bill 20 consumers' credit cards until they cancelled by telephone; 21 b. Unfairly assessing a monthly charge against consumers' credit cards without 22 obtaining the express, informed consent of consumers to assess such charges; Representing expressly or by implication that Defendants offer free credit scores 23 c. when, in fact, access to such credit scores cost consumers \$1; 24 d. 25 Misrepresenting the purpose for obtaining a consumer's credit or debit card 26 number; and Failing to honor consumer cancellation requests. 27 e.

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///

1	VIOLATIONS OF OHIO LAW						
2	Count 6						
3	59. Defendants have engaged in unfair and deceptive acts and practices in violation of the						
4	Ohio Consumer Sales Practices Act, O.R.C. § 1345.02, the Exclusions and Limitations in						
5	Advertisements Rule, O.A.C. 109:4-3-02, the Use of Word 'Free' Etc. Rule, O.A.C. 109:4-3-04						
6	and the Substantiation of Claims in Advertising Rule, O.A.C. 109:4-3-09, in connection with						
7	their solicitation and provision of credit monitoring services by:						
8	a. Misrepresenting, directly or by implication, that consumers could obtain their						
9	credit score for free or for a \$1 processing fee; and						
10	b. Failing to disclose all material terms of the transaction, including:						
11	i. The fact that Defendants would automatically enroll consumers in a						
12	negative option continuity plan that required consumers to affirmatively						
13	cancel to avoid additional charges;						
14	ii. The fact that Defendants would use consumers' credit card information to						
15	charge them monthly for the negative option continuity plan;						
16	iii. The costs associated with the negative option continuity plan; and						
17	iv. The means consumers must use to cancel.						
18	60. Such acts and practices have been previously determined by Ohio courts to violate the						
19	Consumer Sales Practices Act, O.R.C. §§ 1345.01 et seq. Defendants committed said violation						
20	after such decisions were available for public inspection pursuant to O.R.C. § 1345.05(A)(3).						
21	<u>CONSUMER INJURY</u>						
22	61. Consumers have suffered and will continue to suffer substantial injury as a result of						
23	Defendants' violations of the FTC Act, ROSCA, and the laws of the State of Illinois and the						
24	State of Ohio. In addition, Defendants have been unjustly enriched as a result of their unlawful						
25	acts or practices. Absent injunctive relief by this Court, Defendants are likely to continue to						
26	injure consumers, reap unjust enrichment, and harm the public interest.						
27							

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THIS COURT'S POWER TO GRANT RELIEF

- 62. 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.
- 63. Section 19 of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 57b, and Section 5 of ROSCA, 15 U.S.C. § 8404, authorize this Court to enjoin Defendants' further violations of ROSCA.
- 64. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367, this Court has supplemental jurisdiction to allow Plaintiff State of Illinois to enforce its state law claims against Defendants in this Court for violations of the Illinois Consumer Fraud Act, 815 ILCS §§ 505/1 *et seq.*, and to grant such relief as provided under state law, including injunctive relief, restitution, and such other relief to which the State of Illinois may be entitled. Section 7 of the Illinois Consumer Fraud Act, 815 ILCS § 505/7, authorizes this Court to grant civil penalties, injunctions, and other relief the Court deems appropriate. Section 6 of ROSCA, 15 U.S.C. § 8405, also authorizes this Court to grant relief the Court deems appropriate.
- 65. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367, this Court has supplemental jurisdiction to allow Plaintiff State of Ohio to enforce its state law claims against Defendants in this Court for violations for the Ohio Consumer Sales Practices Act, O.R.C. §§ 1345.01 *et seq.*, and to grant such relief as provided under state law, including injunctive relief, declaratory judgment, restitution, civil penalties, and such other relief to which the State of Ohio may be entitled. Section 6 of ROSCA, 15 U.S.C. § 8405, also authorizes this Court to grant relief the Court deems appropriate.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Wherefore, Plaintiff FTC, pursuant to Sections 13(b) and 19 of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 53(b), 57b, Section 5 of ROSCA, 15 U.S.C. § 8404, and the Court's own equitable powers, and Plaintiffs State of Illinois and State of Ohio, pursuant to Section 6 of ROSCA, 15 U.S.C. § 8405, and applicable state law, request that the Court:

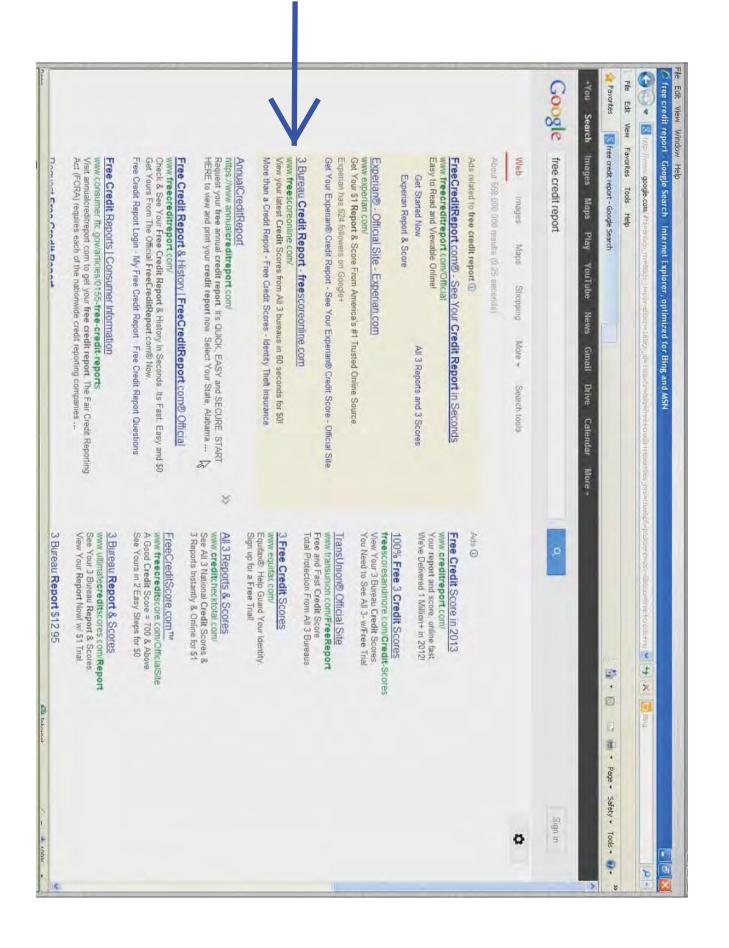
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Enter a permanent injunction to prevent future violations of the FTC Act, the A. 1 Illinois Consumer Fraud Act, the Ohio Consumer Sales Practices Act, and ROSCA by 2 3 Defendants; 4 В. Award such relief as the Court finds necessary to redress injury to consumers resulting from Defendants' violations of the FTC Act, the Illinois Consumer Fraud Act, the Ohio 5 6 Consumer Sales Practices Act, and ROSCA, including but not limited to rescission or reformation of contracts, restitution, the refund of monies paid, and the disgorgement of ill-7 8 gotten monies; and 9 /// /// 10 /// 11 12 /// 13 /// 14 /// /// 15 16 /// 17 /// /// 18 19 /// 20 /// 21 /// 22 /// 23 /// 24 /// 25 /// /// 26 27 /// 28 ///

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1	C. Award Plaintiffs the costs of bringing this action, as well as such other and					
2.	additional relief as the Court may determine to be just and proper.					
3	Dated: Nov. 12 , 2014					
4	·					
5	Respectfully submitted,					
6	JONATHAN E. NUECHTERLEIN	LISA MADIGAN				
7	General Counsel	Attorney General				
8	SARAH E. SCHROEDER	PAUL A. ISAAC				
9	KENNETH H. ABBE EVAN ROSE	Attorney for Plaintiff STATE OF ILLINOIS				
10	YAN FANG	STATE OF ILLINOIS				
11	Attorneys for Plaintiff FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION					
12						
13	MIKE DEWINE					
14	Attorney General					
15	JEFFREY R. LOESER					
16	Attorney for Plaintiff STATE OF OHIO					
17	omizer eme					
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24						
and T	H					

1	C. Award Plaintiffs the costs of brit	nging this action, as well as such other and
2	additional relief as the Court may determine t	o be just and proper.
3	Dated: Nov. 12 , 2014	
4		
5	Respectfully submitted,	
6	JONATHAN E. NUECHTERLEIN General Counsel	LISA MADIGAN Attorney General
7	CYDEED.	Automory General
8	SARAH E. SCHROEDER	PAUL A. ISAAC
9	KENNETH H. ABBE EVAN ROSE	Attorney for Plaintiff STATE OF ILLINOIS
10	YAN FANG Attorneys for Plaintiff	
11	FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION	
12		
13	MIKE DEWINE Attorney General	
14	Wh Noes	
15	JEVEREY R. LOESER	
16	Attorney for Plaintiff STATE OF OHIO	
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From:
To:
Sent: Tue, Mar 12, 2013
Subject: , Your Complimentary Credit Scores Are Waiting For You

FreeScore360 TransUnionEQUIFAXExperien I MILLION

What's Your Credit Rating?



Get Your Free Credit Score From All 3 Bureaus Now!

When your Begin Free ScoreSense Trial

See your Rating Now

ScoreSense 4447 North Central Expressway, Suite 110 PMB 406 Dallas, Texsas 75505

This email was sent to you because you requested we contave you about update and promotions. To unsubscribe, Click here





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l am interested in receiving special offers from ScoreSense and partners

Zip Code

Get Yours Now O



need to assess your financial responsibility Experian, Equifax and TransUnion - gather information for your credit report, update your credit report, and provide your credit report to landlords, businesses, and employers who Familianzing yourself with the credit report process and ensuring that your credit report does not contain errors is crucial to strong financial security. The 3 national credit reporting agencies:

Why Is It Important To View My Credit Report?



TransUnion EquiFAX Experian





Member Login



Get Your Credit Scores From All 3 Bureaus

- TransUnion, Equifax, Experian Scores (<u>View a Sample</u>)
- Daily Credit Monitoring & Alerts
- New Credit Reports and Scores each month
- \$1,000,000 ID Theft Insurance**







Checking your credit will NOT harm your score!



Why do I need to check my Credit Score?

A good credit score is your passport to competitive interest rates for mortgages, cars, credit card offers, job offers, insurance premiums and more. A strong score is worth money because it saves you in excess costs.



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* Credit scores and ranking shown above are examples only.

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