COLLOT GUERARD	
eguerard@ftc.gov	
J. RONALD BROOKE, JR.	
Ibrooke@ftc.gov	
ANICE L. KOPEC	
kopec@ftc.gov	
OTAN WEINMAN	
weinman@ftc.gov ederal Trade Commission	
000 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Room 288	
Vashington, DC 20580	
02-326-3338 (Guerard)	
02-326-3484 (Brooke)	
02-326-2550 (Kopec)	
202-326-3049 (Weinman)	
02-326-3395 (facsimile)	
BLAINE T. WELSH	
laine.welsh@usdoj.gov	
ssistant United States Attorney	
Sevada Bar No. 4790	
33 Las Vegas Blvd. South, Suite 5000 as Vegas, NV 89101	
02-388-6336	
02-388-6787	
ttorneys for Plaintiff Federal Trade Commiss	sion
UNITED STATES D	
FOR THE DISTRI	CT OF NEVADA
TEDERAL EDADE GOLD (TGGLOV)	
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION,	G N 2 10 02202 ND
Dicin4i66	Case No. 2:10-cv-02203-MMD-
Plaintiff,	GWF
v.	
JEREMY JOHNSON, et al.	
Defendants.	
PLAINTIFF FEDERAL TRAD	E COMMISSION'S MOTION
FOR LEAVE TO FILE A FIRS	
AND SUPPORTING	
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FTC Motion for Leave to Amend Complaint 1	
FTC v. Jeremy Johnson, et al.	

Plaintiff Federal Trade Commission ("FTC") respectfully moves this Court, pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 15(a) and Rule 15-1 of this Court's Local Rules of Civil Practice, for leave to file a First Amended Complaint For Permanent Injunction and Other Equitable Relief (the "Proposed Amended Complaint"), a copy of which is attached to this Motion as **Exhibit A**. In support of this motion, the FTC states as follows:

This case concerns the defendants' enterprise (the "I Works Enterprise") that deceptively marketed and enrolled consumers into Internet-based memberships and then repeatedly charged their credit cards or debited funds from their checking accounts without consumers' knowledge or authorization for memberships the consumers never agreed to accept. In doing so, the I Works Enterprise violated the Federal Trade Commission Act ("FTC Act"), 15 U.S.C. § 41 *et seq.*, the Electronic Fund Transfer Act ("EFTA"), 15 U.S.C. § 1693o(c), and Section 205.10(b) of Regulation E, 12 C.F.R. § 205.10(b) ("Regulation E"). The FTC seeks leave to file the Proposed Amended Complaint to ensure that Sharla Johnson, Kerry Johnson, and Barbara Johnson (the wife and parents of defendant Jeremy Johnson, respectively) – and the companies they own, control, or are titled in their name – are required to disgorge millions of dollars in assets that are traceable to funds obtained from the victims of the I Works Enterprise.

### I. STATEMENT OF FACTS

• On **December 21, 2010**, the FTC filed its ten-count Complaint [DE 1] against Jeremy Johnson, nine other individual defendants, and the 61 companies, including I Works, Inc. ("I Works"), that comprised the I Works Enterprise.

The other individual defendants are Duane Fielding, Andy Johnson, Loyd Johnston, Scott Leavitt, Scott Muir, Bryce Payne, Kevin Pilon, Ryan Riddle, and Terrason Spinks.

The I Works enterprise includes: I Works, Inc.; Anthon Holdings Corp.; Cloud Nine Marketing, Inc.; CPA Upsell, Inc.; Elite Debit, Inc.; Employee Plus, Inc.; Internet Economy, Inc.; Market Funding Solutions, Inc.; Network Agenda, LLC; Success Marketing, Inc.; Big Bucks Pro, Inc.; Blue Net Progress, Inc.; Blue Streak Processing, Inc.; Bolt Marketing, Inc.; Bottom Dollar, Inc.; Bumble Marketing, Inc.; Business FTC Motion for Leave to Amend Complaint

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- The Complaint alleged that defendants operated a far-reaching Internet scheme that lured consumers to websites that claimed to offer free or risk-free information about products or services such as government grants to pay personal expenses ("grant product") and Internet-based money-making opportunities. These websites were replete with misrepresentations about the availability of grants for personal expenses and the expected profitability of the alleged Internet-based money-making opportunities.
- Specifically, the Complaint alleged that defendants violated the FTC Act by:
  - (1) misrepresenting that government grants are available to individuals to pay for personal expenses;
  - (2) misrepresenting that consumers using defendants' grant product were likely to find and obtain government grants to pay personal expenses;
  - (3) misrepresenting that users of defendants' Internet-based money-making opportunities were likely to earn substantial income;
  - (4) misrepresenting that defendants' offers were "free" and "risk-free," when in reality the offers were for expensive negative option plans with monthly recurring fees;
  - (5) failing to disclose, or disclose adequately, that defendants immediately enrolled consumers, who agreed to pay a small fee, in defendants' negative option plans and billed the consumers' credit cards or debited funds from their bank accounts for a high one-time fee and the monthly charges associated with the plans unless consumers canceled within a trial period of as few as three days;
  - (6) misrepresenting that consumers using defendants' grant product were likely to obtain grants such as those obtained by the individuals whose testimonials appeared on defendants' government grant websites;
  - (7) misrepresenting that the positive articles and other web pages about defendants' grant and Internet-based money-making opportunities posted on the Internet were independent reviews from unbiased consumers who had successfully used defendants' grant and Internet-based money-making opportunities;

Loan Success, Inc.; Cold Bay Media, Inc.; Costnet Discounts, Inc.; CS Processing, Inc.; Cutting Edge Processing, Inc.; Diamond J Media, Inc.; Ebusiness First, Inc.; Ebusiness Success, Inc.; Ecom Success, Inc.; Excess Net Success, Inc.; Fiscal Fidelity, Inc.; Fitness Processing, Inc.; Funding Search Success, Inc.; Funding Success, Inc.; GG Processing, Inc.; GGL Rewards, Inc.; Highlight Marketing, Inc.; Hooper Processing, Inc.; Internet Business Source, Inc.; Internet Fitness, Inc.; Jet Processing, Inc.; JRB Media, Inc.; LifeStyles for Fitness, Inc.; Mist Marketing, Inc.; Money Harvest, Inc.; Monroe Processing, Inc.; Net Business Success, Inc.; Net Commerce, Inc.; Net Discounts, Inc.; Net Fit Trends, Inc.; Optimum Assistance, Inc.; Power Processing, Inc.; Premier Performance, Inc.; Pro Internet Services, Inc.; Razor Processing, Inc.; Rebate Deals, Inc.; Revive Marketing, Inc.; Simcor Marketing, Inc.; Summit Processing, Inc.; The Net Success, Inc.; Tranfirst, Inc.; Tran Voyage, Inc.; Unlimited Processing, Inc.; and xCel Processing, Inc.

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- (8) failing to disclose that the positive reviews of defendants' grant and Internetbased money-making opportunities were created and posted by defendants or their agents; and
- (9) charging consumers' credit cards and debited their bank accounts without their authorization for defendants' Forced Upsells that were extra products bundled with the products sold by defendants' marketing partners and clients.
- The Complaint also alleged that defendants violated EFTA and Regulation E by debiting consumers' bank accounts on a recurring basis without obtaining written authorization signed or similarly authenticated by the consumers for preauthorized electronic fund transfers from their accounts, and by failing to provide these consumers with a copy of the written authorization.
- On **January 12, 2011**, the FTC filed an Emergency *Ex Parte* Motion for a Temporary Restraining Order ("TRO") along with a Motion for a Preliminary Injunction ("PI") [DE 42].
- On January 13, 2011, this Court issued a TRO that, among other things, included a freeze on the assets of the 61 corporate defendants and individual defendant Jeremy Johnson, in order to preserve the possibility of redress to the numerous victims of the I Works Enterprise. The TRO also appointed Robb Evans of Robb Evans and Associates, LLC ("Receiver") as temporary receiver over the corporate defendants and the assets of Jeremy Johnson (the "Receivership Defendants").
- On **February 10, 2011**, after extensive briefing and a full-day hearing, the Court issued a PI continuing the asset freeze, receivership, and appointing Robb Evans as a permanent receiver for the Receivership Defendants.
- On February 8, 2011, the Receiver filed his Report of Temporary Receiver's Activities [DE 127], and on **February 3, 2012**, he filed the Report of Receiver's Financial

Reconstruction [DE 464], which was supported by a four-volume Appendix of Exhibits [DE. 465-468].

The Receiver's reports detail Jeremy Johnson's transfer, without independent consideration, of millions of dollars in funds and assets to: (1) his wife, Sharla Johnson; (2) his parents, Kerry and Barbara Johnson; and (3) companies that Sharla, Kerry, and Barbara Johnson control, or are titled in their names – Orange Cat Investments, LLC; Zibby, LLC; Zibby Flight Service, LLC; KV Electric, Inc.; and the KB Family Limited Partnership (collectively, the "Proposed Relief Defendants"). The Receiver's reports and evidence obtained by the FTC show that the transferred assets are traceable to the I Works Enterprise, and that the Proposed Relief Defendants have no legitimate claim to those assets.

### II. ARGUMENT

# 1. <u>Justice Requires Granting Leave to File the Proposed Amended Complaint</u>

Rule 15(a)(2) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure permits amendments and provides that the "court should freely give leave when justice so requires." Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a)(2). *See also, Foman v. Davis*, 371 U.S. 178, 182 (U.S. 1962); *DCD Programs, Ltd., et. al. v. Leighton*, 833 F.2d 183, 186 (9th Cir. 1987).

Justice is served by allowing the FTC to file the Proposed Amended Complaint so that Proposed Relief Defendant will not be unjustly enriched by ill-gotten funds and assets traceable to the I Works Enterprise's law violations. Justice is further served by allowing the FTC to seek the funds and assets held by the Proposed Relief Defendants in order to increase the pool of funds for potential redress to the millions of consumers victimized by the I Works Enterprise.

# 2. None of the Factors That May Militate Against Allowing the FTC to <u>Amendment Its Complaint Exist Here</u>

The Rule's policy of favoring amendments to pleadings should be applied with "extreme liberality." *United States v. Webb*, 655 F.2d 977, 979 (9th Cir. 1981) (citing *Rosenburg Brothers & Co. v. Arnold*, 283 F.2d 406 (9th Cir. 1960)). Courts in the Ninth Circuit generally permit plaintiffs to amend their complaints unless: (1) there is undue delay in seeking leave; (2) allowing amendment will prejudice the opposing party; (3) leave to amend is sought in bad faith; or (4) amendment would be futile because the proposed amended complaint cannot cure deficiencies in the original complaint. *DCD Programs, Ltd.*, 833 F.2d at 186; *Webb*, 655 F.2d at 980; *Wright v. Incline Vill. Gen. Improvement Dist.*, 597 F. Supp. 2d 1191, 1210 (D. Nev. 2009). None of these factors exists here.

This is the FTC's first request for leave to amend, and it is submitted to the Court in advance of its January 22, 2013 deadline for amending pleadings or adding parties. *See* Joint Amended Discovery Plan and Order [DE 675].

No prejudice will result to the defendants by filing the Proposed Amended Complaint at this time. Discovery has not yet closed and will remain open until April 2, 2013, for fact discovery and June 21, 2013, for expert discovery [DE 675]. This leaves ample time to complete any additional discovery needed. Additionally, the Proposed Amended Complaint only adds relief defendants, thus should result in little, if any, additional discovery and in no way will delay the resolution of this matter.

There is no evidence of bad faith on the part of the FTC. The Proposed Amended Complaint is based on evidence obtained during ongoing discovery and is meant to seek adequate relief for the consumers that the I Works Enterprise victimized. Moreover, the

1	Proposed Amended Complaint is not futile, as the Court has previously identified no deficiencies
2	in the original Complaint.
3	Finally, granting leave to file the Proposed Amended Complaint would serve the public's
4	interest by helping to ensure that the ill-gotten funds and assets that Jeremy Johnson gratuitously
5	transferred to the Proposed Relief Defendants go back to the consumers who rightfully owned
6	them.
7	WHEREFORE, the FTC respectfully requests that the Court issue an order granting the
8	FTC leave to file the attached Proposed Amended Complaint.
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10	Dated: January 18, 2013
11	Respectfully submitted,
12 13	/s J. Ronald Brooke, Jr.
14	Collot Guerard (202-326-3338) J. Ronald Brooke, Jr. (202-326-3484)
15	Janice L. Kopec (202-326-2552) Dotan Weinman (202-326-3049)
16	Attorneys for the Plaintiff
17	Federal Trade Commission
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### **CERTIFICATE SERVICE** 1 I hereby certify that I have on January 18, 2013, caused the foregoing document to be 2 served on the following via the ECF system: 3 Michael P. Studebaker, Esq. Studebaker Law Office, LLC 4 2550 Washington Blvd., Suite 331 Ogden, UT 84401 5 Attorney for defendants Duane Fielding, Anthon Holdings Corp., 6 and Network Agenda, LLC 7 Theodore Monroe, Esq. The Law Offices of Theodore F. Monroe 8 801 South Figueroa Street, Suite 1200 9 Los Angeles, CA 90017 monroe@tfmlaw.com 10 Reza Sina, Esq. 11 Sina Law Group 12 801 S. Figueroa St. 12th Floor Los Angeles, CA 90017 13 14 William I. Rothbard, Esq. 1217 Yale Street, Suite 104 15 Santa Monica, CA 90404 16 brothbard@roadruner.com Bill@FTCadlaw.com 17 Attorneys for defendant Scott Leavitt 18 D. Neal Tomlinson, Esq. 19 Jennifer R. Hargis, Esq. Karl O. Riley, Esq. 20 Snell & Wilmer, LLP 21 3883 Howard Hughes Pkwy., Suite 1100 Las Vegas, NV 89169 22 Attorneys for defendant Scott Muir 23 Alan D. Boyack, Esq. 24 Boyack & Boyack 205 East Tabernacle, Suite 2 25 St. George, UT 84770 26

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## Attorney for defendants Terrason Spinks and Jet Processing

Gary Owen Caris, Esq.
Lesley Anne Hawes, Esq.
McKenna Long & Aldridge LLP
300 South Grand Avenue, 14th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90071
Attorneys for the Receiver

John Christian Barlow 444 East Tabernacle Street Building B Suite 201 St. George UT 84770

> Attorney for corporate defendants: Big Bucks Pro, Inc., Blue Net Progress, Inc., Blue Streak Processing, Inc., Bolt Marketing, Inc., Bottom Dollar, Inc., Bumble Marketing, Inc., Business First, Inc., Business Loan Success, Inc., Cloud Nine Marketing, Inc., Cold Bay Media, Inc., Costnet Discounts, Inc., CPA Upsell, CS Processing, Inc., Cutting Edge Processing Inc., Diamond J. Media, Inc., EBusiness First, Inc., EBusiness Success, Inc., eCom Success, Inc., Elite Debit, Inc., Excess Net Success, Inc., Fiscal Fidelity Inc., Fitness Processing, Inc., Funding Search Success Inc., Funding Success, Inc., GG Processing, Inc., GGL Rewards, Inc., Highlight Marketing, Inc., Hooper Processing, Inc., Internet Business Source, Inc., Internet Fitness, Inc., JRB Media, Inc., Internet Economy, Inc., IWorks, Inc., Inc., Life Styles for Fitness, Inc., Market Funding Solutions, Inc., Success Marketing, Inc., Mist Marketing, Inc., Money Harvest, Inc., Monroe Processing, Inc., Net Business Success, Inc., Net Commerce, Inc., Net Discounts, Inc., Net Fit Trends, Inc., Net Success, Inc., Optimum Assistance, Inc., Power Processing, Inc., Premier Performance, Inc., Pro Internet Services, Inc., Razor Processing, Inc., Rebate Deals, Inc., Revive Marketing, Inc., Simcor Marketing, Inc., Summit Processing, Inc, TranFirst, Inc., Tran Voyage, Inc., Unlimited Processing, Inc., and Xcel Processing, Inc.

Jeanette Swent
Jared C. Bennett
Office of the United States Attorney
185 South State Street, Suite 300
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111

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	Attorne	ys for Intervener United States of America	
1		,	
2	Jeremy Johnson		
2	529 S. Woods View Circle		
3	St. George, UT 84770		
4	Defenda	ant (Pro se)	
5	Michael D. Sta	nger	
	Callister Nebeker & McCullough		
6	10 East South	Геmple	
7	Suite 900		
o	Salt Lake City, UT 84133		
8	Attorney for Objectors Kerry Johnson, Barbara Johnson, and KB		
9	Family Limited Partnership		
10	And via email and first class mail, postage prepaid		
11			
	Loyd Johnston	Andy Johnson	
12	2988 Kings Court Lane	3641 Vista View Cir.	
13	Washington, Utah 84780	Santa Clara, Utah 84765	
	Defendant (Pro se)	Defendant (Pro se)	
14			
15	Bryce Payne	Kevin Pilon	
	2399 East Bella Rosa Circ.	1975 East 1060 North	
16	Saint George, UT 84790	Saint George, UT 84770	
17	Defendant (Pro se)	Defendant (Pro se)	
	Ryan Riddle		
18	446 East 1410 South		
19	Washington, UT 84780		
	Defendant (Pro se)		
20			
21			
22			
23			
	/s/ J. Ronald Brooke, Jr.		
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