



Get Rich Quick?

Perhaps you have seen infomercials – program-length TV commercials – touting easy ways to make money in real estate, or to get low-interest government loans or grants to start a new business or go to college, or advertisements in the classified section of newspapers or magazines promising “big money” business opportunities or work-at-home schemes.

Be skeptical about “get rich quick” advertising claims.

Companies behind these infomercials and print ads often claim that by using their products and services, you can learn how to increase your wealth or start a business, sometimes from the comfort of your home.

Some infomercials and other advertisements may encourage you to purchase program materials; such as books, audio and video tapes, or computer hardware and software. The materials can range in price from less than \$100 to several thousand dollars. Some promoters claim to include a toll-free telephone consulting service with your purchase and offer a money-back guarantee.

The Bureau of Consumer Protection knows these claims sound tempting and often too good to be true.

The sales approach

Companies often use infomercials to promote their wealth-building programs and merchandise. These infomercials have the look, feel, and length of real TV programs. They often imitate the format of talk shows or investigative consumer news programs. The products being sold often are discussed as part of the program and touted by paid “experts,” “moderators,” or “reporters.” The programs may last for 30 minutes, interrupted by advertisements for the show’s products with ordering information. Infomercial promoters of wealth-building schemes claim if you follow their methods, you can make substantial sums of money. These claims may be false, misleading, or unsubstantiated.



You are invited!

Some of the infomercials and advertisements invite you to attend seminars where you can learn more about how to start a home-based business. More than likely, the seminar is a sales pitch. The smooth-talking salespersons may use testimonials to illustrate what easy money you can make by using the promoter’s products. Lured by the promises of easy success, you may invest in programs, materials, or services without much thought. Later, you, like many others, may find the program or business opportunity was essentially worthless and all you have are empty promises.

How not to be a victim

Consider the following precautions if you are tempted to respond to an infomercial.

- Be skeptical about “get rich quick” advertising claims. Ask companies for written substantiation for claims in their presentations, especially about success rates.
- Be aware that “experts” who endorse a product often are paid by the advertiser.
- Be wary of purchasing a program if company representatives give you evasive answers or they are not willing to answer your questions at all.

- Before you buy, decide whether the price reflects a fair market value.
- Be wary of promises of free money or low-interest government loans. As a rule, these are available only in limited circumstances.
- Do not be pressured to purchase immediately. Good opportunities are not sold through high pressure tactics.
- Before you buy, ask about the company's qualifying requirements and refund policy.

Check out the company with the:

Bureau of Consumer Protection
(800) 422-7128

Better Business Bureau
(800) 273-1002

They may be able to tell you if any unresolved consumer complaints are on file.

For more information

Consider consulting the following resources to learn more about money management and business ownership:

Your local library. Check out materials on personal finance and those geared toward the small business owner. You also might take some courses on these subjects at local community colleges.

Contact information:

Wisconsin Small Business Administration
(414) 297-3941

Wisconsin Economic Development Corp.
(855) 469-4249

US Small Business Administration
(800) 827-5722

US Department of Commerce
(202) 482-2000

Ask about publications and programs they offer for new and potential business owners.

For the college-bound, any college financial aid office. Ask about grants, loans and scholarships, and eligibility criteria.

Where to complain

If you have been victimized by a wealth-building or business opportunity promoter write to the Federal Trade Commission:

Federal Trade Commission

Correspondence Branch
600 Pennsylvania Ave NW
Washington, DC 20580
(877) 382-4357

www.ftc.gov

<https://www.ftccomplaintassistant.gov>

Although the FTC does not intervene in individual consumer disputes, the information you provide may indicate a pattern of possible law violations requiring action by the Commission.

The National Consumers League (NCL) is a private nonprofit organization that operates a consumer hotline to provide service and assistance in filing complaints. NFIC helps the FTC and the state consumer protection agencies by entering complaints into a computerized database to help track and identify fraud operators

<http://www.fraud.org>. Contact the NCL at:

(202) 835-3323

<http://www.nclnet.org>

For more information or to file a complaint, visit our website or contact:

Wisconsin Department of Agriculture,
Trade and Consumer Protection
Bureau of Consumer Protection
2811 Agriculture Drive, PO Box 8911
Madison, WI 53708-8911

Email: DATCPHotline@wi.gov

Website: datcp.wi.gov

(800) 422-7128 TTY: (608) 224-5058

(Some information taken from the Federal Trade Commission)

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