

EXHIBIT A-1

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION**

FILED: AUGUST 11, 2008

08CV4543

JUDGE DOW

MAGISTRATE JUDGE SCHENKIER

JIT Packaging, Inc., Individually and on)
behalf of all others similarly situated,)

Plaintiff,)

v.)

GOOGLE, INC., a Delaware corporation,)

Defendant.)
_____)

Case No.: _____

Judge: _____ JFB

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT IN LAW AND EQUITY

Plaintiff, JIT Packaging, Inc. ("JIT") alleges, individually and on behalf of the Class described below, and upon information and belief, except as to allegations specifically pertaining to itself, which are based on personal knowledge, as follows:

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

1. This case is about Defendant Google's fraudulent, unfair and deceptive business practices in connection with its AdWords advertising program ("AdWords"). JIT brings this case both individually, and on behalf of a similarly situated Class, against Defendant Google, Inc. ("Google") for breach of contract, breach of duty of good faith and fair dealing, violations of Illinois Consumer Fraud Act, Illinois Deceptive Trade Practices Act, and the similar statutes of various states, Common Law Fraud and unjust enrichment.

2. Google's conduct, as alleged herein, was done exclusively in its self-interest, for its sole pecuniary gain, and at the expense of and in breach of its contractual obligations and duties to JIT and the Class.

3. Google's actions have directly and proximately injured and damaged JIT and the Class.

PARTIES

4. Plaintiff, JIT is an Illinois Corporation located at 1452 Brewster Creek Blvd, Bartlett, Illinois. During the relevant time set forth herein, Plaintiff contracted with Google to place advertisements through AdWords. JIT has contracted with Google and participated in the AdWords program since on or about February 19, 2004.

5. Defendant Google is a publicly held corporation that was incorporated in California in September 1998 and reincorporated in Delaware in August 2003. Its headquarters are located at 1600 Amphitheatre Parkway, Mountain View, California 94043. Defendant Google's website is located at www.Google.com. In 2007, Google's total revenue was approximately 16.6 billion, 99% of which was derived from Internet based advertising services offered through AdWords.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

6. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1332(d) in that this is a civil action filed under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 and Plaintiff and other members of the Class are citizens of a state different from Google, the aggregate amount in controversy exceeds \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest and costs, and there are more than 100 Class members 28 U.S.C. §1332(d)(2)(6).

7. Venue is proper in this judicial district pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 22, 18 U.S.C. §1965(a), and 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) and (c) because, during the Class Period, Defendant resided, transacted business, was found, or had agents in this district, and because a substantial part of the events giving rise to Lead Plaintiffs' claims occurred, and a substantial portion of the affected

interstate trade and commerce described below has been carried out, in the Northern District of Illinois.

8. No other forum would be more convenient for the parties and witnesses to litigate this action.

FACTS

A. General Background

9. Google is the world's single largest online marketing/advertising business in the world. According to Google: "There's no larger network for contextual advertising in the world." <https://adwords.google.com/select/afc.html>.

10. The "AdWords Advertising Program" ("AdWords") is Google's primary advertising program and the source of over 98% of its annual revenue. In 2004, 2005, 2006, and 2007 Defendant Google generated approximately 99% of its annual revenue from its AdWords advertisers.

11. Google's advertising network ("Google Network") reaches over 86% of Internet users worldwide. <http://adwords.google.com/support/bin/answer.py?answer=6119>. In attracting AdWords advertisers to contract for participation in AdWords, Defendant Google represents its "reach" as follows:

Country	Unique Reach
Germany	89%
Japan	86%
France	79%
United Kingdom	75%
United States	76%
Global	75%

Source: comScore Networks machine-based panel

<https://adwords.google.com/select/afc.html>

12. JIT and the Class are “Adwords advertisers” that have contracted with Google to participate in the AdWords advertising program and display their advertisements on the Google Network.

B. *Google Network*

13. The Google Network, also referred to as the Google AdSense Network, is the association of individuals/entities that collectively provide the internet locations where AdWords advertisements are displayed and monetized. The Google Network consists of: (1) Google, (2) Google Search Network participants (America Online, CompuServe, Netscape, AT&T Worldnet, EarthLink, Sympatico, and others); (3) Google Content Network participants (New York Post Online Edition, Mac Publishing (includes Macworld.com, JavaWorld, LinuxWorld), HowStuffWorks, and others), (4) Google Domain Network participants (Sedo.com, Oversee.net and others) and (5) Google AdSense Network participants.

14. The Google AdSense program pays participants for AdWords ads monetized on their sites. Google AdSense consists of the following different programs: AdSense for Content, AdSense for Search, AdSense for Mobile, AdSense for Video, AdSense for Domains, and AdSense for Errors.

15. ***AdSense For Content:*** AdSense Network partners that contract with Google to allow AdWords Advertisements to be placed/displayed on content based webpages under their ownership, license, registration, and or other control. As explained by Google on its website: “The Google content network comprises hundreds of thousands of high-quality websites, news pages, and blogs that partner with Google to display targeted AdWords ads. When you choose to advertise on the content network, you can expand your marketing reach to targeted audiences--

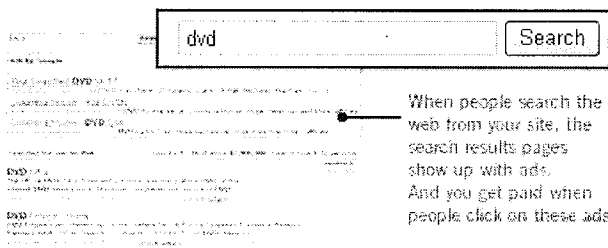
and potential customers--visiting these sites every day. There's no larger network for contextual advertising in the world.” It includes, but is not limited to the following individuals/entities:



<https://adwords.google.com/select/afc.html>

16. **AdSense for Search:** AdSense Network partners that contract with Google to place a Google search box on their websites to allow a website’s users to perform search queries using keywords from a website they have visited. Based on the search query typed into the search box, Google will display Google search results along with related Adwords advertisements and Google shares the revenue with the site owner.

17. As Google states: “**AdSense for search** allows website publishers to provide Google web and site search to their visitors, and to earn money by displaying Google ads on the search results pages.”





https://www.google.com/adsense/login/en_US/?hl=en_US&sourceid=aso&subid=ww-en_US-et-ads-r3_b_top&medium=link&gsessionid=jjUuHkGH_dk

18. Defendant Google explains on its website, the: “(g)lobal search network which includes, but is not limited to, Google Product Search and Google Groups and the following entities:

AOL  Netscape  Netcenter.  EarthLink

CompuServe  Shopping.com 

AT&T  Worldnet 

<http://adwords.google.com/support/bin/answer.py?answer=6119>

19. This is how Google defines a “search”:

The Essentials of Google Search

Doing a search on Google [or a site in the Search Network] is easy. Simply type one or more search terms (the words or phrase that best describe the information you want to find) into the search box and hit the 'Enter' key or click on the Google Search button.



In response, Google produces a results page: a list of web pages related to your search terms, with the most relevant page appearing first, then the next, and so on. <http://www.google.com/support/bin/static.py?page=searchguides.html&ctx=basic>
s

20. *AdSense for Mobile:* AdSense Network partners that contract with Google to allow AdWords Advertisements to be placed/displayed on mobile webpages under their ownership, license, registration, and or other control.

21. *AdSense for Video:* AdSense Network partners that contract with Google to allow AdWords Advertisements to be placed/displayed within video streams under their ownership, license, registration, and or other control.

22. *AdSense for Domains:* AdSense Network partners that contract with Google to allow AdWords Advertisements to be placed/displayed on parked domains entered into the address bar under their ownership, license, registration, and or other control, based on the meaning of the “domain names”. Google explains on its website: AdSense for domains allows domain name registrars and large domain name holders to unlock the value in their parked page inventory. AdSense for domains delivers targeted, conceptually related advertisements to parked domain pages by using Google’s semantic technology to analyze and understand the meaning of the domain names. Our program uses ads from the Google AdWords network, which is comprised of thousands of advertisers worldwide and is growing larger everyday. Google AdSense for Domains targets websites in over 25 languages, and has fully localized segmentation technology in over 10 languages. <http://www.google.com/domainpark/index.html>

23. *AdSense for Errors:* AdSense for Errors program serves AdWords Advertisements when an internet user enters an unregistered URL or search query in their browser’s address bar.

C. Google AdWords Program

24. The Google AdWords program, launched in 2000, is Google’s primary advertising program. It offers participants an opportunity to place advertisements through Google’s expansive network that reaches up to 86% of worldwide Internet users.

25. AdWords advertisements appear throughout the Google Network alongside or above search results, on web pages, in e-mail, blogs, in video, and/or otherwise on Google or the Google Network (collectively referred to herein as "Advertising Properties").

26. AdWords advertisements are offered in a variety of formats including, but not limited to, text ads, image ads (banner ads), flash ads, and video ads.

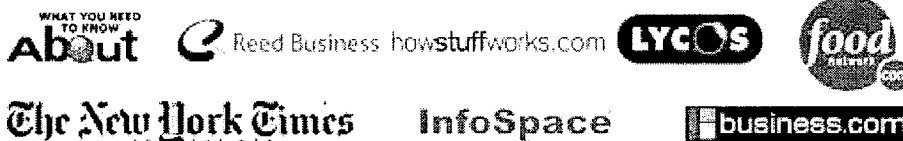
27. Google states that advertisements are displayed throughout the Google Network based on factors such as: how much an advertiser bids, the quality of the advertiser's ad, and how many other people want to bid on a particular keyword.

28. AdWords ads can be displayed on the: (1) Search Network and/or (2) Content Network.

29. Search Network Ads are targeted and displayed based on a user's exact search query terms and keywords. Content Network Ads are targeted and displayed based on content themes.

30. Google defines its "Content Network" as follows:

The Google content network comprises hundreds of thousands of high-quality websites, news pages, and blogs that partner with Google to display targeted AdWords ads. When you choose to advertise on the content network, you can expand your marketing reach to targeted audiences--and potential customers--visiting these sites every day. There's no larger network for contextual advertising in the world.



As an AdWords advertiser, you can hand-pick sites from the content network or simply let Google's proven ad targeting display your ads on the website pages most relevant to your products and services.

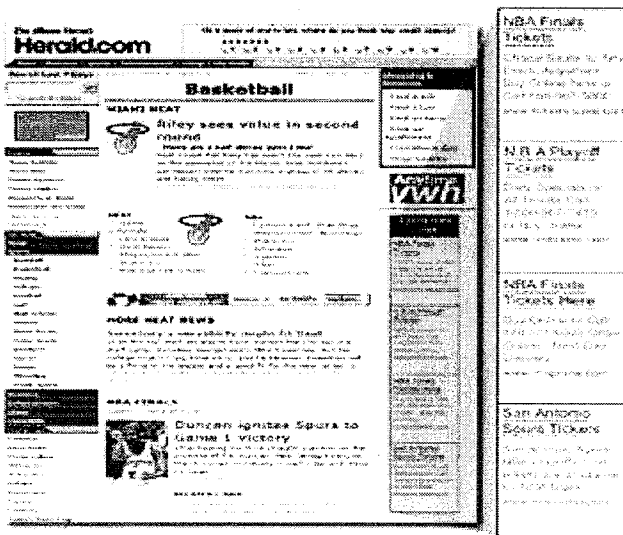
<https://adwords.google.com/select/afc.html>

31. Google, at

<https://adwords.google.com/support/bin/answer.py?answer=6119&topic=82>. provides the following representations about, and example of, ad placement on the content network:

Ads on the content network

AdWords ads on content sites are targeted to the content and URL of each page. In the screenshot below you can see how the ads are displayed on a content page and that the ads are directly relevant to the content of the page.



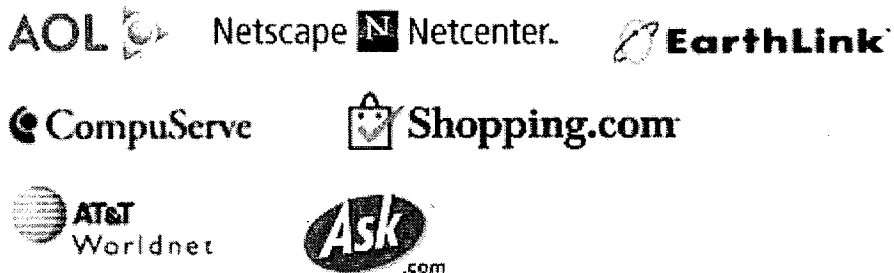
32. Google partners participating in the AdSense program are required to adhere to the following policies. "No Google ad may be placed on any non-content-based pages." In addition, no Google ad is allowed to be placed on web pages generated "specifically for the purpose of showing ads, whether or not the page content is relevant."

<https://www.google.com/adsense/support/bin/answer.py?answer=48182&sourceid=aso&subid=ww-ww-et-asui&medium=link>

33. Google states the following about the "Search Network":

The search network

Your ads may appear alongside or above search results, as part of a results page as a user navigates through a site's directory, or on other relevant search pages. Our global search network includes Google Product Search and Google Groups and the following entities:



<https://adwords.google.com/support/bin/answer.py?answer=6119>

34. Regarding the Search Network, Google tells advertisers: "Ads are targeted based on a user's search terms. For example, if you search for 'Italian coffee' on Google, you'll see related coffee ads next to the search results."

<http://adwords.google.com/support/bin/answer.py?hl=en&answer=6104>

35. All new keyword campaigns are automatically included into both the Search and Content networks.

36. An AdWords advertiser can exclude an ad campaign from the Search and/or Content Networks. However, until May 2008, there was no way to categorically exclude "parked sites" or AdSense for Errors pages from a campaign.

37. In fact, until May 2008, Google actively concealed the identity of parked pages and error pages that displayed AdWords advertisements.

D. Inclusion of Low-Quality Parked Domains and Error Pages in the Google Networks

38. Google includes millions of low-quality parked/undeveloped websites generated specifically for the purpose of showing ads (“sham sites”) in the Google Search and Content Networks, despite the fact that said sites do not contain any content nor are the ads displayed because of a search query originating from a Google search box.

39. Until May 2008, Google actively concealed the monetization, with AdWords advertisements, of low-quality, parked and error pages.

40. Google includes web pages displayed through the AdWords for Errors program in the “Content Network,” despite the fact that the pages contain no content. Google displays AdWords ads on its AdSense for Errors web pages when an Internet user enters an unregistered URL in their browser’s address bar.

41. AdWords advertisers in the Google “Content Network” may have their ads displayed not only on “content sites,” but also on parked/non-content sites, AdSense for Domains, and AdSense for Error pages.

42. AdWords advertisers in the Google “Search Network” may have their ads displayed not only on “search sites,” but also on parked/non-content sites and AdSense for Domains pages where someone only typed in a domain name into the address bar and/or no search query from a search box occurred.

43. Google intentionally includes the low-quality parked/undeveloped sites, Google AdSense for domains and error pages in the Google Search and Content Networks in order to inflate its reported search statistics, as well as to maximize revenue from internet traffic by providing substantially more advertising venues (Internet locations) and more billed “clicks” or “impressions” for AdWords advertisements.

44. Google actively misleads AdWords advertisers and otherwise conceals the fact that many of its AdWords advertisements appear on low-quality parked/non-content sites and Error pages, by among other things:

a. Repeatedly affirmatively representing on its website, and in other communications, that AdWords advertisements appear on “High-quality” sites;

b. Failing to reference the AdSense for Domains and AdSense for Errors pages in its definition of the Google Network or on the main AdSense Pages;

c. Until May 2008, failing to provide any specific identification of low-quality, parked/non-content, AdSense for Domains and Error pages in its Content Network performance reports;

d. Even through the present, failing to identify the specific parked/undeveloped and other AdSense for Domains sites monetized through its “Search Network” on its AdWords advertisers’ performance reports;

e. After it commenced reporting in May 2008, Google recharacterized many of the parked/undeveloped sites and AdSense for Domains pages as “Search Network” sites to avoid specifically reporting monetization of those sites and further conceal their conduct from AdWords advertisers;

f. Misrepresenting to AdWords advertisers the real reason that parked/undeveloped sites and AdSense for Domains have equal or better click through rates than traditional content and search sites. Google fails to disclose such pages only show ads and by doing so, Google violates its own terms and conditions of how ads can be displayed on the Search and Content Networks further misleading advertisers;

g. Knowingly provided AdWords advertisers false definitions of the AdSense for Domains Network, and misrepresented to advertisers what the AdSense for Domain Networks consists of and how an internet user gets to a parked page in the AdSense for Domains Network.

h. Otherwise making affirmative misrepresentations, fraudulent statements, and omissions of material fact to AdWords advertisers and the general public regarding the AdWords and AdSense programs.

45. Google induces advertiser participation in AdWords by emphasizing the "high-quality" of sites on which AdWords ads will be placed, and intentionally concealed and omitted Google's practice of placing ads on low-quality parked AdSense for Domains sites or on AdSense for Errors sites, as well as on sites that it knows violates cybersquatting, trademark, copyright, and other intellectual property laws.

46. Google's AdWords website, which potential customers view before clicking the "Start Now" button to sign up for the program, includes the following statement:

Expand your reach through the content network with hundreds of thousands of high-quality websites, news pages, and blogs that partner with Google to display AdWords ads, the Google content network can reach users all over the web to help you drive conversions. Choose from text, image, and video formats to communicate your message.

47. Google intends to and has affirmatively mislead AdWords advertisers, and otherwise omitted material facts, regarding the composition of the Content and Search networks.

48. Google makes numerous affirmative representations and promises to AdWords advertisers about participation in the AdWords program, including but not limited to the following:

a. By advertising on sites in the Google "Content Network": "Your ads appear on sites that are highly relevant to your products and services. As a result, you're already aligned with the interests of people visiting those sites."
<https://adwords.google.com/select/afc/cycle.html>

b. All websites and products are reviewed and monitored according to Google's rigorous standards, so as the network grows, your AdWords ads will continue to appear only on high quality sites and products.
<https://adwords.google.com/support/bin/answer.py?answer=6104&query=Google+Network&topic=&type=f&%20onclick=>

Similarly, Google states: "To ensure overall quality, all sites are carefully reviewed before being allowed in the Google Network."
<http://adwords.google.com/support/bin/answer.py?hl=en&answer=6104>

c. Google represents that a number of "tools" offer automated optimization of an Adwords ad campaign and will save the AdWords advertiser money, including but not limited to: AdWords Budget Optimizer, site exclusion tool, performance reporting tools, contextual targeting tools, and AdWords Discounter.

49. Google, despite its representations to AdWords advertisers, uses its automated tools to maximize its own revenue and for its own financial gain. Google misleads AdWords advertisers to utilize the tools with false promises that the tools will benefit the Adwords Advertiser.

50. For example, Google offers the "AdWords Budget Optimizer" tool that promises to get AdWords advertisers the most clicks for their advertising dollars. In fact, Google uses that

tool to maximize its own revenue by displaying AdWords ads on many low-quality sites that generate costly low-quality clicks, such as AdSense for Domains pages.

E. Monetization of AdWords Advertisements

51. Google generates money when it “monetizes” AdWords advertisements by displaying them throughout the Google Network and then charging AdWords advertisers through one of its two primary pricing regimes: Cost Per Click (“CPC”) and Cost per Thousand Impressions (“CPM”).

52. Google generates revenue under the CPC regime when as follows:

- a. Google displays the AdWords advertisement on the Google Network;
- b. An Internet user “clicks” on the advertisement; and
- c. Google charges the corresponding AdWords advertiser a “click fee.”

53. Google generates revenue under the CPM regime by charging advertisers a flat rate based on display of impressions, regardless of whether an Internet user “clicks” on any impression.

54. Under the CPC pricing regime, Google places ads through the Google Network and the AdWords advertiser is charged “per click,” each time an ad is clicked.

55. Under the CPM pricing regime, an Advertiser pays Google a set fee per 1000 impressions displayed.

56. CPC or CPM pricing is available on placement targeted ads. Only CPC pricing is offered for contextually targeted ads.

57. CPC advertisements are displayed when an Internet user enters search terms into the Google Search engine. The order in which the AdWords advertisements appear depends on the amount of the bid and the “quality score” of all ads shown for a given search.

58. AdWords advertisers can choose to pay a different price when ads appear on the content network versus when it appears on Google or a Google search network site (“content bidding”).

59. Google represents to AdWords advertisers that the “AdWords smart pricing feature” will optimize their advertising dollars, because it: “(w)ill adjust the cost of your content network click based on the content network site's relevance to your own site. For example, if our data shows that a particular click from a content network page is less likely to turn into a sale, registration, or other desired behavior, we'll automatically reduce the price you pay for that click.”

<https://adwords.google.com/select/afc/pricing.html>

60. AdWords advertisers can set a maximum price that they are willing to pay per click, a maximum daily budget, and/or use the “AdWords Budget Optimizer” that Google promises will “(t)ry and find you the most clicks possible within your budget.”

61. Google represents that it is always actively working for AdWords advertisers to get them the lowest advertising rates, with tools such as the “AdWords Discounter” which Google affirmatively represents “(a)utomatically reduces the actual cost-per-click (or CPC) you pay to the lowest cost needed to maintain your ad's position. The AdWords Discounter keeps working no matter which method of display or bidding you choose.”

<https://adwords.google.com/support/bin/answer.py?answer=6084&topic=115>

62. Aggregate paid clicks on Google Network sites increased by 65% from year-end 2005 through year end 2006 (*See* 2006 Google 10K at 43).

F. AdWords Contracts, Guidelines, and Policies

63. In order to participate in AdWords, advertisers must electronically accept the following contracts: <https://adwords.google.com/select/tsandcsfinder>. (“AdWords Contract”) and <http://www.google.com/accounts/TOS> (“Google Universal Contract”), as well as all general and Google policies, procedures and regulations such as: Editorial Guidelines (<adwords.google.com/select/guidelines.html>), Google Privacy Policy (www.google.com/privacy.html) and Trademark Guidelines (www.google.com/permissions/guidelines.html), and Google and Partner ad specification requirements (collectively, “Policies”). JIT and each member of the Class have entered into said contracts with Google. *See AdWords Contracts, attached hereto as Exhibit “A.”*

64. Google is contractually obligated to act in good faith and deal fairly with AdWords advertisers.

65. Google is further obligated to act in good faith and deal fairly with AdWords advertisers in implementing and enforcing its self proscribed policies and guidelines.

66. Google is obligated to discharge its contractual obligations without violating United States and International cybersquatting, typosquatting, cyberpiracy, trademark, copyright, and other intellectual property laws.

67. Google controls the Internet advertising market through restrictive agreements with many of its Google Network participants that forbid those participants from displaying any advertisements on their sites other than Google advertisements. Therefore, in order to gain access to millions of Internet advertising properties, JIT and the Class were left with no choice but to contract with Google for participation in the Google AdWords advertising program.

68. Google requires, as a condition for participation in the AdWords advertising program, and to gain access to the Google Network properties that purportedly reaches 86% of world-wide internet users, that AdWords advertisers consent to and enter into electronic contracts with Google that are displayed on Google's website.

69. AdWords advertisers are required to agree to comply with Google's rules, regulations, guidelines, and other policies. In fact, several of the policies are explicitly incorporated into the contracts.

70. JIT and the Class have all entered into the same standard contracts with Defendant Google, as a condition of participation in Google's AdWords advertising program. JIT and the Class are subject to the same, standard written policies, procedures, and guidelines published by Google on its website.

71. Google unilaterally drafts all contracts, policies, procedures, and guidelines governing the relationship between Google and AdWords advertisers, as well as any and all amendments and modifications.

72. Google places all AdWords advertisements on the Google Network.

73. Pursuant to ¶2 of the Google Inc. Advertising Program Terms:

"Google Customer understands and agrees that ads may be placed on (y) any content or property provided by Google ("**Google Property**"), and, unless Customer opts out of such placement in the manner specified by Google, (z) any other content or property provided by a third party ("**Partner**") upon which Google places ads ("**Partner Property**"). Customer authorizes and consents to all such placements."

74. Google is obligated pursuant to the terms of ¶2, to act in good faith and deal fairly with Google AdWords advertisers in discharging the placement of AdWords Advertisements.

75. Specifically, Google has an obligation to display advertisements on legitimate sites that Google and/or its “partners” are legally entitled to utilize and monetize.

76. Google breaches its contractual obligations to JIT and the Class when it displays and/or charges them for their AdWords advertisements displayed on sites that Google is not legally entitled to use, sites that violate trademark law, sites that violate cybersquatting law, sites that violate cyberpiracy laws, sites that violate copyright laws, and sites that violate other Illinois, United States and/or International laws.

77. Google breaches its contractual obligations to JIT and the Class when it displays and/or charges them for their AdWords advertisements displayed on sites that violate Google’s own written and published guidelines, policies, and rules.

78. Google breaches its contractual obligations to JIT and the Class when it overcharges them for AdWords advertisements.

79. Google breaches its contractual obligations to JIT and the Class when it includes millions of low-quality sites and Error pages in its “Content” and “Search” Networks.

80. Google breaches its contractual obligations to JIT and the Class when it utilizes its tools and technologies for their own pecuniary gain and to the detriment of JIT and the Class, while inducing JIT and the Class to utilize those tools with false representations that the tools will optimize/maximize the value of their participation in AdWords.

81. Google knowingly and intentionally displays, and charges JIT and the Class, for AdWords advertisements on:

- a. Low-quality parked/non-content sites and Error pages;
- b. Sites that it “knows” violates cybersquatting, typosquatting, cyberpiracy, trademark, copyright and other intellectual property laws;

- c. Sites that it knows violates Google’s own written and published policies, guidelines, and rules, such as gambling sites and pornography related sites;
- d. Sites that it knows it is not legally entitled to use; and
- e. Sites that neither itself nor its partners are legally entitled to use or monetize, and in fact whose use is in violation of United States and International cybersquatting, trademark, copyright and other laws (“illegal sites”).

G. Google Representations, Promises, and Communications

82. Google makes specific affirmative written representations and promises to Plaintiff, the putative Class, and the general public which are located on its website, www.google.com, as well as, specifically contained in the following documents:

Google’s Universal Terms of Service	http://www.google.com/accounts/TOS
Google’s Copyright and Trademark policies	http://www.google.com/tm_complaint.html . http://www.google.com/dmca.html .
Google AdSense TM Online Standard Terms and Conditions	https://www.google.com/adsense/localized-terms
Google AdSense Program Policies	https://www.google.com/adsense/support/bin/answer.py?answer=48182
Google Webmaster Guidelines	http://www.google.com/webmasters/guidelines.html .
Google Landing Page and Site Quality Guidelines	https://adwords.google.com/support/bin/answer.py?answer=46675&hl=en
AdSense For Video Program Policies	https://www.google.com/AdSense/support/bin/answer.py?answer=73987
AdSense for Mobile Content Program Policies	https://www.google.com/AdSense/support/bin/answer.py?answer=71600

83. Google knowingly and intentionally uses the written representations to induce AdWords advertisers to contract with Google for participation in the AdWords advertising

program. Google intends Plaintiff, the Class, and the public to rely upon and act in reliance upon its representations on www.google.com and other publicly available documents and communications. Plaintiff and the Class reasonably expect Google to act in accordance with these representations.

84. Google knows that its website, and other public communications are false, misleading, and/or omit material facts and information.

85. Google intentionally and knowingly continuously violates its written policies, guidelines, policies and rules in operating the AdWords and AdSense programs. It does so for its own ill-gotten commercial gain, in ways such as but not limited to:

a. Intentionally displays and charges Plaintiff and the Class for “clicks” on advertisements placed on websites that violate Google’s written contracts, guidelines, policies, and public representations, such as sites generated solely for the purpose of displaying AdWords Advertisements and sites violating trademark and copyright law.

b. Intentionally displaying and charging Plaintiff and the Class for “clicks” on advertisements placed on low-quality and undisclosed websites participating in the AdSense for Domains and AdSense for Errors programs;

c. Overcharging Plaintiff and the Class for advertising through the AdWords program;

d. Intentionally hijacking and diverting Plaintiff and the Class Member’s legitimate internet traffic to sham infringement websites, and then requiring Plaintiff and the Class to pay “click” ransoms to get their own internet traffic back. For example, a user intending to visit the retailer Target’s legitimate website might mistype it as “www.wwwtarget.com.” At the “www” infringing site, the internet user sees a list of ads provided by Google, including an

ad for the legitimate Target site. If the user clicks the legitimate Target ad, the user is taken to the true Target website, but Target has to pay a “ransom” in the form of a “PPC” click fee in order to get their intended internet traffic back from Google;

e. Displaying, and charging for, AdWords advertisements in spyware programs; and

f. Failing to utilize targeting technology to ensure that AdWords ads are “highly targeted,” but rather placing and displaying AdWords ads in a random fashion.

86. Without their knowledge or consent, advertisers who joined Google's AdWords program have had their ads placed on pages contained in AdSense for Domains, or parked sites, and AdSense for Errors, or error pages. The quality of these sites as an advertising medium is substantially lower than sites on the rest of Google's network, and many of the sites directly violate United States and International trademark, copyright, and other intellectual property laws.

87. For example, Google routinely and intentionally charges Plaintiff and Class member's for clicks on advertisements improperly displayed on parked domains that infringe distinctive and valuable marks, for example “www” , “http” and “com.com” domains, such as:

bedbathandbeyondcom.com; chevycom.com; chryslercom.com; cocacolacom.com;
discovercreditcardcom.com; disneylandcom.com; disneyworldcom.com; ebaumsworldcom.com;
espncom.com; fordmotorscom.com; geicocom.com; homedepotcom.com; ibmcom.com;
ikeacom.com; jetbluecom.com; jcpennycom.com; kohlscom.com; kmartcom.com;
mcdonaldscom.com; musiciansfriendcom.com; nascarcom.com; oldnavycom.com;
pizzahutcom.com; randcom.com; saabcom.com; scottrade.com; travelocitycom.com;
usairwayscom.com; volkswagencom.com; xangacom.com. httpaarp.com. httpabc.com;
httpabcgames.com; httpabckids.com; httpabcnews.com; httpamericanexpress.com;
httpamsouthbank.com; httpautotrader.com; httpbankofamerica.com; httpbellsouth.com;

httpbestbuy.com; httpblackplanet.com; httpbordersbooks.com; httpbratz.com;
httpcareerbuilder.com; httpcapitalone.com; httpcapitolone.com; httpcarmax.com;
httpcartonnetwork.com; httpcartoonnetwork.com; httpcartoonnetwork.com; httpchevrolet.com;
httpchevy.com; httpcircuitcity.com; httpcisco.com; httpciti.com; httpcitibank.com;
httpcticard.com and httpcticards.com. wwwamericanaerlines.com;
wwwamericanairlinesarena.com; wwwamericaniagara.com; wwwamericanarlines.com;
wwwamericanalines.com; wwwamericancraftsmanwin.com; wwwamericancurves.com;
wwwamericanfund.com; wwwamericanfunds.com; wwwamericangreeting.com;
wwwamericanheartassociation.com; wwwamericanhomepartners.com;
wwwamericanmeadows.com; wwwamericantransair.com; wwwamericasfirsthome.net;
wwwamerijet.com; wwwamigosadvantistas.org; wwwamin.org; wwwamiti.com;
wwwamorpostales.com; wwwamour.com; wwwamrokhaled.com; wwwamtract.com;
wwwamwayindia.com; wwwanalog.com; wwwand.com; wwwangelpin.net;
wwwangonoticias.com; wwwangryyoungman.com; wwwanimalplanet.com; wwwanimakai.com;
wwwannaulcreditreport.com; wwwannthegran.com; wwwanses.com; wwwanthonyburher.com;
wwwanthropologie.com; wwwantistudy.com; wwwanylabeled.com; wwwanyway.com;
wwwaonetire.com; wwwapartmentfinder.com; wwwapinformatica.com; wwwaplusreward.com;
wwwapnaorg.com; wwwapplybyweb.com; wwwaptsforrent.com; wwwaqha.com;
wwwarab1000.com; wwwaristocraft.com; wwwarrowtrucking.com; wwwarrt.com;
wwwartcarr.com; wwwartesmariales.com; wwwaskjeev.com; wwwaskthedoctor.com;
wwwaspirin.com; wwwassociations.com; wwwatame.com; wwwati.com

88. Google includes millions of parked domains and error pages that have little to no content, and that result in practically zero conversions, in both its Content Network and its Search Network.

89. Given the illegality and/or low quality of these parked domain and error page sites, Plaintiff and the Class would not agree to spend their advertising budgets on these

distribution networks. However, Google designed its network in such a way that it was impossible to opt out of the AdSense for Domains and/or AdSense for Errors programs.

90. Even after providing limited ability to opt-out of the AdSense for Domains and AdSense for Errors programs, Google still continues to conceal from the Plaintiff and the Class that those networks contain millions of illegal sites that infringe trademark, copyrights and intellectual property laws.

91. Google's practice of including parked domains within the Search Network is misleading, since no actual searches are performed on these pages. Likewise, Google's practice of including parked domains and error pages within the Content Network is also misleading, since most of these sites include little or no content.

92. Google violates its promise and duty to not place ads in pernicious spyware programs. Google has done just that, and has charged AdWords advertisers for every click made on spyware pop-up ads.

93. Google also represented that its advertisement would be "highly targeted." When, in fact, Google enters into syndication agreements with companies that show random ads that are the opposite of "highly targeted."

94. Google has otherwise acted unfairly, in bad faith, and in a manner that is directly contrary to the interests of AdWords advertisers, and in its own pecuniary interest, in discharging its duties and obligations to AdWords advertisers.

E. Contextual Targeting Technology

95. Google promises AdWords advertisers that it has sophisticated "Contextual Targeting Tehchnology" that: "(c)an automatically match your ads to webpages in our content

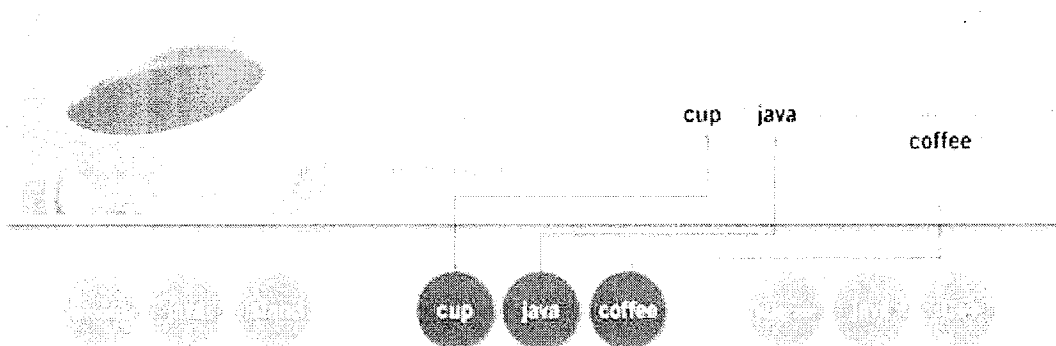
network that are most relevant to your business. For example, an ad for a digital camera may show up next to an article reviewing the latest digital cameras.”

<https://adwords.google.com/select/Login>.

96. Google provides the following explanation and example of how “contextual targeting” technology is used to maximize an AdWords ad placement:

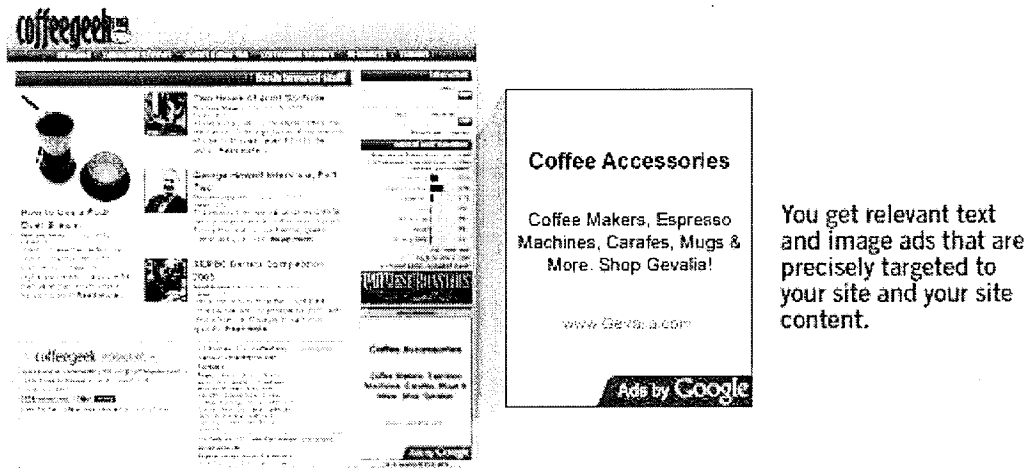
“Google continually scans the millions of pages from the content network to look for relevant matches with your keywords and other campaign data. When we find a match, your ad becomes eligible to run on that page. Google's extensive web search and linguistic processing technology can decipher the meaning of virtually any content network page to ensure we're showing the most relevant ads.

Consider the following example:



If you have a page about Java the coffee, our technology knows that it's not about Java the programming language. And you get ads about coffee.

Here's another example of an AdWords ad on a content network page:



The image shows a screenshot of a webpage from coffeegeek.com. The page features a navigation menu at the top, a main content area with several articles, and a sidebar on the right. An AdWords advertisement is displayed on the right side of the page, overlapping the sidebar. The advertisement is titled "Coffee Accessories" and includes the text "Coffee Makers, Espresso Machines, Carafes, Mugs & More. Shop Gevalia!" and the website URL "www.Gevalia.com". The ad also features the "Ads by Google" logo at the bottom. To the right of the advertisement, there is a text box that reads: "You get relevant text and image ads that are precisely targeted to your site and your site content."

D. Google Site Exclusion Tool

97. Until March 2008, Google's "Site Exclusion Tool" only allowed an advertiser to exclude an advertising campaign from: (1) specific websites, (2) the entire "Search Network," and/or (3) the entire "Content Network." It could not categorically exclude "parked" AdSense for Domains and/or AdSense for Errors pages. Rather, in order to avoid placement on illegal and/or low quality sites, an advertiser would have to entirely opt-out of both the Search Network and the Content Network. But, doing so would also prevent its ads from being displayed on the websites of any of Google's high-quality partners, such as AOL and The New York Times.

98. On March 6, 2008, Google posted a message on its AdWords blog announcing a change to its exclusion policy.

99. After this change in Google's policy, by clicking on a well-hidden "page types" tab within the tool, AdWords advertisers can now see summarized click data for "Error Pages"

and "Parked Domains," and for the first time, exclude their ads from appearing on these sites. However, instead of including this option on the main settings page for each campaign, Google placed this opt-out button four (4) clicks deep within its interface, where many advertisers would not notice it.

100. The site exclusion tool still does not provide a mechanism by which AdWords advertisers can "exclude" illegal sites from a campaign, such as those that infringe trademarks, copyrights, and other intellectual property laws.

101. The site exclusion tool still does not provide a mechanism by which AdWords advertisers can "exclude" sites and pages that fail to meet Google's published guidelines, policies, and procedures (i.e., gambling sites, pornography sites, etc.).

E. Performance Reporting

102. On Google's AdWords promotional/marketing pages, which are shown to prospective customers prior to signing up for AdWords, Google states the following under "Reach More Customers":

"Measure and optimize your results With the Placement Performance Report, you have visibility into where all your ads appear. Review your ad's performance on a site-by-site basis to see impression, click, cost, and conversion data, and use this data to identify well-performing sites to target more aggressively and low-value placements that require content optimization or exclusion."

<https://adwords.google.com/select/Login>

103. Google's Placement Performance Reports provide limited information only on sites included in Google's Content Network. No such reports have ever been available for Google's Search Network.

104. Google does not automatically provide these reports to its AdWords customers. Rather, the reports are generated only for AdWords advertisers that locate the appropriate page on Google's website and have the report generated.

105. In June 2007, Google first began offering limited data on the placement of AdWords ads on parked and error pages. However, until May 2008, the reports did not provide a specific (site-by-site) list of the parked and error pages where an ad appeared, rather the report simply aggregated the data into two lump-sum line items, called "Domain ads" and "Error page ads."

106. At no time prior to June 12, 2007, did Google ever disclose to AdWords advertisers that low-quality parked domain and error pages were included in both its Content and Search Networks.

107. Without a site-by-site listing of which parked domains and error pages their ad was placed on, advertisers could not adjust their advertising budgets on these sites or exclude some or all parked domains and error pages from receiving ad placement. By aggregating this information, Google effectively prohibited advertisers from utilizing another means of opting out of domain or error page ads using the AdWords interface.

108. In response to complaints by advertisers, on May 2, 2008, Google posted a message titled "Where did I park?" on its AdWords Agency Blog announcing that it had finally changed the policy and was providing site-by-site data for parked domains.

109. Katharine Allan of Google's Agency Team wrote: "We recently added a new level of detail to Placement Performance reports to answer this question. Placement Performance reports give site-by-site performance metrics for the sites where your ads appeared within Google's content network. Now, rather than seeing one consolidated entry for all parked domains

in your reports, you'll see separate rows displaying performance statistics for individual parked domains."

110. Prior to May 2, 2008, Google completely failed to disclose domain names, IP addresses, and associated performance data of parked domain and error pages included in its Content Network. Google has never disclosed this data for parked domain and error pages included in its Search Network.

111. Google's conduct, as alleged herein, has injured the general public and contravene well-established public policy.

112. Google's conduct, as alleged herein, has distorted the Internet search system for public Internet users and has made it more difficult and time-consuming for Internet users to locate legitimate websites on the Internet, as they are repeatedly diverted through parked advertising pages that simply provide Google with "click" revenue.

113. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's conduct alleged herein, Plaintiff and the Class were and continue to be unlawfully charged for services that Defendant did not provide or that Plaintiffs and the Class did not agree to pay for.

114. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's conduct alleged herein, Plaintiff and the Class were and continue to be charged grossly inflated amounts for advertising through the AdWords program.

115. As a direct and proximate result of the inclusion of illegal and low-quality sites in the Google Network, JIT and the Class pay more for advertising and the cost of participation in the AdWords program is inflated.

116. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's conduct alleged herein, JIT and the Class have otherwise suffered injury and damage to their business and property.

CLASS ALLEGATIONS

117. Plaintiff brings this nationwide Class action on behalf of himself and the Class defined as follows:

All persons or entities located within the United States who, within eight years preceding the filing of this Complaint, contracted for and participated in Google's AdWords program.

118. Excluded from the Class are governmental entities, Defendant, any entity in which Defendant has a controlling interest, and Defendant's officers, directors, affiliates, legal representatives, employees, co-conspirators, successors, subsidiaries, and assigns.

119. Also excluded from the Class are any judges, justices, or judicial officers presiding over this matter and the members of their immediate families and judicial staff.

120. Upon information and belief, Plaintiff alleges that the total number of Class members is at least in the hundreds of thousands and that the members of the Class are geographically dispersed across the United States. Consequently, joinder of the individual Class members would be impracticable.

121. There are many questions of law and fact common to the representative Plaintiff and the proposed Class, and those questions substantially predominate over any individualized questions that may affect individual Class members. Common questions of fact and law include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Whether Google's representations regarding AdWords were false or misleading;
- Whether Google's breached its Contracts with Plaintiff and the Class;
- Whether Google, in violation of applicable law and its own stated policy, charged Plaintiff and the members of the Class for ads that were placed on parked domain and error page websites;
- Whether Google engaged in unfair, unlawful and/or deceptive business practices;

- Whether Google failed to disclose material facts about its AdWords program; and
- Whether or not Plaintiff and the members of the Class have been damaged by the wrongs complained of herein, and if so, the measure of those damages and the nature and extent of other relief that should be provided.

122. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the members of the Class. Plaintiff and all Class members have been similarly affected by Defendant's common course of conduct.

123. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the Class. Plaintiff has retained counsel with substantial experience in prosecuting complex and Class action litigation. Plaintiff and his counsel are committed to vigorously prosecuting this action on behalf of the Class, and have the financial resources to do so. Neither Plaintiff nor its counsel has any interests adverse to those of the proposed Class.

124. Plaintiff and the members of the Class have suffered, and will continue to suffer, as a result of Defendant's unlawful and wrongful conduct. A Class Action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the present controversy, because joinder of all members of the Class would be impractical.

125. Even if individual Class members had the resources to pursue individual litigation, it would be unduly burdensome to the courts in which the individual litigation would proceed. Individual litigation would cause delay and undue expense to all parties affected by Defendant's common course of conduct.

126. The Class Action device will allow a single court to provide the benefits of unitary adjudication, judicial economy, and the fair and equitable handling of all Class members' claims in a single forum. The maintenance of this action as a Class Action will conserve the resources of the parties and of the judicial system, and will protect the rights of the Class members.

127. Furthermore, for many, if not most, Class members, a Class Action is the only feasible mechanism for legal redress for the harm alleged.

128. Adjudication of individual Class members' claims against the Defendant would, as a practical matter, be dispositive of the interests of other Class members not parties to the adjudication and could substantially impair or impede the ability of other Class members to protect their interests.

FIRST CLAIM OF RELIEF

(Breach of Contract)

129. Plaintiff realleges the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

130. Plaintiff has standing to pursue this claim as Plaintiff has suffered injury in fact and has lost money or property as a result of Google's actions as set forth above.

131. Class members have suffered injury in fact and have lost money or property as a result of Google's actions as set forth above.

132. Plaintiff and Class members entered into the AdWords Contract and the Google Universal Contract with Defendant Google to participate in the AdWords program. Plaintiff and the Class Members have performed all of their obligations under said contracts.

133. In breach of said Contracts, Google: (1) placed advertisements, and charged Plaintiff and Class members for associated clicks, on its AdSense for Domains and AdSense for Errors sites; (2) placed Plaintiff's and Class members advertisements, and charged Plaintiff and Class members for associated clicks, on domains/sites that infringe upon Plaintiff's and Class members' own trademarks; (3) placed advertisements, and charged Plaintiff and Class members for associated clicks, on domains/sites that violate trademark, copyright and intellectual property

law; (4) overcharged Plaintiff and Class member's for advertisements displayed through the AdWords program; and (5) charged Plaintiff and Class members for services they did not agree to pay for by hiding such charges for clicks on low-quality sites, illegal sites, or sites that violate Google's publicly disseminated written policies, procedures and guidelines (i.e, gambling sites, pornography sites, etc.).

134. Google knowingly and intentionally violates United States and international trademark, copyright, and intellectual property laws, for its own commercial gain, in the course of administering its AdWords program.

135. Google actively conceals its illegal conduct from Plaintiff and the putative Class.

136. As a direct and proximate result of Google's breach of contract as set forth above Plaintiff and Class members have been damaged.

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Breach of Covenant of Good Faith and Fair Dealing)

137. Plaintiff realleges the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein, and to the extent necessary is plead in the alternative.

138. Plaintiff has standing to pursue this claim as Plaintiff has suffered injury in fact and has lost money or property as a result of Google's actions as set forth above.

139. Class members have suffered injury in fact and have lost money or property as a result of Google's actions as set forth above.

140. Google had a duty to act in good faith and deal fairly with Plaintiff and the Class in connection with said contracts and its obligations in administering the AdWords program.

141. Google breached its duty of good faith and fair dealing to Plaintiff and the Class through its actions as alleged herein.

142. As a direct and proximate result of Google's breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing as set forth above Plaintiff and Class members have been damaged.

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF

**(ILLINOIS CONSUMER FRAUD AND DECEPTIVE BUSINESS PRACTICES ACT
815 ILCS 505/2 and the ILLINOIS UNIFORM DECEPTIVE
TRADE PRACTICES ACT 815 ILCS 510/2
AND THE SIMILAR OR IDENTICAL STATE
STATUTES OF THE VARIOUS STATES)**

143. Lead Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

144. This Count is brought by Lead Plaintiff individually, and in its representative capacity on behalf of the Class, against all Defendants.

145. At all relevant times herein, there were in full force and effect in the State of Illinois statutes commonly known as the *Illinois Uniform Deceptive Trade Practices Act* 815 ILCS 510/2 and the *Illinois Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act*, 815 ILCS 505/2. The Illinois Uniform Deceptive Trade Practices Act provides in pertinent part as follows:

Unfair methods of competition and unfair deceptive acts or practices, including but not limited to the use or employment of any deception, fraud, false pretense, false promise, misrepresentation, or the concealment, suppression or omission of any material fact with the intent that others rely upon the concealment, suppression or employment of any practice described in section 2 of the "Uniform Deceptive Trade Practices Act," approved August 5, 1965, in the conduct of any trade or commerce are hereby declared unlawful where any person has in fact been misled, deceived or damaged thereby. In construing this section, consideration shall be given to the interpretations of the Federal Trade Commission and the federal courts relating to section 5(a) of the Federal Trade Commission Act.

146. The Illinois Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act further provides, in 815 ILCS 505/10(a), as follows:

Any person who suffers actual damage as a result of a violation of this Act committed by any other person may bring an action against such person. The court, in its discretion may award actual economic damages or any other relief which the court deems proper...

147. Plaintiff and each member of the putative Class is a consumer within the meaning of the Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act, 815 ILCS 505/1(e) and/or the similar state law consumer protection acts of their resident state.

148. Other various states have identical or substantially similar state law statutes prohibiting false advertising.

149. By means of the actions alleged above, Google has advertised to the class that it would place its AdWords advertisements on quality sites related to the subject matter of the advertisement. Further, Google has, through its own advertising material, misrepresented to and/or concealed from Plaintiff and the Class members: (1) the definition of AdSense for Domains and Errors; (2) the definition of the Search Network and Content Network by failing to include AdSense for Domains and Errors in said definition; (3) why AdSense for Domains advertisements have equal or better click thru rates than traditional content site advertisements; (4) how an internet user arrives on a parked page on the AdSense for Domains Network; and (5) that Google routinely violates its own contracts, rules, and guidelines in implementing the placement of advertisements in the AdWords program.

150. Neither Lead Plaintiff nor the Class authorized Defendant to place its advertisements on:

- a. Low-quality parked/non-content sites and Error pages;

b. Sites that it “knows” violates cybersquatting, typosquatting, cyberpiracy, trademark, copyright and other intellectual property laws;

c. Sites that it knows violates Google’s own written and published policies, guidelines, and rules, such as gambling sites and pornography related sites;

d. Sites that it knows it is not legally entitled to use; and

e. Sites that neither itself nor its partners are legally entitled to use or monetize, and in fact whose use is in violation of United States and International cybersquatting, trademark, copyright, and other laws (“illegal sites”).

151. The false and misleading advertisements are disseminated to and received by the public by means of the Internet.

152. Google’s advertising to induce participants in the AdWords program was untrue or misleading and was likely to deceive the Class into believing that the AdWords advertisements would be placed on quality sites related to the subject matter of the advertisement, when in fact, the AdWords advertisements were instead placed on numerous unrelated websites not sponsored or authorized in any manner by Lead Plaintiffs and/or the Class.

153. The conduct of Google as alleged herein constitutes the use or employment of deception, fraud, false pretense, false promise, misrepresentation and the concealment, suppression or omission within the meaning of the *Illinois Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act*, 815 ILCS 505/2 and the *Illinois Uniform Deceptive Trade Practices Act* 815 ILCS 510/2, and the applicable similar state law consumer protection statutes of the various states.

154. Google knew, or should have known, that its actions violated the *Illinois Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act*, 815 ILCS 505/2 and the *Illinois Uniform Deceptive Trade Practices Act*, 815 ILCS 510/2.

155. Google has knowingly, intentionally, and deliberately engaged in conduct that creates a likelihood of confusion or misunderstanding.

156. Google's illegal actions, as alleged herein, constitute unfair methods of competition under the laws and the common law of Illinois, and other similar state laws and common law.

157. Lead Plaintiff and each member of the putative Class have suffered actual economic damages, injuries, and other related damages as a direct and proximate result of the aforesaid violations.

158. Google's actions have caused, and will continue to cause, substantial and irreparable harm, damage, and injury to Lead Plaintiff, the Class, and the public.

159. Unless Google is enjoined from continuing its illegal actions, Google will continue to engage in the untrue and misleading placement of AdWords advertisements, as alleged above, thus tending to render judgment in the instant action ineffectual.

160. Lead Plaintiff and the Class have no adequate remedy at law because Google will continue to engage in the misleading AdWords advertisement program, as alleged above, thus engendering a multiplicity of judicial proceedings.

161. Accordingly, Lead Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to monetary damages, legal relief, equitable relief and/or otherwise more fully described in the Prayer for Relief.

FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Common Law Fraud)

162. Plaintiff realleges the preceding paragraphs, as if fully set forth herein and, to the extent necessary, pleads this cause of action in the alternative.

163. This Count is brought by Lead Plaintiff individually, and in its representative capacity on behalf of the Class, against all Defendants.

164. Google's statements that Lead Plaintiff's and the Class's AdWords advertisements would be placed on high quality sites related to the subject matter of the advertisement were false statements of material fact. Google's definitions of the Search Network, Content Network and the AdSense for Domains Network and Errors pages, were false statements of material fact. Google's statements as to why AdSense for Domains advertisements have equal or better click thru rates than traditional content sites and how an internet user arrives at a parked page on the AdSense for Domains Network were false statements of material fact.

165. Google made the statements set forth herein knowing those statements were false. Further, Google concealed the true definitions of the Search Network, Content Network and the AdSense for Domains and Errors pages, as well as, the fact Google routinely and systematically violates its own contracts, rules, and guidelines in implementing the AdWords program.

166. Google intended to induce Lead Plaintiff and the Class to act by making the statements and omissions set forth herein.

167. Lead Plaintiff and the Class relied on Google's statements, or the lack thereof as set forth herein.

168. Google's actions have caused, and will continue to cause, substantial and irreparable harm, damage, and injury to Lead Plaintiffs, the Class, and the public.

169. Accordingly, Lead Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to monetary damages, legal relief, equitable relief and/or otherwise more fully described in the Prayer for Relief.

FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF AND UNJUST ENRICHMENT

170. Plaintiff realleges the preceding paragraphs, except those allegations alleging breach of contract, as if fully set forth herein and, to the extent necessary, pleads this cause of action in the alternative.

171. Through the actions described above, Google has received money belonging to Plaintiff and the Class through fees collected from ads placed on parked domains and error websites, even though reasonable customers would have believed that they were not paying for and would not be charged for ads placed on such websites.

172. Google has also reaped substantial profit by collecting and retaining revenue from Plaintiff and the Class generated through clicks generated through ads that were displayed on such websites.

173. Google has received money belonging to Plaintiff and the Class resulting from clicks on these ads.

174. As a direct and proximate result of Google's misconduct as set forth above, Google has been unjustly enriched.

175. Google should not be permitted to keep sums that Google has unjustly received as a result of its actions.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, JIT Packaging, Inc. and the Class pray for relief as set forth below.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Plaintiff requests that the Court enter an order or judgment against Defendant as follows:

1. Certification of the proposed Class pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23;
2. A declaration that Defendant has engaged in the conduct alleged herein;
3. An injunction ordering Defendant to cease and desist from engaging in the unfair, unlawful, and/or deceptive practices alleged in this complaint;
4. Restitution and disgorgement on certain causes of action;
5. Compensatory and general damages according to proof on certain causes of action;
6. Special damages according to proof on certain causes of action;
7. Both pre-and post-judgment interest at the maximum allowable rate on any amounts awarded;
8. Costs of the proceedings herein;
9. Reasonable attorneys' fees; and
10. Any and all such other and further relief that this Court may deem just and proper.

DEMAND

Plaintiff demands a trial by jury on all causes of action so triable.

Dated: August 11, 2008

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