EXHIBIT 2

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CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT JUL - 7 2008 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA DEPUTY

Attorneys for Plaintiff HYPERTOUCH, INC.

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

HYPERTOUCH, INC., a California corporation. Plaintiff. VS. AZOOGLE.COM, INC., a Delaware corporation d/b/a EPIC ADVERTISING, INC AZOOGLEADŠ'USĀ, INC. a Delaware corporation d/b/a EPIC ADVERTISING, INC.; QUICKEN LOANS, INC., a Michigan corporation, SUBSCRIBERBASE, INC., a South Carolina corporation d/b/a ADDRIVE.COM, CONSUMER RESEARCH CORPORATION, INC., FREE SLIDE, INC. AND SUBSCRIBERBASE HOLDINGS,

Defendants.

INC., and DOES 6-10,

Case No. CV-08-03739 (GHK)

FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF - Violation of California Business & Professions Code §§ 17529.5 and 17200 et seq., trespass to chattels

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff Hypertouch, Inc. ("Hypertouch") brings this action seeking damages and injunctive relief against Azoogle.com, Inc. d/b/a Epic Advertising, Inc., AzoogleAds USA, Inc. d/b/a Epic Advertising, Inc. (collectively "Azoogle"), Quicken Loans, Inc., ("Quicken Loans"), SubscriberBASE, Inc. d/b/a AdDrive.com, Consumer Research Corporation, Inc., Free Slide, Inc. and SubscriberBASE Holdings, Inc. (collectively, "SubscriberBASE"), and

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Does 1-10 for violation of California Business & Professions Code §§ 17529.5 and 17200 et seq., and trespass to chattels, and alleges as follows:

- Hypertouch is a California-based Internet Service Provider, or "ISP." 1.
- As an ISP, Hypertouch receives and delivers thousands of e-mails each day to 2. its individual and business subscribers, as well as offering a variety of other services, including the hosting of websites.
- Hypertouch is an electronic mail service provider, which is an intermediary in 3. sending and receiving electronic mail and provides to end users of this electronic mail service the ability to send or receive electronic mail.
- Hypertouch® is a registered federal trademark (#2328650 and #2367595) for 4. computer services, first used in commerce in 1998.
- Hypertouch owns and operates mail servers, web servers, and DNS (Domain 5. Name Service) servers that are connected to and accessed over the Internet.
- In addition to legitimate e-mail, Hypertouch's mail servers receive, each day, 6. thousands of unwanted and unsolicited commercial e-mails. Such unsolicited commercial e-mail is known by various names, including "UCE" or "spam" and accounts for over 95% of messages sent to Hypertouch's mail servers.
- Congress, in the Controlling the Assault of Non-Solicited Pornography and 7. Marketing Act of 2003 (the "CAN-SPAM" Act), moved to regulate unsolicited commercial e-mail. While Congress legalized spam, it demanded transparency and accountability: thus, federal law and the laws of 34 States, prohibit spam that contains false or misleading information.
- In CAN-SPAM, Congress made comprehensive legislative findings on the 8. burdens posed by spam (15 U.S.C. § 7701(a)):
 - "The convenience and efficiency of electronic mail are threatened by the a. extremely rapid growth in the volume of unsolicited commercial electronic mail. Unsolicited commercial electronic mail is currently estimated to account for over half of all electronic mail traffic, up from

- an estimated 7 percent in 2001, and the volume continues to rise. Most of these messages are fraudulent or deceptive in one or more respects."
- b. "The receipt of unsolicited commercial electronic mail may result in costs to recipients who cannot refuse to accept such mail and who incur costs for the storage of such mail, or for the time spent accessing, reviewing, and discarding such mail, or for both."
- c. "The receipt of a large number of unwanted messages also decreases the convenience of electronic mail and creates a risk that wanted electronic mail messages, both commercial and noncommercial, will be lost, overlooked, or discarded amidst the larger volume of unwanted messages, thus reducing the reliability and usefulness of electronic mail to the recipient."
- d. "The growth in unsolicited commercial electronic mail imposes significant monetary costs on providers of Internet access services, businesses, and educational and nonprofit institutions that carry and receive such mail, as there is a finite volume of mail that such providers, businesses, and institutions can handle without further investment in infrastructure."
- e. "Many senders of unsolicited commercial electronic mail purposefully disguise the source of such mail."
- f. "Many senders of unsolicited commercial electronic mail purposefully include misleading information in the messages' subject lines in order to induce the recipients to view the messages."
- 9. Likewise, the California Legislature in enacting that state's anti-spam law, California Business & Professions Code §§ 17529 et seq., found that (§ 17529(a)-(m)):
 - a. "Roughly 40 percent of all e-mail traffic in the United States is comprised of unsolicited commercial e-mail advertisements (hereafter

- spam) and industry experts predict that by the end of 2003 half of all email traffic will be comprised of spam."
- "The increase in spam is not only an annoyance but is also an increasing b. drain on corporate budgets and possibly a threat to the continued usefulness of the most successful tool of the computer age."
- "Complaints from irate business and home-computer users regarding c. spam have skyrocketed, and polls have reported that 74 percent of respondents favor making mass spamming illegal and only 12 percent are opposed, and that 80 percent of respondents consider spam very annoying."
- "According to Ferris Research Inc., a San Francisco consulting group, d. spam will cost United States organizations more than ten billion dollars (\$10,000,000,000) this year, including lost productivity and the additional equipment, software, and manpower needed to combat the problem. California is 12 percent of the United States population with an emphasis on technology business, and it is therefore estimated that spam costs California organizations well over 1.2 billion dollars (\$1,200,000,000)."
- "Like junk faxes, spam imposes a cost on users, using up valuable e. storage space in e-mail inboxes, as well as costly computer band width, and on networks and the computer servers that power them, and discourages people from using e-mail."
- "Spam filters have not proven effective." f.
- "Like traditional paper "junk" mail, spam can be annoying and waste g. time, but it also causes many additional problems because it is easy and inexpensive to create, but difficult and costly to eliminate."

- h. "The "cost shifting" from deceptive spammers to Internet business and e-mail users has been likened to sending junk mail with postage due or making telemarketing calls to someone's pay-per-minute cellular phone."
- i. "Many spammers have become so adept at masking their tracks that they are rarely found, and are so technologically sophisticated that they can adjust their systems to counter special filters and other barriers against spam and can even electronically commandeer unprotected computers, turning them into spam-launching weapons of mass production."
- j. "There is a need to regulate the advertisers who use spam, as well as the actual spammers, because the actual spammers can be difficult to track down due to some return addresses that show up on the display as "unknown" and many others being obvious fakes and they are often located offshore."
- k. "The true beneficiaries of spam are the advertisers who benefit from the marketing derived from the advertisements."
- "In addition, spam is responsible for virus proliferation that can cause tremendous damage both to individual computers and to business systems."
- m. "Because of the above problems, it is necessary that spam be prohibited"
- 10. In an April 2003 report entitled, *False Claims in Spam*, "the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) found that 66 percent of all spam contains some kind of false, fraudulent, or misleading information, either in the e-mail's routing information, its subject line, or the body of its message." S. Rep. No. 108-102 ("CAN-SPAM Act of 2003"), at 2. The FTC found that "one-third of all spam contains a fraudulent return e-mail address that is included in the routing information (known as the 'header') of the e-mail message." *Id.* at 3. In the Senate Report, Congress also found that falsified headers "not only trick ISP's increasingly sophisticated filters," but "lure consumers into mistakenly opening messages

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from what appears to be people they know." Id. In addition, Congress found that senders use false or misleading subject lines to "trick the recipient into thinking that the e-mail sender has a personal or business relationship with the recipient." Id. at 4.

PARTIES AND JURISDICTION

- Plaintiff Hypertouch is a California corporation, with its principal place of 11. business in Menlo Park, California. Hypertouch is developing next generation haptic peripherals. None of Hypertouch's peripherals that are in development have been released to market and so are currently protected trade secrets. Hypertouch also provides Internet services and consulting.
- On information and belief, Defendant Azoogle.com, Inc. doing business as 12. Epic Advertising, Inc., is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business in New York, NY. Hypertouch is further informed and believes that Defendant Azoogle.com, Inc. conducts business in, and under the laws of, the State of California.
- On information and belief, Defendant AzoogleAds USA, Inc., doing business as Epic Advertising, Inc., is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business in New York, NY. Hypertouch is further informed and believes that Defendant AzoogleAds USA, Inc. conducts business in, and under the laws of, the State of California. Defendant AzoogleAds USA, Inc. is a subsidiary of Azoogle.com, Inc.
- On information and belief, Defendant Quicken Loans is a Michigan corporation with its principal place of business in Livonia, MI. Hypertouch is further informed and believes that Defendant Quicken Loans conducts business in, and under the laws of, the State of California.
- On information and belief, former Does 1-5, Defendant SubscriberBASE, Inc., 15. doing business as AdDrive.com, Consumer Research Corporation, Inc., Free Slide, Inc. and SubscriberBASE Holdings, Inc. (collectively, "SubscriberBASE), are South Carolina corporations with their principal place of business in Columbia, South Carolina. Hypertouch is further informed and believes that Defendant SubscriberBASE conducts business in, and under the laws of, the State of California.

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- Does 6-10 are persons to be identified. Plaintiff is unaware of the true names 16. and capacities of these defendants and therefore sues by such fictitious names. Plaintiff will amend this complaint to allege their true names and capacities once ascertained. Hypertouch is informed and believes and therefore alleges that each of the fictitiouslynamed defendants is responsible in some manner for the occurrences herein alleged, and that Hypertouch's injuries as herein alleged were proximately caused by such defendants. These fictitiously-named defendants, along with Azoogle, Quicken Loans and SubscriberBASE are herein referred to collectively as "Defendants."
- Plaintiff is informed and believes that Defendants conspired to commit the acts 17. described herein, or alternatively, aided and abetted others in the performance of the wrongful acts hereinafter alleged. All Defendants (including Does 6-10) agreed to, authorized, participated in, acquiesced to, consented to and/or were the agents of another defendant in the acts alleged, and initiated, conspired, assisted, participated in, or otherwise encouraged the conduct alleged in furtherance of one or more conspiracies to send, advertise in and/or initiate the e-mails. The transmissions of the e-mails identified herein were actions that each of the Defendants authorized, controlled, directed, or had the ability to authorize, control or direct, and were actions for which each of the Defendants is liable.

ALLEGATIONS COMMON TO ALL CAUSES OF ACTION

- Hypertouch is an "electronic mail service provider" as defined in California 18. Business & Professions Code § 17529.1(h). Hypertouch provides and enables access to the Internet for multiple users.
- Hypertouch owns and operates interactive computer services that enable its 19. customers to, among other things, access the Internet, access Hypertouch-hosted Internet services and exchange e-mail. Hypertouch owns and maintains computers and other equipment, including specialized computers or "servers" that process e-mail messages and otherwise support its e-mail services. Hypertouch maintains the e-mail-related equipment in the County of San Mateo, California.

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- Each of Hypertouch's servers provides one or more services that enable users 20. to access content over the Internet. Hypertouch's clients could not access their e-mail without Hypertouch's services. No user anywhere on the Internet can send e-mail to Hypertouch's clients nor view the web pages of Hypertouch's clients without accessing the servers provided by Hypertouch and using the services those servers provide.
- All e-mail messages relevant to this litigation were sent to e-mail addresses 21. ordinarily accessed from computers located in this state.
- Spam is by far Hypertouch's biggest customer service issue. Hypertouch has 22. suffered injury and lost money from its high spam load that includes the Defendants' spam. This harm and cost includes, for example:
 - Decreased mail server and DNS server responsiveness; a.
 - Multiple mail server and DNS server crashes; b.
 - Mail server hardware and software replacements and upgrades to handle c. the increased e-mail load:
 - Increased network bandwidth utilization; d.
 - Supplemental server, software and business broadband line purchases to e. handle the increased e-mail load;
 - Delays in delivery of email from Hypertouch's servers and/or its clients f. to other systems.
- On information and belief, Defendants and/or their agents transmit and have 23. caused the transmission of commercial e-mail advertisements by bulk e-mail senders ("spammers") from California and to e-mail addresses in California and other states.
- On information and belief, Defendants and/or their agents also arrange and have arranged with other companies to have commercial e-mail advertisements from California and to e-mail addresses in California and other states.
- On information and belief, Defendants and/or their agents advertised in, sent, 25. directed, assisted, encouraged, conspired in, procured, initiated, participated in and/or

facilitated the sending of tens or hundreds of thousands of e-mails to e-mail addresses both in California and other states advertising various goods and services.

- 26. On information and belief, Defendants and/or their agents pay and have paid others based on the number of people who "clicked-through" the links in those commercial e-mail advertisements and thereby were directed to Defendants' or a third-party advertiser's website and/or the number of people who made a purchase, participated in an "incentive" program, submitted a mortgage lead or otherwise become a customer of the products or services offered.
- 27. On information and belief, Defendants and/or their agents track and have tracked the results of the transmissions and all related sales and services, in part so that the bulk e-mailer whose e-mail lured the recipient to click through to the advertiser site could be paid accordingly. This tracking generated records that identify the participants in these activities, and the related times, dates, quantities and payment amounts.
- 28. On information and belief, Defendants and/or their agents advertised in commercial e-mail advertisements sent via intermediary and/or third-party computers and networks that were located in California to e-mail addresses both in California and other states.
- 29. On information and belief, Defendants and/or their agents advertised in and sent commercial e-mail advertisements to Hypertouch in California, and such e-mails continue to arrive to this day.
- 30. On information and belief, Defendants and/or their agents agreed with and had a meeting of the minds with each other and other third parties, including the Doe defendants, to advertise in and send commercial e-mail advertisements received by Hypertouch in California which contain or were accompanied by false or misleading information.
- 31. On information and belief, Defendants and/or their agents acted to effectuate their agreement, including by contracting with each other and other parties for the

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advertising in commercial e-mail advertisements received by Hypertouch in California which contain or were accompanied by false or misleading information.

- On information and belief, Quicken Loans and Azoogle contracted for the 32. sending of commercial e-mail advertisements.
- On information and belief, Quicken Loans and/or Azoogle contracted with 33. Does for the sending of commercial e-mail advertisements,
- On information and belief, Defendants provided necessary assistance to the 34. spammers by paying them based on customer click-throughs.
- 35. On information and belief, Defendants benefited from the customer responses generated by the spam.
- On information and belief, Defendants were knowledgeable about the workings 36. of the internet marketing industry and the prevalent use of spam advertising in the industry.
 - Defendants' and/or their agents' conduct proximately caused harm to Plaintiff. 37.
- On information and belief, Defendants have engaged in unlawful, unfair or 38. fraudulent business acts or practices and unfair, deceptive, untrue or misleading advertising and other acts prohibited by California law that proximately caused injury in fact and the loss of money to Plaintiff.
- Between April 15, 2004 and continuing to the present, Hypertouch received 39. over 380,000 e-mails attributable to Defendants. (Attached as Exhibits 1-11 are true and correct sample copies of Defendants' e-mail received by Plaintiff.)
- On information and belief, Plaintiff alleges Azoogle arranges and has arranged 40. with others to send spam to Plaintiff advertising its registered web properties, such as SpicyMint, and on behalf of other advertisers.
- On information and belief, Plaintiff alleges SubscriberBASE arranges and has 41. arranged with others to send spam to Plaintiff advertising its registered web properties, such as HandbagTestPanel.com.

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- On information and belief, Plaintiff alleges the SubscriberBASE entities are 42. interrelated and function together in various roles in connection with the sending of and advertising in e-mails.
- On information and belief, Plaintiff alleges Quicken Loans arranges and has 43. arranged with others to send spam to Plaintiff advertising its mortgage loan business.
- On information and belief, Plaintiff alleges Quicken Loans arranges and has 44. arranged with Azoogle to send spam to Plaintiff by or through Azoogle and other Doe Defendants.
- The e-mails received by Hypertouch contained or were accompanied by a third-45. party's domain name without the permission of the third party.
- The e-mails received by Hypertouch contained or were accompanied by 46. falsified, misrepresented and/or forged header information.
- The e-mails received by Hypertouch had subject lines designed to and which would be likely to mislead a recipient regarding the contents or subject matter of the message.
- On information and belief, Defendants and/or their agents also hired spammers 48. notorious for sending illegal spam to generate leads to which Defendants responded, including by phone and e-mail. Generation of leads resulted in payments from Defendants to ad networks and to spammers. Data contained in the e-mails allowed Defendants and/or their agents to identify which ad networks and other collaborators in the spam e-mails were responsible for generating the leads.
- On information and belief, Plaintiff received commercial e-mail advertisements 49. sent by Defendants and/or their agents containing fraudulent, false, misrepresented and/or forged header information. This includes, for example, that the e-mail arrived at the Hypertouch servers containing or accompanied by false information concerning the identities of the computers sending the e-mails.
- When an e-mail arrives, the transmitting computer sends a "HELO," which is a 50. parameter typically showing the sending computer's name and/or IP address. This HELO

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identifies the transmitting computer to the recipient computer in order to indicate where the e-mail originated and/or was transmitted from.

- With regard to the e-mails at issue, the identities of the transmitting computers 51. given in the HELO were falsified and did not match the IP addresses of the transmitting computers. In other words, on information and belief, Defendants and/or their agents falsified the identities of the transmitting computers by providing a HELO identifier that did not match the actual IP address of the transmitting computer. This is done to prevent or impair the identification of the actual sender of the spam and/or prevent or impair the identification of the e-mail as unwanted spam.
- Many of these e-mails are readily recognizable as belonging to Defendants 52. because the content in the e-mails advertises Azoogle-owned brands, such as "ExtendedWarrantySavings.com" or "LowRateAdvisors.com"; because clicking on the link in the e-mail leads to an Azoogle site, such as qckjmp.com/azjmp.com; because clicking on the link in the e-mail leads to an SubscriberBASE site, such as HandbagTestPanel.com; because the content in the e-mails advertises Quicken Loans-owned mortgages such as "SmartChoice loan from Quicken Loans"; and/or because filing out a mortgage request form results in Azoogle or one of its agents or Doe Defendants directing the lead to Quicken Loans which then contacts the lead via e-mail and/or telephone.
- For example in Exhibit 1, the sender used a computer at IP address 53. 222.132.172.2, but that machine identified itself as "69.33.227.200," which was actually Hypertouch's own mail server IP address. By using this blatantly false information the senders of the mortgage spam made it appear as if Plaintiff was sending the e-mail. Furthermore, the sender of the mortgage spam falsely claims to be "From:" Barksdale US Air Force base in Louisiana, and to be sending the e-mail via a Cornell University mail server, while using an IP address attributable in public records to a Chinese entity.
- The multiple false elements Defendants used or condoned in Exhibit 1 in order 54. to generate leads for which Defendants paid spammers were designed to deceive the

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recipient and mask the identity of the sender of the e-mails and to make it impossible to find or contact the sender.

- On information and belief, Plaintiff alleges that Azoogle and/or other Doe 55. Defendants orchestrated the e-mail in Exhibit 1, among others at issue in this case, on behalf of Quicken Loans. The spam advertised a mortgage inquiry webpage of www.b3mort.net.
- On information and belief, test mortgage leads submitted to these websites 56. resulted in responses by Quicken Loans.
- Mortgage spam is typically difficult to trace because it uses "throw-away" 57. domain names, such as falsely-registered domain names. Test mortgage leads are generated from these e-mails accompanied by falsely-registered domain names. Thereafter, a mortgage company responds after the lead has been submitted.
- Defendant Quicken Loans responded to twenty-two different test leads 58. submitted by Hypertouch and other third parties to links advertised by spam e-mail messages received by the Hypertouch's mail servers. For example, Plaintiff received a response e-mail from Quicken Loans with the subject line of "Subject: QuickenLoans has received your Inquiry |" In the e-mail, Quicken Loans cited "MortgageRates4Less" as the source of the loan request. Hypertouch is informed and believes that, at least seven months prior to this contact, Quicken Loans was aware that MortgageRates4Less was generating leads through illegal spam.
- In another example, in Exhibit 2, Hypertouch's mail server received a rejected 59. ("bounced") spam from another ISP. In that e-mail advertising mortgages, the spammer forged a hypertouch.com email address in the "From:" line. This false identification was designed to deceive the recipient and mask the identity of the sender of the e-mails and to make it impossible to find or contact the sender. The false From: line is also designed to direct a bounce back not to the actual sender of the advertisement, but to an innocent third party's mail servers such as Hypertouch's. The spam advertised a mortgage inquiry webpage of www.b3mort.com.

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- Plaintiff alleges that Azoogle and/or other Doe Defendants orchestrated the e-60. mail in Exhibit 2, among others at issue in this case, on behalf of Quicken Loans.
- On information and belief, test mortgage leads submitted to these websites 61. resulted in responses by Quicken Loans.
- In another example, in Exhibit 3, the sender used a computer at IP address 62. 220.173.17.115, but that machine identified itself as "69.33.227.203," which was actually Hypertouch's own mail server IP address. This false identification was designed to deceive the recipient and mask the identity of the sender of the e-mails and to make it impossible to find or contact the sender. The spam advertised a mortgage inquiry webpage of www.wumort.net.
 - In Exhibit 3 the Date: line is also false. 63.
- Plaintiff alleges that Azoogle and/or other Doe Defendants orchestrated the e-64. mail in Exhibit 3, among others at issue in this case, on behalf of Quicken Loans.
- On information and belief, test mortgage leads submitted to these websites 65. resulted in responses by Quicken Loans.
- In another example, in Exhibit 4, the sender falsified multiple lines in the e-66. mail's header to make it appear the e-mail was sent "From:" someone named "Geneva" at Plaintiff's company Hypertouch. No such employee or subscriber exists and thus the e-mail header is false.
- Among the header lines in Exhibit 4 is a falsified line purporting to show 67. receipt of the e-mail by the mail2.hypertouch.com server which is false because that line was created by the spammer before they sent the e-mail to make it appear that the e-mail was already accepted into Plaintiff's system by Plaintiff's firewall or spam filter. The spam advertised a mortgage inquiry webpage of formsfresh.com.
- Plaintiff alleges that Azoogle and/or other Doe Defendants orchestrated the e-68. mail in Exhibit 4, among others at issue in this case, on behalf of Quicken Loans.
- On information and belief, test mortgage leads submitted to these websites 69. resulted in responses by Quicken Loans.

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- Test mortgage leads generated for the purpose of identifying those responsible 70. for the spam by Hypertouch and, on information and belief, other recipients who completed the mortgage application at the link provided in the e-mails led to domains including www.b3mort.com and www.wumort.net (Exhibits 1-4), resulted in a direct response by phone and/or e-mail from Quicken Loans.
- For example, Plaintiff received an e-mail from Quicken Loans with the subject 71. line of "Subject: QuickenLoans has received your Inquiry |" In the e-mail, Quicken Loans cited an entity called MortgageRates4less as the source of the loan request.
- Hypertouch is informed and believes that at least seven months prior to this 72. contact from Quicken Loans, Quicken Loans was aware that MortgageRates4less was generating leads through illegal spam.
- In another example, Exhibit 5 shows an e-mail advertising a website owned by Metareward. Clicking on the link in the e-mail caused the recipient to be directed to Azoogle's registered web property ackimp.com, which then automatically redirects the recipient on to Metarewards.
- The sender of the e-mail in Exhibit 5 used a computer at IP address 204.13.20.2, but that machine identified itself as "mailpool.jriad.info," which the spammer's own DNS server confirmed is a domain name having a different IP address. This false identification was designed to deceive the recipient and mask the identity of the sender of the e-mails and to make it more difficult, if not impossible, to find or contact the sender.
- The domain name jriad.info used by the sender identified in paragraph 69 was 75. fraudulently registered using false and misleading owner information. This e-mail was sent by the "Ralsky spam gang," located in West Bloomfield, MI, based on information revealed in discovery submitted by Azoogle to the court in another spam case this year in Santa Clara county, 2-07-SC-004388.
- At the time, Alan Ralsky was widely acknowledged as the most notorious 76. spammer in the world, for years ranked in the number one position of the Spamhaus Project's "Registry of Known Spam Operations." The members of the Ralsky spam gang

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were indicted by the Department of Justice on January 3, 2008. Statement of the
Department of Justice, Alan Ralsky, Ten Others, Indicted in International Illegal Spamming
and Stock Fraud Scheme, available at
http://www.usdoj.gov/criminal/cybercrime/ralskyIndict.htm. The 41-count indictment for
"a wide-ranging international fraud scheme involving the illegal use of bulk commercial e-
mailing, or 'spamming'" was announced in a statement from the Department of Justice
which stated: "The flood of illegal spam continues to wreak havoc on the online
marketplace and has become a global criminal enterprise. It clogs consumers' e-mail boxes
with scams and unwanted messages and imposes significant costs on our society. This
indictment reflects the commitment of the Department of Justice to prosecuting these

- On information and belief, the notorious behavior of the Ralsky gang was well 77. known over the last five years to companies involved in the e-mail marketing field.
- In another example, in Exhibit 6, the sender used computers at IP address 72.11.147.58, which identified itself fraudulently and falsely as "endogenter.com," which is itself a falsely-registered domain name.
- The e-mail in Exhibit 6 fraudulently advertises ringtones at "No Charge" using 79. images hosted on Azoogle's registered website at http://i.1100i.com/.
- On November 7, 2007, the Attorney General of Florida announced a settlement 80. with Azoogle for a \$1,000,000 fine stemming from an investigation into the marketing of ringtones and other cell phone products, on information and belief, similar to the advertising in the e-mail in Exhibit 6. "Investigators determined that consumers, usually children or teenagers who were responding to 'free' cell phone ringtone offers, were often enrolled into subscription plans without their knowledge or consent." See
- http://myfloridalegal.com/ 852562220065EE67.nsf/0/86244EECC07CD59C8525738C00 5DCDDF?Open&Highlight=0,azoogleads.

spamming organizations wherever they may operate."

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	81.	In another example, in Exhibit 7, the sender used computers at IP address
72.11	.146.1	1 and that computer fraudulently and falsely identified itself as "cgwcorps.com
which	was a	falsely-registered domain name.

- The e-mail in Exhibit 7 shows Azoogle advertising its web property SpicyMint, 82. using images hosted on Azoogle's website at http://i.1100i.com/.
- In Exhibit 8, on information and belief, the sender fraudulently and falsely used 83. the domain "rit.edu" in the "From:" line in the e-mail's header.
- This false identification in Exhibit 8 was designed to deceive the recipient and 84. mask the identity of the sender of the e-mails and to make it impossible to find or contact the sender.
- The e-mail in Exhibit 8 advertised a mortgage inquiry webpage of 85. hreeonefiverose.com which generated leads which, on information and belief, Quicken responded to.
- In Exhibit 9, the sender used computers at IP address 72.11.144.10, and that 86. computer fraudulently and falsely identified itself as "gnbconnect.com," which was a falsely-registered domain name.
- The e-mail in Exhibit 9 advertises Defendant Azoogle's web property 87. LowRateAdvisors.
- On May 5, 2008 Defendant Quicken Loans filed suit against Defendant 88. Azoogle.com, Inc and AzoogleAds.com Inc. for breach of Warranty, Breach of Contract and Breach of Indemnity in connection with a previous anti-spam lawsuit by another ISP. In its complaint, Defendant Quicken Loans included a copy of its contract with AzoogleAds.com, Inc. specifying Azoogle's LowRateAdvisors website, among other Azoogle properties (See Exhibit 13).
- The e-mail in Exhibit 9 advertising LowRateAdvisors uses images hosted on Azoogle's website at http://i.1100i.com/2116/Nov2005/mailers/2/images/720x300 677 1.gif. In this e-mail, the path name indicates that per Quicken Loan's contract, Azoogle is purposely advertising its

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property via electronic mail (i.e., "/Nov2005/mailers/"). In other words, this advertisement was specifically created to be part of an electronic message mailing campaign.

- Exhibit 10 contains a fraudulent, false and misleading "Free" From and Subject 90. line: i.e., "From: Handbag on us" and "Subject: -Get a free Handbag- choose from top designers!"
- On information and belief, the "free" Handbags from HandBagTestPanel.com 91. requires minimum purchases of over \$3,500.
- The click-through link in the spam in Exhibit 10 advertising the "free" 92. handbags goes to Azoogle's registered website http://x.azimp.com which then automatically redirects to HandBagTestPanel.com.
- The owner of HandBagTestPanel.com, SubscriberBASE, recently settled with 93. the Washington State Attorney General over allegations of "deceptive practices in marketing its online promotions."
- In addition, the sending domain name was falsely registered via WhoisGuard.com, whose terms prohibit its domains from being used in spam, for the purposes of concealing the true identity of the sender.
- In Exhibit 11, the e-mail specifically advertises Quicken Loans as illustrated by 95. the subject line of the e-mail which advertises "Only \$688/Month for \$150,000! SmartChoice loan from Quicken Loans."
- The Quicken Loans advertisement in Exhibit 11 used false third-party domain 96. names in the header.
- The domain used in the body of the e-mail in Exhibit 11 is narzmort.com which 97. is listed with Spamhaus as belonging to Leo Kuvayev, "a spin-off or occasional partner with Alan Ralsky."
- Upon information and belief, the 2005 websites used in Exhibits 1, 2, and 3 98. were all owned by Alex Polyakov. Defendant Quicken Loans responded to test leads submitted for this spam run.

- 99. According to Spamhaus, "This spam operation [run by Polyakov] is large and uses only hijacked-virus-infected-PC botnets to spam out of. Due to the number of fresh machines they have access too, they are probably one of the larger virus/trojan creators and spreaders." This statement is consistent with Hypertouch's observations of the Quicken Loans mortgage spam its servers have received.
- 100. Upon information and belief, the 2006 websites used in Exhibit 4 are also owned by Alex Polyakov. Defendant Quicken Loans responded to test leads submitted for this spam run.
- 101. Upon information and belief, the 2007 websites used for example in Exhibit 8 are also owned by Alex Polyakov. Defendant Quicken Loans responded to test leads submitted for this spam run.
- 102. Upon information and belief, Defendant Quicken Loans has used Alex Polyakov for at least three years, despite numerous complaints to Quicken Loans regarding their spam.
- 103. More than 40,000 of the e-mails at issue in this case used fraudulent and false "From:" lines purporting to be from Hypertouch e-mail addresses.
- 104. By Defendants and/or Defendants' spammers sending fraudulent and false, misleading, harmful and vexatious e-mail advertising, including especially e-mail purporting to come from Plaintiff - such as email purporting to come from Plaintiff's mail server (¶¶ 53, 62) or spoofed to come from "@hypertouch.com." Defendants have harmed Plaintiff's business good will by causing false and fraudulent e-mails that appear to come from it - making Hypertouch appear to be a spammer. In addition, by using hypertouch.com addresses associated with spam, Defendants have, on information and belief, impaired Hypertouch from delivering out-bound email to other ISPs. In other words, other ISPs flag this e-mail as spam and can block such e-mails sent by Hypertouch's customers, including personal and work related e-mail.
- 105. Plaintiff received commercial e-mail advertisements sent by Defendants and/or their agents containing fraudulent, false, misrepresented and/or forged header information in

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that the e-mails contained one or more fictitious, false and/or misleading names in the "From:" lines of the message headers. Defendants and/or their agents attempted to mislead recipients by using different fictitious people's names in the "From:" lines of the message headers. For example, on April 16, 2005, the Defendants and/or their agents sent over 100 messages each with a From: line using a different quoted name consisting of 6-11 random characters such as "moreomega."

- 106. Plaintiff received commercial e-mail advertisements sent by Defendants and/or their agents containing fraudulent, false, misrepresented and/or forged header information in that the senders used false domain names in the sender addresses. Different e-mails sent with different domain names were designed by Defendants and/or their agents to mislead the recipients of the messages, mask the identity of the true sender of the e-mail, and to deceive recipients and spam filters into not blocking the messages. (See Exhibits 1-11).
- 107. The Federal Trade Commission in its December 2005 report to Congress, identified sending e-mails with many domain names and IP addresses as a deceptive means of avoiding ISPs' spam filters. See Effectiveness and Enforcement of the CAN-SPAM Act: A Federal Trade Commission Report to Congress, at A-3 & n.74 (December 2005). By using multiple domain names and IP addresses, Defendants were able to disguise the actual source of the e-mail, and to trick ISPs by "spreading out" the total volume of e-mail, thus reducing the volume sent from each domain name and IP address, and thus preventing spam filters which react to large volumes of e-mail from a single source.
- 108. Plaintiff received commercial e-mail advertisements sent by Defendants and/or their agents containing fraudulent, false, misrepresented and/or forged header information in that the e-mails included domain names which were registered to false, non-existent entities, as well as entities using false addresses and/or false telephone numbers. For example one particular spammer of the Defendants employed over three thousand different domain names using fake names, addresses and/or proxy services in the registration record (the "Whois data") for those domains to conceal the identity of the owner.

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- 109. Plaintiff received commercial e-mail advertisements sent by Defendants and/or their agents containing a reply address that was not and/or could not be functional because the return address was connected with an invalid domain name or non-working account. (See, e.g., Exhibit 1.)
- 110. On information and belief, Plaintiff received commercial e-mail advertisements sent by Defendant Azoogle, SubscriberBASE and/or its agents which intentionally misrepresented, deceived, or concealed a material fact known to Azoogle and/or its agents with the intention of depriving a person of property or legal rights or otherwise causing injury.
- 111. On information and belief, Azoogle, SubscriberBASE and/or their agents sent e-mails containing fraudulent and intentionally deceptive information in the subject lines including, for example, stating that the e-mail recipient had won a "Free" gift such as a "Complementary Plasma TV" or "-Get a free Handbag- choose from top designers!" although in order potentially to receive any "free" item, the unknowing recipient had to sign up for multiple sponsoring offers, and incur costs and obligations. See Exhibits 5, 10. The subject lines were fraudulent and intentionally deceptive, and were designed, supplied, approved or condoned by Azoogle, SubscriberBASE and/or its agents to deceive or attempt to deceive the end recipient in order to cause the person to open the e-mail and undertake obligations or pay money in order to receive items specifically advertised as "free," a "gift" or "complimentary." The subject lines were fraudulent and intentionally deceptive, and were designed, supplied, approved or condoned by Azoogle, SubscriberBASE and/or its agents to cause the person to open the e-mail and undertake obligations or pay money in order to receive a benefit, but the benefit was different than the one advertised to induce the person.
- 112. On information and belief, Defendants and/or their agents sent e-mails with subject lines that were also false because they contained characteristics that were designed to deceive and evade receiving ISP's spam filters and those of recipients. For example, subject lines included deliberate misspellings, e.g. "Low mortagge ratee approvall" in order

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to deceive the end recipient, the receiving ISP and/or their spam filters, and were likely to mislead a recipient.

- 113. E-mail with purposeful misspelling such as in ¶ 111 is sent as such for only one purpose and that is to evade and deceive ISP and personal filters which key on certain words in order to prevent unwanted e-mail - such as mortgage e-mail - from getting through.
- 114. Although the federal CAN-SPAM Act requires all commercial e-mail to have an opt-out mechanism, neither it, nor California law, make it a requirement for end users to opt-out. To the contrary, major ISPs such as Microsoft, Earthlink, AT&T, Yahoo, Comcast, Verizon, Charter, NetZero, and Qwest, warn against attempting to "opt out" of spam because providing one's e-mail address to spammers often subjects the recipient to more email. (See Exhibit 12.) Indeed, for example, some of the spam attributable to Ralsky (Exhibit 5) was sent to e-mail addresses submitted to the opt-out links of other spam. Hypertouch also warns its own users against attempting to "opt out" of spam they had not requested in the first place.
- 115. Attempting to use Azoogle's own opt-out mechanism directly to request that it cease sending e-mail was ineffective and in fact subjected Plaintiff to new, additional spam as Plaintiff's e-mail address was given to other spammers. A unique e-mail address was submitted to Azoogle's opt-out mechanism. In just over two months, more than 1,000 new spam were sent to that email address - an address never before nor since used anywhere else.
- 116. These e-mails have harmed and continue to harm Hypertouch by interfering with Hypertouch's business operations, requiring the application of time, money and technological resources to handle the spam. Among the adverse affects to Hypertouch that high spam loads have caused are decreased server response and crashes, higher bandwidth utilization, forced upgrades of expensive hardware and software, frustration of subscribers, loss of business good will, delay of email delivery and loss of staff time. To the extent Defendants' thousands of e-mails consume disk space, create multiple files per email in disk

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structure, drain the processing power of Hypertouch's computer equipment, and stress Hypertouch's network infrastructure, those resources are not available to serve subscribers or perform other tasks. Spam is Hypertouch's subscribers' number one complaint.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION FOR VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA BUSINESS & PROFESSIONS CODE § 17529.5 (Against All Defendants)

- 117. Plaintiff hereby repeats and re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 116 set forth above as if fully set forth herein.
- 118. Under California Business & Professions Code § 17529.5(a), it is "unlawful for any person or entity to advertise in a commercial e-mail advertisement either sent from California or sent to a California electronic mail address" where that e-mail advertisement "contains or is accompanied by a third-party's domain name without the permission of the third party," "contains or is accompanied by falsified, misrepresented, or forged header information," or "has a subject line that a person knows would be likely to mislead a recipient, acting reasonably under the circumstances, about a material fact regarding the contents or subject matter of the message."
- 119. Defendants and/or their agents sent and advertised in commercial e-mail advertisements sent from California and received by Hypertouch in California at e-mail addresses normally accessed from computers in the state.
- 120. Between at least April 15, 2004 and the present, inclusive, Defendants and/or their agents advertised in, sent or caused to be sent at least 380,000 false and/or deceptive commercial e-mail advertisements to Plaintiff's servers in violation of California Business & Professions Code § 17529.5(a)(1), (2) and/or (3).
- 121. E-mail advertisements for or received from Defendants and/or their agents contained or were accompanied by the fraudulent and false use of a third-party's domain name without the permission of the third party and violate, for the reasons stated herein, California Business & Professions Code § 17529.5(a)(1).

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- 122. E-mail advertisements for or received from Defendants and/or their agents contained and/or were accompanied by fraudulent, falsified, misrepresented, or forged header information and violate, for the reasons stated herein, California Business & Professions Code § 17529.5(a)(2).
- 123. E-mail advertisements for or received from Defendants and/or their agents contained subject lines that a person knows would be likely to mislead a recipient, acting reasonably under the circumstances, about a material fact regarding the contents or subject matter of the message. For the reasons stated herein, these e-mails violated California Business & Professions Code § 17529.5(a)(3).
- 124. Defendants conspired with each other and with others to send the unlawful commercial e-mail advertisements. Defendants agreed to send e-mail advertising and took actions to effect that result including but not limited to developing the e-mails, distributing for use in the e-mails content and specifications, determining the recipients, paying others for leads generated by the spam, contracting with each other to gain the benefit of the advertising, and overseeing the use of Defendants' registered properties and brands in connection with the spam.
 - 125. Each e-mail is a separate violation.
- 126. Because of Defendants' repeated use of and contracting with spammers that generated complaints and violation of their own policies and procedures by failure to terminate known spammers, Defendants are liable for the full amount of statutory damages permissible.
- 127. As a proximate result of the unlawful actions of Defendants and/or their agents, Plaintiff suffered damages and is entitled to damages under California Business & Professions Code § 17529.5(b)(1)(B) of \$1,000 per e-mail, Hypertouch's actual damages, and its attorneys' fees.

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SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION FOR VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA BUSINESS & PROFESSIONS CODE §§ 17200 et seq.

(Against All Defendants)

- 128. Plaintiff hereby repeats and re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 127 set forth above as if fully set forth herein.
- 129. Defendants have engaged in unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business acts or practices and unfair, deceptive, untrue or misleading advertising and other acts prohibited by California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200 et seq., California's Unfair Competition Law.
- 130. Defendants' violation of California Business & Professions Code § 17529.5 is also independently actionable as a violation of California's Unfair Competition Law.
- 131. Hypertouch is forced to pay monthly for a second additional broadband Internet connection in order to handle the increased spam load its servers are receiving, including the Defendants' spam, causing injury in fact and the loss of money, and as such Plaintiff may seek injunctive relief under California Business & Professions Code § 17204.
- 132. Plaintiff is also entitled to restitution for the loss of business good will as a result of e-mails sent or caused to be sent by Defendants which purport to come from Plaintiff and which are false, misleading, fraudulent, harmful to others' computers, and vexatious.
- 133. Hypertouch asserts a claim against Defendants for injunctive relief and restitution under the California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200 et seg.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION TRESPASS TO CHATTELS

(Against All Defendants)

- 134. Hypertouch hereby repeats and re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 133 set forth above as if fully set forth herein.
- 135. The computers, computer networks and computer services of Hypertouch are its personal property.

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- 136. Defendants and/or their agents intentionally sent the e-mails and intentionally caused or threatened to cause interference with and/or damage to Plaintiff's computer system or its rights in that property.
- 137. Defendants and/or their agents fraudulently perpetrated their actions by sending e-mails with fraudulent and intentionally deceptive characteristics, which were designed, supplied, approved or condoned by Defendants and/or their agents to deceive or attempt to deceive the recipient in order to cause the person to open the e-mail and undertake obligations or pay money for a "free", "complimentary" or "gift" item, or to fraudulently induce a recipient to purchase an item which was not the advertised item, or in order to evade efforts filters designed to keep away the unwanted, unsolicited, and vexatious emails.
- 138. As a result of these actions, Hypertouch has been damaged in an amount to be proven at trial.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Hypertouch respectfully requests that this Court enter judgment against Defendants, including damages awarded jointly and severally in an amount to be proven but substantially in excess of this Court's subject matter jurisdiction, exclusive of interest and costs:

- Awarding Hypertouch damages, including statutory damages under California A. Business & Professions Code § 17529.5(b)(1)(B) of \$1,000 per e-mail and Hypertouch's actual damages;
- Awarding Hypertouch its attorneys' fees and costs as provided under California B. Business & Professions Code § 17529.5(b)(1)(C);
- Awarding Hypertouch restitution for loss of money and loss of business good C. will as a result of Defendants' violation of California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200 et seq.;

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff Hypertouch demands a trial by jury.

STEPTOE & JOHNSON LLP

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Attorneys for Plaintiff HYPERTOUCH, INC.

EXHIBIT 1

Alfonso Copeland, 03:44 PM 10/24/2005, Extending Home Loans for the USAI

Return-Path: <jgkugp@barksdale.af.mil> Received: from [69.33.227.200] (HELO altmail.hasit.com) by mail.reasonabledoubt.com (CommuniGate Pro SMTP 4.3.6) with SMTP id 59666766 for [DELETED]; Mon, 24 Oct 2005 17:44:46 -0700 Received: from [222.132.172.2] (HELO 69.33.227.200) by altmail.hasit.com (Stalker SMTP Server 1.8b9d14) with SMTP id S.0035747958; Mon, 24 Oct 2005 17:44:45 -0700 Received: with ECARTIS (v1.0.0; gutenberg magnanimous-x/s); Mon, 24 Oct 2005 22:40:32 -0300 Received: from postoffice6.mail.comell.edu (minerva.palate.comell.edu [drab.1]) by oss.sgi.com (8.13.0/8.13.0) with ESMTP id jrepairmanMZC0atom for <jgkugp@barksdale.af.mil>; Tue, 25 Oct 2005 05:38:32 +0400 Message-ID: <eyelash9.jgkugp@barksdale.af.mil> Return-Path: <caveman-milord@nic.blew.fi> X-Envelope-To: <"]/nome/httpd/zmailer/html/mhalist/input.sh"> (uid 0) X-Orcpt rfc822;zmailer-log Date: Mon, 24 Oct 2005 19:44:32 -0600 Message-ID: <200301011.9jgkugp@barksdale.af.mil> From: "Alfonso Copeland" <jgkugp@barksdale.af.mil> To: [DELETED] Subject Extending Home Loans for the USA

Hì,

I sent you an email last week and need to confirm everything now. Please read the info below and let me know if you have any questions. We are accepting your mortgage refinance application. If you have poor credit, it is ok. You can get a refinance loan for a rock-bottom payment. Approval process will take one minute. Just visit the link below and fill in the short form.

http://www.b3mort.net

Best Regards,

Alfonso Copeland Financial Officer

No more:

www.b3mort.net/book.php

EXHIBIT 2

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Return-Path: <>
Received: from [69.33.227.203] (HELO mail.hasit.com)
  by mail.reasonabledoubt.com (CommuniGate Pro SMTP 4.3.6)
  with SMTP id 59758870 for [DELETED]; Tue, 25 Oct 2005 10:13:06 -0700
Received: from mail.theunixhostingpeople.com ([216.109.76.4] verified)
  by mail.hasit.com (Stalker SMTP Server 1.8b9d14)
  with SMTP id S.0017032595 for <[DELETED]>; Tue, 25 Oct 2005 10:13:05 -0700
Received: (qmail 5347 invoked for bounce); 25 Oct 2005 20:32:39 -0000
Date: 25 Oct 2005 20:32:39 -0000
From: MAILER-DARMONemail.theunixhostingpeople.com
To: [DELETED] whypertouch.com
Subject: failure notice
Message-Id: <S.0017032596@mail.hasit.com>
Hi. This is the qmail-send program at mail.theunixhostingpeople.com.
I'm afraid I wasn't able to deliver your message to the following addresses.
This is a permanent error; I've given up. Sorry it didn't work out.
<webmaster@idsa-india.org>:
Sorry, no mailbox here by that name. vpopmail (#5.1.1)
--- Below this line is a copy of the message.
Return-Path: <[DELETED]@hypertouch.com>
Received: (qmail 5341 invoked from network); 25 Oct 2005 20:32:36 -0000
Received: from unknown (HELO 216.109.76.4) (61.250.99.225)
  by mail.theunixhostingpeople.com with SMTP; 25 Oct 2005 20:32:36 -0000
Received: (from tomcat@localhost)
        by 61.250.99.225 (8.12.8/8.12.8/Submit) id j6CHmm0V312363
         for webmaster@idsa-india.org; Tue, 25 Oct 2005 12:09:11 -0600
Message-ID: <044c194d.0956048@216.109.76.4>
Date: Tue, 25 Oct 2005 12:09:11 -0600
From: "Cathleen Malone" <[DELETED]@hypertouch.com>
X-Mailer: MIME-tools 5.494 (Entity 5.747)
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: webmaster@idsa-india.org
X-Spam-Score: (-2.121) BAYES_00
X-Scanned-By: MIMEDefang 2.52 on 61.250.99.225
X-Scanned-By: SpamAssassin 3.158278, File::Scan 0.27, Archive::Zip 1.04
X-Recipient: <webmaster@idsa-india.org>
Subject: Low mortagge ratee approvall
 Content-Type: multipart/related;
 boundary="-----AttPart_18827438==.OLA"
 This is a multi-part message in MIME format.
     -----AttPart_18827438==.OLA
 Content-Type: text/html; charset=ISO-8859-1
 Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
 Hello.
 We tried contacting you awhile ago about your low interest
 acrtgage rate. You have been selected for our lovest rate
```

You could get over 9420,800 for as little as \$400 a month! Bad credit, Bankrupcy? Doesn't matter, low rates are fixed no matter what!

GET A FREE, NO CONSULTATION QUOTE IN MINUTES!

Best Regards. January, Johnson

it's bernini on bluebush may truant not expound or hitachi it aggressive a snakeroot or vincent but woo it handymen some excretion but dadaism! people or twill Or maybe not

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From ???@??? Tue Oct 25 14:41:12 2005
```

Return-Path: <>

Received: from [69.33.227.203] (HELO mail.hasit.com)

by mail.reasonabledoubt.com (CommuniGate Pro SMTP 4.3.6)

with SMTP id 59758870 for [DELETED]; Tue, 25 Oct 2005 10:13:06 -0700 Received: from mail.theunixhostingpeople.com ([216.109.76.4] verified)

by mail.hasit.com (Stalker SMTP Server 1.8b9d14)

with SMTP id S.0017032595 for <[DELETED]>; Tue, 25 Oct 2005 10:13:05 -0700

Received: (qmail 5347 invoked for bounce); 25 Oct 2005 20:32:39 -0000

Date: 25 Oct 2005 20:32:39 -0000

From: MAILER-DAEMON@mail.theunixhostingpeople.com

To: [DELETED]@hypertouch.com

Subject: failure notice

Message-ld: <S.0017032596@mail.hasit.com>

Hi. This is the qmail-send program at mail.theunixhostingpeople.com. I'm afraid I wasn't able to deliver your message to the following addresses. This is a permanent error, I've given up. Sorry it didn't work out.

<webmaster@idsa-india.org>:

Sorry, no mailbox here by that name. vpopmail (#5.1.1)

- Below this line is a copy of the message.

Return-Path: <[DELETED]@hypertouch.com>

Received: (qmail 5341 invoked from network); 25 Oct 2005 20:32:36 -0000

Received: from unknown (HELO 216.109.76.4) (61.250.99.225)

by mail.theunixhostingpeople.com with SMTP; 25 Oct 2005 20:32:36 -0000

Received: (from tomcat@localhost)

by 61.250.99.225 (8.12.8/8.12.8/Submit) id j6CHmn0V312363 for webmaster@idsa-india.org; Tue, 25 Oct 2005 12:09:11 -0600

Message-ID: <044c194d.0956048@216.109.76.4>

Date: Tue, 25 Oct 2005 12:09:11 -0600

From: "Cathleen Malone" <[DELETED]@hypertouch.com>

X-Mailer: MIME-tools 5.494 (Entity 5.747)

MIME-Version: 1.0

To: webmaster@idsa-india.org X-Spam-Score: (-2.121) BAYES_00 X-Scanned-By: MIMEDefang 2.52 on 61.250.99.225

X-Scanned-By: SpamAssassin 3.158278, File::Scan 0.27, Archive::Zip 1.04

X-Recipient: <webmaster@idsa-india.org> Subject: Low mortagge ratee approvall

Content-Type: multipart/related;

---AttPart_18827438==.OLA" boundary="----

This is a multi-part message in MIME format. --AttPart_18827438==.OLA Content-Type: text/html; charset=ISO-8859-1

Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-/W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN">

<html> <head>

<meta content="text/html;charset=ISO-8859-1" http-equiv="Content-Type">

</head>

<body bgcolor="#ffffff" text="#000000">

<img alt=""

src="cid:1.0.0.41.0.16953734005409.53744449@brook.msn.com.5">
br>

it's bernini on bluebush may truant not expound or hitachi it aggressive a snakeroot or vincent

but woo it handymen some excretion but dadaism

! people or twill Or maybe not

 </body> </html>

--AttPart_18827438==.OLA Content-Type: image/gif; name="clockwatcher.9.gif" Content-Transfer-Encoding: base64 Content-ID: <1.0.0.41.0.16953734005409.53744449@brook.msn.com.5> Content-Disposition: inline; filename="clockwatcher.9.gif"

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EXHIBIT 3

Nona Leach, 10:30 AM 1/14/2005, Application approval #%RNDUCCHAR16L%RNDDIGIT916

Return-Path: <kajqkalb@yahoo.com> Received: from [220.173.17.115] (HELO 69.33.227.203) by mail.hasit.com (Stalker SMTP Server 1.8b9d14) with SMTP id S.0016999843; Mon, 24 Oct 2005 23:49:02 -0700 Received: by bhost mistus.net (mIFix, from userid 226) id 8AE77704E7; Fri, 14 Jan 2005 21:29:56 +0100 Date: Fri, 14 Jan 2005 14:30:56 -0600 Message-ID: <4291692454.16743@dyn-htl-19270.dyn.columbia.edu> From: "Nona Leach" <kajqkalb@yahoo.com> To: [DELETED] Cc: [DELETED] Subject Application approval #%RNDUCCHAR16L%RNDDIGIT916

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EXHIBIT 4

Geneva, 12/4/2006, quality funding for the usal

Retum-Path: <[DELETED]> Received: from mail.hasit.com ([75.16.30.108] verified) by mail.reasonabledoubt.com (CommuniGate Pro SMTP 5.1c.2) with SMTP id 128084206 for [DELETED]; Sat, 18 Nov 2006 09:53:52 -0800 Received: from mail.reasonabledoubt.com ([75.16.30.107] verified) by mail.hasit.com (Stalker SMTP Server 1.8b9d14) with ESMTP id S.0051552613 for <[DELETED]>; Sat, 18 Nov 2006 09:53:51 -0800 Received: from a147181.upc-a.chello.nl ([62.163.147.181] verified) by mail.reasonabledoubt.com (CommuniGate Pro SMTP 5.1c.2) with SMTP id 128042393 for [DELETED]; Sat, 18 Nov 2006 04:00:25 -0800 Return-path: <[DELETED]@hypertouch.com> X-Original-To: [DELETED] Delivered-To: [DELETED] Received: from [62.163.147.181] (port=34747 helo=a147181.upc-a.chello.nl) by mail2.hypertouch.com with esmtp id 187604-187604-27 for [DELETED]; Tue, 05 Dec 2006 05:03:25 +0100 (EET) Message-ID: <532601c7182a\$01c7182a\$b593a33e@hypertouch.com> From: "Geneva" <[DELETED]@hypertouch.com> To: "Wilda" <[DELETED]> Subject: quality funding for the usal Date: Tue, 05 Dec 2006 05:03:25 +0100 (EET) MIME-Version: 1.0 Content-Type: multipart/alternative; boundary="----= NextPart_001_5325_01C71822.4FE634B0" X-Priority: 3 X-MSMail-Priority: Normal X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 6.00.2900.2180 X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V6.00.2900.2180

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EXHIBIT 5

Return-Path: <moreomega@pufynet.info> Received: from [204.13.20.2] (HELO mailpool.jriad.info) by mail.reasonabledoubt.com (CommuniGate Pro SMTP 4.2) with ESMTP id 30594386 for [DELETED]; Sat, 16 Apr 2005 10:12:35 -0700 message-id: <021d01c542a7\$f946b720\$4c6321fd@KGLSNYV> From: "moreomega" <moreomega@pufynet.info> To: <[DELETED]> Subject: Claim your Complimentary 42" Brand Name Plasma Tv- \$2300 Value Date: Sat, 16 Apr 2005 10:16:05 -0800 MIME-Version: 1.0 Content-Type: multipart/alternative; boundary="---2876956904961141" X-Priority: 3 X-MSMail-Priority: Normal X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 6.00.2800.1437 X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V6.00.2800.1441