

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
MARSHALL DIVISION

THE RODNEY A. HAMILTON LIVING
TRUST and JOHN BECK AMAZING
PROFITS, LLC, Individually and on Behalf of
All Others Similarly Situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

(1) GOOGLE, INC.; and
(2) AOL, LLC

Defendants.

Civil Action No. 2:09-CV-00151 TJW-CE

FIRST AMENDED CLASS ACTION
COMPLAINT

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

FIRST AMENDED CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

This is a class action complaint in which Lead Plaintiff The Rodney A. Hamilton Living Trust and Plaintiff John Beck Amazing Profits, LLC, on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated, pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, by and through the undersigned Counsel of Record, complain and allege, upon information and belief, except as to those paragraphs applicable to the named Plaintiffs, which are based on personal knowledge, against Defendants Google, Inc., and AOL, LLC, as follows:

PARTIES

1. Plaintiffs and Class Representative:
 - a. Lead Plaintiff The Rodney A. Hamilton Living Trust (“Hamilton Trust” or “Lead Plaintiff”) is a California trust with its principal place of business at 5250 W. Century Blvd., Suite 315, Los Angeles, CA 90045.
 - i. The only URL authorized and licensed with the exclusive right to use the Lead Plaintiff’s GenuineBrands trademark is

www.Noobootleg.com. The Hamilton Trust has used the GenuineBrands mark in connection with promoting and advertising the goods and services of others by means of operating an online shopping mall with links to the retail web sites of others and promoting the goods and services of others through online ordering and cataloguing those goods and services.

- ii. The GenuineBrands Mark is a valid and enforceable trademark. The Hamilton Trust owns the following United States trademark registration for the GenuineBrands Mark:

Trademark: GenuineBrands

Registration No. 3,387,234

International Class: 035

Date of First Use in Commerce: June 15, 2006

- iii. Lead Plaintiff Hamilton Trust has been injured in its business and property as a direct and proximate result of the violations set forth herein. The injury and damage suffered is economic and non-economic in nature and includes, but is not limited to: diversion of business; confusion; loss of revenue; loss of goodwill, and other such related injury and damage.

- b. Plaintiff John Beck Amazing Profits, LLC (“Beck”) is a California limited liability company with its principal place of business at 5805 Sepulveda Blvd., 5th Floor, Van Nuys, California 91411.

- i. John Beck created his real estate investment system in the 1990’s. The John Beck System is an educational television programming and

mentoring service that sells a proven money-making system that will teach consumers how to earn substantial amounts of money by purchasing homes and properties at government tax sales in their area and then turn around and sell or rent those homes and/or properties for a profit.

- ii. Hundreds of thousands of consumers have purchased John Beck's educational materials, attended his seminars or participated in his coaching programs.
- iii. Beck owns the registered trademark "John Beck's" (the "Beck Mark").
- iv. Beck sells the Beck Products and Services under the Beck Mark.
- v. The Beck Mark is unique and distinctive and, as such, designates a single source of origin.
- vi. Beck's main Internet website using the Beck Mark and featuring information on many of the products and services of Beck can be accessed via the domain name www.johnbecksamazingprofits.com, www.johnbeckclub.com, www.johnbeckpropertyvault.com, www.johnbeck.tv; www.johnbeckssuccessstories.com; and www.johnbeckseminar.com.
- vii. The Beck Mark is a valid and enforceable trademark. Beck owns the following United States trademark registration for the Beck Mark:

Trademark: John Beck's;
Registration No. 3,192,862
International Class 9: CD's featuring information about real estate and real estate investing.
Date of First Use in Commerce: January 31, 2004

International Class 16: Books and pamphlets in the field of real estate and real estate investing.

Date of First Use in Commerce: September 30, 1999

Registration Date: January 2, 2007

- viii. Plaintiff Beck has been injured in its business and property as a direct and proximate result of the violations set forth herein. The injury and damage suffered is economic and non-economic in nature and includes, but is not limited to: diversion of business; confusion; loss of revenue; loss of goodwill, and other such related injury and damage.

2. The Putative Class Members

- a. Lead Plaintiff Hamilton Trust bring this action on its individual behalf and as Class Representative on behalf of a class, including plaintiff Beck (the “Class”) consisting of the following:

Any and all individuals and/or entities (excluding governmental entities, Defendants, and Defendants’ parents, predecessors, subsidiaries, affiliates, and agents) domiciled in the United States that own a mark that has been registered with the United States Patent and Trademark Office (“USPTO”) that has been sold by defendant Google as a keyword and/or an Adword during the period May 14, 2005 through the present.

- b. Each member of the Class owns certain registered United States trademarks, including without limitation the Beck Marks (collectively the “Class Marks”).
- c. Excluded from the Class are Defendants, any entity in which Defendants have a controlling interest or are a parent or subsidiary of, or any entity that is controlled by Defendants and any of its officers, directors, employees, affiliates, legal representatives, heirs, predecessors, successors and assigns.
- d. The Class Period is May 14, 2005, through the date of filing of this Complaint (the “Class Period”).

- e. There are thousands of geographically dispersed putative members of the Class within the United States. Accordingly, the Class is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable.
- f. The Class is ascertainable, as the names and addresses of all Class Members can be identified in business records maintained by Defendants and the United States Patent and Trademark Office.
- g. Defendants have acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the Class, thereby making appropriate final injunctive relief or corresponding declaratory relief with respect to the Class.
- h. Lead Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Class and have no interests adverse to, or which directly and irrevocably conflict with, the interests of other Class Members.
- i. Lead Plaintiff is represented by counsel experienced and competent in the prosecution of complex class action litigation.
- j. There are questions of law and fact common to the Class which predominate over any questions affecting only individual Class Members. Such common questions include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - i. Whether one or more of the Defendants' actions as alleged herein violate the Lanham Act, *15 U.S.C. § 1051* et seq.;
 - ii. Whether one or more of the Defendants' actions, as alleged herein, constitute trademark infringement under *15 U.S.C. § 1114(1)*;

- iii. Whether one or more of the Defendants' actions, as alleged herein, constitute false designation of origin or unfair competition under *15 U.S.C. § 1125(a)*;
 - iv. Whether one or more of the Defendants' actions, as alleged herein, constitute contributory or vicarious trademark infringement, false designation of origin, or unfair competition under *15 U.S.C. §§ 1114(1) or 1125(a)*;
 - v. Whether any of the Defendants' actions are continuing in nature;
 - vi. Whether Lead Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to declaratory and/or injunctive relief to rectify the alleged violations of law and, if so, what is the appropriate nature of the equitable and injunctive relief to which Lead Plaintiff and the Class may be entitled;
 - vii. Whether any of the Defendants' conduct is willful and/or intentional;
 - viii. Whether the conduct of any of the Defendants, as alleged in this Complaint, caused damages to Lead Plaintiff or to the other members of the Class;
 - ix. Whether the Defendants should be ordered to disgorge the profits derived from their conduct; and
 - x. The appropriate measure of damages sustained by Lead Plaintiff and other members of the Class.
- k. Lead Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the Class Members because they originate from the same illegal policy and practices of Defendants, and

because Defendants have acted in the same way toward Lead Plaintiff and the Class.

- l. Defendants' operations are Internet-based/automated and technology-based. Defendants' actions toward the Class are identical or substantially similar, and arise out of a uniform policy and common course of illegal conduct, because Defendants effectuate the Deceptive Trademark Practice, as defined herein below, and all of the actions alleged herein, through the implementation of a uniform policy using a common, systemic, uniform, electronic and largely automated process that causes injury and damage to Lead Plaintiff and the Class in a common and consistent manner.
- m. Lead Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the members of the Class. Lead Plaintiff is committed to the vigorous prosecution of this action, has retained counsel competent and experienced in class litigation, and has no interests antagonistic to or in conflict with those of the Class. As such, Lead Plaintiff is an adequate Class Representative.
- n. A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy. Class treatment will permit a large number of similarly situated persons to prosecute their claims in a single forum simultaneously and without unnecessary duplication and effort that would result from numerous individual actions.
- o. Individual litigation of the facts of thousands of cases would unduly burden the courts. Individual litigation would further present a potential for inconsistent or contradictory judgments, and would increase the delay and

expense to all parties and the court system. Further, the expense and burden of individual litigation make it impossible for Class Members to individually redress the wrongs alleged herein. By contrast, a class action presents far fewer management difficulties and provides the benefit of single adjudication under the comprehensive supervision of a single court. Notice of pendency of the action and any resolution thereof can be provided to proposed class members by publication and/or other means.

- p. This action is maintainable as a class action under Rule 23(b)(2) since the unlawful actions of Defendants, as alleged herein, have been taken on grounds equally applicable to all members of the class, thereby making appropriate final injunctive relief or corresponding declaratory relief with respect to the class as a whole.
- q. This action is also maintainable as a class action under Rule 23(b)(3), as common questions of law and fact described above predominate over any questions affecting only individual members, and a class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy.
- r. All allegations and claims are plead in the alternative to the extent required for proper construction under applicable state or federal law.

3. Lead Plaintiff and the Class Members have registered trademarks and trade names (the “Class Marks”).

4. On information and belief, Defendant Google Inc. (“Google”) is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business at 1600 Amphitheater Parkway, Mountain View,

California 94043. This Defendant has appointed The Corporation Trust Company, Corporation Trust Center, 1209 Orange Street, Wilmington, Delaware 19801 as its agent for service of process.

5. On information and belief, Defendant AOL, LLC (“AOL”) is a Delaware corporation. AOL is a wholly owned and controlled subsidiary of Time Warner, Inc. with its principal place of business at 770 Broadway 4th Floor, New York, New York, 10003. This Defendant has appointed Corporation Service Company - Lawyers Incorporating Service, 10 Universal City Plaza, University City, California 91608 as its agent for service of process.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

6. This Court has original federal question jurisdiction over this action. This Complaint is brought against Defendants under the Lanham Act, *15 U.S.C. § 1051 et seq.*; trademark infringement under *15 U.S.C. § 1114(1)*; false designation of origin and unfair competition under *15 U.S.C. § 1125(a)*, to recover treble damages and the costs of this suit, including reasonable attorney’s fees, for injunctive and equitable relief, and for the damages sustained by Lead Plaintiff and the Class Members by reason of Defendants’ violations of federal law as more fully set forth hereunder.

7. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to *28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1337, and 1338*, and other applicable federal statutes.

8. This Court has *in personam* jurisdiction over each of the Defendants, as each was engaged in federal trademark infringements that were directed at and/or caused damages to persons and entities residing in, located in, or doing business throughout the United States, including the Eastern District of Texas.

9. Venue is proper in this judicial district pursuant to *15 U.S.C. § 22*, and *28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)* and *(c)* because, during the Class Period, Defendants resided, transacted business, were found, or had agents in this district, because a substantial number of Class Members reside in Texas, and because a substantial part of the events giving rise to Lead Plaintiff's and the Class Members' claims occurred, and a substantial portion of the affected interstate trade and commerce described below has been carried out, in the Eastern District of Texas.

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

11. On information and belief, Defendants are subject to this Court's specific and general personal jurisdiction pursuant to due process and/or the Texas Long Arm Statute, due at least to their substantial business in this forum, including: (i) at least a portion of the infringements alleged herein; and (ii) regularly doing or soliciting business, engaging in other persistent courses of conduct, and/or deriving substantial revenue from goods and services provided to individuals in Texas and in this Judicial District.

SUMMARY OF THE CLASS ACTION

12. Defendant Google operates for its own profit an Internet search engine which is claimed by Defendant Google to be the most popular method Internet Users employ to obtain information and shop for goods and services on the Internet.

13. Defendant AOL utilizes the Google search engine and the Google AdWords advertising service within its proprietary website.

14. Upon information and belief, through its Google AdWords advertising service, Defendant Google sells search terms, including registered trademarks (including the GenuineBrands Mark and the Class Marks) to advertisers who are not affiliated with, sponsored

by, or authorized by the trademark owners. It is Google's policy and practice to display the advertisements of those who buy the keywords on the top or right side of the first page of results when an Internet User uses the Google search engine to search for the trademark as a search term. It is Google's policy that it will sell any trademark to any advertiser, regardless of whether the advertiser is affiliated with, sponsored by, or authorized by the trademark owner. Further, it is Google's policy that it will not remove or disable any link to any advertisement, even after receiving actual notice that the advertisement is infringing a registered trademark, unless the advertisement actually uses the trademark in the text of the ad. If the trademark does not appear in the text of the ad, Google's policy is that it will not remove or disable any link, even after receiving actual notice of infringement. Google's policy and practice of selling registered trademarks as keywords and/or adwords to competitors of the trademark holders shall be referred to herein as the "Deceptive Trademark Practice."

15. Google's policy states: "When we receive a complaint from a trademark owner, *we will only investigate whether the advertisements at issue are using terms corresponding to the trademarked term in the advertisement's content.* If they are, we will require the advertiser to remove the trademarked term from the content of the ad and prevent the advertiser from using the trademarked term in ad content in the future. **Please note that we will not disable keywords in response to a trademark complaint.**"

16. Defendant Google has improperly infringed upon the GenuineBrands Mark by selling, for example, Hamilton Trust's trademark "GenuineBrands" to unauthorized and unlicensed third parties as a keyword so that when an Internet User searches for "GenuineBrands" on Defendant Google's Internet search engine, the competitor's advertisement hyperlink will appear at the very top of and/or on the right side of the first page of the search

results. This enables Google and unauthorized and unlicensed users of the “GenuineBrands” trademark to place their advertising hyperlinks in front of consumers who specifically search for Hamilton Trust’s mark, thereby confusing Internet Users and diverting a percentage of such Users from Hamilton Trust or its authorized and exclusive licensee, www.NoBootleg.com and enjoying and benefitting from all of the goodwill and “buyer’s momentum” associated with Hamilton Trust’s valuable trademark. An example of Google’s improper use of the GenuineBrands Mark is set forth

below:

genuine brands - Google Search

http://www.google.com/

Web Images Videos Maps News Shopping Gmail more ▾

Search settings | Sign in

Google

genuine brands

Search

Advanced Search

Web Show options... Results 1 - 10 of about 19,400,000 for **genuine brands**. (0.24 seconds)

Genuine Brands - Australia's Number 1 Premium Brand

Department ...

Genuine Brands - Australia's Number 1 Premium Brand Department Store
Genuine Brands.

www.genuinebrands.com.au/ - [Cached](#) - [Similar](#)

Welcome to Genuinebrandsupplies.com

Please enter your email address. You will receive instructions to update your password! Enter Your E-mail: Password: Forgot Password? Click here ...

www.genuinebrandsupplies.com/ - [Cached](#) - [Similar](#)

Genuine Brands - 212-627-5183 - New York, New York (NY) 10010 ...

Genuine Brands T-Shirts - Retail at 64 W 21st St, New York, New York 2126275183.
Information, map, driving directions, and more.

yp.blogflux.com/directory/.../genuine-brands-64-w-21st-st/ - [Cached](#) - [Similar](#)

Does commbay.com sell genuine brands? - Yahoo! Answers

The Juicy Couture bags are surprisingly cheap, but...

answers.yahoo.com/question/index?qid... - [Cached](#) - [Similar](#)

Genuine Brands Only Desktop

Jul 8, 2009 ... **Brand New!** HP TouchSmart IQ524 Desktop PC. ... Check the latest Trade Opportunities in Desktops. 02 Sep 2009 **Genuine Brands Only Desktop ...**

www.alibaba.com/.../Genuine_Brands_Only_Desktop_.html - [Cached](#) - [Similar](#)

Journal of Medical Marketing - Abstract of article: Building and ...

However, a **genuine brand** must be more than just new or innovative. It must be distinctive and valuable and deliver a sincere and beneficial Brand Promise to ...

www.palgrave-journals.com/jmm/journal/v11n41...5640040a.html - [Similar](#)

by D Knapp - 2001 - Cited by 1 - Related articles - All 6 versions

The Brandmindset - Google Books Result

by Duane E. Knapp - 1999 - Business & Economics - 277 pages

The egalitarian Web offers the opportunity for any brand to become a **genuine brand**. In the virtual world, size may not matter, since anyone with the ...

books.google.com/books?isbn=007134795X...

Genuine Brands - China Wholesale Supplier

Genuine Brands popular products. 20. Netbook with 10.2" F1 / intel Atom 1.6GHz CPU/1GB/160G HDD: Description: Product: Detail>>> Start From: 1 Unit(s) ...

www.lightinthebox.com/producttags/Genuine-Brands/ - [Cached](#) - [Similar](#)

genuine brands Products - genuine brands Exporters, Wholesalers ...

genuine brands products. Buy **genuine brands** from global **genuine brands** manufacturers, suppliers, **genuine brands** exporters, wholesalers and sellers.

www.b2bfreezone.com/product-search/genuine-brands.htm - [Cached](#) - [Similar](#)

1 of 2

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17. Defendant AOL has improperly infringed upon the GenuineBrands Mark by selling, for example, Hamilton Trust's trademark "GenuineBrands" to unauthorized and unlicensed third parties as a keyword so that when an Internet User searches for "GenuineBrands" on Defendant Google's Internet search engine which is available on the AOL website, the competitor's advertisement hyperlink will appear at the very top of and/or on the right side of the first page of the search results. This enables AOL, Google and those other than the exclusive licensee of Hamilton Trust's Mark to use the "GenuineBrands" trademark to place their advertising hyperlinks in front of consumers who specifically search for GenuineBrands, thereby confusing Internet Users and diverting a percentage of such Users from Hamilton Trust's exclusive licensee and enjoying and benefitting from all of the goodwill and "buyer's momentum" associated with Hamilton Trust's valuable trademark. An example of AOL's improper use of the "GenuineBrands" trademark is set forth below:

AOL | Mail | Location: Santa Ana, CA 92701 | Advanced Search | Settings | Start To

Web | Images | Videos | Maps | Auctions | Yellow Pages | Shopping | more »
genuine brands Search

Web Results 1 - 10 of about 16,800,000

Also Try - [sale on motor oil](#), [wholesale pallets](#), [wanted for a charity camp beds uk](#)

Genuine Brand

Sponsored Links

Genuine Brand Online, Shop Target.com
www.Target.com

Original Brands

Compare Prices and Stores Original Brands
shopping.yahoo.com

Genuine Brand

Find Genuine Brands at Great Prices.
www.Promo.com

More Offers: [genuine brands](#), [send flowers](#), [web shopping](#), [corporate gifts](#), [home shopping](#)

Genuine Brands - Australia's Number 1 Premium Brand Department ...

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www.genuinebrands.com.au/ - 133k - [Similar pages](#)

Genuine Brands

Genuine Brands ... Australia's Number 1 Premium Brand Department Store - Over 12000 Genuine Brand Name products available. ...
www.genuinebrands.com.au/fac.php - 14k - [Similar pages](#)
[More results from www.genuinebrands.com.au]

Welcome to Genuinebrandsupplies.com

Please enter your email address. You will receive instructions to update your password: Enter Your E-mail: Password: Forgot Password? Click here ...
www.genuinebrandsupplies.com/ - 50k - [Similar pages](#)

Genuine Brands - 212-627-5183 - New York, New York (NY) 10010 ...

Genuine Brands T-Shirts - Retail at: 54 W 21st St, New York, New York 2126275183. Information, map, driving directions, and more.
yp.cdn.yahoo.com/directory/us/new-york/new-york/... - 8k - [Similar pages](#)

The Watchery offers genuine brand name watches at substantial...

Apr 9, 2009 ... The Watchery Coupons, Promo Codes & Free Shipping All of The Watchery watches are 100% genuine and authentic with serial numbers: at ...
jewelrycouponcodes.com/home/2009/04/09/the-watche... - 33k - [Similar pages](#)

Does commbay.com sell genuine brands? - Yahoo! Answers

Aug 17, 2009 ... The Juicy Couture bags are surprisingly cheap, but ...
answers.yahoo.com/question/index?qid=20090817034... - 23k - [Similar pages](#)

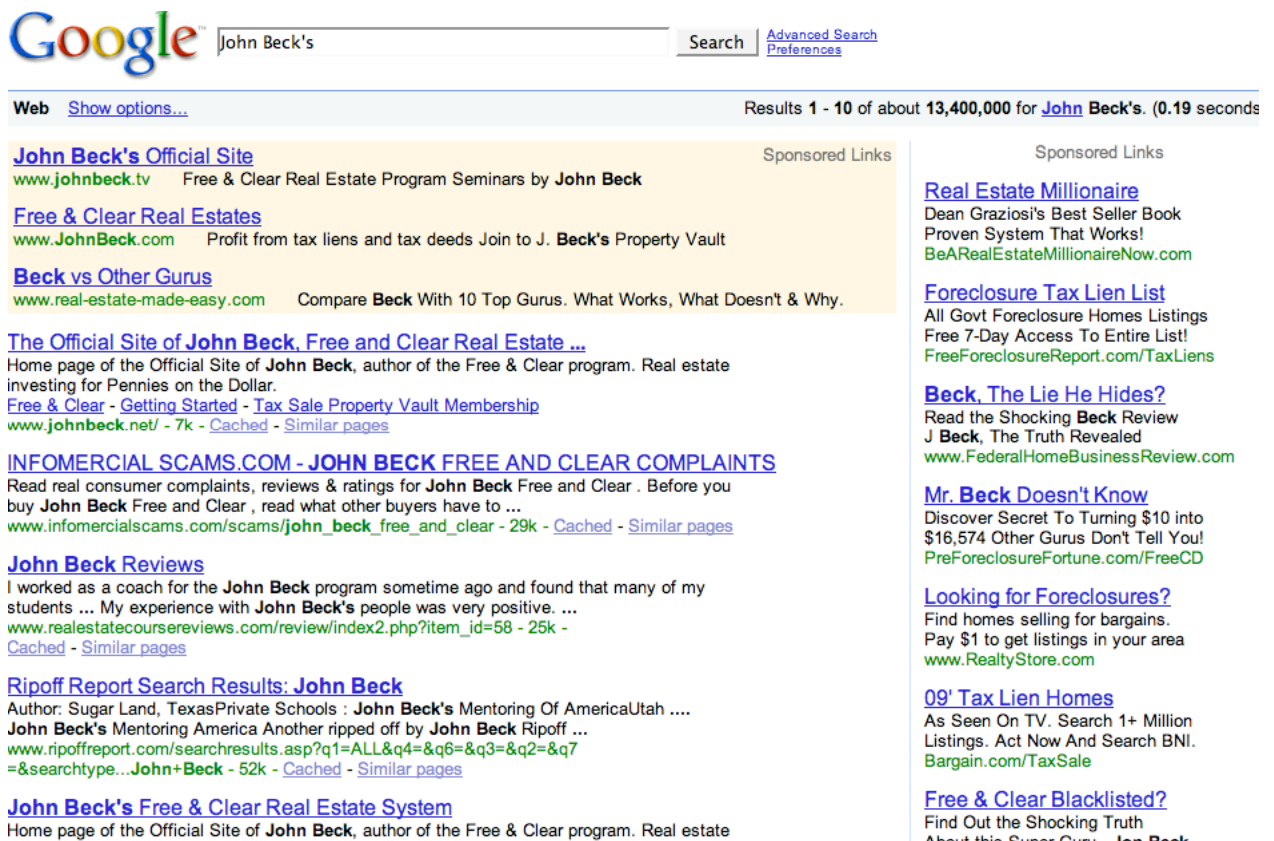
Genuine Brands Only Desktop

Jul 2, 2009 ... Brand Now! HP TouchSmart IQ524 Desktop PC. ... Check the latest Trade Opportunities in Desktops. 02 Sep 2009 **Genuine Brands Only Desktop** ...
www.alibaba.com/buyofferdata/1102378173/Genuine... - 28k - [Similar pages](#)

Babies Puma, Adidas, Nike, Vans genuine brands only

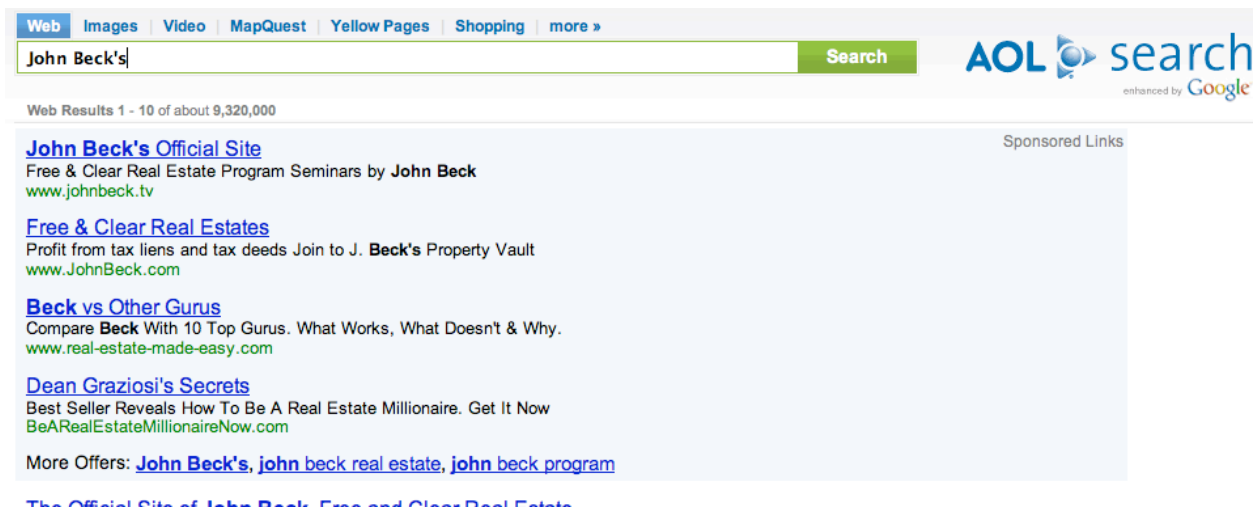
Feb 11, 2008 ... Babies Puma, Adidas, Nike, Vans genuine brands only newborn to toddlers, New Zealand newborn to toddlers distributors, newborn to toddlers ...
www.tradekey.com/buyoffer_view/243069.htm - 65k - [Similar pages](#)

19. Similarly, Defendant Google has improperly infringed upon the Beck Mark by selling, for example, Beck’s trademark “John Beck’s” to Beck’s competitors as a keyword so that when an Internet User searches for “John Beck’s” on Defendant Google’s Internet search engine, the competitor’s advertisement hyperlink will appear at the very top of and/or on the right side of the first page of the search results. This enables Google and Beck’s competitors to use the “John Beck’s” trademark to place their advertising hyperlinks in front of consumers who specifically search for Beck, thereby confusing Internet Users and diverting a percentage of such Users from Beck and enjoying and benefitting from all of the goodwill and “buyer’s momentum” associated with Beck’s valuable trademark. An example of Google’s improper use of the Beck Mark is set forth below:



20. Defendant AOL has improperly infringed upon the Beck Mark by selling, for example, Beck’s trademark “John Beck’s” to Beck’s competitors as a keyword so that when an

Internet User searches for “John Beck’s” on Defendant Google’s Internet search engine which is available on the AOL website, the competitor’s advertisement hyperlink will appear at the very top of and/or on the right side of the first page of the search results. This enables AOL, Google and Beck’s competitors to use the “John Beck” trademark to place their advertising hyperlinks in front of consumers who specifically search for Beck, thereby confusing Internet Users and diverting a percentage of such Users from Beck and enjoying and benefitting from all of the goodwill and “buyer’s momentum” associated with Beck’s valuable trademark. An example of AOL’s improper use of the “John Beck’s” trademark is set forth below:



21. Defendants have improperly infringed upon the Class Members’ respective Class Marks by selling, for example, Class Marks to the respective Class Members’ competitors as keywords so that when an Internet User searches for a particular Class Mark on Defendant Google’s Internet search engine at one of Defendants’ websites, the competitor’s advertisement hyperlink will appear at the very top of and/or on the right side of the first page of the search results. This enables Defendants and the respective Class Members’ competitors to use a particular Class Mark to place their advertising hyperlinks in front of consumers who specifically search for the particular Class Member, thereby confusing Users and diverting a percentage of

such Internet Users from such Class Member and enjoying and benefitting from all of the goodwill and “buyer’s momentum” associated with Class Member’s valuable trademark.

22. Defendants have improperly infringed upon the Class Members’ respective Class Marks by making available the Google search engine on their respective websites and thus benefiting from Google’s selling, for example, Class Marks to the respective Class Members’ competitors as keywords so that when an Internet User searches for a particular Class Mark on Defendant Google’s Internet search engine at one of Defendants’ websites, the competitor’s advertisement hyperlink will appear at the very top of and/or on the right side of the first page of the search results. This enables Defendants and the respective Class Members’ competitors to use a particular Class Mark to place their advertising hyperlinks in front of consumers who specifically search for the particular Class Member, thereby confusing Users and diverting a percentage of such Internet Users from such Class Member and enjoying and benefitting from all of the goodwill and “buyer’s momentum” associated with Class Member’s valuable trademark.

23. Defendants profit financially from infringing upon Lead Plaintiff’s and each Class Member’s protected trademarks and assisting and encouraging third parties to do so as well. Moreover, upon information and belief, Defendants further profit financially from infringing upon Lead Plaintiff’s and each Class Member’s protected marks by collecting fees from the advertiser for each “click-through”. Thus, Defendants profit from the initial interest confusion of having the Internet Users diverted to competitors’ sites, regardless of whether such Internet Users consummate a sale with the competitor or not.

BACKGROUND OF THE CLASS ACTION

24. Lead Plaintiff Hamilton Trust is headquartered in Los Angeles, California, and through its exclusive licensee, www.NoBootlegs.com, markets automotive parts nationwide.

25. The Class Members are individuals and/or entities (excluding governmental entities, Defendants, and Defendants' parents, predecessors, subsidiaries, affiliates, and agents) domiciled in the United States that own a mark that has been registered with the USPTO that has been sold by defendant Google as a keyword and/or an Adword during the period May 14, 2005 through the present.

26. Defendant Google has as its primary business the operation of an Internet search engine located at Google.com. Google claims to be the most popular Internet search engine available on the World Wide Web, and purports to maintain proprietary, patented software which lists websites in order of relevance to the search terms input by an internet user.

27. An Internet search engine is a website which allows the Internet User to type in a search term, and responds with a list of websites which relate to that search term. The list is usually in order of relevance, with the most relevant websites appearing first, and are also often voluminous, often listing thousands of websites (hereafter "Search Results").

28. The Internet is a global network of millions of connected computers which over the last ten to fifteen years has revolutionized how individuals and businesses operate and communicate. The World Wide Web is a portion of the Internet which is designed to display information visually on "websites" which are collections of connected "webpages". Websites are located and identified by their "domain names", which is the name of the website, followed by the appellation .com or .org or .biz, etc. For example, Defendant Google's Internet search engine is located at the domain name Google.com. The Lead Plaintiff's main website appears at "www.Noobootlegs.com."

29. Among Internet Users, there are two primary ways of attempting to find the website of a particular company. First, Internet Users may guess that the website of a particular

company will use the company's name or trademark as a "domain name", and input that domain name into an Internet Browser which will display the contents of such website.

30. The second primary way an Internet User may attempt to find the website of a particular company is to type in that company's known trademarks or name into an Internet search engine.

31. Google claims, and upon information and belief most Internet Users who perform searches on Google believe, that the results given by Google's Internet search engine are listed in order of relevance to the search terms input to the Search Engine, with the most relevant websites appearing first.

32. Google offers a program called "AdWords" which allows advertisers to bid for their advertising hyperlinks to appear in response to particular search terms input by Internet Users (hereafter, "Keywords"). The advertising hyperlinks, called "Sponsored Links", appear either to the right of the Search Results, or immediately above the Search Results. A Sponsored Link is a hyperlink to the advertiser's ad, and allows the Internet User to use their mouse to "click" on the Link, which brings the Internet User directly to the advertiser's commercial website. The advertisers pay Defendant Google based upon the number of "clicks" on these Sponsored Links. Advertisers bid for placement of their advertisements for each possible variation of a Keyword, as there is limited space on Defendant Google's Search Results Page.

33. Defendant AOL uses the Google Internet search engine and the Google AdWords advertising service within each such Defendant's proprietary website.

34. Upon information and belief, Defendants derive significant revenue from individuals and companies who pay for sponsored links and hyperlinks using the GenuineBrands Mark and the Class Marks.

35. According to Google's policy, anyone can buy Adwords and therefore show up in "Sponsored Links." For example, Trademark Holders can, and often do, bid on adwords so that their results show up in Sponsored Links. Similarly, authorized users of a Trademark (such as authorized distributors, retailers, resellers, etc.) ("Authorized TM Users"), often purchase Adwords and are listed among the Sponsored Links. In addition, competitors of Trademark Holders can also bid on Adwords and be listed among the Sponsored Links when an Internet User searches for a Trademark that has been purchased as an Adword.

36. As a result of Google's policy, Internet Users are conditioned to expect the Sponsored Links to include Trademark Holders and authorized users of such Trademarks. Moreover, because the Authorized TM Users will often have domain names that do not include the Trademark, Internet Users searching for a particular Trademark cannot tell by looking at the domain name whether a given Sponsored Link is associated or authorized with the Trademark Holder or not. The Internet User who is searching for the Trademark Holder or an Authorized TM User is thereby duped into clicking through to a competitor's Sponsored Link.

37. Moreover, the so-called "Sponsored Links" do not always clearly identify themselves as advertisements, and Google's layout of the ads does not conspicuously identify them as such. This is particularly true of the Sponsored Links which appear at the top of the Search Results. These ads at the top of the Search Results are designed by Google to look like part of the "non-sponsored" Search Results, and by virtue of the fact that they appear at the top of the list of Search Results, a significant portion of Internet Users are confused into thinking they are the most relevant websites on the Search Results page. In addition, because of Defendant Google's deceptive practice of calling the advertisements "Sponsored Links," a

significant portion of Internet Users are confused into believing that the Sponsored Links are sponsored by the trademark owner.

38. A number of individuals and entities (including the competitors of the Lead Plaintiff and the Class Members) also advertise their services on the Internet, and through Google's AdWords advertising program. Many such competitors have submitted the GenuineBrands Mark and the Class Marks as Keywords to Google either alone, or in conjunction with other words, such that when an Internet User searches on Google.com for the GenuineBrands Mark or a Class Mark the competitor's advertising Sponsored Link also appears either to the immediate right or on top of the Search Results page.

39. Google utilizes an online program called a "Keyword Suggestion Tool" to suggest to one or more of Lead Plaintiff's and Class Members' competitors that they should use the GenuineBrands Mark or Class Marks (as applicable) as a Keyword for their advertising. Google's suggestion is designed to make such competitors' advertising more successful and therefore more profitable for Google, by intercepting and diverting customers and potential customers of Lead Plaintiff and Class Members to others.

40. Google's policy is that it will not remove or otherwise disable a Sponsored Link, even after receiving notice by a trademark owner that the Sponsored Link is infringing a registered trademark, unless the Sponsored Link uses the trademark in the text of the advertisement.

41. Google sells advertising using the GenuineBrands Mark and the Class Marks as Keywords for the specific purpose of intercepting consumers and customers of Lead Plaintiff and the Class Members and those who are specifically looking for Lead Plaintiff or a Class Member and diverting them to their respective competitors.

42. Upon information and belief, Defendant Google, in cooperation with Lead Plaintiff's and the Class Members' competitors, uses the GenuineBrands Mark and the Class Marks respectively in Google AdWords Internet advertising for several improper purposes, including the following:

- a. Intentionally confusing and diverting potential customers who are actively looking for Lead Plaintiff or a Class Member to one or more competitor's websites and services;
- b. Taking advantage of and trading upon and receiving the benefits of the goodwill and good reputation associated with the GenuineBrands Mark and the Class Marks;
- c. Giving a competitor's goods and services appeal, credibility and marketability by association with Lead Plaintiff or a Class Member;
- d. Falsely indicating to potential customers that a competitor is sponsored, endorsed, affiliated with or approved by Lead Plaintiff or a Class Member;
- e. Falsely implying that the competitor's services are as good as, or a credible substitute for, those goods and services offered by Lead Plaintiff or a Class Member; and
- f. Hijacking the GenuineBrands Mark or a Class mark by diverting the goodwill associated with any such trademark and diverting it to Defendant Google's own benefit and the benefit of others, without authorization or compensation to Lead Plaintiff or Class Members.

43. Defendant Google's use of the GenuineBrands Mark and the Class Marks via its AdWords advertising program does the following:

- a. causes confusion in the marketplace that a competitor's goods and services are affiliated with or otherwise approved or "sponsored" by Lead Plaintiff or a Class Member (as applicable);
- b. allows Defendants and Lead Plaintiff's and Class Members' competitors to financially benefit from and to trade off of the goodwill of Lead Plaintiff and the Class Members.

44. When an Internet User searching on Defendant Google's Internet search engine for the GenuineBrands Mark or a Class Mark is presented with a Search Results Page which contains multiple Sponsored Links, Internet Users may click on one of the Sponsored Links for a competitor, believing that it is related to, or sponsored by Lead Plaintiff or a Class Member. Even if the Internet User ultimately realizes that the website they have been taken to is not Lead Plaintiff's or a Class Member's website or a website authorized by Lead Plaintiff or a Class Member, the damage to Lead Plaintiff or such Class Member has been done. A percentage of such Internet Users may either stay at the competitor's website, or may otherwise discontinue their search for Lead Plaintiff or such Class Member because of the initial confusion. An Internet User may associate the quality of goods and services offered on such competitor's website with those offered by Lead Plaintiff or such Class Member, and if dissatisfied with such goods or services, may ascribe such bad feelings to the Lead Plaintiff or Class Member, thereby causing loss of goodwill, or may discontinue their search for such services entirely. Defendants profit from such infringement because they get paid for each click-through.

45. Defendant Google has sold the GenuineBrands Mark and the Class Marks as Keywords, and profited thereby, with full intent and awareness of claims that such practice violates trademark laws.

46. Defendant Google stated in their own prospectus as follows:

Companies have also filed trademark infringement and related claims against us over the display of ads in response to user queries that include trademark terms. The outcomes of these lawsuits have differed from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. A court in France has held us liable for allowing advertisers to select certain trademarked terms as keywords. We have appealed this decision. We were also subject to two lawsuits in Germany on similar matters where one court preliminarily reached a similar conclusion as the court in France, while another court held that we are not liable for the actions of our advertisers prior to notification of trademark rights. We are litigating similar issues in other cases in the U.S., France, Germany and Italy. *In order to provide users with more useful ads, we have recently revised our trademark policy in the U.S. and Canada. Under our new policy, we no longer disable ads due to selection by our advertisers of trademarks as keyword triggers for the ads. As a result of this change in policy, we may be subject to more trademark infringement lawsuits. Defending these lawsuits could take time and resources. Adverse results in these lawsuits may result in, or even compel, a change in this practice which could result in a loss of revenue for us, which could harm our business.* (emphasis added)

47. By reason of the above, Defendant Google's actions are deliberate, willful and with full knowledge of the requirements of trademark law and were taken upon advice of counsel and for the purpose of its own profit by means of selling Lead Plaintiff's and the Class Members' registered and protected trademarks, and exploiting and trading upon and diverting the benefit of the goodwill associated with Lead Plaintiff and the Class without permission or compensation. This constitutes a willful violation of Lead Plaintiff's and the Class Members' trademark rights.

48. Internet Users who search for Lead Plaintiff and Class Members by using the GenuineBrands Mark and the Class Marks as a search term, or in combination with other search terms, are manipulated into believing that the Sponsored Links of Lead Plaintiff's and Class Members' competitors are related to Lead Plaintiff or the Class Members, by their placement on the Search Results page, their appearance and similarity to the Search Results, and/or their content. Nothing on the Search Results page communicates to an Internet User that such Sponsored Links have no relationship whatsoever to the Lead Plaintiff or the Class Members,

and are in fact paid advertisements by competitors to Lead Plaintiff and the Class Members. Nor could Defendants provide such a communication because Defendants sell Adwords to Trademark Holders and Authorized TM Users as well as competitors. Thus, Defendants have intentionally developed a practice and policy that results in confusion as to whether the Sponsored Links are sponsored or affiliated with the Trademark Holders for the purpose of causing Internet Users to click-through the Sponsored Links to see if they are associated with the Trademark Holder for which they were searching, all to the benefit of Defendants, who collect revenue for each click-through.

COUNT I

VIOLATION OF THE LANHAM ACT - 15 USC § 1114 (1)

49. Lead Plaintiff, on behalf of itself and each Class Member, repeats and realleges each and every allegation made above as if more fully set forth at length herein.

50. This Count is brought by Lead Plaintiff in its individual and representative capacity, against all Defendants.

51. Lead Plaintiff Hamilton Trust is the owner of the GenuineBrands Mark, which mark is a valid, enforceable trademark registered with the United States Patent and Trademark Office.

52. The Class Members are the respective owners of the Class Marks, which marks are valid, enforceable trademarks registered with the United States Patent and Trademark Office.

53. Defendant Google has violated Lead Plaintiff's and the Class Members' exclusive rights to the GenuineBrands Marks and Class Marks, respectively, and contributed to the violation of such rights by others, by using and suggesting and encouraging the use by its AdWords advertisers of the GenuineBrands Mark and Class Marks as Keywords as a means of

advertising and selling the goods and services of Lead Plaintiff's and Class Members' competitors through Google's AdWords advertising service.

54. Defendants AOL and Google have violated Lead Plaintiff's and Class Members' exclusive rights to the GenuineBrands Mark and Class Marks, and contributed to the violation of such rights by others, by using the Google search engine and the Google AdWords advertising service within each such Defendants' proprietary website.

55. Defendants' use of the GenuineBrands Marks and Class Marks constitutes a use in commerce in connection with the sale, offering for sale, distribution and advertising of goods and services, though it be for the goods and services of third parties.

56. The goods and services offered by one or more of Lead Plaintiff's or Class Members' competitors which participated in Defendant Google's AdWords service by using the GenuineBrands Mark or Class Marks as a Keyword are substantially similar to the goods and services offered by Lead Plaintiff or Class Members.

57. Upon information and belief, Defendants' use of the GenuineBrands Mark and Class Marks causes at least some consumers actively seeking to find and do business with Lead Plaintiff's exclusive licensee and Class Members to be diverted to one or more Sponsored Links linking to the webpages of Lead Plaintiff's exclusive licensee and Class Members' competitors. Such use of the GenuineBrands Mark and Class Marks wrongfully diverts potential revenue associated with the GenuineBrands Mark and Class Marks to Defendants.

58. Defendants are promoting, encouraging, enabling and profiting from Lead Plaintiff's exclusive licensee's and Class Members' competitors' intentional confusion and "free-riding" on Lead Plaintiff's and Class Members' goodwill and the name recognition they enjoy in the marketplace.

59. Upon information and belief, some Internet Users who search for Lead Plaintiff's exclusive licensee or a Class Member on Defendants' websites using the Google Internet search engine by inputting any GenuineBrands Mark or Class Mark thereafter click upon a competitor's Sponsored Link by mistake or confusion, or because they are deceived into believing it is related to the GenuineBrands Mark or Class Mark, and thereafter do not continue their search for Lead Plaintiff's exclusive licensee or the Class Member.

60. Upon information and belief, after being diverted from their search for Lead Plaintiff's exclusive licensee or the Class Member, some Internet Users lose the initial "momentum" generated by the goodwill associated with the GenuineBrands Mark or Class Marks, or are otherwise presented with purchasing barriers associated with making a choice between competing providers of services, and causes Lead Plaintiff's exclusive licensee or Class Member to lose one of the key benefits of its GenuineBrands Mark and Class Marks.

61. By reason of the above, Defendants have violated the exclusive rights of the Lead Plaintiff s and each Class Member in and to its use of the GenuineBrands Mark and the Class Marks, and have contributed to the violation of such rights by others by enabling, cooperating with, suggesting and encouraging the use of the GenuineBrands Mark and Class Marks by others, and may be held liable in a civil action under *15 U.S.C. § 1114 (1)*.

62. Defendant Google's policy regarding the use of trademarks as a Keyword in association with Sponsored Links applies to the website of each Defendant insofar as each such website is utilizing the Google Internet search engine.

63. Defendant Google has refused to alter its policy permitting companies other than Lead Plaintiff Hamilton Trust's exclusive licensee or the Class Member, including their competitors, from using the GenuineBrands Mark and Class Marks as Keywords in association

with Sponsored Links, even after due demand; therefore, its violation of Lead Plaintiff's and each Class Member's trademark rights under the Lanham Act is a willful and intentional violation of Lead Plaintiff's and each Class Member's exclusive rights.

64. Upon information and belief, Defendant Google used and encouraged third parties to use the GenuineBrands Mark and Class Marks with the intention of benefitting from the goodwill associated with such trademarks in that such use was intended to cause confusion and to deceive potential customers, and to divert customers from Lead Plaintiff's exclusive licensee and each Class Member to third parties, or otherwise improperly benefit from the goodwill associated with the GenuineBrands Mark and Class Marks.

65. Upon information and belief, Defendant Google has deliberately altered its policy regarding trademark violations through its Internet search engine and its AdWords advertising program for the express purpose of profiting from the sale of such additional Keywords and the advertising benefit it provides to Lead Plaintiff's exclusive licensee and each Class Member's competitors. This change in policy was made with the intent of increasing Defendant Google's advertising revenues.

66. Defendants' use in commerce of the GenuineBrands Mark and the Class Marks is likely to cause confusion, mistake, and deception.

67. Defendants' use of the GenuineBrands Mark and the Class Marks is likely to cause initial interest confusion among the general public.

68. The above-described acts of Defendants related to the GenuineBrands Mark and the Class Marks constitute trademark infringement in violation of *15 U.S.C. § 1114(1)*, entitling Lead Plaintiff and the Class Members to relief.

69. Defendants have unfairly profited from the infringing actions alleged herein.

70. By reason of Defendants' acts, Lead Plaintiff and the Class have suffered damage to the goodwill associated with the GenuineBrands Mark and the Class Marks.

71. Defendants' activities have irreparably harmed and, if not enjoined, will continue to irreparably harm Lead Plaintiff and its GenuineBrands Mark and the Class and their Class Marks.

72. Defendants' activities have irreparably harmed, and if not enjoined, will continue to irreparably harm, the general public. The general public has an interest in being free from confusion, mistake, and deception.

73. By reason of Defendants' acts, Lead Plaintiff's and the Class' remedy at law is not adequate to compensate them for the injuries inflicted by Defendants. Accordingly, Lead Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to preliminary and permanent injunctive relief pursuant to *15 U.S.C. §1116*.

74. By reason of Defendants' willful acts, Lead Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to damages, and that those damages be trebled under *15 U.S.C. § 1117*.

75. This is an exceptional case, making Lead Plaintiff and the Class eligible for an award of attorneys' fees under *15 U.S.C. § 1117*.

76. 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.

77. By reason of the above, Google is in violation of *15 U.S.C. § 1114 (1)* and Lead Plaintiff and each Class Member is entitled to recover profits and damages from Defendants.

78. Lead Plaintiff and each Class Member has been damaged by Defendant's violations of their rights under the Lanham Act in an amount to be determined at trial. Lead

Plaintiff's and the Class Members' damages are irreparable and they have no adequate remedy at law.

COUNT II

FALSE DESIGNATION OF ORIGIN - 15 U.S.C. § 1125 (a)

79. Lead Plaintiff, on behalf of itself and each Class Member, repeats and realleges each and every allegation made above as if more fully set forth at length herein.

80. This Count is brought by Lead Plaintiff in its individual and representative capacities, against all Defendants.

81. Defendant Google's sale of Lead Plaintiff's GenuineBrands Mark as a Keyword to competitors of Lead Plaintiff's exclusive licensee constitutes a use in commerce.

82. Defendant Google's sale of any Class Members' Class Marks as a Keyword to competitors of any such Class Member constitutes a use in commerce.

83. Internet Users who search using the GenuineBrands Mark as a search term on Defendant Google's Internet search engine have a reasonable expectation that the websites and hyperlinks appearing on Defendant Google's Search Results Page are directly related to Lead Plaintiff or its exclusive licensee.

84. Internet Users who search using any Class Mark as a search term on Defendant Google's Internet search engine have a reasonable expectation that the websites and hyperlinks appearing on Defendant Google's Search Results Page are directly related to such Class Member.

85. Internet Users who view Sponsored Links, some or all of which appear to be part of the Search Results, may become confused, or deceived that Sponsored Links which link to

Lead Plaintiff's exclusive licensee competitor's websites may be affiliated with, connected to, or approved by Lead Plaintiff.

86. Internet Users who view Sponsored Links, some or all of which appear to be part of the Search Results, may become confused or deceived that Sponsored Links which link to a Class Members' competitor's websites may be affiliated with, connected to, or approved by such Class Member.

87. The placement of such competing Sponsored Links in response to a search by an Internet User using the GenuineBrands Mark or a Class Mark as one or more of the search terms constitutes a false designation of origin, affiliation, connection or association of such competitor with Lead Plaintiff or such Class Member, or a false description of origin, sponsorship or approval of the goods or services or activities of such competitor by Lead Plaintiff's exclusive licensee or such Class Member, and a contribution to the false designations by others by enabling, cooperating with, suggesting and encouraging the use of the GenuineBrands Mark or Class Mark by others.

88. Defendants' use in commerce of the GenuineBrands Mark and the Class Marks, as alleged herein is likely to cause confusion and deception.

89. The above-described acts of Defendants constitute trademark infringement of Lead Plaintiff's GenuineBrands Mark and the Class' Class Marks and false designation of origin in violation of *15 U.S.C. § 1125(a)*, entitling Lead Plaintiff and the Class to relief.

90. Defendants have unfairly profited from the actions alleged herein.

91. By reason of Defendants' acts alleged herein, Lead Plaintiff and the Class have suffered damage to the goodwill associated with the GenuineBrands Mark and the Class Marks.

92. Defendants' activities have irreparably harmed and, if not enjoined, will continue to irreparably harm Lead Plaintiff and its GenuineBrands Mark and the Class and their Class Marks.

93. Defendants' activities have irreparably harmed, and if not enjoined, will continue to irreparably harm the general public, who has an interest in being free from confusion, mistake, and deception.

94. By reason of Defendants' acts alleged herein, Lead Plaintiff's and the Class' remedy at law is not adequate to compensate them for the injuries inflicted by Defendants.

95. Accordingly, Lead Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to preliminary and permanent injunctive relief pursuant to *15 U.S.C. § 1116*.

96. By reason of Defendants' willful acts, Lead Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to damages, and those damages should be trebled under *15 U.S.C. § 1117*.

97. This is an exceptional case making Lead Plaintiff and the Class eligible for an award of attorneys' fees under *15 U.S.C. § 1117*.

98. 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.

COUNT III

CONTRIBUTORY TRADEMARK INFRINGEMENT

99. Lead Plaintiff, on behalf of itself and each Class Member, repeats and realleges each and every allegation made above as if more fully set forth at length herein.

100. This Count is brought by Lead Plaintiff, in its individual and representative capacities, against all Defendants.

101. Contributory trademark infringement occurs when a defendant either intentionally induces a third party to infringe the person's mark, or supplies a service or product to a third party with actual or constructive knowledge that the service or product is being used to infringe the person's mark.

102. Defendants have actual knowledge, or have reason to know, of the Deceptive Trademark Practice, infringing activities, and other unlawful conduct alleged herein.

103. Defendants supply the illegal revenue-generating services, mechanisms, algorithms, technology and programs necessary to engage in the Deceptive Trademark Practice, through which the Defendants and third parties infringe the GenuineBrands Mark and the Class Marks.

104. Defendants, on an ongoing basis, knowingly and voluntarily continue to engage in the Deceptive Trademark Practice, infringing activities, and other unlawful conduct alleged herein, in order to obtain revenue and profit, and commercial gain, despite knowledge that their activities are in direct violation of applicable federal law.

105. Defendants induce, cause, and/or materially contribute to the Deceptive Trademark Practice and other unlawful conduct alleged herein.

106. Statements or actions by Defendants directed to promoting and controlling the Deceptive Trademark Practice and other unlawful conduct alleged herein, include, but are not limited to the following:

- a. Defendant Google states that it utilizes tools to maximize placement of "pay-per-click/cost-per-click" advertising through the Deceptive Trademark Practice on the Defendants' websites;

- b. Defendant Google creates, designs, maintains, monitors, changes, and otherwise controls the HTML web page associated with each of the Defendants' various websites;
 - c. Defendant Google controls which advertisements appear on each of the Defendants' various websites;
 - d. Defendant Google generates substantial revenue from each of the Defendants' websites that show Google advertising;
 - e. Defendant Google collects the advertising revenue from its advertisers;
 - f. Defendant Google disperses the revenue generated from the Deceptive Trademark Practice on the Defendants' websites;
 - g. Defendant Google actively seeks, solicits, and promotes advertising through the Deceptive Trademark Practice; and
 - h. Defendant Google controls and directs the Internet traffic from the Defendants' websites through Defendant Google's advertising system as alleged herein.
107. All other Defendants participate with Defendant Google in one or more of the above-referenced illegal actions in furtherance of the Deceptive Trademark Practice.
108. Defendants' actions as alleged herein constitute Contributory Infringement.
109. Defendants' Contributory Trademark Infringement has directly and proximately injured and damaged and continues to injure and damage Lead Plaintiff and the Class by, among other things, causing them to lose control of their business

reputation, causing confusion, diverting customers and sales, and otherwise causing significant commercial loss.

110. Defendants have unfairly profited from the actions alleged herein.

111. By reason of Defendants' acts alleged herein, Lead Plaintiff and the Class have suffered damage to the goodwill associated with the GenuineBrands Mark and the Class Marks.

112. Defendants' activities have irreparably harmed and, if not enjoined, will continue to irreparably harm Lead Plaintiff and its GenuineBrands Mark and the Class and their Class Marks respectively.

113. Defendants' activities have irreparably harmed, and if not enjoined, will continue to irreparably harm the general public, who has an interest in being free from confusion, mistake, and deception.

114. By reason of Defendants' acts alleged herein, Lead Plaintiff's and the Class's remedy at law is not adequate to compensate them for the injuries inflicted by Defendants.

115. 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.

COUNT IV

VICARIOUS TRADEMARK INFRINGEMENT

116. Lead Plaintiff, on behalf of itself and each Class Member, repeats and realleges each and every allegation made above as if more fully set forth at length herein.

117. This Count is brought by Lead Plaintiff, in its individual and representative capacities, against all Defendants.

118. Vicarious infringement occurs when a defendant controls, directs, facilitates, encourages, promotes, allows, enables, or otherwise permits a third party to infringe a mark, and receives the benefit therefrom.

119. Defendants facilitate, encourage, promote, allow, enable and otherwise permit direct infringements, and the other illegal conduct alleged herein, in the course of their respective businesses.

120. Defendants maintain the right, power and ability to control, edit, alter, modify and maintain the software used to effectuate the infringements and in the Deceptive Trademark Practice.

121. Defendants fail to exercise their policing obligations to the fullest extent, fail to utilize and implement available filtering technologies, and otherwise have engaged in a pattern of direct and intentional misconduct, or willful blindness of their actions related to the Deceptive Trademark Practice, infringing activities, and other unlawful conduct alleged herein.

122. Defendants control and participate in the supply of the illegal revenue-generating services, mechanisms, technology and programs necessary to engage in the Deceptive Trademark Practice, through which the Defendants and third parties infringe the GenuineBrands Mark and the Class Marks.

123. Defendants, on an ongoing basis, knowingly and voluntarily continue to engage in the Deceptive Trademark Practice, infringing activities, and other unlawful conduct alleged herein, in order to obtain revenue and profit, and commercial gain, despite knowledge that their activities are in direct violation of applicable federal law.

124. Defendants have the primary financial interest in the exploitation of the GenuineBrands Mark and the Class Marks. Defendants are the primary beneficiaries of the infringements and illegal conduct alleged herein.

125. Defendants induce, cause, and/or vicariously engage in the Deceptive Trademark Practice and other unlawful conduct, as alleged more fully herein.

126. Defendants' actions as alleged herein constitute vicarious infringement.

127. Defendants' vicarious infringements have directly and proximately injured and damaged and continues to injure and damage Lead Plaintiff and the Class by, among other things, causing them to lose control of their business reputation, causing confusion, diverting customers and sales, and otherwise causing significant commercial loss.

128. Defendants have unfairly profited from the actions alleged herein.

129. By reason of Defendants' acts alleged herein, Lead Plaintiff and the Class have suffered damage to the goodwill associated with the GenuineBrands Mark and the Class Marks.

130. Defendants' activities have irreparably harmed and, if not enjoined, will continue to irreparably harm Lead Plaintiff and its GenuineBrands Mark and the Class and their Class Marks respectively.

131. Defendants' activities have irreparably harmed, and if not enjoined, will continue to irreparably harm the general public, who has an interest in being free from confusion, mistake, and deception.

132. By reason of Defendants' acts alleged herein, Lead Plaintiff's and the Class' remedy at law is not adequate to compensate them for the injuries inflicted by Defendants.

133. 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.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Lead Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of the Class, respectfully requests that this Court enter judgment as follows:

1. The Court determine that this action may be maintained as a class action pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure;

2. The Court certify the Class as follows:

Any and all individuals and/or entities (excluding governmental entities, Defendants, and Defendants' parents, predecessors, subsidiaries, affiliates, and agents) domiciled within the United States that own a mark that has been registered with the USPTO that has been sold by defendant Google as a keyword and/or an Adword during the period May 14, 2005 through the present.

3. The Court appoint Lead Plaintiff as Class Representative for the Class;

4. The Court appoint Lead Plaintiff's Counsel of record as Counsel for the Class;

5. The Court adjudge and decree that Defendants infringed the rights of Lead Plaintiff in its GenuineBrands Mark and the Class in their Class Marks in violation of *15 U.S.C. § 1114(1)*;

6. The Court adjudge and decree that Defendants infringed the rights of Lead Plaintiff in its GenuineBrands Mark and the Class in their Class Marks by committing acts of infringement and false designation of origin in violation of *15 U.S.C. § 1125(a)*;

7. The Court adjudge and decree that Defendants, their agents, representatives, employees, assigns and suppliers, and all persons acting in concert or privity with them, be preliminarily and permanently enjoined from the following activities:

- a. Using any of the Lead Plaintiff's and Class' Marks, or any other name, mark, designation or depiction in a manner that is likely to cause confusion ("Infringing Marks") as keywords or Adwords for placement of ads for advertisers that are not affiliated or associated with or sponsored by Lead Plaintiff and/or the relevant Class Member;
 - b. Engaging in trademark infringement, false designation of origin, passing off, false advertising, against Lead Plaintiff and/or any Class Member;
 - c. Engaging in or misappropriation of Lead Plaintiff's and/or any of the Class Members' Mark rights;
 - d. Assisting, aiding or abetting any other person or business entity in engaging in or performing any of the activities referred to above.
8. The Court adjudge and decree that Defendants be ordered to engage in corrective advertising to the extent necessary to correct any consumer confusion, or misperceptions resulting from the unlawful acts complained of above;
9. The Court adjudge and decree that Defendants be ordered to account to Lead Plaintiff and the Class for, and disgorge, all profits they have derived by reason of the Deceptive Trademark Practice and unlawful acts complained of herein;
10. The Court adjudge and decree that Defendants be ordered to pay damages, punitive damages, and/or treble damages under applicable statutes;
11. The Court adjudge and decree that Defendants be ordered to pay Lead Plaintiff's reasonable attorney fees, prejudgment interest, and costs of this action;
12. The Court adjudge and decree that Defendants be ordered to file with the Court and serve upon Lead Plaintiff a written report under oath setting forth in detail the manner and

form in which Defendants have complied with the injunction and judgment within thirty (30) days after the service of the injunction and judgment upon Defendants; and

13. That Lead Plaintiff and the Class be awarded any and other such relief as may be appropriate.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Lead Plaintiff, on behalf of itself and the Class, pursuant to Rule 38 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, request a trial by jury of all of the claims asserted in this Complaint so triable by right.

Dated: October 23, 2009

Respectfully submitted,

**THE RODNEY A. HAMILTON LIVING
TRUST and JOHN BECK AMAZING
PROFITS, LLC**

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that the counsel of record who are deemed to have consented to electronic service are being served on October 23, 2009 with a copy of this document via the Court's CM/ECF system per Local Rule CV-5(a)(3). Any other counsel of record will be served by electronic mail, facsimile transmission and/or first class mail on this same date.

Dated: October 23, 2009

/s/ Marc A. Fenster
Marc A. Fenster