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1	Plaintiff New.net Incorporated ("New.net"), a leading domain name
2	registry and provider of domain name extensions, brings this action in response to
3	the false, misleading, and improper targeting of New.net's client software (referred
4	to as the "NewDotNet Client") by the "Ad-Aware" software program distributed
5	by Lavasoft. Ad-Aware improperly and falsely targets the NewDotNet Client as a
6	"Data Miner," and prompts the computer user to remove the NewDotNet Client, as
7	it would for unauthorized or harmful software found on a user's computer.
8	However, as New.net and independent parties have established, the NewDotNet
9	Client is not data mining software, nor is it any variety of illicit and undesirable
10	software commonly known as "malware," "spyware," "adware," "foistware," or
11	"hijackware." Users only believe the NewDotNet Client to be harmful because the
12	Ad-Aware software prompts the user about the NewDotNet Client. Further,
13	Defendants' assertion that the New.net Client is "unauthorized" is incorrect. The
14	NewDotNet Client is distributed with clear disclosures to end- users, and requires
15	every user to accept industry-standard terms of agreement before it is installed.
16	Moreover, the Ad-Aware software attempts to remove the NewDotNet Client from
17	a user's computer, rather than using the uninstall functionality incorporated into
18	the NewDotNet Client. As a result of Ad-Aware's technically flawed attempts to
19	uninstall the NewDotNet Client, user's computers have lost network access,
20	resulting in customer complaints. New.net brings this action to stop Defendants'
21	continued, unlawful, and improper targeting of New.net's software, in the face of
22	clear evidence that it is not harmful.

#### **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

This is a civil action for false advertising under the Lanham Act 1. (15 U.S.C. § 1125(a)); unfair competition under California Business and Professions Code Section 17200; trade libel; and tortious interference with prospective economic advantage under California law.

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- 2. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over New.net's claims for violation of the Lanham Act pursuant to § 1125; and 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a). This Court has original and/or supplemental jurisdiction over New.net's state law claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1338(b) and 1367(a), because the state law claims for unfair competition, trade libel, and tortious interference with prospective economic advantage are joined with substantial and related claims under the federal trademark law. This Court also has diversity jurisdiction over New.net's claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a)(2), because the matter in controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$75,000, exclusive of interest or costs, and is between New.net, which is a citizen of the States of Delaware and California, and entities formed and/or domiciled in Sweden and Germany.
- 3. Personal jurisdiction over the Defendants is proper because they are marketing products to computer users in this District and State, and New.net is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that Defendants have distributed the Ad-Aware software to computer users in this District and State.
- 4. Venue is proper in this District and before this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b).

#### **PARTIES**

- 5. Plaintiff New.net, Inc. ("New.net") is a Delaware corporation, with its principal place of business at 76 N. Fair Oaks Avenue, Pasadena, California 91103.
- 6. New.net is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that defendant Lavasoft is an entity of unknown form, with its principal place of business at Brismene Småskolan, 521 93 Falköping, Sweden.
- 7. New.net is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that defendant Nicolas Stark Computing AB ("Stark") is an entity of unknown form, with its principal place of business at Offenbachstrasse 51, 63128, Dietzenbach, Germany. New.net is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that Stark is

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the owner, operator, and alter ego of Lavasoft, and is liable for all acts and omissions of Lavasoft alleged herein.

Does 1-25, inclusive, are sued herein under fictious names 8. inasmuch as their true names and capacities are presently unknown to New.net. New.net will amend this Complaint to designate the true names and capacities of these parties when the same have been ascertained. New.net is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that Does 1 through 25, inclusive, were agents or alter-egos of Lavasoft and/or Stark, or are otherwise responsible for all of the acts hereinafter alleged. New.net is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that the actions of Does 1 through 25, inclusive, as alleged herein, were duly ratified by Lavasoft and/or Stark, with each Does acting as the agent of Lavasoft and/or Stark, within the scope, course, and authority of the agency. Lavasoft, Stark, and Does 1 through 25, inclusive, are collectively referred to herein as the "Defendants."

#### GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

- 9. New.net is a leading domain name registry and provider of innovative Internet navigation solutions. New.net's NewDotNet Client software allows users to enable individual computers to access the website names and email addresses that are within the domain namespace that New.net has launched as well as New.net's other industry-leading search and navigation services.
- Lavasoft is the self proclaimed "industry leader and most 10. respected provider of anti Trackware solutions." Among its "anti Trackware solutions" is Ad-Aware, a software product that purports to be designed to "provide continuous protection from known Datamining, aggressive advertising, Parasites, Scumware, Keyloggers, selected traditional Trojans, Dialers, Malware, Browser hijackers, and tracking components." When a user installs Ad-Aware, the software targets "unauthorized" programs on the user's system. It then labels the program and gives the user an option to remove the unauthorized program.

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- and extract value from the numbers, statistics, and information found within a database and to predict what a customer will do next. Data mining software keeps track of and stores information gathered from Web site logs and databases and uses this information to create a "user profile" which is compared with recorded behavior to divide the users into groups and to predict their behavior. After accumulating this information, the data mining program can be used to send targeted online ads to a browser based on the results in the database. Data mining software is commonly used by retail and marketing companies to find customers with common interests.
- Aware, due to a programming flaw, crashes users' Internet connection if they elect to remove the NewDotNet Client (because Ad-Aware fails to use the simple uninstall function included in the NewDotNet Client). Many users, after having been prompted by the Ad-Aware software that the NewDotNet Client is "unauthorized" and have followed the Ad-Aware prompt to remove the NewDotNet Client, have concluded (incorrectly) that New.net caused the interruption. Despite knowing about the programming error in Ad-Aware, Defendants have done nothing to remedy the allegations being made against New.net and its product.
- 13. On March 12, 2003, New.net wrote to Defendants demanding that they stop targeting the NewDotNet Client as being unauthorized. In that letter, New.net referred Defendants to a third-party analysis of the Ad-Aware software entitled "Is New.Net Spyware, adware, etc. . . .?" The article discussed findings of an independent study, which concluded New.net was not "spyware, adware or anything similar" and that "NN [New.net] being targeted as spyware/adware is garbage."

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- 14. Having not received a response to its March 12, 2003 letter, New net wrote another letter to Lavasoft on April 4, 2003 enclosing a draft of this complaint and requesting a response.
- Lavasoft finally responded to New.net's letters on April 10, 15. 2003. Lavasoft requested additional time to respond to New.net's letters. In hopes of finding a consensual resolution, New.net agreed to Lavasoft's request for additional time.
- 16. Over the next four weeks, Lavasoft repeatedly failed to deliver any meaningful response to New.net's concerns, and essentially engaged in a campaign to stall and delay New.net from seeking relief, all under the guise of trying to resolve this matter amicably.
- 17. Lavasoft's bad faith delaying tactics were evidenced by its conduct during an April 28, 2003 teleconference between New.net and Lavasoft representatives (and counsel), which New.net requested in a final attempt to resolve this matter prior to litigation. Even though New.net had convened the teleconference so that it could finally engage in dialogue with Lavasoft on the issues posed in New.net's letter (and in this Complaint), Lavasoft steadfastly refused to engage in any discussions. Each time, Lavasoft merely "stonewalled" New.net and simply referred to an upcoming written report, which Lavasoft assured New.net would set forth Lavasoft's position in detail.
- Lavasoft finally provided its long-awaited report on April 30, 18. 2003. That report is rife with factual errors, wholly self-serving, and fails to provide a legally sufficient justification for Lavasoft's conduct. It is apparent that Lavasoft never had any intention of engaging in good faith discussion with New.net to resolve this issue.
- 19. Despite New.net's clear, written articulation, on numerous occasions, of the reasons why Lavasoft's conduct is wrongful and inappropriate, and despite New.net's multiple efforts to resolve this matter short of litigation,

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Aware program, when a user agrees to remove the NewDotNet Client, Ad-Aware causes the user's internet service to crash (because Ad-Aware fails to use the simple uninstall function included in the NewDotNet Client). In part, because Ad-Aware already had labeled the NewDotNet Client as a Data Miner, and because Ad-Aware fails to utilize the uninstall feature in the NewDotNet Client, many users conclude that the New.net software caused their internet connection to be disrupted.

- 26. Defendants' conduct, particularly in targeting the NewDotNet Client (and also in creating a flawed method of removing the software from users' computers), constitutes false and/or misleading advertising to the consuming public within the meaning of the Lanham Act.
- New.net's software and company to be falsely associated and confused with harmful and unauthorized software, such as the varieties advertised by Defendants: "Scumware," "Keyloggers," "Malware," "Browser hijackers," and "tracking components." By labeling the NewDotNet Client a "Data Miner" and thereby associating it with other unauthorized or harmful programs, Defendants have misrepresented New.net and its software to the public.
- 28. Defendants' willful conduct renders this case an exceptional case pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1117(a) such that New.net is entitled to reasonable attorneys' fees.
- 29. Defendants' acts of false advertising and misrepresentation have caused and, if not preliminarily and permanently enjoined, will continue to cause, New.net to suffer irreparable harm.

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#### **UNFAIR COMPETITION**

#### (Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200)

- 30. New.net realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations in paragraphs 1 through 29, as set forth herein.
- 31. Defendants, falsely target and label the NewDotNet Client as an unauthorized and harmful program, thereby harming New.net's reputation, and prompting users to remove the software (through a flawed method programmed by Defendants) constitutes unfair and fraudulent conduct under California law.
- 32. Defendants' unfair and fraudulent business practices have impaired New.net's goodwill and have otherwise adversely affected New.net's business and reputation. Defendants' conduct also violates federal and state statutory law, as set forth herein. These acts constitute unfair competition and unfair business practices under California Business and Professions Code Section 17200.
- 33. Absent injunctive relief, New.net has no means by which to control Defendants' unlawful and confusing targeting of New.net's software as unauthorized or harmful. New.net is thus entitled to injunctive relief prohibiting Defendants from continuing such acts of unfair competition. New.net also is entitled to disgorgement of Defendants' profits.

# THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF

#### TRADE LIBEL

- 34. New.net realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations in paragraphs 1 through 33, as set forth herein.
- 35. Through the conduct described above, Defendants have made false and disparaging statements about New.net's software.

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	36.	Defendants publish their false and disparaging statements about
the NewD	otNet C	lient to all computer users that install and use the Ad-Aware
software p	roduct.	

37. By publishing and distributing these false and disparaging statements about New.net's product, Defendants have caused substantial harm to New.net, including injury to New.net's reputation and direct financial injury. As such, New.net seeks an injunction against Defendants to prohibit this harmful conduct, and is entitled to an award of compensatory damages against Defendants, in an amount to be ascertained at trial.

# FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF TORTIOUS INTERFERENCE WITH PROSPECTIVE ECONOMIC ADVANTAGE

- 38. New.net realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations in paragraphs 1 through 37, as set forth herein.
- 39. Defendants knew, or should have known, that New.net's business is based, in part, on its ability to attract and retain customers and users of the NewDotNet Client.
- 40. Nevertheless, Defendants have intentionally targeted and labeled New.net's product in a false and disparaging manner, and have programmed the Ad-Aware product to remove the NewDotNet Client from users computers in a manner that creates a negative user experience, which users wrongfully conclude is caused by New.net, when it was in fact caused by Defendants' Ad-Aware product.
- 41. As a result of this wrongful and unprivileged conduct,
  Defendants have tarnished New.net's reputation and product, and have interfered
  with New.net's relationship with prospective customers, and its ability to offer the
  broadest scope of services.

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1	42. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' interference
2	with New.net's economic interests and relationships, New.net has suffered
3	damages in an amount to be proved at trial. New.net is entitled to compensation
4	for all detriment proximately caused by Defendants' interference, including
5	general and consequential damages with interest. New.net is also entitled to
6	injunctive relief to avoid further irreparable harm.
7	FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
8	DECLARATORY RELIEF
9	(Fed. R. Civ. P. 57 and 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202)
10	43. New.net realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations
1	in paragraphs 1 through 42, as set forth herein.
12	44. Pursuant to Rule 57 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and
13	28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202, this Court may declare the rights or legal relations of
14	any party in any case involving an actual controversy.
15	45. An actual controversy has arisen and now exists between
16	New.net and Defendants, in that New.net contends that Defendants' Ad-Aware
17	product wrongfully targets and mischaracterizes New.net's NewDotNet Client.
18	46. New.net is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that
19	Defendants dispute New.net's position.
20	47. New.net therefore requests and is entitled to a judicial
21	determination as to the rights and obligations of the parties, and such a judicial
22	determination of these rights and obligations is necessary and appropriate at this
23	time.
24	WHEREFORE, New.net prays for the following relief:
25	<ol> <li>That the Court enter a judgment in favor of New.net and against</li> </ol>
26	Defendants on all counts alleged herein;
27	2. That the Court enter a judgment that Defendants have:
28	a) Falsely advertised the NewDotNet Client software;

- b) Committed unfair business practices in connection with wrongfully targeting and labeling the NewDotNet Client software;
- c) Committed trade libel of New.net by publishing false and disparaging statements about the NewDotNet Client software; and
  - d) Interfered in New.net's prospective economic advantage.
- 3. That the Court issue a preliminary and, thereafter, permanent injunction against Defendants, and their officers, agents, servants, employees, and all others in active concert or participation with them with notice, enjoining and restraining them from the following:
  - a) Targeting, identifying, and/or labeling New.net's software, particularly the NewDotNet Client software, as any of the following: "Data Miner," "Scumware," "Keyloggers," "Malware," "Browser hijackers," "tracking components" or any other false description or characterization;
  - b) Distributing software which identifies, targets, and/or labels New.net's software, particularly the NewDotNet Client software, as any of the following: "Data Miner," "Scumware," "Keyloggers," "Malware," "Browser hijackers," "tracking components" or any other false description or characterization; and
  - c) Distributing software that causes user's Internet connections to be interrupted and/or disrupted as a result of attempts to uninstall New.net's NewDotNet client software; and
  - d) Assisting, aiding or abetting any other person or entity in engaging in or performing any of the activities referred to in subparagraph (a) through (c) above.
- 4. That the Court order the recall of all of Defendants' software and materials which violate the foregoing currently in distribution channels; that Defendants be required to turn over for impound, during the pendency of this

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