

AMAZON GOES AFTER JOB SCAMMERS

Amazon continues its legal attacks against fraudsters and scammers.

In a brazen scheme that exploited Amazon's trusted brand name, a network of companies and individuals defrauded job seekers across the United States with false promises of lucrative work-from-home opportunities.

Amazon filed a federal lawsuit against the scammers to halt their operations and to recover money that was stolen as part of the scam operations.

Jamie Wendell, a cybercrime attorney with Amazon posted the news and announced that they held the ringleader of the scam Roy Oron accountable for his bad deeds.

Amazon donated the recovered money to the BBB Scam Tracker.



+ Follow

This week, we concluded a multi-year pursuit of the bad actors behind a fake job scam that harmed millions of consumers in the US.

In 2019, Amazon filed a lawsuit against the perpetrators of a job scam that used telemarketing and deceptive websites to defraud people interested in working for Amazon. The scheme's scale caused the Better Business Bureau (BBB) to release a nationwide alert. Our investigation uncovered the US-based individuals who facilitated the telemarketing scheme, as well as the main perpetrator, Roy Oron, located in Israel. We quickly stopped the scheme and held the US parties accountable.

We then began a multi-year pursuit around the world to hold Oron accountable—despite his efforts to avoid enforcement of our US judgment. This week, after years of work and multiple proceedings, we secured a \$1 million judgment against Oron in Israel.

Holding bad actors accountable is often a long journey, but Amazon remains steadfast. Amazon will pursue bad actors around the world, through multiple jurisdictions and legal proceedings, in order to hold them accountable for harming our customers, partners, and business.

And, to bring the case full circle, Amazon donated money recovered from these bad actors to fund the BBB's revamped Scam Tracker (www.bbb.org/scamtracker) to help protect consumers against future scams!

How The Scheme Worked - A Deceptive Sales Funnel

At the heart of the operation was a carefully orchestrated sales funnel:

- 1. Unsolicited robocalls claimed to offer "work at home opportunities with Amazon," often citing specific hourly rates like \$27.50 per hour.
- 2. Victims were directed to websites with domain names like amazonprofits.org and amazonwealth.org.
- 3. These sites redirected through a series of domains controlled by the defendants.
- 4. Users ultimately landed on a page festooned with Amazon's logo, photos of CEO Jeff Bezos, and promises of earning "as much as \$14,000" monthly.

5. After submitting personal information, victims were pressured to purchase "website services" with no actual connection to Amazon.

Key Players in the Alleged Fraud

The lawsuit names several key players:

- **Roy Oron** and **Maayan Marzan**: Israeli business partners who allegedly controlled the final websites and received payments from victims.
- Cash Network, LLC: A Utah-based affiliate marketing company that allegedly managed the flow of web traffic.
- *First Impression Interactive, Inc.*: An Illinois company accused of operating the robocall campaign that initially lured victims.

"This scheme started with unsolicited phone calls operated by First Impression Interactive, Inc.—an Illinois marketing company, run by Defendants Jeffrey Giles and Dale Brown, that specializes in 'lead' generation for websites," the complaint states.

A Intricate Web of Deception

The fraudulent websites went to great lengths to appear legitimate, even including a fake quote attributed to Amazon CEO Jeff Bezos stating "WE NEED YOUR HELP."

While a small-print disclaimer at the bottom of the page admitted no affiliation with Amazon, the overall design was clearly intended to mislead, according to the lawsuit.

A Sophisticated Scheme

The sophistication of the scheme is evident in its technical details. The fraudsters used a complex network of redirects and domain registrations to obscure their identities. For instance, the lawsuit alleges that Oron and Marzan used multiple business names, including Clickomy, Ltd., CPA 37, and Azoraland.

They registered domains through various accounts, sometimes using credit cards in both their names. The operation even extended to YouTube, where a video promising "\$500 a day" was uploaded by a suspiciously named account "null null."

A Fake Amazon Associate Hotline

Perhaps most audaciously, the scammers set up a fake "Amazon Associate Hotline" that victims could call, complete with an automated greeting claiming to be Amazon's recruitment line. This level of detail underscores the elaborate lengths to which the alleged fraudsters went to lend credibility to their scheme and exploit Amazon's trusted brand.

Amazon is seeking damages and an injunction to halt the alleged fraudulent activities. The case serves as a stark reminder for job seekers to be wary of unsolicited offers and to verify employment opportunities directly through companies' official channels.

1 2 3 4 5 6 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 7 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON AT SEATTLE 8 AMAZON.COM, INC., a Delaware corporation, 9 Plaintiff. No. 2:19-cy-00523-RSM 10 FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT v. 11 ROY ORON, an individual; MAAYAN 12 MARZAN (aka MAAYAN ALMOG), an individual; CLICKOMY, LTD., an Israeli 13 company; RASHEED ALI, an individual; PETER BRADFORD, an individual; CASH 14 NETWORK, LLC, a Nevada limited liability company; JEFFREY GILES, an individual; 15 DALE BROWN, an individual; FIRST IMPRESSION INTERACTIVE, INC., an 16 Illinois corporation; and JOHN DOES 1–10, 17 Defendants. 18 19 I. INTRODUCTION 1. Amazon.com, Inc. ("Amazon") is one of the most well-known and trusted 20 companies in the world. Defendants exploited Amazon's brand to perpetrate a widespread 21 fraud that falsely advertised "work at home opportunities with Amazon." Through deceptive 22 telemarketing and fraudulent websites, Defendants used high pressure sales tactics to swindle 23 Amazon jobseekers into purchasing Defendants' website services. These services had no 24 affiliation with Amazon and did not offer victims a chance to work with Amazon. 25 2. The scheme started with unsolicited phone calls operated by First Impression. 26 27 Interactive, Inc. ("First Impression")—an Illinois marketing company, run by Defendants FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT - 1 Davis Wright Tremaine LLP

Jeffrey Giles and Dale Brown, that specializes in "lead" generation for websites (i.e., directing users to visit a particular website). Among other techniques, First Impression used prerecorded messages that falsely claimed to be recruiting for work-at-home opportunities with Amazon. To entice victims, First Impression's voicemails used Amazon's brand and made a number of false claims, including claiming that the caller was a recruiter, that the positions were limited, and that the positions paid an hourly salary, such as \$27.50 per hour. The purpose of the voicemail was to direct victims to one of a number of domains controlled by First Impression, some of which unlawfully used Amazon's brand, such as amazonprofits.org and amazonwealth.org.

- 3. When victims typed these domains into a browser, they were redirected through several domains controlled by an affiliate marketing network based in Utah called Cash Network, LLC ("Cash Network"). That company is owned (in part) by Rasheed Ali and Peter Bradford. First Impression was an affiliate marketer for Cash Network.
- 4. Cash Network referred victims provided by First Impression to websites controlled by Roy Oron and Maayan Marzan, who are business partners that operate under multiple business names. Continuing First Impression's deceit, Oron and Marzan directed victims to a website that unlawfully and exorbitantly used Amazon's trademarks, images of Amazon CEO Jeff Bezos, fake quotes attributed to Mr. Bezos, fictitious testimonials and social media postings, and false or misleading statements about Defendants' connection to Amazon. Oron and Marzan oftentimes referred to the scheme as the "Amazon Cash Websites." A partial screenshot of Oron and Marzan's website is below:

[Image on Following Page]



- 5. Defendants' unlawful tactics pressured and deceived victims into purchasing services from Oron and Marzan that had no connection to Amazon. Victims looking to work with Amazon, instead, received website services that failed entirely to deliver the "work at home opportunity with Amazon" Defendants promised.
- 6. All of the Defendants knowingly and intentionally used Amazon's brand to increase sales. Oron and Marzan received the direct proceeds from the fraudulent sales, and both Cash Network and First Impression received a commission from those sales. The use of Amazon's brand to deceive victims financially benefitted all Defendants.
- 7. Amazon has spent considerable resources investigating Defendants' unlawful advertising scheme in order to hold Defendants accountable for their unlawful actions and to prevent additional jobseekers from being victimized.

II. PARTIES

8. Amazon is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business in Seattle, Washington. Through its subsidiaries, Amazon owns and operates the Amazon.com website, equivalent international websites, and Amazon Web Services ("AWS").

- 9. Oron is an individual who resides in Israel. Oron co-owns and co-operates Clickomy, Ltd. with his business partner, Defendant Marzan. Oron and Marzan also operate (or operated) under other business names, including CPA 37, Click Leaders, and Azoraland. The websites for Clickomy (clickomy.com) and clickleaders.com are nearly identical, and both falsely claim that they have "partnered with" Amazon and use Amazon's trademarks on their websites. Oron is directly liable to Amazon for the damages alleged in this First Amended Complaint ("FAC") based on Oron's personal participation in the alleged activities. Alternatively, Oron had the right and ability to supervise, direct, and control the wrongful conduct alleged in this FAC, and derived a direct financial benefit from that wrongful conduct. As such, Oron is subject to liability for the wrongful conduct alleged herein under principles of secondary liability.
- 10. Marzan is an individual who, on information and belief, resides in Israel.

 Marzan co-owns and co-operates Clickomy, Ltd. with his business partner, Defendant Oron.

 Marzan and Oron also operate (or operated) under other business names, including CPA 37,

 Click Leaders, and Azoraland. The websites for Clickomy (clickomy.com) and

 clickleaders.com are nearly identical, and both falsely claim that they have "partnered with"

 Amazon and use Amazon's trademarks on their websites. Marzan is directly liable to Amazon

 for the damages alleged in this FAC based on Marzan's personal participation in the alleged

 activities. Alternatively, Marzan had the right and ability to supervise, direct, and control the

 wrongful conduct alleged in this FAC, and derived a direct financial benefit from that wrongful

 conduct. As such, Marzan is subject to liability for the wrongful conduct alleged herein under

 principles of secondary liability.
- 11. Clickomy is an Israeli company with its principal place of business in Israel. Clickomy is co-owned and co-operated by Defendants Oron and Marzan. Clickomy is directly liable to Amazon for the damages alleged in this FAC because of its participation in the alleged activities.

- 12. Ali is an individual who, on information and belief, resides in New York. Ali is a co-founder and co-owner of Defendant Cash Network. Ali is directly liable to Amazon for the damages alleged in this FAC based on Ali's personal participation in the alleged activities. Alternatively, Ali had the right and ability to supervise, direct, and control the wrongful conduct alleged in this FAC, and derived a direct financial benefit from that wrongful conduct. As such, Ali is subject to liability for the wrongful conduct alleged herein under principles of secondary liability.
- 13. Bradford is an individual who, on information and belief, resides in Utah. Bradford is a co-founder and co-owner of Defendant Cash Network. Bradford is directly liable to Amazon for the damages alleged in this FAC based on Bradford's personal participation in the alleged activities. Alternatively, Bradford had the right and ability to supervise, direct, and control the wrongful conduct alleged in the FAC, and derived a direct financial benefit from that wrongful conduct. As such, Bradford is subject to liability for the wrongful conduct alleged herein under principles of secondary liability.
- 14. Cash Network is a Nevada limited liability company, and on information and belief, has its principal place of business in Salt Lake City, Utah. Two of Cash Network's founders and owners are Ali and Bradford. Cash Network is liable to Amazon for the damages alleged in this FAC because of its participation in the alleged activities and under principles of secondary liability, including, without limitation, respondeat superior, vicarious liability, and/or contributory infringement.
- 15. Giles is an individual who resides in Illinois, and co-owns First Impression. Giles owned, operated, and financially benefitted from the unlawful scheme alleged in this FAC. Giles is directly liable to Amazon for the damages alleged in this FAC. Alternatively, Giles had the right and ability to supervise, direct, and control the wrongful conduct alleged in this FAC, and derived a direct financial benefit from that wrongful conduct. As such, Giles is subject to liability for the wrongful conduct alleged herein under principles of secondary

16. Brown is an individual who resides in Illinois, and co-owns First Impression.

Brown operated and financially benefitted from the unlawful scheme alleged in this FAC.

Brown is directly liable to Amazon for the damages alleged in this FAC. Alternatively, Provinced in the control of the damages alleged in this FAC.

liability, including, without limitation, respondent superior, vicarious liability, and/or

Brown is directly liable to Amazon for the damages alleged in this FAC. Alternatively, Brown had the right and ability to supervise, direct, and control the wrongful conduct alleged in this FAC, and derived a direct financial benefit from that wrongful conduct. As such, Brown is subject to liability for the wrongful conduct alleged herein under principles of secondary liability, including, without limitation, respondeat superior, vicarious liability, and/or contributory infringement.

- 17. First Impression is an Illinois corporation with its principal place of business in Illinois. First Impression is co-owned by Giles and Brown. As alleged in this FAC, First Impression served as an affiliate marketer for Cash Network, and in that capacity, First Impression sourced and sold marketing "leads" through the unlawful use of Amazon's brand. As such, First Impression is directly liable to Amazon for the damages alleged in this FAC, or alternatively, is secondarily liable for these damages under principles of vicarious liability and/or contributory infringement.
- 18. The true identities of John Does 1–10 ("Doe Defendants") are not presently known to Amazon. On information and belief, Doe Defendants are individuals and entities working in active concert to knowingly and willfully run the scheme alleged in this FAC, including by using Amazon's trademarks and brand to deceive victims.

III. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

19. The Court has subject matter jurisdiction over Amazon's claims for trademark infringement (15 U.S.C. § 1114), violations of Section 43(a) of the Lanham Act (15 U.S.C. § 1125(a)), trademark dilution (15 U.S.C. § 1125(c)), and cybersquatting (15 U.S.C. § 1125(d)) pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1121 and 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a).

FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT - 7

- 20. The Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants because they transacted business and committed tortious acts within and directed to this District, and Amazon's claims arise from those activities. On information and belief, Defendants' scheme specifically targets people in this District, Defendants' websites actively solicit interaction from victims in this District, and Defendants made use of services provided by AWS (which is located in this District).
- 21. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) because a substantial part of the events giving rise to the claims occurred in the Western District of Washington.
- 22. Pursuant to Local Civil Rule 3(d), intra-district assignment to the Seattle Division is proper because the claims arose in this Division, where (a) Amazon resides, (b) the injuries giving rise to suit occurred, and (c) Defendants directed their unlawful conduct.

IV. FACTS

A. Amazon Is A Trusted Brand

- 23. Amazon is a highly trusted brand that is inextricably linked with online sales and services.
- 24. One of many services offered by Amazon is called Amazon Cash.¹ Amazon launched its Amazon Cash service in April 2017 to meet the needs of cash-based customers. Amazon Cash allows customers to make purchases on Amazon.com without a credit card or bank account. Customers simply present a barcode or phone number associated with their Amazon account at participating brick-and-mortar retail locations and pay the desired amount in cash. After payment, an Amazon.com Gift Card is automatically applied to the customer's Amazon.com Gift Card balance and available for use on Amazon.com. Amazon has partnered with numerous retailers across the country so that Amazon Cash is now supported at thousands of locations nationwide.

¹ As discussed in the following sections, Defendants oftentimes described their services using the "Amazon Cash" name.

25. Amazon exclusively owns numerous U.S. trademark registrations and pending applications. These trademarks are a critical component of consumer's ability to readily identify Amazon products and services.

26. As alleged in this FAC, the following trademarks and service marks (collectively "Amazon Trademarks") were unlawfully used to further Defendants' scheme:

Mark	Registration No. (International
	<u>Classes)</u>
	2,657,226 (Int. Cl. 42)
AMAZON	2,738,837 (Int. Cl. 38)
	2,738,838 (Int. Cl. 39)
	2,832,943 (Int. Cl. 35)
	2,857,590 (Int. Cl. 9)
	3,868,195 (Int. Cl. 45)
	4,171,964 (Int. Cl. 9)
	4,533,716 (Int. Cl. 2)
	4,656,529 (Int. Cl. 18)
	4,907,371 (Int. Cls.: 35, 41, and 42)
	5,102,687 (Int. Cl. 18)
	5,281,455 (Int. Cl. 36)
	2,078,496 (Int. Cl. 42)
AMAZON.COM	2,167,345 (Int. Cl. 35)
	2,559,936 (Int. Cl. 35, 36, 42)
	2,633,281 (Int. Cl. 38)
	2,837,138 (Int. Cl. 35)
	2,903,561 (Int. Cls: 18 and 28)
	3,411,872 (Int. Cl. 36)
	4,608,470 (Int. Cl. 45)
	4,171,965 (Int. Cl. 9)
amazon	5,038,752 (Int. Cl. 25)
amaşon	
	2 (0.1.120 (7
	2,684,128 (Int. Cl. 38)
amazon .com	2,696,140 (Int. Cl. 42)
	2,789,101 (Int. Cl. 35)
	2,884,547 (Int. Cl. 39)
	2,970,898 (Int. Cl. 41)
	3,414,814 (Int. Cl. 36)

27. The Amazon Trademarks have been used exclusively and continuously by Amazon, and have never been abandoned. The above U.S. registrations for the Amazon Trademarks are valid, subsisting, in full force and effect, and many are incontestable pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1065. The registrations for the Amazon Trademarks constitute prima facie evidence of their validity and of Amazon's exclusive right to use the Amazon Trademarks pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1057(b).

B. Defendants Defrauded Victims By Advertising Phony Work at Home Opportunities with Amazon

28. As outlined below, Defendants' unlawful advertising scheme had four main stages. Each stage played a critical role in Defendants' unlawful activities, and taken together, abused Amazon's brand to swindle victims who were eager to work for Amazon.

1. <u>Stage 1</u>: First Impression Conducted a Widespread and Unlawful Telemarketing Operation to Lure Victims

29. First Impression worked as an affiliate marketer for Cash Network. In this role, First Impression created misleading voicemail messages that falsely claimed to offer victims work-at-home opportunities with Amazon. First Impression deployed these voicemail messages to millions of victims across the United States, and referred the victims to Cash Network. Cash Network directed the messages on behalf of its advertisers Oron and Marzan.

a. First Impression Worked on Behalf of Oron and Marzan

- 30. Cash Network, which is partly owned by Ali and Bradford, operates an online advertising network that helps advertisers source traffic for their websites. As part of its business, Cash Network operates a "private . . . referral only network" of affiliate marketers who are responsible for sourcing the traffic Cash Network sells to advertisers. Cash Network claims that it accepts affiliates only on a referral basis, and that an affiliate can only register through a "valid referral link."
- 31. First Impression had a years' long relationship with Cash Network, including with Bradford and Ali. In fact, internal Cash Network communications referred to First

Impression as Bradford's "big" affiliate.

- 32. As an affiliate marketer for Cash Network, First Impression agreed to generate "leads" to sell to Cash Network. The term "lead" generally means an internet user who can be referred to another website.
- 33. Cash Network required First Impression to agree to their "Standard Affiliate Terms and Conditions." Among other provisions, this agreement stated that "Cash Network will actively monitor Affiliate activity," and that First Impression may only use advertising materials that are provided by or approved by Cash Network. Cash Network, therefore, retained control over the manner in which First Impression conducted its campaigns for Cash Network's advertisers (like Oron and Marzan).
- 34. On April 16, 2018, Ali emailed Brown to ask whether First Impression wanted to generate traffic for the website operated by Oron and Marzan. Ali specifically stated that the website to which First Impression would provide traffic "has an amazon style advertorial the advertiser created." Ali enticed Brown (and First Impression) by touting the website's high conversion rate (i.e., the number of victims who purchased services from Oron and Marzan) and called the campaign "Money sucking websites."
- 35. On April 18, 2018, just days after they started on the campaign for Oron and Marzan's website, Ali emailed Brown (with a cc to Bradford) to discuss the content of First Impression's messages. Ali stated that First Impression should "stay away from using the word job or inferring there[']s a job in the email as well as guarantees and using the words WILL or WILL Earn or any derivative." Brown responded an hour later that "I'm not new . . . I run text shit that says work from home using your computer and earn up to 350 a day type stuff."
- 36. On September 4, 2018, Brown emailed Bradford asking, "Can you make sure the money sucking offer working well? I don't want to keep pushing traffic if it's . . . not converting" Bradford responded, "I promise the advert is on board 100%."

37. During conversations about the campaign, First Impression and Cash Network referred to Oron and Marzan's website as "Amazon." For example, on September 18, 2018, Giles wrote to Ali and Bradford (with a cc to Brown) that the traffic referred by First Impression was not being directed to Oron and Marzan's website. In this exchange, Giles referenced Amazon three times, writing "Amazon is what's down," "if amazon is flipping, we need to know BEFORE," and "[w]hat's the new Amazon link?" (emphasis added). On October 1, 2018, Bradford wrote to Giles (with a cc to Brown) encouraging First Impression to "push hard" on their advertisements for Oron and Marzan's website so they all could "make some money."

b. First Impression's Unlawful Messages

- 38. To source victims for the "Amazon" advertorial run by Oron and Marzan, First Impression operated a systematic and widespread telemarketing operation that relied on prerecorded messages using Amazon's name to mislead potential victims into believing the caller was affiliated with Amazon.
- 39. First Impression produced at least 23 unique voicemail messages to generate traffic for Oron and Marzan's website. The content of these messages was generated by Giles and Brown using both the information found on Oron and Marzan's website and the information provided by Cash Network. Brown and an individual named Sara Domer voiced the messages.²
- 40. These voicemails directly marketed a fake employment position with Amazon. The voicemails generally provided a job description, pay range, and stated that a limited number of positions were available. In their voicemails, Defendants oftentimes claimed to be a "recruiter." All of these representations were intentionally false or misleading and were made without Amazon's authorization.

² On information and belief, Ms. Domer is the wife of one of First Impression's developers, Dan Domer.

41. For example, on October 31, 2018, First Impression placed an unsolicited call to a victim and left a prerecorded message stating:

Hi. This is Sarah with amazonrecruiter.org. I saw your resume online, and I'm calling about an online opportunity working with Amazon. You simply list product reviews online in your spare time. Hourly pay guarantee is \$17 up to \$32. We need to fill 23 spots this month, so please register today at amazonrecruiter.org. That's amazonrecruiter-dot-o-r-g. Thank you.

- 42. Among other falsities, Defendants did not review resumes online, did not actually have a position that offered hourly pay (let alone "guarantee[d]" hourly pay) and did not have any monthly spots to fill. Further, Defendants use of the phrase "working with Amazon" was purposefully designed to mislead victims into believing a job opportunity existed with Amazon.
- 43. As another example, on or near December 5, 2018, First Impression placed another unsolicited call to a victim and left a prerecorded message stating:

This is Sarah calling with amazonprofts.org. We need people in your area to work with Amazon from home. Starting pay is \$27.50 per hour. Sign up at amazonprofits.org. That's amazonprofits-doto-r-g.

- 44. Like the first example, Defendants did not actually have a position that offered hourly pay, and Defendants' use of the phrase "work with Amazon" was intended to mislead victims into believing a job opportunity existed with Amazon.
- 45. In some prerecorded messages, First Impression specifically targeted victims who had submitted job applications to Amazon. For example, one voicemail First Impression created stated:

Hello. Max Brown here, calling about the application you submitted for the work from home opportunity with Amazon.com. Please complete your application and find out how you can earn up to \$6,000 per month using your computer and working for Amazon. Please visit our website today, amzjobs.org. That's the letter A, M, Z, jobs, with an 's,' dot, O, R, G. Thank you.

46. On information and belief, First Impression also operated an automated recording that claimed to be the "Amazon Associate Hotline." First Impression placed unsolicited calls that did not leave a message.³ When victims returned First Impression's call, they received a voicemail greeting that claimed to be the "Amazon Associate Hotline" and falsely advertised an opportunity to "partner with Amazon." The recording prompted victims to leave their name and phone number. First Impression returned victims' calls with an automated message that was substantially similar to the ones described above. Among other false statements, the recording claimed to be from a recruiter, provided a job description and pay range, and stated that a limited number of positions were available.⁴

- 47. First Impression used numerous domains in their scheme, including: amazoncash.org; amazonrecruiter.org; amazonishiring.org; amazonprofits.org; amazonwealth.org; workwithamazon.org; workusingamazon.org; earnwithamazon.org; earnusingamazon.org; amzjobs.org; hometyping.org; retailpay.org; internetprofit.org; and internetcareer.org (collectively "Voicemail Domains"). All of these Voicemail Domains were registered between April 2018 and October 2018 through domain registrar GoDaddy.com LLC. Three—amazoncash.org, amazonprofits.org, and amazonwealth.org—used network services from Cloudflare, Inc.
- 48. The purpose of First Impression's prerecorded messages was to direct victims to websites controlled by Defendants where victims could purportedly register for the fake job opportunities with Amazon.

2. <u>Stage 2</u>: First Impression Referred Traffic to Cash Network Which Then Directed It to Oron

49. When a victim entered one of the Voicemail Domains into a browser believing it to lead to an Amazon job opportunity, First Impression redirected the victim to domains

³ One of the phone numbers associated with this voicemail greeting, 208-577-6814, is administered by Vail Systems, Inc.

⁴ One of the phone numbers associated with this automated message, 208-417-8844, is administered by Bandwidth, Inc.

16

17 18

19

20

21

22

23 24

25

26

27

controlled by Cash Network.

- 50. First Impression directed victims from the Voicemail Domains to either citlis.com or jocisc.com.⁵ Both of these domains redirected the victim through ansmitt.com, which in turn redirected the user to ttxx1.com.
- 51. On information and belief, the first three domains (citlis.com, jocisc.com, and ansmitt.com) are owned and controlled by Cash Network. These domains used network services provided by Cloudflare, Inc., and were hosted by AWS. The name on the AWS account is Peter Bradford, the payment instrument was also in the name of Peter Bradford, and the account contact address was Cash Network's address in Utah.
- 52. On information and belief, the fourth domain (ttxx1.com) is controlled by Oron and Marzan. This domain uses mobile advertising services provided by CAKE (getcake.com), which is owned and operated by Cake Software, Inc.
- 53. Users do not typically see these four domains because the browser would not render content returned from these hosts; they are simply a means of directing traffic and collecting data.
 - 3. **Stage 3:** Oron and Marzan Purchased Traffic from Cash Network to Advertise a Phony "Work at Home Opportunity with Amazon"
- 54. Cash Network directed victims to a website ("Landing Page") controlled by one of their advertisers named "CPA 37," which is run by Defendants Oron and Marzan. As described in further detail below, the Landing Page used the Amazon Trademarks, other indications of Amazon's brand, and false or misleading statements relating to Amazon to deceive victims into believing that the Landing Page was affiliated with Amazon. A true and correct screenshot of one version of this Landing Page is attached to this FAC as Exhibit 1.
 - Oron and Cash Network Created and Advertised the a. **Landing Page**
 - 55. Oron was the primary contact for CPA 37, which is a "predecessor entity" to

⁵ Over time, First Impression also sent victims to other domains controlled by Cash Network, including, for example, weticil.com and utrome.com, which were similarly used to direct traffic.

Clickomy.⁶ On information and belief, Oron had a years' long relationship with Cash Network, including with Ali and Bradford. Over the years, Oron has worked as both an affiliate marketer and an advertiser for Cash Network.

- 56. On March 20, 2018, Oron sent Cash Network a "new offer" that he called the "Money Sucking Websites" ("MSW"). The MSW offer directed traffic to the Landing Page, which used Amazon's brand. Oron described the new offer as "KILLER!!!!"
- 57. In the following weeks, Oron worked to increase the ability for his website to accept more traffic from Cash Network. On March 27, 2018, Oron told Cash Network that "I want to take all your traffic . . . I'm on the phone with partners for the backend . . . I will have great news very soon." Oron then told Cash Network he could handle more traffic, to which Cash Network responded "sweetness!"
- 58. Between mid-March and mid-April, Oron and Cash Network worked on multiple "offers" from Oron, one of which was the MSW offer that used the Amazon brand. However, by mid-April Oron told Cash Network to "focus on MSW" because of its strong performance.
- 59. On April 12, 2018, an employee of Cash Network confirmed in a message to Ali and Oron that "[a]ll MSW links are redirecting to the Amazon advertorial." He then asked Ali, "On MSW do you only want a lander for the Amazon Advertorial Rasheed?" Ali confirmed that the Amazon "[a]dvertorial is primary"—meaning Cash Network was to direct victims to the Landing Page that used Amazon's brand.
- 60. Some of Cash Network's affiliates wanted to be able to bypass the advertorial, so Cash Network requested Oron setup a new link for those affiliates to use. Oron was reluctant, and stated "keep in mind that the amazon is the strongest one . . . brings better results." Ali confirmed Oron's plan: "Yes Roy. Amazon is the best."
 - 61. In the ensuing months, Cash Network continued to actively review the content

 $^{^6}$ See Supplemental Declaration of Roy Oron in Support of Motion to Dismiss \P 22, (Dkt. #38.)

of Oron and Marzan's Landing Page. For example, on June 14, 2018, an employee of Cash Network wrote to Oron that some of the comments on the Landing Page contained references to old offers, writing "[s]ome of them have been updated to MSW but not all of them." Oron confirmed on June 20, 2018 that he made Cash Network's suggested changes.

- 62. During this time, Oron actively monitored the traffic Cash Network sent, including the performance of the individual affiliates such as First Impression. For example, on July 10, 2018, Oron sent a list of affiliates to Cash Network and stated "I'm blocking these subs in my system . . . the chargebacks are over 10%." Ali responded, "team get on this right away please."
- 63. Both Cash Network and Oron realized that the use of the Amazon brand increased sales, and they continued to figure out ways to further exploit the Amazon brand. For example, on September 18, 2018, Cash Network stated that one of Oron and Marzan's other offers was not performing well. Oron responded that he "just need[ed] to setup the amazon news page." Two days later, on September 20, 2018, Cash Network again told Oron that an affiliate was not realizing the returns on the traffic provided to Oron, and Oron again directed Cash Network to "[s]end him back to the Amazon news page and it will be good."

b. Defendants Controlled the Infrastructure for the Landing Page

- 64. Oron and Marzan rendered the Landing Page on domains with the generic top-level domain ".pw." For example, Oron and Marzan used at least the following six domains in the scheme: newspagetime.pw (created on September 2, 2018), newspagestimes.pw (created on September 17, 2018), myupdatenewspages.pw (created on October 3, 2018), profitsnews.pw (created on October 15, 2018), myrealupdatenews.pw (created on October 18, 2018), and rpprofitsonnews.pw (created on November 28, 2018).
- 65. These domains were registered through two accounts with the registrar NameCheap, Inc. Both Oron's and Marzan's names were on credit cards used to purchase many of these domains. Further, the users of these accounts regularly made purchases and

registered domains from the IP addresses 82.81.36.31 and 192.116.162.182, among others, and both IP addresses were used to access other accounts controlled by Oron and Marzan. The accounts were also used to register a personal domain for Marzan.

66. The content of the Landing Page would not be visible to an ordinary user who merely typed the Landing Page's domain into a browser. The user would only see the content of the website, including the use of the Amazon brand, if they typed the Voicemail Domains into the browser, and went through the redirect domains controlled by Cash Network.

Therefore, the domains controlled by First Impression and Cash Network were necessary for victims to see the content of the Landing Page. Both First Impression and Cash Network had the ability to stop victims from viewing the Landing Page and the unlawful use of Amazon's brand.

c. The Landing Page Used Amazon's Brand

- 67. The Landing Page worked in concert with the false statements made in First Impression's voicemails, and First Impression's use of Amazon's brand in some of the Voicemail Domains. Both the voicemails and the Landing Page falsely claimed to offer jobs with Amazon in an effort to deceive victims.
 - 68. A screenshot of the first section of the Landing Page is below: [Image on following page]



- 69. Among other tactics, the Landing Page prominently displayed—at the top of the website—an image of Amazon's Chief Executive Officer, Jeff Bezos, standing in front of Amazon's logo. The words "Work From Home" were intentionally added just below the Amazon Trademark.
- 70. Above the infringing image, the Landing Page displayed the headline "NEW Work at Home Opportunity with Amazon" followed by the victim's location. The location was obtained from the victim's IP address used to connect to the Landing Page. For example, if the victim used an IP Address from Tacoma, Washington, the headline read, "NEW Work at Home Opportunity with Amazon in United States <u>Tacoma</u>." The Landing Page used this tactic to further deceive victims into believing a "Work at Home Opportunity with Amazon" existed in their area—just as First Impression's voicemails suggested.
- 71. The top of the Landing Page oftentimes displayed a header that intentionally misled victims into believing Defendants' Landing Page originated with or was affiliated with

Amazon. While this header varied, it often contained the title "Amazon Cash Websites," a screenshot of which is below:

Amazon Cash Websites

NEW - Work at Home Opportunity with Amazon

72. The wording from the header was also repeated throughout the Landing Page. For example, the right side of the Landing Page contained an image of a mobile phone that displayed an Amazon.com webpage, including the Amazon Trademarks and other indications of Amazon's brand from that page. Below the image was a deceptive message that incorporated the header, and in this example, read: "This is a monumental opportunity! You can start making money from the palm of your hand using Amazon on mobile phones partnered with tools from the <u>Amazon Cash Websites</u>." (emphasis added). Below is a screenshot of this image and message:



73. Also on the right side of the Landing Page was an image of a person holding a handful of cash and the message: "Follow the steps below to **start working for Amazon** immediately!" (emphasis added). A screenshot of one version of this image is below:



74. Further down, the Landing Page displayed a second image of Amazon CEO Jeff Bezos next to one of the Amazon Trademarks, along with the heading "WE NEED YOUR HELP," which was falsely attributed as a quote from Mr. Bezos. A screenshot of this quote and image is below:



75. The Landing Page also included additional statements intended to deceive victims into believing the website was advertising opportunities to work for Amazon. These statements included numerous references to a phony work-from-home "program with Amazon." They also included discussions of Amazon's financial performance and the ability

2	
3	
4	
5	
6	

10

12

15

22

23 24

25

26 27

for victims to "join" Amazon's success through the offer on the Landing Page. Such statements included, for example, "Amazon market value soared above \$685 billion, making the Jeff Bezos-led giant worth more than Microsoft for the first time ever. . . . JOIN the success NOW, before it's too late!"

- 76. At the bottom of the Landing Page—in tiny font—was a purported disclaimer that stated (among other things): "We are not affiliated in any way with Amazon . . . and all such trademarks on this website, whether registered or not, are the property of their respective owners."
- 77. This ineffective disclaimer demonstrates Oron's and Marzan's knowledge of Amazon's exclusive right to use the Amazon Trademarks, and admits that they lacked any right or authority to use them. This disclaimer also demonstrates that Oron's and Marzan's design, display, and use of the Amazon Trademarks and other indications of Amazon's brand on the Landing Page was intentional and willful. It also provided notice to First Impression and Cash Network that Oron and Marzan lacked authority to use the Amazon Trademarks.
- 78. Notwithstanding the ineffective disclaimer, the rest of the Landing Page was expressly designed and intended to give victims the false impression that it originated with, was affiliated with, or was sponsored by Amazon. It was also intentionally designed to deceive victims into believing that purchasing Oron and Marzan's services would lead consumers to employment with Amazon.

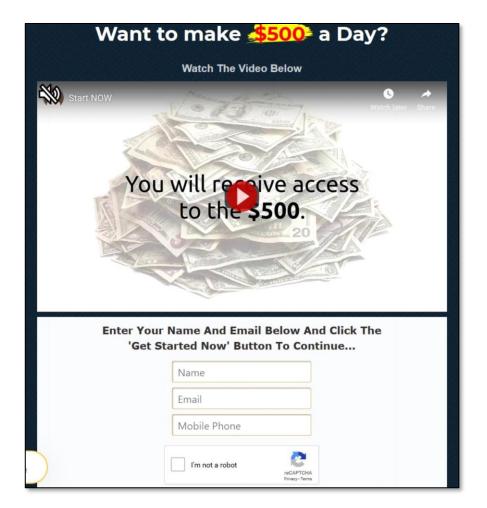
4. Stage 4: Oron and Marzan Used the Landing Page to Deceive **Victims into Purchasing Unnecessary Services**

- 79. The purpose of the Landing Page—and Oron's and Marzan's use of Amazon's brand—was to entice victims to click on the Landing Page's links and ultimately purchase Oron and Marzan's services.
- 80. By linking from the Landing Page—which heavily used the Amazon Trademarks and other indications of Amazon's brand—Oron and Marzan attempted to deceive users into believing the services were connected with Amazon. First Impression's use of

Amazon's brand in the original voicemail messages to source victims only furthered this deception.

- 81. On information and belief, both Cash Network and First Impression received a commission from Oron and Marzan's sale to victims referred by them. That is, First Impression and Cash Network financially benefitted from the sales conducted on by Oron and Marzan.
- 82. The Landing Page marketed the available services as "a small enrollment fee" that "covers the processing costs and also separates the people who are *serious* about working with this huge network through this program." The Landing Page further stated, "If you're lucky enough to receive a kit, this will simply add as much as \$14,000 to your monthly income while working as much or as little as you want."
- 83. When a victim clicked on any hyperlink on the Landing Page, the victim was taken to another webpage controlled by Oron and Marzan that displayed the headline "Want to make \$500 a Day?" The page directed the victim to enter his or her name and contact information. A screenshot of a version of the page is below:

[Image on following page]



84. This "Make \$500 a Day" webpage was rendered on domains such as systemmswps.pw and systemmswv2.pw. Both of these domains were created on September 2, 2018, and registered through one of the accounts at NameCheap, Inc. controlled by Oron and Marzan.

85. Upon entering a name, email address, and phone number, the website rendered a video titled "Do You Want To Make \$500 a Day?" which claimed, among other things, that victims could "immediately" "earn approximately \$500 per day." This video is hosted by YouTube, and was uploaded by a user named "null null" on April 9, 2018. As of February 28, 2019, this video had been viewed 34,687 times. The "null null" YouTube account was created on April 9, 2018 from the IP address 82.81.31.117, which was used to access other online accounts controlled by Oron and Marzan.

86. The "Make \$500 a Day" webpage linked to Oron and Marzan's "Terms of Service," which provided: "If you have any questions about the Agreement or about the practices of Markenark please feel free to contact us at https://support.easykits.org." The domain easykits.org was created on March 18, 2012 and registered through domain registrar GoDaddy.com LLC by an account with the login name "royoron" and the email address azoraland@gmail.com.

87. Upon the conclusion of the video titled "Do You Want To Make \$500 a Day?" an image directed users to purchase Oron and Marzan's services. This image used high-pressure sales tactics, including offering a purported "discount" and stating the service was in "high demand." A screenshot of this image is below:



88. When the victim clicked on this image, the victim was directed to a webpage where the victim was required to provide personal payment information. This website was also controlled by Oron and Marzan. A screenshot of the payment page is below:

TEM		PRICE (USI
Money Making W	ebsite - Immediate Access	975/ 475
critoria. You may control at an	men over the age of 15. A valid credit card acts as verification of this r time and have a 90 day money back guarantee. If you decide that this still international: 1-888-790-3429 or email us at support@easykits.org	TOTAL Payment:
In High Demand ONLY		47\$ One payment (USD) TW/AFT Included
8 other people watchir		One payment (USD) WAVAN Includes
Your 51% off discount was accepted!		TIME REMAINING:
If you don't complete your sign up within the next 6 minutes		05 : 40 : 36
51% off discount will	expire.	00.40.00
Pay Witt	n Credit or Debit Card	Verified and Secured
Pers	onal Information	
ddress 1		Verified by
lity	Seattle	VISA
p	98121	
ountry	United States	MasterCard.
tate	Washington	SecureCode.
imail		
lobile Phone		SECURITY C CERTIFIED
lome Phone		TRUST STATEM ACTIVE
ge Group	¥	PRIVACY VEHIFIED TRUST SYSTEM
Select Y	our Payment Option	ACTIVE ACTIVE
	V ISA	***
our First Name		Look what other pepole are saying
our Last Name		COMPONE
ard Type	Card Type	ations .
redit Card Number		
expiration Date		ON COA
w		100
		(100%) è
Submit I	My Secure Order	SATISFACTION CHARACTER
		SSL certificate

89. Oron and Marzan rendered this payment page on the domain secureforms.org. This domain was created on April 17, 2016, and was registered through the registrar Mesh Digital Ltd., which is owned by GoDaddy Inc.. The website was hosted by an account controlled by Oron and Marzan.

90. An investigator for Amazon test purchased Oron's services through secureforms.org. Amazon's investigator used a credit card issued by JPMorgan Chase, and the merchant for Amazon's test purchase is listed as "karenvidtut 8666982569." The domain karenvidtut.com was created on May 7, 2018, and was registered by one of the NameCheap accounts controlled by Oron and Marzan. The domain karenvidtut.com was also hosted by an account controlled by Oron and Marzan.

- 91. The phone number contained in the merchant account description, 866-698-2569 is controlled by an account with TollFreeForwarding.com in the name of Maayan Marzan-Almog using the email addresses maayanmarzan@gmail.com and maayan@clickomy.com. This account was paid for using credit cards in Marzan's name. The account also forwarded calls to other phone numbers for Oron and Marzan. Oron and Marzan both communicated with TollFreeForwarding.com about this account.
- 92. After clicking "Submit My Secure Order" on the payment page, the victim was redirected to a webpage that promised additional secrets for a payment of \$297. Oron and Marzan rendered this webpage using the domain mswup.com. The domain mswup.com was created on July 18, 2018, and registered through one of the NameCheap accounts controlled by Oron and Marzan.
- 93. After Amazon test purchased Oron's services, the investigator received an email from support@easykits.org using a service offered by SendGrid, Inc. The SendGrid account used to send this email was registered under the name Azoraland Co. Ltd. The account owners were "Roy Oron," with the email azoraland@gmail.com, and "Mike Marzan," with the email maayanmarzan@gmail.com.
- 94. The email from support@easykits.org purports to be from "Money Making Website," and provides a "customer support" phone number of 1-888-793-3429. The email is signed "systemsmsw.com," which is a domain that was registered with one of the NameCheap accounts controlled by Oron and Marzan, and hosted by an account controlled by Oron and Marzan. The phone number 888-793-3429 is controlled by Oron and Marzan's account with TollFreeForwarding.com.
- 95. Despite Oron and Marzan's extensive use of the Amazon Trademarks and false or misleading statements about Defendants' connection to Amazon, Defendants' services do not originate with, are not sponsored or approved by, and are not otherwise affiliated with, Amazon. Defendants are not offering any legitimate opportunities to "work for" or "work

with" Amazon—as they repeatedly claimed. Instead, Defendants are illegally using Amazon's brand to deceive victims into purchasing Defendants' own services, thereby collecting money and personal information under false pretenses.

V. CAUSES OF ACTION FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

(AGAINST ROY ORON, MAAYAN MARZAN, AND CLICKOMY)

Trademark Infringement (15 U.S.C. § 1114)

- 96. Amazon incorporates by reference the factual allegations contained in Sections I–IV as though set forth herein.
 - 97. Defendants' activities infringe the Amazon Trademarks.
- 98. Amazon advertises, markets, and distributes its products and services using the Amazon Trademarks, and uses these trademarks to distinguish its products and services from the products and services of others in the same or related fields.
- 99. Because of Amazon's long, continuous, and exclusive use of the Amazon Trademarks, they have come to mean, and are understood by customers, users, and the public to signify, products and services from Amazon.
- 100. Defendants' Landing Page uses the Amazon Trademarks in commerce in a manner that is intended to cause confusion, mistake, or deception as to source, origin, or authenticity of Defendants' website.
- 101. Further, Defendants' activities are likely to lead the public to conclude, incorrectly, that Defendant's websites and product offerings originate with or are authorized by Amazon, thereby harming Amazon and innocent victims.
- 102. At a minimum, Defendant acted with willful blindness to, or in reckless disregard of, his authority to use the Amazon Trademarks and the confusion that the use of those trademarks had on consumers as to the source, sponsorship, affiliation, or approval by Amazon of Defendants' websites and products.

- 103. Defendants are subject to liability, jointly and severally, for the wrongful conduct alleged herein, both directly and under various principles of secondary liability, including without limitation, respondent superior, vicarious liability, and/or contributory infringement.
- 104. As a result of Defendants' wrongful conduct, Amazon is entitled to recover its actual damages, Defendants' profits attributable to the infringement, and treble damages and attorney fees pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1117(a)–(b). The amount of money due from Defendants to Amazon is unknown to Amazon and cannot be ascertained without a detailed accounting by Defendants. Alternatively, Amazon is entitled to statutory damages under 15 U.S.C. § 1117(c).
- 105. Amazon is further entitled to injunctive relief, as set forth in the Prayer for Relief below. Amazon has no adequate remedy at law for Defendants' wrongful conduct because, among other things: (a) the Amazon Trademarks are unique and valuable property; (b) in addition to the significant harm that Defendants have caused to innocent jobseekers, Defendants' infringement constitutes harm to Amazon's reputation and goodwill such that Amazon could not be made whole by any monetary award; (c) if Defendants' wrongful conduct is allowed to continue, the public is likely to become further confused, mistaken, or deceived as to the source, origin, or authenticity of the infringing websites; and (d) Defendants' wrongful conduct, and the resulting harm to Amazon, is continuing.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

(AGAINST ROY ORON, MAAYAN MARZAN, AND CLICKOMY)

False Designation of Origin and False Advertising (15 U.S.C. § 1125(a))

- 106. Amazon incorporates by reference the factual allegations contained in Sections I–IV as though set forth herein.
- 107. Amazon advertises, markets, and distributes its products and services using the Amazon Trademarks, and it uses these trademarks to distinguish its products and services from the products and services of others in the same or related fields.

- 108. Because of Amazon's long, continuous, and exclusive use of the Amazon Trademarks, they have come to mean, and are understood by customers, end users, and the public to signify products and services from Amazon.
- 109. Amazon has also designed distinctive and aesthetically pleasing displays, logos, icons, and graphic images (collectively, "Amazon designs") for its websites.
- 110. Defendants' wrongful conduct includes the use of Amazon's trademarks, name, and/or imitation designs (specifically displays, logos, icons, and/or graphic designs virtually indistinguishable from the Amazon designs) in connection with Defendants' commercial advertising or promotion.
- 111. Defendants have used, and continues to use, Amazon's trademarks, name, and/or imitation designs to deceive people visiting his webpages. On information and belief, Defendants' wrongful conduct misleads and confuses those people as to the origin and authenticity of the goods and services advertised, marketed, offered, or distributed in connection with Amazon's trademarks, name, and imitation visual designs, and wrongfully trades upon Amazon's goodwill and business reputation. Defendants' conduct constitutes (a) false designation of origin, (b) false or misleading description, and (c) false advertising, all in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a).
- 112. Defendants' acts constitute willful false statements in connection with goods and/or services distributed in interstate commerce, in violation of § 43(a) of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a).
- 113. Defendants are subject to liability, jointly and severally, for the wrongful conduct alleged herein, both directly and under various principles of secondary liability, including without limitation, respondent superior, vicarious liability, and/or contributory infringement.
- 114. Amazon is further entitled to injunctive relief, as set forth in the Prayer for Relief below. In addition to the significant harm that Defendants have caused to innocent

jobseekers, Defendants' acts have caused irreparable injury to Amazon. The injury to Amazon is, and continues to be, ongoing and irreparable. An award of monetary damages cannot fully compensate Amazon for its injuries, and Amazon lacks an adequate remedy at law.

115. As a result of Defendants' wrongful conduct, Amazon is entitled to recover its actual damages, Defendants' profits, and treble damages and attorney fees pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1117(a)–(b). The amount of money due from Defendants to Amazon is unknown to Amazon and cannot be ascertained without a detailed accounting by Defendants.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

(AGAINST ROY ORON, MAAYAN MARZAN, AND CLICKOMY)

Trademark Dilution (15 U.S.C. § 1125(c))

- 116. Amazon incorporates by reference the factual allegations contained in Sections I–IV as though set forth herein.
- 117. Amazon has exclusively and continuously promoted and used the Amazon Trademarks. As one of the world's most well-known technology companies, the Amazon Trademarks have become famous, distinctive, and well-known symbols of Amazon—well before the Defendant began using the Amazon Trademarks in association with his goods or services unaffiliated with Amazon through the Defendants' illegal use and infringement of the Amazon Trademarks.
- 118. The actions of the Defendants including, but not limited to, their unauthorized use of the described Amazon Trademarks in commerce to deceive users into believing Defendants' websites are affiliated with Amazon are likely to cause dilution of the Amazon Trademarks by blurring and tarnishment in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1125(c).
- 119. As a result of Defendants' willful conduct, Amazon is entitled to recover its actual damages, Defendants' profits, and treble damages and attorney fees pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1117(a).

120. Amazon is further entitled to injunctive relief, as set forth in the Prayer for Relief below. In addition to the significant harm that Defendants have caused to innocent jobseekers, Defendants' acts have caused irreparable injury to Amazon. The injury to Amazon is and continues to be ongoing and irreparable. An award of monetary damages cannot fully compensate Amazon for its injuries, and Amazon lacks an adequate remedy at law.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(AGAINST CASH NETWORK, RASHEED ALI, AND PETER BRADFORD) Contributory Liability

- 121. Amazon incorporates by reference the factual allegations contained in Sections I–IV as though set forth herein.
 - 122. Defendants Oron, Marzan, and Clickomy:
 - a. Infringed the Amazon Trademarks in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1114 as alleged in the First Cause of Action;
 - b. Violated 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a) as alleged in the Second Cause of Action; and
 - c. Diluted the Amazon Trademarks in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1125(c) as alleged in the Third Cause of Action.
- 123. Cash Network, Ali, and Bradford are contributorily liable for each of the violations of Oron, Marzan, and Clickomy. They provided a service to Oron, Marzan, and Clickomy with actual or constructive knowledge that their service was being used for these violations, and they directly controlled and monitored the instrumentality Oron, Marzan, and Clickomy used for the violations.
- 124. Defendants Ali and Bradford are liable based on their direct involvement in the activities alleged in the FAC. They are also liable for the acts of Cash Network alleged in the FAC because they had the right and ability to supervise, direct, and control the wrongful conduct alleged in the FAC and derived a direct financial benefit from that wrongful conduct.

125.	As a result of Defendants' conduct, they are jointly and severally liable for the
damages desc	ribed in the First, Second, and Third Causes of Action. Additionally, Amazon is
entitled to rec	over its actual damages, Defendants' profits, and treble damages and attorney
fees pursuant	to 15 U.S.C. § 1117(a)-(b), and Amazon may also elect to seek entitled to
statutory dama	ages under 15 U.S.C. § 1117(c) for Defendants' infringement of the Amazon
Trademarks u	nder 15 U.S.C. 8 1114

126. Amazon is further entitled to injunctive relief, as set forth in the Prayer for Relief below. In addition to the significant harm that Defendants have caused to innocent jobseekers, Defendants' acts have caused irreparable injury to Amazon. The injury to Amazon is and continues to be ongoing and irreparable. An award of monetary damages cannot fully compensate Amazon for its injuries, and Amazon lacks an adequate remedy at law.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(AGAINST FIRST IMPRESSION, JEFFREY GILES, AND DALE BROWN) False Advertising (15 U.S.C. § 1125(a))

- 127. Amazon incorporates by reference the factual allegations contained in Sections I–IV as though set forth herein.
- 128. Amazon advertises, markets, and distributes its products and services using the Amazon Trademarks, and it uses these trademarks to distinguish its products and services from the products and services of others in the same or related fields.
- 129. Because of Amazon's long, continuous, and exclusive use of the Amazon Trademarks, they have come to mean, and are understood by customers, end users, and the public to signify, products and services from Amazon.
- 130. Amazon has also designed distinctive and aesthetically pleasing displays, logos, icons, and graphic images (collectively, "Amazon designs") for its websites.
- 131. Defendants' wrongful conduct includes the use of Amazon's name in connection with Defendants' commercial advertising or promotion.

- 132. Defendants have used, and continue to use, Amazon's name to deceive customers. On information and belief, Defendants' wrongful conduct misleads and confuses the public as to the origin and authenticity of Defendants' services and wrongfully trades upon Amazon's goodwill and business reputation. Defendants' conduct constitutes false advertising, in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a).
- 133. Defendants' acts constitute willful false statements in connection with goods and/or services distributed in interstate commerce, in violation of § 43(a) of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a).
- 134. Defendants are subject to liability for the wrongful conduct alleged herein, both directly and under various principles of secondary liability, including without limitation, respondent superior, vicarious liability, and/or contributory infringement.
- 135. Amazon is further entitled to injunctive relief, as set forth in the Prayer for Relief below. In addition to the significant harm that Defendants have caused to innocent jobseekers, Defendants' acts have caused irreparable injury to Amazon. The injury to Amazon is and continues to be ongoing and irreparable. An award of monetary damages cannot fully compensate Amazon for its injuries, and Amazon lacks an adequate remedy at law.
- 136. As a result of Defendants' wrongful conduct, Amazon is entitled to recover its actual damages, Defendants' profits, and treble damages and attorney fees pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1117(a)–(b). The amount of money due from Defendants to Amazon is unknown to Amazon and cannot be ascertained without a detailed accounting by Defendants.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(AGAINST CASH NETWORK, RASHEED ALI, AND PETER BRADFORD) Contributory Liability and Agency Liability

137. Amazon incorporates by reference the factual allegations contained in Sections I–IV as though set forth herein.

- 138. Defendants First Impression, Giles, and Brown violated 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a) as alleged in the Fifth Cause of Action.
- 139. Cash Network, Ali, and Bradford are contributorily liable for each of the violations of First Impression, Giles, and Brown. They had actual or constructive knowledge of First Impression's, Giles', and Brown's false advertising, and they directly controlled and monitored the instrumentality First Impression, Giles, and Brown used to falsely advertise opportunities to work with Amazon. Further, they intentionally induced this false advertising by paying First Impression to generate leads for the opportunity to work at home with Amazon displayed on Oron's and Marzan's website.
- 140. Cash Network, Ali, and Bradford are also vicariously liable under common law agency principles. They, as principal, manifested assent to First Impression, their agent, that First Impression act on their behalf and subject to their control, and First Impression agreed to so act.
- 141. Defendants Ali and Bradford are liable based on their direct involvement in the activities alleged in the FAC. They are also liable for the acts of Cash Network alleged in the FAC because they had the right and ability to supervise, direct, and control the wrongful conduct alleged in the FAC and derived a direct financial benefit from that wrongful conduct.
- 142. As a result of Defendants' conduct, they are jointly and severally liable for the damages described in the Fifth Causes of Action. Additionally, Amazon is entitled to recover its actual damages, Defendants' profits, and attorney fees pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1117(a).
- 143. Amazon is further entitled to injunctive relief, as set forth in the Prayer for Relief below. In addition to the significant harm that Defendants have caused to innocent jobseekers, Defendants' acts have caused irreparable injury to Amazon. The injury to Amazon is and continues to be ongoing and irreparable. An award of monetary damages cannot fully compensate Amazon for its injuries, and Amazon lacks an adequate remedy at law.

SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(AGAINST FIRST IMPRESSION, JEFFREY GILES, AND DALE BROWN) Cybersquatting (15 U.S.C. § 1125(d))

- 144. Amazon incorporates by reference the factual allegations contained in Sections I–IV as though set forth herein.
- 145. Amazon has exclusively and continuously promoted and used the Amazon Trademarks. As one of the world's most well-known technology companies, the Amazon Trademarks have become famous, distinctive, and well-known symbols of Amazon—well before any of the Defendants registered the domains amazoncash.org, amazonrecruiter.org, amazonishiring.org, amazonprofits.org, amazonwealth.org, and amzjobs.org.
- 146. Defendants registered and used the domains amazoncash.org, amazonrecruiter.org, amazonishiring.org, amazonprofits.org, amazonwealth.org, and amzjobs.org with a bad faith intent to profit from the Amazon Trademarks based on a number of factors, including the fact that the domains are used in furtherance of a scheme to defraud consumers by deceiving them into believing Defendants' domains are affiliated with Amazon.
- 147. The domains amazoncash.org, amazonrecruiter.org, amazonishiring.org, amazonprofits.org, amazonwealth.org, workwithamazon.org, workusingamazon.org, earnwithamazon.org, earnusingamazon.org, and amzjobs.org are confusingly similar to or dilutive of the Amazon Trademarks.
- 148. Amazon is entitled to actual damages under 15 U.S.C. § 1117(a), or in the alternative, statutory damages under 15 U.S.C. § 1125(d)(1).
- 149. Amazon is entitled to have ownership of the domains amazoncash.org, amazonrecruiter.org, amazonishiring.org, amazonprofits.org, amazonwealth.org, workwithamazon.org, workusingamazon.org, earnwithamazon.org, earnusingamazon.org, and amzjobs.org transferred to them, or in the alternative to have those domains forfeited or cancelled.

150. Amazon is further entitled to injunctive relief, as set forth in the Prayer for Relief below. In addition to the significant harm that Defendants have caused to innocent jobseekers, Defendants' acts have caused irreparable injury to Amazon. The injury to Amazon is and continues to be ongoing and irreparable. An award of monetary damages cannot fully compensate Amazon for its injuries, and Amazon lacks an adequate remedy at law.

VI. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Amazon respectfully prays for the following relief:

- A. That the Court enter judgment in favor of Amazon on all claims;
- B. That the Court issue an order permanently enjoining Defendants, their officers, agents, representatives, employees, successors and assigns, and all others in active concert or participation with them, from:
 - (i) Using the Amazon Trademarks in connection with any employment opportunity, membership program, or sale of goods or services;
 - (ii) Registering domains that include, are confusingly similar to, or dilutive of, the Amazon Trademarks;
 - (iii) Using any other indication of Amazon's brand in connection with any employment opportunity, membership program, or sale of goods or services;
 - (iv) Making any statement of an affiliation or connection to Amazon in connection with any employment opportunity, membership program, or sale of goods or services; or
 - Assisting, aiding, or abetting any other person or business entity in engaging or performing any of the activities referred to in the subparagraphs above;
- C. That the Court enter an order requiring Defendants to provide Amazon a full and complete accounting of all gross and net proceeds earned from innocent jobseekers, including

an identification of those victims;

- D. That Defendants' profits earned from innocent jobseekers, as alleged in this FAC, be disgorged pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1117(a);
- E. That Defendants be required to pay all actual damages which Amazon has sustained, or will sustain, as a consequence of Defendants' unlawful acts, and that such damages be trebled as provided for by 15 U.S.C. § 1117(a)–(b), or otherwise allowed by law;
- F. That, instead of actual damages, Defendants be required to pay the maximum amount of statutory damages for their infringement of the Amazon Trademarks pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1117(c);
- G. As this is an exceptional case, that Defendants be required to pay the costs of this action and the reasonable attorneys' fees incurred in prosecuting this action, as provided for by 15 U.S.C. § 1117, or otherwise by law; and
- H. That the Court grant Amazon such other, further, and additional relief as the Court deems just and equitable.

DATED this 31st day of October, 2019.

DAVIS WRIGHT TREMAINE LLP Attorneys for Amazon.com, Inc.

By <u>s/Bonnie E. MacNaughton</u> Bonnie E. MacNaughton, WSBA #36110

s/ James H. Wendell
James H. Wendell, WSBA #46489

s/ Sara A. Fairchild
Sara A. Fairchild, WSBA #54419

920 Fifth Avenue, Suite 3300 Seattle, WA 98104 Phone: (206) 622-3150 Fax: (206) 757-7700

Email: bonniemacnaughton@dwt.com jamiewendell@dwt.com sarafairchild@dwt.com

Exhibit 1

