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THE HONORABLE MARSHA J. PECHMAN

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE**

STATE OF WASHINGTON,

Plaintiff,

v.

ADSCEND MEDIA, LLC, a Delaware  
limited liability company; and JEREMY  
BASH and FEHZAN ALI, individually  
and as Managing Members of  
ADSCEND MEDIA LLC,

Defendants.

NO. 2:12-cv-00139-MJP

FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT  
FOR INJUNCTIVE AND  
ADDITIONAL RELIEF UNDER  
THE CAN-SPAM ACT

**COMES NOW**, Plaintiff, State of Washington (“the State”), by and through its attorneys Rob McKenna, Attorney General, and Paula Selis, Senior Counsel, and brings this action against Defendants named herein. The State alleges the following on information and belief:

**I. INTRODUCTION**

1.1 Adscend Media, LLC, ("Adscend"), Fehzan Ali and Jeremy Bash (collectively, "Defendants") pay their affiliates to deceive Facebook users and to initiate the sending of unsolicited commercial email messages ("spam") across Facebook's platform. As a result of

1 these actions, the State brings this action under the Controlling the Assault of Non-Solicited  
2 Pornography and Marketing Act (“CAN-SPAM Act”), 15 U.S.C. §§ 7701-7713. The State seeks  
3 a permanent injunction and other equitable relief, including damages and attorneys’ fees, based on  
4 Defendants’ violations of the CAN-SPAM Act.  
5

6 **II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

7 2.1 This Court has jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331,  
8 1337(a), 28 U.S.C. § 1367 and 15 U.S.C. § 7706.

9 2.2 Venue in this district is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1391 and 15 U.S.C. § 7706. A  
10 substantial portion of the acts complained of have occurred in King County and elsewhere in  
11 the Western District of Washington.  
12

13 **III. PARTIES**

14 3.1 The State, as *parens patriae*, is authorized by 15 U.S.C. § 7706(f) to file actions  
15 in federal district court to enjoin violations of the CAN-SPAM Act and obtain damages  
16 pursuant thereto.

17 3.2 Defendant Adscend is a Delaware limited liability company. Adscend is  
18 located at 1521 Concord Pike, Suite 202, Wilmington, Delaware 19803-3645. Adscend is an  
19 advertising company that uses its proprietary network of affiliates to drive traffic to its  
20 customers’ websites. It transacts or has transacted business in the state of Washington and in  
21 the Western District of Washington.  
22

23 3.3 Defendant Jeremy Bash is a Managing Member and co-owner of Adscend and  
24 as such, controls its policies, activities, and practices, including those alleged in this  
25 Complaint. Defendant Bash resides at 3221 Bradley Road, Huntington, West Virginia 25704-  
26

1 2725. Defendant Bash resides in the state of West Virginia and transacts or has transacted  
2 business in the state of Washington and in the Western District of Washington.

3 3.4 Defendant Fehzan Ali is a Managing Member and co-owner of Adscend and as  
4 such, controls its policies, activities, and practices, including those alleged in this Complaint.  
5 Defendant Ali resides at 2707 Rio Grande Street, Suite 402, Austin, Texas 78705-4158.  
6 Defendant Ali resides in the state of Texas and transacts or has transacted business in the state  
7 of Washington and in the Western District of Washington.  
8

9 **IV. NATURE OR TRADE OF COMMERCE**

10 **A. How Facebook Works**

11 4.1 Facebook is a “social utility”—a network that helps users communicate more  
12 efficiently and effectively with their friends, families and coworkers. To access Facebook’s  
13 computer network, information, features and services, a person must sign up, establish a  
14 unique username and password, and agree to the Facebook’s terms and conditions.  
15

16 4.2 Once a user obtains a Facebook account, the user has access to his or her  
17 personal “profile,” which may be populated with information about the user. Facebook users  
18 may connect their profiles to the profiles of other users as Facebook “friends.” A Facebook  
19 friendship is mutual; both users must accept and agree to be friends before a connection is  
20 established.  
21

22 4.3 Facebook users can also create “Pages,” which are similar to profiles but are  
23 generally used to promote businesses, charities or specific causes. According to Facebook’s  
24 policies, the administrator of the Page must be a Facebook user and an authorized  
25 representative of the subject of the Page.  
26

1           4.4     Facebook users may connect their profiles to Facebook Pages by clicking on the  
2 “Like” button that is located on the top of each Page. If a Page is “liked,” a link to the Page is  
3 displayed on the user’s profile in a list under one of the categories such as “music,” “books,” or  
4 “interests” in the “Info” section of the user’s profile.  
5

6           4.5     Once a Facebook user connects his or her profile to his or her friends’ profiles  
7 and other Pages, Facebook facilitates and enables connected profiles and Pages to  
8 communicate with each other. Facebook users may only be contacted through Facebook by  
9 other registered Facebook users or by Facebook itself. Each user profile and each Facebook  
10 Page has “Wall,” which is an area where registered users with access to the profile or Page  
11 may post content. Facebook Pages also have “Walls.” Only registered users may post  
12 messages on the Walls of other Facebook users. Recently, Facebook introduced “Timeline,”  
13 which converts a profile to a “Timeline,” and organizes all posts and content in the  
14 chronological order that they are posted. Once a profile is converted to “Timeline,” there is no  
15 separate “Wall;” all content is simply posted to the Timeline. As of the filing of this  
16 Complaint, not all profiles have converted to Timeline, and Facebook Pages continue to have  
17 traditional “Walls” for posting content.  
18

19           4.6     In addition to the user’s profile, which contains the Wall or Timeline, Facebook  
20 provides each user with a “News Feed” or “Home” Page. The News Feed displays, among  
21 other things, activities performed by each of the user's friends, and Facebook Pages to which  
22 the user has connected his or her profile. For example, a user’s News Feed on a given day  
23 could include updates posted by the user’s friends, Pages to which the user has connected,  
24  
25  
26

1 notices that friends became friends with other Facebook users, and notices that new content  
2 was added to a friend's Wall or Timeline.

3 4.7 Whenever a Facebook user "Likes" a Facebook Page, a message announcing  
4 that the user "Liked" the Page may be displayed in each of that user's friends' News Feeds.  
5 The message may also contain a link to the Facebook Page that the user's friends can click to  
6 visit the Page (and potentially decide whether to "Like" the Page themselves).  
7

8 4.8 In addition to providing a platform for social networking, Facebook also  
9 provides users with tools that help them ensure that their accounts are not used by others, and  
10 the ability to adjust their personal privacy settings.

11 **B. Defendants' Unfair and Deceptive Business Activities**

12 4.9 Adscend, Bash and Ali (collectively, "Defendants") operate an affiliate  
13 advertising network that targets Facebook's networking platform with deceptive unsolicited  
14 messages couched as messages from users' friends. In fact, the messages are part of a scheme  
15 to market the services of Defendants' advertising clients. Defendants' advertising scheme is  
16 designed to trick Facebook users into allowing spam to be sent to all of their Facebook friends.  
17 While the subjects and contents of these messages vary from advertising campaign to  
18 campaign, all of them deceive Facebook users in two ways: (1) they do not identify the  
19 Defendants or their affiliates as the initiators and senders of the messages, and (2) they do not  
20 disclose that the messages are advertisements, despite the fact that the messages' sole purpose  
21 is to lure users to participate in deceptive advertising scams if they click on the links presented  
22 in the posts. Given Facebook's social environment, users unwittingly click on the links  
23 because they believe the links were sent by their own Facebook friends.  
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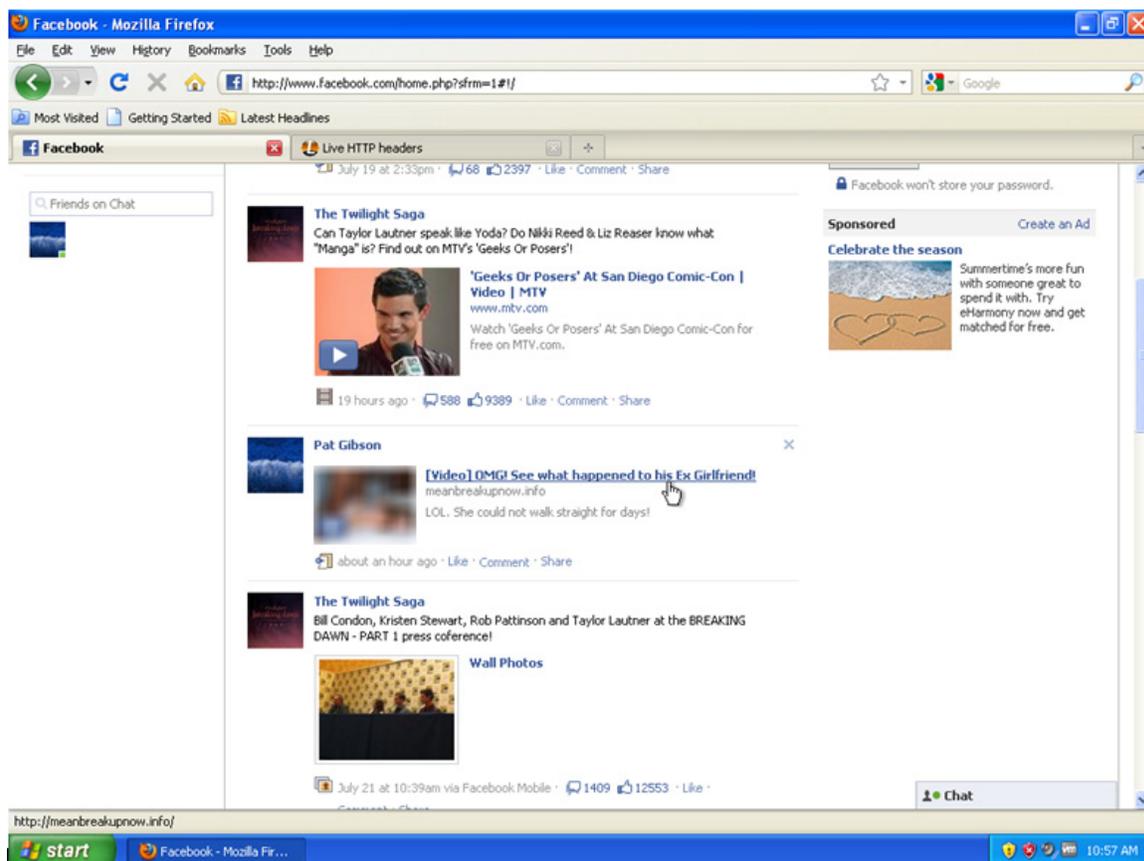
1           4.10 As described on Defendants' website, <http://adscendmedia.com>, Adscend is an  
2 advertising company that operates an affiliate marketing program, otherwise known as a Cost  
3 Per Action, or "CPA," marketing program. Under this program, Defendants recruit  
4 individuals, or "affiliates," to create advertisements that drive traffic to Internet websites that  
5 have contracted with Defendants. Under the CPA marketing model, the contracting website, or  
6 "advertiser," pays Defendants, who in turn pay their affiliates, for the traffic that Defendants'  
7 affiliates generate only when some specific action is taken by the user on the website, such as  
8 participating in a promotional survey sponsored by the advertiser, completing an offer for a gift  
9 card, or making a purchase of some sort.  
10

11           4.11 Defendants create and provide their affiliates with technology that is designed  
12 to deceive Facebook users into visiting websites that pay Defendants for the referral traffic.  
13 This technology, called a "content locking widget," is a software script that places a box over  
14 and in front of the content on a website. Unless and until the visitor to the website completes  
15 certain actions within the widget, the box will remain and cover the content of the website—  
16 thereby "locking" the desired content from the visitor's view.  
17

18           4.12 Defendants encourage and pay their affiliates to create Facebook Pages that are  
19 titled and designed to "bait" users into visiting other websites. These bait pages appear in  
20 posts that seemingly originate from Facebook users' friends. The bait pages offer visitors an  
21 opportunity to view enticing or salacious content, such as "[Video] OMG! See What Happens  
22 to his Ex Girlfriend" that displays what appears to be an embedded online video with a picture  
23 of a scantily-clad woman hidden behind the content locking widget, or "Cannot BELIEVE a 2  
24  
25  
26

1 year old is doing THIS,” with text that states “You will be SHOCKED when you see the video.  
 2 Simply “Like” this page to see the video.”

3 4.13 The following screenshot progression is an example of a typical Adscend  
 4 promotion. It begins with the appearance of a post on a user’s News Feed page that seemingly  
 5 comes from the user’s friend. It entices the user by providing a salacious picture next to a link  
 6 to a Bait Page that promises “[Video] OMG! See what happened to his Ex Girlfriend!”:  
 7

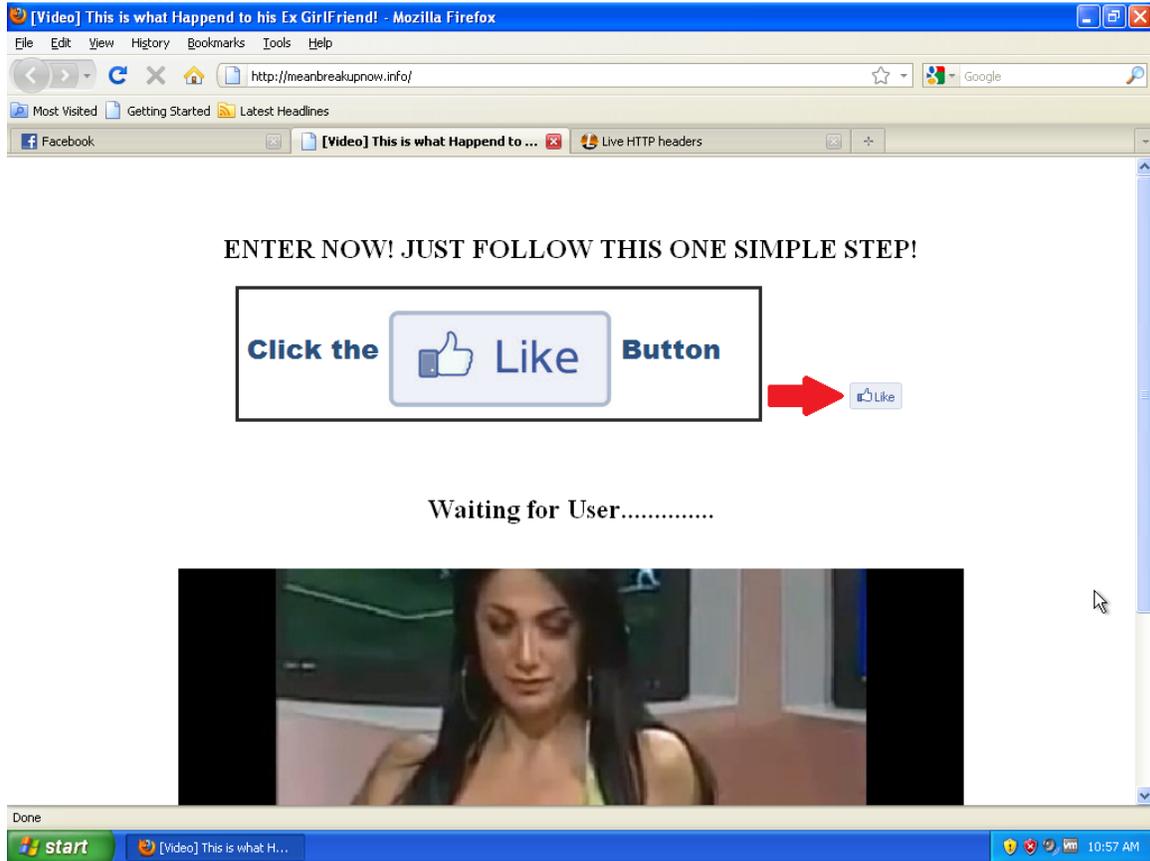


22 Figure 1

23 4.14 If the user clicks on the link, he or she is navigated to the Bait Page that is  
 24 designed to look like the promised content is available on it. The following is the Bait Page to  
 25  
 26

1 which the user is taken when he or she clicks on the post that advertises “[Video] OMG! See  
 2 what happened to his Ex Girlfriend!”:

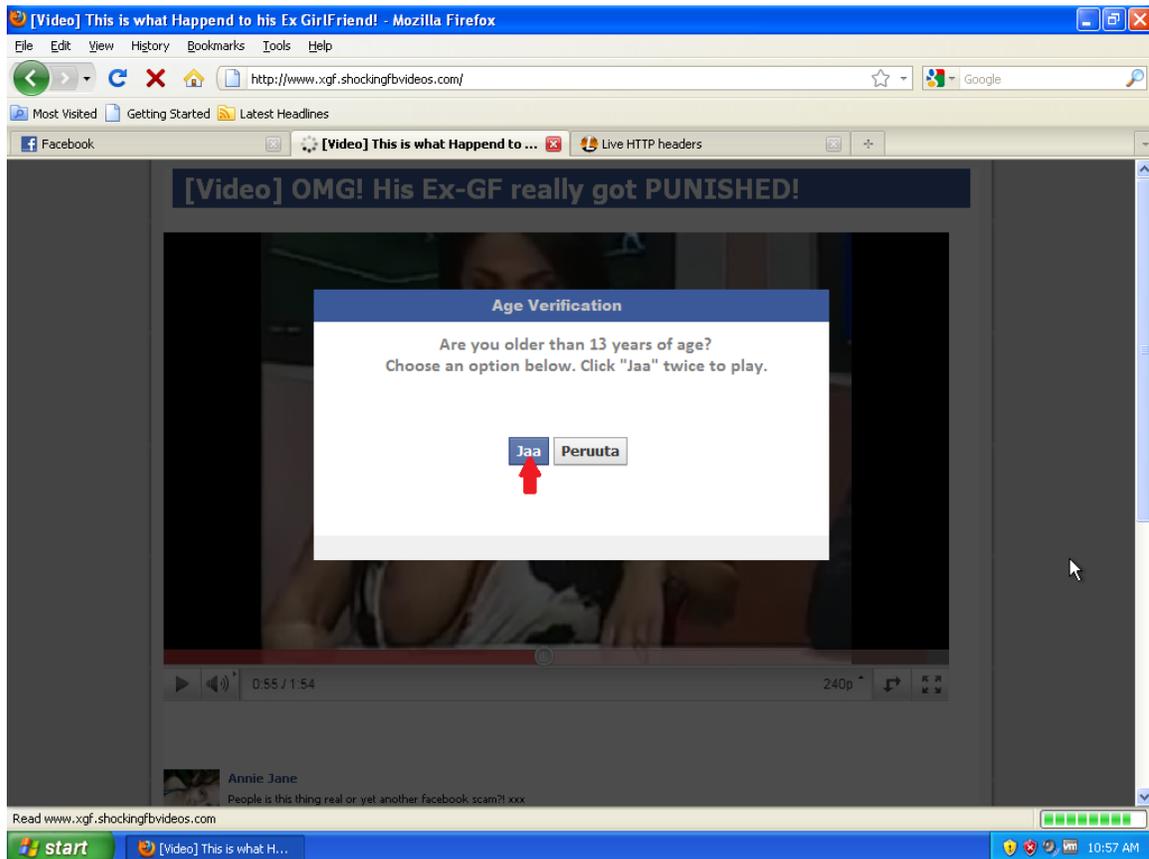
3 ///



19 Figure 2

20 4.15 But before the user can supposedly access the content, Defendants navigate him  
 21 or her to a second Bait Page and interpose a "content-locking widget," a small window placed  
 22 in front of the promised content to block the visitor from actually viewing it. On this second  
 23 Bait Page, shown in Figure 3, the user is confronted with the content-locking widget, disguised  
 24 as an "Age Verification" notice which blocks the user’s access to the video. The widget is  
 25 intended to mislead the users into thinking that Facebook’s security policies require the user to  
 26

1 verify his or her age before the content can be viewed. However, the “Age Verification”  
 2 check is not associated with Facebook in any way.  
 3  
 4



19 Figure 3

20 4.16 When the user clicks on the button to verify his or her “age,” he or she  
 21 unknowingly activates the “Share” function of Facebook, which causes the advertisement for  
 22 the Bait Page to appear in the Facebook News Feeds of all of the users’ Facebook friends. The  
 23 user’s browser is then redirected to another Page that appears to be the beginning of the  
 24 salacious video content. In fact, it is a Page that allows Adscend to track the user’s activity.  
 25

26 See Figure 4.



Figure 4

4.17 Then, without the user taking any additional action, yet another content-locking widget appears as an overlay on this landing page, with the “Age Verification” heading again. This “Age Verification” widget requires even more from the user as a condition to viewing the promised content. As demonstrated in Figure 5 below, the user must take one of six surveys, with a promise that it will take only 20 seconds to complete:

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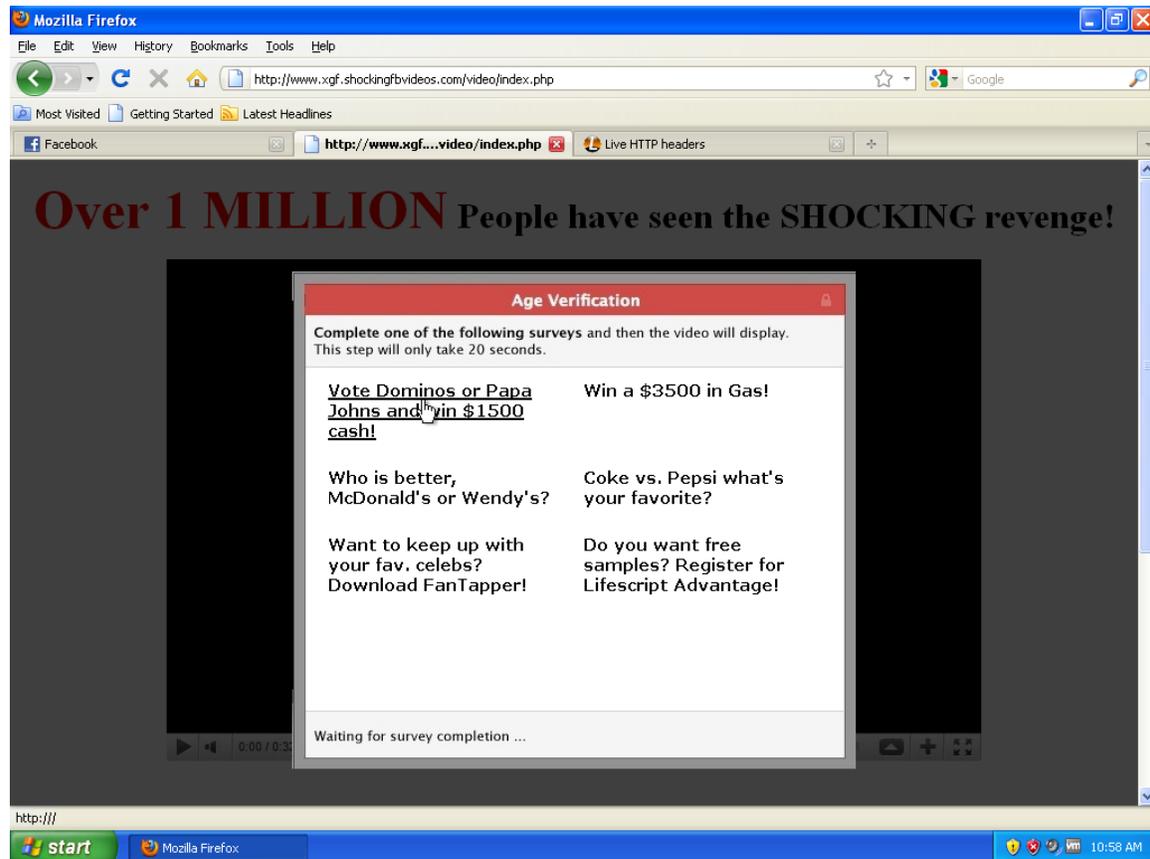


Figure 5

4.18 The hyperlinks to the surveys actually lead to other landing Pages that contain information fields that take far more than 20 seconds to complete. The “surveys” included in Figure 5 are actually a group of links to special advertising websites that provide revenue to Defendants. If the user clicks on one of the links and, for example, provides personal information to one of Defendants’ advertisers, Defendants are paid a commission. The “survey” is actually a device designed and provided by Defendants to extract personal information from the user or require the user to purchase goods and services. See Figure 6, a typical example of a “survey” form.

///

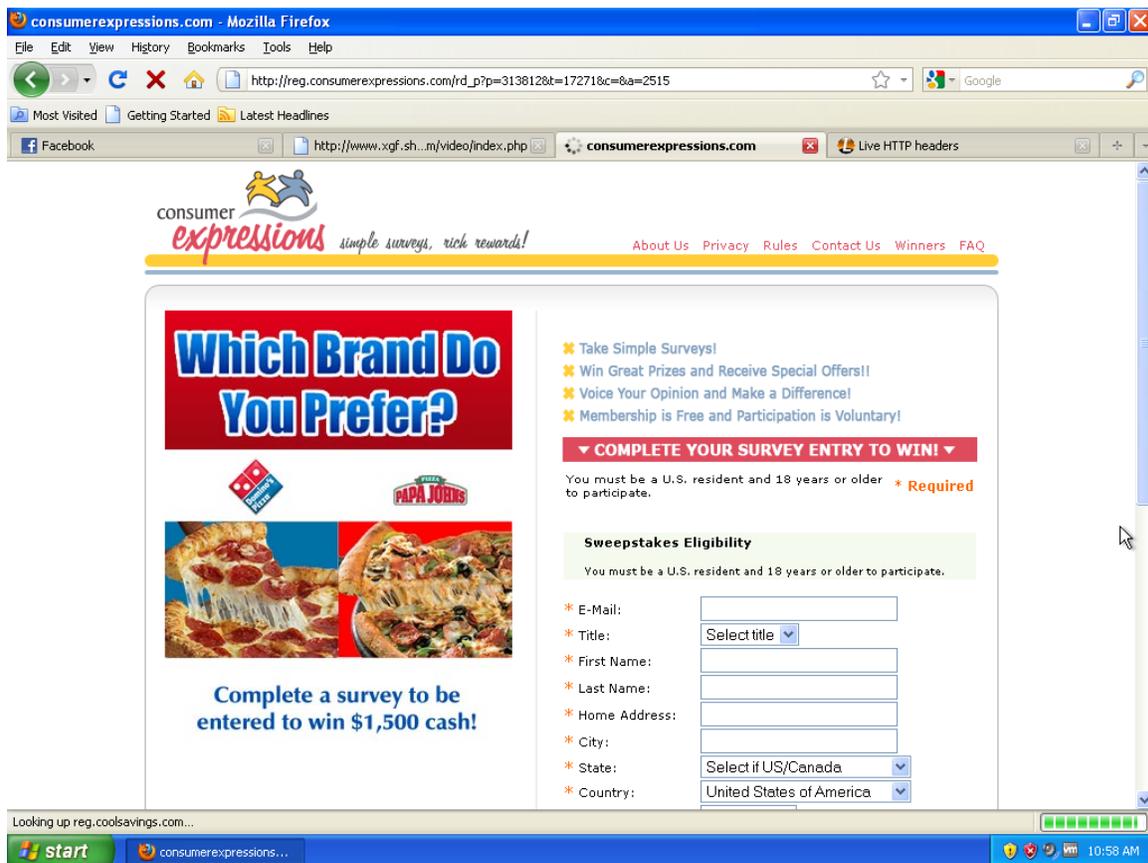


Figure 6

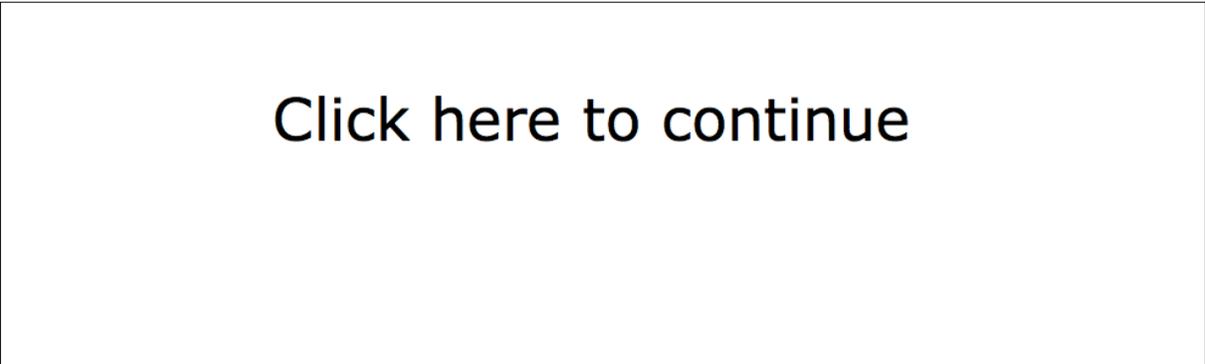
4.19 While the user is viewing the surveys and promotional information, Adscend is tracking which of its affiliates successfully lured the particular user to visit the advertiser's survey or other promotion. The information is tracked by the affiliate's unique identifier ("Affiliate ID").

4.20 Despite the fact that the entire purpose of Defendants' advertising scheme is to promote its advertisers' good and services, the initial posts that ensnare the users into Defendants' scheme make no reference to the goods or services ultimately promoted on the CPA advertising sites. Although the posts that lure users to Bait Pages have varied, they have been consistently designed to entice the user into clicking on them. For example, the posts

1 have stated “(My) mom took my computer away when she found out I Googled this,” and  
2 “(T)his man took a picture of his face every day for 8 years!!”

3 4.21 Though the opening ploy of Defendants’ scheme may differ, the goal is always  
4 the same—to trick the user into navigating to the Bait Page containing the locked content and  
5 the surveys. And in many instances, the promised content is not even delivered. It is an empty  
6 promise used to bait Facebook users into Defendants’ marketing scheme.  
7

8 4.22 In addition to misleading users with deceptive posts and Bait Pages,  
9 Defendants’ advertising scheme is designed to propagate itself virally throughout the Facebook  
10 system. Before the user is directed to the Bait Page, he or she sometimes asked to “Like” or  
11 “Share” the page, or is directed to an intermediary Page that in some instances instructs the  
12 user to simply "Click Here." Figure 7 is one example of one of the intermediary Pages:  
13

14  
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20 Figure 7

21 4.23 Hidden behind the "Click here to continue" link in Figures 7 is source code for  
22 the "Like" feature of Facebook. When a user clicks on "Click here to continue," it activates the  
23 "Like" responses within Facebook, and the advertisement for the Bait Page is posted to the  
24 user's Wall or Timeline and published in the Facebook News Feeds of all of the users'  
25 Facebook friends. Figure 3 in Paragraph 4.16 also contains a similar button—the “Share”  
26

1 button, which has a functionality similar to the “Like” button, insofar as clicking on it spreads  
2 the advertisement to friends’ News Feeds. By using these methods, Defendants are able to  
3 hijack Facebook users’ accounts in order to cause them to virally propagate spam messages  
4 advertising the “Liked” or “Shared” Page to other Facebook users. Hijacking a Facebook user's  
5 account and "Liking" Facebook Pages on the user's behalf without his or her knowledge is  
6 known within the affiliate marketing community as "Likejacking."  
7

8 4.24 Defendants’ advertising customers pay them whenever a user interacts with the  
9 survey widget and either surrenders the requisite personal information or purchases the  
10 products advertised within the widget. Then, Defendants in turn pay a commission from that  
11 payment to the affiliates for getting the visitors to interact with the widget. Defendants provide  
12 the platform and technology for their affiliates to utilize the content-locking widget. They also  
13 provide the platform and technology necessary to track the traffic referred by their affiliate  
14 marketers. When an affiliate succeeds in getting a Facebook user to access the widget,  
15 Defendants’ tracking technology records the Affiliate ID for that affiliate and tracks the actions  
16 of the person using the widget. Tracking Internet traffic to and through Defendants’ widget by  
17 Affiliate ID allows Defendants to determine the proper commission to pay each affiliate.  
18

19 4.25 The vast majority of Defendants’ revenue is obtained through Facebook  
20 advertising. At the inception of Defendants’ business, approximately 80% of their income was  
21 derived from Facebook solicitations. Their income has included gross monthly revenues of up  
22 to \$1.2 million. As an example of Defendants’ ability to obtain advertising traffic, in February  
23 2011, their affiliates tricked 280,214 Facebook users into visiting their “locked content” pages  
24 through spam solicitations.  
25  
26



1 identify the initiator of the email message or to investigate an alleged violation of the Act.  
2 15 U.S.C. § 7704(a)(6). The Act also makes it unlawful to initiate email with misleading  
3 subject lines. 15 U.S.C. § 7704(a)(2). The Act requires commercial electronic mail to contain  
4 conspicuous notice that the message is an advertisement. 15 U.S.C. § 7704(a)(5)(A)(i),(ii).  
5 The term “initiate” means “to originate or transmit” or “to procure the origination or  
6 transmission of” a commercial electronic message. 15 U.S.C. § 7702(9). The term “procure”  
7 means to intentionally pay or provide other consideration to another to initiate a commercial  
8 electronic message. 15 U.S.C. § 7702(12).

10 5.3 The primary purpose of the electronic messages Defendants’ affiliates send  
11 through the Facebook site, including but not limited messages to Wall posts, News Feeds, and  
12 Page suggestions, is the commercial advertisement or promotion of a product or service. All of  
13 these messages are “commercial electronic mail messages” as defined by 15 U.S.C § 7702(2)(A).

15 5.4 Defendants intentionally pay their affiliates to send commercial electronic mail  
16 messages through the Facebook site, and thereby “procure” the origination of such messages, as  
17 that term is defined in 15 U.S.C § 7702(12). By “procuring” the origination of such messages,  
18 Defendants thereby “initiate” commercial electronic mail messages, as that term is defined by  
19 15 U.S.C § 7702(9). Defendants procure the sending of electronic mail messages through their  
20 affiliates on the Facebook site, knowing that those commercial electronic mail messages violate  
21 the provisions of the CAN SPAM Act.

23 5.5 In violation of 15 U. S.C. § 7704(a)(1), Defendants, through their affiliates,  
24 mislead Facebook users by initiating commercial electronic mail messages that contain header  
25 information that is materially false or misleading as to the true identity of the initiator of the  
26

1 messages. The messages appear to originate from the user's friends, whose names appear in  
2 proximity to the messages themselves, when in fact they are sent through an automatically-  
3 generated mechanism specifically designed to mislead the user as to the message's source.

4  
5 5.6 In violation of 15 U.S.C § 7704(a)(2), Defendants, through their affiliates,  
6 initiate commercial electronic mail messages that mislead Facebook users about a material fact  
7 regarding the contents or subject matter of the message. Defendants know or should know, on  
8 the basis objective circumstances, that Facebook users are misled into clicking on messages  
9 with the reasonable expectation that the message comes from one of their friends. The  
10 messages lure users by promising views of salacious, strange or shocking contents, but fail to  
11 disclose that they are actually the gateway to advertisements for Defendants' advertisers'  
12 services. They further fail to disclose that in order to view the promised content, the user must  
13 first "unlock" it by providing information, taking a survey, subscribing to a service, or  
14 performing some other action consistent with Defendants' advertisers' requirements.  
15 Additionally, in many instances, the "locked content" does not even deliver what is promised.  
16 In some instances, the content is not "unlocked" even when the user participates in an offer,  
17 and there is nothing available to view.  
18

19  
20 5.7 Additionally, in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 7704(a)(5), Defendants, through their  
21 affiliates, initiate commercial electronic mail messages that do not contain clear and  
22 conspicuous identification that the messages are advertisements or solicitations. The messages  
23 appear to be personal communications sent from users' friends, rather than commercial  
24 solicitations designed to market products and services.  
25  
26

1           5.8     The State has reason to believe that Defendants' conduct as described above has  
2 adversely affected Washington residents by violating 15 U.S.C §§ 7704(a)(1)(2) and (5), and  
3 pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 7706(f)(1), seeks to enjoin further violations of Section 7704 and to  
4 obtain money damages on behalf of the residents of the State in an amount to be proven at trial  
5 pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 7706(f)(3).  
6

7           5.9     Plaintiff seeks an award of aggravated damages pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §  
8 7706(f)(3)(C), in an amount to equal three times the amount otherwise available on the basis that  
9 Defendants committed the violations described herein willfully and knowingly.

10          5.10    Plaintiff seeks an award of the costs of this action and reasonable attorney fees,  
11 pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 7706(f)(4).  
12

13                           **VI.     THIS COURT'S POWER TO GRANT RELIEF**

14          6.1     The CAN-SPAM Act empowers this Court to enjoin further violations by  
15 defendants. 15 U.S.C. § 7706(f)(1)(A). This Court is also empowered to award the greater of  
16 actual or statutory damages. 15 U.S.C. § 7706(f)(1)(B).  
17

18                           **VII.    PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

19          WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, STATE OF WASHINGTON, prays that this Court grant the  
20 following relief:

- 21           a.     Adjudge and decree that Defendants have engaged in the conduct  
22                 complained of herein;
- 23           b.     Adjudge and decree that the conduct complained of in Paragraphs 5.1  
24                 through 5.7 constitutes violations of the CAN-SPAM Act, 15 U.S.C. §§  
25                 7701-7713;  
26

- 1 c. Permanently enjoin Defendants and their representatives, successors,  
2 assigns, officers, agents, servants, employees, and all other persons  
3 acting or claiming to act for, on behalf of, or in active concert or  
4 participation with Defendants from continuing or engaging in the  
5 unlawful conduct complained of herein;  
6  
7 d. Award such relief as the Court finds necessary to redress injury to  
8 consumers resulting from Defendants' violations of the CAN-SPAM  
9 Act;  
10  
11 e. Award Plaintiff the costs of bringing this action, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §  
12 7706(f)(4), as well as such other and additional relief as the Court may  
13 determine to be just and proper.

14 DATED this 30th day of April, 2012.

15  
16 Presented by:  
17 ROBERT M. MCKENNA  
18 Attorney General

19 By: /s/ Paula Selis  
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