JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 2. Subject matter jurisdiction is conferred upon this Court by 15 U.S.C. §§ 45(m)(1)(A), 53(b), 56(a), 57b, and 7706(a), and 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1337(a), 1345, and 1355. This action arises under 15 U.S.C. § 45(a).
- 3. Venue in the United States District Court for the District of Nevada is proper under 15 U.S.C. § 53(b) and 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b)-(c), and 1395(a).

DEFENDANT

4. Defendant TJ Web Productions, LLC ("TJ Web") is a Nevada limited liability company with its registered office located at 10624 S. Eastern Ave., Henderson, Nevada 89052. Since May 19, 2004, TJ Web has formulated, directed, controlled, or participated in the acts or practices set forth in this Complaint. TJ Web resides in the District of Nevada and transacts business within the District of Nevada and throughout the United States.

COMMERCE

5. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendant has maintained a substantial course

advertise and promote Defendant's commercial web sites have been mailed to computers used in interstate or foreign commerce and communication.

- 8. In connection with the marketing and promotion of Defendant's commercial web sites, Defendant, through its affiliate program, has induced others, by monetary payments and other consideration, to transmit commercial email messages on Defendant's behalf. In doing so, Defendant has procured the transmission of such messages and is thereby an initiator, as that term is defined under CAN-SPAM, of the email messages sent by its affiliates that promote and market Defendant's web sites. In addition, because Defendant's web sites are being advertised or promoted by such messages, Defendant is also a sender, as that term is defined under CAN-SPAM, of the email messages that its affiliates are transmitting on Defendant's behalf.
- 9. In connection with the marketing and promotion of Defendant's commercial web sites, Defendant's affiliates have transmitted email messages that fail to include clear and conspicuous notice of a recipient's opportunity to decline to receive further commercial email messages from Defendant at the recipient's email address. For example, in numerous instances, the opt-out mechanism is displayed at the bottom of the email message after a depiction of sexually explicit conduct.
- 10. In connection with the marketing and promotion of Defendant's commercial web sites, Defendant's affiliates have transmitted email messages that fail to include a valid physical postal address of Defendant.
- 11. In connection with the marketing and promotion of Defendant's commercial web sites, Defendant's affiliates have transmitted email messages that contain depictions of sexually explicit conduct and that fail to include the phrase "SEXUALLY-EXPLICIT:" in the subject line of the message.
- 12. In connection with the marketing and promotion of Defendant's commercial web sites, Defendant's affiliates have transmitted email messages that contain depictions of sexually explicit conduct and that fail to include, in the initially viewable area of the message, the phrase "SEXUALLY-EXPLICIT:", a functioning opt-out mechanism, or a valid physical postal address of Defendant.

- 13. In connection with the marketing and promotion of Defendant's commercial web sites, Defendant's affiliates have transmitted email messages that include sexually oriented materials in the initially viewable area of the message.
- 14. In numerous instances, recipients of the commercial email messages set forth in paragraphs 11 through 13 have not given prior affirmative consent to receive such messages.

THE CAN-SPAM ACT

- 15. The CAN-SPAM Act, 15 U.S.C. § 7701 et seq., became effective on January 1, 2004, and has since remained in full force and effect.
- 16. Section 3(2) of the CAN-SPAM Act, 15 U.S.C. § 7702(2), defines "commercial electronic mail message" to mean:

any electronic mail message the primary purpose of which is the commercial advertisement or promotion of a commercial product or service (including content on an Internet website operated for a commercial purpose).

17. Section 3(9) of the CAN-SPAM Act, 15 U.S.C. § 7702(9), defines "initiate," when used with respect to a commercial email message, to mean:

to originate or transmit such message or to procure the origination or transmission of such message, but shall not include actions that constitute routine conveyance of such message. For purposes of this paragraph, more than one person may be considered to have initiated a message.

18. Section 3(12) of the CAN-SPAM Act, 15 U.S.C. § 7702(12), defines "procure," when used with respect to the initiation of a commercial email message, to mean:

intentionally to pay or provide other consideration to, or induce, another person to initiate such a message on one's behalf.

19. Section 3(13) of the CAN-SPAM Act, 15 U.S.C. § 7702(13), defines "protected computer" by reference to 18 U.S.C. § 1030(e)(2)(B), which states that a protected computer is:

a computer which is used in interstate or foreign commerce or communication, including a computer located outside the United States that is used in a manner that affects interstate or foreign commerce or communication of the United States.

20. Section 3(16) of the CAN-SPAM Act, 15 U.S.C. § 7702(16), defines "sender," when used with respect to a commercial electronic mail message, as:

a person who initiates such a message and whose product, service, or Internet web site is advertised or promoted by the message.

email messages that advertised or promoted Defendant's Internet web sites and failed to include clear and conspicuous notice of the recipient's opportunity to decline to receive further commercial email messages from Defendant at the recipient's email address.

32. Therefore, Defendant's acts or practices, as described in paragraph 31, violate Section 5(a)(5)(A)(ii) or Section 5(a)(3) of the CAN-SPAM Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 7704(a)(5)(A)(ii) or 7704(a)(3).

COUNT III

- 33. In numerous instances, including but not limited to the practices set forth in this Complaint, Defendant has initiated the transmission, to protected computers, of commercial email messages that advertised or promoted Defendant's Internet web sites and failed to include Defendant's valid physical postal address.
- 34. Therefore, Defendant's acts or practices, as described in paragraph 33, violate Section 5(a)(5)(A)(iii) of the CAN-SPAM Act, 15 U.S.C. § 7704(a)(5)(A)(iii).

INDIVIDUAL AND BUSINESS INJURY

35. Individuals and businesses throughout the United States have suffered, and continue to suffer, substantial injury as a result of Defendant's unlawful acts or practices. In addition,

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1	4. Order Defendant to pay the costs of this action; and				
2	5. Award Plaintiff such other preliminary and permanent equitable relief as the				
3	Court may determine to be just and proper.				
4					
5	Dated:, 2005	Respectfully submitted,			
6	OF COUNSEL:	FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA			
7	EILEEN HARRINGTON	PETER D. KEISLER, JR. Assistant Attorney General Civil Division U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE			
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