KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

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SUPERIOR COURT OF WASHINGTON

INTY PRYMINT Reference #
3508562798
CLASS ACTION KING COUNTY

XAVIER VASQUEZ, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

Case No.

vs.

COMPLAINT

CLASSMATES ONLINE, INC., a Washington corporation, CLASSMATES MEDIA CORPORATION, a Delaware corporation, UNITED ONLINE, INC., a Delaware corporation, and DOES 1 through 100, corporations,

Defendants.

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Plaintiff, by his attorneys, alleges as follows upon personal knowledge as to himself and his own acts and, as to all other matters, upon information and belief based on investigation of counsel.

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NATURE OF THE ACTION

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Plaintiff Xavier Vasquez brings this class action complaint against Classmates 1. Online, Inc., headquartered in Renton, Washington, Classmates Media Corporation, and their parent company, United Online, Inc., providers of www.classmates.com, an online gathering

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place described as a "social networking web site." Plaintiff's complaint is based on the consequences for plaintiff and class members chiefly arising from defendants' incorrect and/or misleading representations in defendants' (i) e-mail advertisements that encourage consumers to visit classmates.com and (ii) privacy-policy assurances that promise handling of consumers' personal information in a secure environment.

- 2. Defendants' main sources of revenue on *classmates.com* are member subscriptions and advertising fees. In pursuit of subscription revenues, defendants have engaged in an ongoing campaign of sending consumers e-mail messages claiming that long-lost acquaintances are seeking contact on *www.classmates.com*. In fact, defendants' messages constitute a campaign of misinformation to mislead consumers into paying to find out who is seeking contact—even when no one is.
- 3. To help drive up traffic levels—leading to more subscriptions and advertising fees from the display of targeted web ads—defendants make it extremely easy for people to access *classmates.com*. Defendants do so by dispensing with basic web-technology safeguards that protect consumers' login credentials and personal information—despite that defendants post a privacy policy promising to protect privacy and security.

PARTIES

- 4. Plaintiff Xavier Vasquez is a resident of California.
- 5. Defendant United Online, Inc. ("UOL") is a publicly traded, Delaware corporation headquartered at 21301 Burbank Boulevard, Woodland Hills, California 91367. It commenced operations in 2001 following the merger of dial-up Internet access providers NetZero, Inc. and Juno Online Services, Inc. UOL's subsidiaries comprising its "suite of media properties" include Classmates (online social networking through www.classmates.com); MyPoints

(online loyalty marketing programs); MySite (web-hosting services); and Netzero and Juno (internet service providers).

6. Defendant Classmates Online, Inc. ("Classmates Online") is a Washington corporation headquartered at 2001 Lind Avenue SW, Suite 500, Renton, Washington 98055. It was acquired by UOL in November 2004. On the web pages of www.classmates.com (or "classmates.com"), a web site accessible by the public and targeted to consumers, Classmates Online represents itself as the owner and operator of the site. Classmates Online enters into relationships with consumers who use www.classmates.com and those who register as members. The Terms of Service posted on www.classmates.com (the "Terms of Service") state:

By accessing and using the Classmates website, . . . you are agreeing to the following Terms of Use [sic]. We encourage you to review the Terms of Use, along with the Privacy Policy (http://www.classmates.com/cmo/privacy.jsp), which is incorporated by reference, as they form a binding agreement between Classmates and you.

http://www.classmates.com/cmo/terms.jsp.

- 7. Defendant Classmates Media Corporation ("Classmates Media") is a Delaware corporation headquartered at 21301 Burbank Boulevard, Woodland Hills, California 91367. It was formed in August 2007 by UOL to consolidate Classmates Online, Inc. and other business units for a public equity offering.
- 8. UOL, Classmates Media, and Classmates Online (collectively, "Classmates" or "defendants") do business throughout the States of Washington, California, and the nation.
- 9. UOL and Classmates Media, each acting alone, through, or jointly with the other, control and/or direct the actions of Classmates Online or act as its agent. For example:

- a. On UOL's "About United Online" web page, UOL refers to itself as the entity responsible for *classmates.com*'s service, with no reference to the Classmates Online, Inc. subsidiary. UOL states: "Led by its flagship Classmates Web site in the United States (www.classmates.com), [UOL] serves more than 50 million registered accounts across its social networking Web sites, including 3.8 million pay accounts as of June 30, 2008." *See http://www.unitedonline.net/companyinfo/about.html*.
- b. UOL manages the display of advertisements on classmates.com and uses personal information about classmates.com members to target the advertisements. See http://www.unitedonline.net/advertisers/revamp_2008/adsolutions.html, downloaded Nov. 21, 2008; see also http://www.uolmediagroup.com, downloaded Dec. 12, 2008. On each of classmates.com's web pages, clicking on the "Advertisers" link results in the display of a UOL web page, not a Classmates Online web page, further confirming UOL's control of this activity.
- c. Classmates Media asserts that it, too, has a direct role in the conduct of classmates.com's business affairs, stating, "Classmates Media Corporation operates leading online social networking and online loyalty marketing services under the Classmates and My-Points brands." See http://www.classmatesmedia.com/company/info.jsp. Other examples of Classmates Media's role in the operation of classmates.com include the fact that Classmates Media identifies the president of Classmates Online as a member of its management team, see http://www.classmatesmedia.com/company/management.jsp, and lists the Classmates Online corporate office and classmates.com web address as one of its office locations, see http://www.classmatesmedia.com/company/officelocations.jsp. Further, each page of the classmates.com web site includes a hyperlink labeled, "About Classmates Online" which, when clicked, results in the display of company information about Classmates Media, not Classmates Online.

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JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 10. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action pursuant to the RCW § 2.08.010.
- 11. Jurisdiction and venue are proper because Classmates Online, Inc. is a corporation headquartered in King County, Washington, and/or because defendants' improper conduct alleged in this complaint occurred in, was directed from, and/or emanated from the State of Washington.
- 12. In addition, the Terms of Service assert choice of Washington law and venue in courts of the State of Washington with the following language:

The Terms of Use [sic], your access and use of the Website and Services and the relationship between you and Classmates is governed by the laws of the State of Washington, without giving effect to its conflict of law provisions. Classmates and you both agree to submit to the personal and exclusive jurisdiction of the courts of the State of Washington.

Terms of Service, § 14, http://www.classmates.com/cmo/terms.jsp, downloaded Nov. 24, 2008.

CONDUCT COMPLAINED OF

- 13. The social networking web site, *classmates.com*, is targeted to individual consumers. Classmates' ability to make money from the web site depends on their ability to drive consumer traffic to *classmates.com*. Classmates' primary route for generating traffic is e-mail messages to consumers. According to Classmates: "Our businesses are highly dependent upon email. Our emails generate the majority of the traffic on our social networking Web sites" United Online, Inc., SEC Form 10-K for the period ending Dec. 31, 2007 ("UOL 10-K") at 19.
- 14. On or about mid-summer of 2008, plaintiff received an e-mail advertisement stating that a former classmate was attempting to contact plaintiff through *classmates.com*. When

plaintiff visited the *classmates.com* web site, he learned that Classmates, in addition to requiring him to register as a member, required him to pay for a Gold membership to view his former classmate's inquiry.

15. To become a Gold member of *classmates.com*, Classmates requires payment of a

- 15. To become a Gold member of *classmates.com*, Classmates requires payment of a nonrefundable subscription fee of \$15 for a three-month membership, \$39 for a 12-month membership, or \$59 for a 24-month membership. In an online transaction at *classmates.com*, plaintiff paid a subscription fee of \$15. When plaintiff then clicked on the indicated link to view information about the former classmate who was supposedly trying to contact him, he found that there was no such communication.
- 16. Classmates continued sending e-mails to plaintiff, including messages stating that other Classmates members had signed his online Classmates "guestbook." Plaintiff received e-mails with messages such as:

1 person was thinking of you yesterday

Someone Signed your Guestbook yesterday

Your guestbook received 1 new signature yesterday!

Who's thinking of you?

Take a look >>

and

You received 4 guestbook signatures in the last month.

Your Guestbook Activity

People are curious about you! Check out your action in the last month.

Open your guestbook >>

17. Classmates rely heavily on such guestbook-related e-mail messages to induce existing members to return to the *classmates.com* site. United Online's year-end SEC filing stated:

"We believe that most of our pay accounts elect to purchase our services as a result of a limited number of features. For example, we believe that our Classmates digital guestbook feature is responsible for a significant portion of the increase in our new pay accounts since the end of 2006." UOL 10-K at 18.

- 18. Classmates' e-mail messages regarding guestbook activity do not disclose the true nature of digital guestbook "signatures." By default, when a Classmates member clicks on another member's profile, Classmates automatically records the viewer's name in the guestbook associated with that profile being viewed. Other than the exceptional case of a member who has explicitly overridden Classmates' defaults, guestbook signatures merely log who has viewed a profile. A guestbook entry is not a signature that a member affirmatively chooses to leave in another member's guestbook web page.
- 19. Even the *classmates.com* Help Center description of guestbooks employs wording to suggest that a guestbook signature represents a member's decision to leave a signed record of having viewed a profile. The Help Center page states, "Whenever Classmates members visit your profile, they can let you know they were thinking of you by leaving their names" and "Guestbook names lists the people who chose [*sic*] to leave their names when they visit." Only by scrolling further down to a section entitled, "How do I sign someone else's guestbook?" does Classmates admit that guestbook signatures are a simply log entries that Classmates' software automatically generates anytime one member clicks on another members' profile.
- 20. Classmates' e-mail messages described in paragraphs 14 through 18, above (the "E-mail Ads") were misleading and/or incorrect and, as alleged in paragraphs 41 through 46, "Consequences of Classmates' Conduct," below, have caused injury to plaintiff and the Class.

Classmates' Deception regarding Privacy, Security, and Confidentiality

Classmates' Representations regarding Members' Personal Information

- 21. As a condition of membership at *classmates.com*, consumers must provide personal registration information and grant Classmates substantial license and ownership rights to use their information, photographs, and identities for Classmates' commercial purposes. Classmates, for their part, represents that members' information will be maintained in a secure environment which, in fact, they fail to provide. These allegations are further detailed, below.
- 22. Consumers provide two forms of personal information to Classmates: (i) registration information that consumers provide for membership; and (ii) user-generated content created by members and posted by them on the *classmates.com* site. Classmates relies on this registration information and user-generated content as a critical component in the Classmates business model:
- a. Members' personal information promotes increased site traffic and new memberships. As Classmates tells potential investors and advertisers, "Members have contributed to the company's social networking Web sites a substantial amount of distinct, relevant pieces of content that helps attract new social networking members and returning Web site visits from existing members."
- b. Members' personal information is also a key asset supporting Classmates' ability to generate advertising revenue. Touting the value of Classmates' intelligence about their members, UOL tells advertisers, "Think of us as a bridge; on one side is your product or service, on the other side are our 50 million members waiting for you. And we know how to make them listen and what makes them tick." http://www.unitedonline.net/advertisers/revamp_2008/adsolutions.html. UOL cites its ability to target advertisements based on members' personal attributes, such as age, employment status, past and present employers, education level, educational insti-

tution, military service, gender, marital status, children in the home, income range, vehicle ownership category, geographic location, and frequency of user visits to the Classmates site. See http://www.unitedonline.net/advertisers/revamp_2008/targeting.html.

- 23. The Terms of Service state Classmates' requirement, as a condition of their services, that consumers furnish complete and accurate registration information and keep their registration information up to date. If Classmates determines that the information furnished by a consumer is "or appears to be" inconsistent with this requirement, the Terms of Service give Classmates the option to terminate services without refund.
- 24. In addition to member registration data, Classmates persistently urges members to provide user-generated content and post messages and photos on *classmates.com*'s web pages. Web pages on *classmates.com* include statements from Classmates such as:

Share the (not so) little things that make you tick.

Who are you really?

Tell them here, then share some personal factoids in your Q&A.

and

Let friends see your face.

Post your photo >>

With a detailed, check-box Q&A form, Classmates prompts members to disclose personal details such as relationship status, number of children and voting choices and further encourages members to describe themselves with the help of a "Story Wizard."

25. Regarding this user-generated content, which Classmates defines as "including but not limited to [members'] biographical information, photographs and stories," Classmates requires that consumers grant it extensive license rights, ownership rights, and warranty protections, as follows:

When you participate in the Classmates community you are granting Classmates certain rights to use the Content you submit or post through the Website. By submitting Content you grant us a royalty-free, worldwide, non-terminable, non-exclusive license to use, reproduce, modify, adapt, edit, market, publish, store, distribute, have distributed, publicly and privately display, communicate, publicly and privately perform, transmit, have transmitted, create derivative works based upon, and promote such Content (in whole or in part) in any medium now known or hereafter devised, for editorial, commercial, promotional and all other purposes including, without limitation, the right to publish your name in connection with your Content; and the right to sublicense any or all of these rights. You acknowledge that Classmates owns all right, title, and interest in any compilation, collective work or other derivative work created using or incorporating the Content. Please remember that you are ultimately responsible for all Content that you provide and you warrant and represent that: (i) the Content does not and will not infringe on any copyright or any other third party right nor violate any applicable law or regulation; and (ii) you have the right to grant any and all necessary rights and licenses provided in this Section 3, including without limitation, all necessary copyright and other related rights to the Content, free and clear of all claims and encumbrances without violating the rights of any person or entity, including any right to privacy or publicity; and (iii) that each person depicted in any picture or photograph that you submit as part of the Content, if any, has provided consent to the use of the photograph. No

COMPLAINT

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compensation will be paid for the use of your Content, including, without limit, any photograph you may provide.

Terms of Service, ¶ 3, "Submitting or Posting Content," http://www.classmates.com/cmo/-terms.jsp, downloaded Nov. 24, 2008.

26. For Classmates' part, the *classmates.com* Privacy Policy (the "Privacy Policy") articulates affirmative commitments to members regarding Classmates' handling of the personal information that members provide in the course of registering for and using *classmates.com*:

Classmates Online, Inc. ("Classmates") is committed to protecting the privacy of our members' personal information. The purpose of this Privacy Policy is to inform you of Classmates' information practices related to the personal information that you provide, when using our services ("Your Information")

SHARING YOUR INFORMATION

[] Confidentiality

Classmates only shares Your Information with others when we have your permission or under the types of circumstances described in this Privacy Policy.

THE SECURITY OF YOUR INFORMATION

We have instituted physical, electronic and procedural safeguards to store and maintain Your Information in a secure environment.

See http://www.classmates.com/cmo/privacy.jsp.

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Materiality of Web Site Representations regarding Personal Information Safeguards

- 27. As a general matter, a web site's representations regarding its handling of consumers' personal information are material to consumers' decisions when they distinguish among web sites and decide to patronize or decline to patronize a particular site. For example:
- a. The materiality of a site's information practices may evidenced by the site's own statements stressing the importance of privacy, confidentiality, and security of consumers' information as essential elements of the level, character, and quality of services provided by the site.
- b. Many consumers review privacy policies and many consumer advocates survey and critique web site privacy policies. In addition, web browsers such as Microsoft Internet Explorer now include functions that automatically inspect machine-readable versions of web sites' privacy policies (utilizing Platform for Privacy Preference, or P3P policy statements); the browser flashes an alert if a user attempts to access a web site on which the privacy attributes fail to meet the user's privacy criteria. By the same token, if a well-known web site were silent regarding its privacy, security, and confidentiality practices, the absence of its commitments would attract the attention and comment of the Internet community and would affect traffic on the site. Therefore, through manual or automated inspection, many consumers consider web sites' representations about their handling of personal information when those consumers decide whether to visit and do business with web sites.
- c. A site's procedures for handling access and transactions serve as indicators of the importance of the site's information safeguards, such as the fact that the site requires consumers to register before initially gaining entry or use a logon ID with a confidential password for each visit. Functions and services offered at a site—such as e-mail functionality, capability to process credit card payments, or sharing of personal information with other visitors

to the site in a protected environment—provide indicators of the materiality of the site's privacy representations.

Insecure Login Credentials Cookies

- At classmates.com, for a member to register, provide profile information, or view others' user-generated content, the member must be identified by his or her "Login ID" (member registration number or e-mail address) plus password (collectively, "Login Credentials"). Classmates assert that maintaining password security is important.
- Classmates' web site offers a member the option to "remember" these Login Credentials, which it accomplishes by storing Login Credentials information in a cookie on the member's computer (the "Login Cookie"). Classmates explain that "storing a cookie on your computer allows you to login without typing the registered e-mail address or registration number and password." However, while Classmates urges their members to safeguard the security of their Login Credentials ("[n]otify us immediately if you believe that someone has used your registration or password without your authorization"), Classmates itself exposes Login Credentials to interception, theft, and use by unauthorized third parties.
- a. Since at least 2000, it has been standard practice when programming web pages to use the *secure* attribute in programming statements that store security-sensitive data in cookies on users' computers. Failure to use the *secure* attribute exposes a cookie to eavesdropping and access by intruders, even in supposedly secure communications. In contrast to Classmates' claims of safeguarding personal information, Classmates' fails to take the simple step of setting the *secure* attribute when creating Login Cookies on members' computers. Classmates, in choosing to ignore this security standard, fails to implement reasonable electronic safeguards appropriate to maintain members' account and personal information in a secure environment.

- b. In the design of *classmates.com*'s login and logoff processes, Classmates compounds this failure. When members enter and leave the *classmates.com* web site, Classmates' web page makes it unwieldy for a member to avoid storing a Login Cookie: at three or more points during every visit to *classmates.com*, Classmates asks the member whether to remember the member's Login Credentials and, at each of those three prompts, the "remember me" option is pre-checked as the default value. Thus, unless a Classmates member affirmatively unchecks the "remember me" option at least three times during every visit to Classmates' web site, the member's Login Cookie will be stored on the computer being used by the member. No matter how often a member affirmatively unchecks the "remember me" option, the option will be checked again the next time the member encounters a "remember me" prompt.
- c. The insecure characteristics of Login Cookies take on even greater significance when members access Classmates from locations known to be frequented by users but prone to unauthorized interception, including public computers and unsecured wireless access points, such as those available in Internet cafés, airports, and hotels.
- 30. The importance of privacy representations to consumers has become apparent. Entire industries have developed in markets for products to secure consumers' personal computers from unwanted intrusion, to secure commercial servers from intruders seeking to capture consumers' personal information, to inform consumers after intrusions occur, and to attempt to mitigate post-intrusion effects on consumers. Regulatory and advocacy groups routinely and urgently warn consumers to exercise vigilance online, and the need for businesses to protect consumers' information is the subject of numerous regulations, industry standards, and private consumer protection initiatives.

E-Mail Messages Containing Login Bypass Hyperlinks

- 31. To encourage members to visit *classmates.com*, Classmates sends its members email messages that contain embedded hyperlinks ("Login Links") to *classmates.com* web pages. (For example, in E-mail Ads cited in paragraph 16, above, Login Links are shown in bold and underscored typeface.) Login Links are web hyperlinks coded with the recipient's Login Credentials—clicking on a Login Link causes the member's web browser to bypass the *classmates.com* login process and open a Classmates web page personal to the member, such as the member's digital guestbook, membership profile, or message in-box. Once there, the member can navigate to other pages intended only for that member to access, such as areas in which the member can provide information about his or her family, income level, and other personal details.
- 32. Login Links are designed to encourage members to visit *classmates.com* by making it easy to do with one click. Clicking on a Login Link bypasses the login process, even for security-conscious members who have specifically instructed Classmates to prompt them for their Login Credentials each time they access the Classmates site instead of retaining their Login Credentials on their computers.
- 33. Classmates' practice of transmitting e-mail messages containing Login Links violates industry security standards designed to prevent malicious interception compromise of Login Credentials.
- 34. Classmates' erosion of members' security protections extends further: Even without malicious compromise, if a member forwards a Classmates e-mail message to someone else, the member is unwittingly sending his or her Login Credentials, unencrypted, to the recipient of the forwarded messages.

- a. For the recipient to access the member's password-protected user-generated information on *classmates.com*, all the recipient has to do is click a Login Link. That means someone who obtains an e-mail message with Login Links, innocently or through intrusion, can modify the member's biographical information, upload photographs, post to message boards, and communicate using the member's identity.
- b. Once a recipient activates one of these links and accesses a member's personal pages, Classmates "remembers" the member's Login Credentials on the recipient's computer by default. The recipient can sign on using the member's Login Credentials at will.
- c. An unauthorized user can continue to access the member's class-mates.com pages; Classmates does not check to see if a member's credentials are being used simultaneously at more than one computer. Thus, a member could be logged in to classmates.com never knowing that an unauthorized third party was using the member's credentials, as well.
- 35. In sum, Classmates' affirmative statements regarding the privacy, security, and confidentiality practices are misleading and/or incorrect, particularly in light of Classmates' use of insecure Login Cookies as alleged in paragraphs 28 through 29, above, and transmission of e-mail messages containing Login Links as alleged in paragraphs 31 through 34, above. Through defendants' conduct and practices, Defendants have caused injury to plaintiff and the Class, as further alleged in paragraphs 41 through 46, "Consequences of Classmates' Conduct," below.

Dating Services Contract

36. The *classmates.com* web site includes social referral services through which members may locate other members and exchange names, contact information, statistics, and photographs and is therefore a dating services contract pursuant to California Civil Code section 1694, *et seq.*

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38. Classmates do not provide members written copies of signed membership agreements, and Classmates membership agreements do not contain an appropriately conspicuous display of Classmates' name and address for transmittal of cancellation notice. Further, Classmates' member agreement lacks this statutorily required language:

You, the buyer, may cancel this agreement, without any penalty or obligation, at any time prior to midnight of the original contract seller's third business day following the date of this contract, excluding Sundays and holidays. To cancel this agreement, mail or deliver a signed and dated notice, or send a telegram which states that you, the buyer, are canceling this agreement, or words of similar effect.

- 39. Classmates further fail to observe the requirements of Cal. Civ. Code section 1694.3 regarding the effect of a consumer's death, disability, or relocation on the consumer's contract rights.
- 40. Classmates' conduct and practices in operating as a provider of dating services, as defined under California statute, while failing to fulfill their statutory obligations constitute conduct and practices through which Classmates have caused injury to plaintiff and the Class, as alleged in paragraphs 41 through 46, "Consequences of Classmates' Conduct," immediately following.

Consequences of Classmates' Conduct

- 41. Plaintiff incorporates the above allegations by reference.
- 42. As generally described above, including the specific allegations of paragraphs 5 through 9 and 13, above, Classmates offers and performs services in the course of trade and

commerce for the personal, family, household purposes of members of the consuming public. Through transactions that Classmates intend to result in the sales of Gold memberships to such consumers and increased advertising revenue, Classmates mislead consumers to enter into obligations relating to their services.

- 43. Regarding Classmates' E-mail Ads:
- a. As specifically alleged in paragraphs 14 through 20, above, Classmates' E-mail Ads contain representations that other members have endorsed, approved, or otherwise affirmatively acted to communicate with a member, when that is not the case.
- b. Classmates' representations regarding contact being sought by former acquaintances are material to consumers' decisions to visit *classmates.com*, to register for *classmates.com*, and to pay to become Gold members.
 - 44. Regarding Classmates' privacy, confidentiality, and security practices:
- a. As specifically alleged in paragraphs 28 through 35, above, Classmates implementation of Login Cookies and e-mail messages containing Login Links fail to adequately or reasonably secure members' Login Credentials and personal information. Accordingly, Classmates' services are not of the standard and quality and do not have the characteristics and benefits identified in the Privacy Policy representations alleged in paragraph 26.
- b. Following from the general allegations of paragraph 27, if Classmates were to (i) publicize accurately the privacy, security, and confidentiality aspects (or lack thereof) of their services or (ii) remain silent on the subject, Classmates would attract unwanted public notice and negative public comments regarding those practices; and a significant number of consumers would have considered the information material to their decision to patronize Classmates by visiting the *classmates.com* site, registering as *classmates.com* members, contributing user-generated content, and paying to become Gold members.

- 45. Plaintiff and the Class members have been injured in their business and property as follows:
- a. Because Classmates' statements and/or omissions in the E-mail Ads and in the Privacy Policy were misleading and/or incorrect, Classmates deprived consumers of material and critical information that the consumers were reasonably entitled to consider in their decisions to patronize *classmates.com* by registering as members, subscribe as Gold members, and post user-generated content that included their personal information.
- b. Plaintiff and members of the Class have been injured by their payment of money to Classmates for subscription fees without having received the affirmatively promised content, character, and quality of services.
- c. Plaintiff and members of the Class have been injured in that they have provided Classmates with their property—in particular, personal information in the form of registration data and user-generated content and, as set forth in the Terms of Service language cited in paragraph 26, have in perpetuity granted defendants valuable intellectual property rights in such property and undertaken liabilities regarding defendants' uses of such property.
- d. Plaintiff and members of the Class have, in perpetuity, been diminished in their abilities to protect their personal information because Classmates, through their misleading and/or incorrect representations and omissions, is in possession of such information and is failing to maintain it under the conditions and with the standard of care Classmates led plaintiff and the Class members to reasonably expect.
- 46. Meanwhile, even as plaintiff and the Class members' have been disadvantaged in their ability to make informed choices in the marketplace and diminished in their rights in their personal information:

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a. Defendants unjustly enjoy the benefits of plaintiff and Class members' subscription payments as well as personal information, to which defendants' attach value as intellectual property assets and from which defendants' generate revenue by attracting other members, through fees for serving targeting advertisements, and such other income-generating uses broadly permitted as licensees under the Terms of Service cited in paragraph 26.

b. Defendants further unjustly benefit from their failures to implement appropriate security safeguards in three ways. First, the substandard level of safeguards has the effect of promoting user traffic on *classmates.com*. Second, defendants' deception regarding the level of safeguards enables defendants to induce other consumers to visit the site, where such consumers' decisions to do so would be affected were they adequately informed about defendants' conduct and practices. Third, defendants save money by avoiding the costs of implementing the promised safeguards.

CLASS ALLEGATIONS

- 47. Plaintiff brings this action pursuant to CR 23 on behalf of himself and all consumers nationwide who are or since November 1, 2004 have been *classmates.com* members, excluding defendants and their employees (the "Class").
- 48. Plaintiff reserves the right to revise this definition of the Class based on facts learned during discovery.
- 49. The Class consists of at least hundreds if not thousands of individuals and other entities in diverse geographic localities (presumably around the country), making joinder impractical.
- 50. The claims of plaintiff are typical of the claims of all of the other members of the Class.

- 51. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the other Class members. Plaintiff has retained counsel with substantial experience in prosecuting complex litigation and class actions of this sort. Plaintiff and his counsel are committed to vigorously prosecuting this action on behalf of the Class members and have the financial resources to do so. Neither plaintiff nor his counsel has any interest adverse to those of the other Class members.
- 52. Classmates have acted and failed to act on grounds generally applicable to plaintiff and the other Class members, requiring the Court's imposition of uniform injunctive and corresponding declaratory relief with respect to the Class as a whole.
- 53. Many questions of law and fact are common to the claims of plaintiff and the other Class members, and those questions predominate over any questions that may affect individual Class members. Common questions for the Class include but are not limited to the following:
- a. whether Classmates' conduct regarding the representations in their e-mail messages to consumers constitutes unfair and/or deceptive acts or practices;
- b. whether Classmates' conduct regarding the security of Login Credentials cookies they place on consumers' computers constitutes unfair and/or deceptive acts or practices;
- c. whether Classmates' conduct regarding the e-mail transmission of Login Links constitutes unfair and/or deceptive acts or practices;
- d. whether Classmates' agreements with members constitute void and unenforceable dating services contracts; and
- e. whether Classmates' conduct described herein resulted in unjust enrichment.

- 54. Class treatment of common questions of law and fact is also superior to individual actions or piecemeal litigation in that it conserves the resources of the courts and the litigants, and promotes consistency and efficiency of adjudication.
- 55. A class action is superior to all other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy since joinder of all members is impracticable.
- 56. Furthermore, as the damages suffered by individual Class members may be relatively small, the expense and burden of individual litigation make it impossible for members of the Class to redress individually the wrongs done to them. Absent a class action, many or most Class members would find the cost of litigating their claims to be prohibitive and would have no effective remedy.
 - 57. There will be no difficulty in the management of this case as a class action.
- 58. In the alternative, the Class may be certified because (a) the prosecution of separate actions by the individual members of the Class would create a risk of inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to individual Class members which would establish incompatible standards of conduct for defendant; (b) the prosecution of separate actions by individual Class members would create a risk of adjudication with respect to them which would, as a practical matter, be dispositive of the interests of other Class members not parties to the adjudications, or substantially impair or impede their ability to protect their interests; and (c) defendants have acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the class, thereby making appropriate final and injunctive relief with respect to the members of the Class as a whole.
- 59. Unless a class-wide injunction is issued, defendants may continue to deceive consumers in the states of Washington, California, and all other states of these United States.

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FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

Violations of Washington Consumer Protection Act, RCW § 19.86.010 et seq. on behalf of plaintiff and the Class

- 60. Plaintiff incorporates the above allegations by reference.
- 61. The Washington Consumer Protection Act, RCW § 19.86.010 et seq. ("CPA") declares unlawful (a) an unfair or deceptive act or practice, (b) occurring in trade or commerce, (c) with a public-interest impact, (d) that causes injury to plaintiff.
- 62. At all relevant times, Classmates have engaged in unfair and deceptive business acts and practices that have a capacity to deceive the public, including but not limited to transmitting misleading and/or incorrect e-mail messages to consumers and by posting misleading and/or incorrect statements and assurances regarding defendants' privacy, security, and confidentiality practices.
- 63. As a result of defendants' unfair and deceptive acts and practices in the conduct of their business, plaintiff and the other Class members have been injured in their business and/or property.
- 64. The State of Washington has an important interest in regulating the business activities of companies headquartered in Washington state, including activities that have effect outside of the state. The practices complained of herein, that are the basis of the statutory claim in this cause of action, were developed or set in, and/or emanated from, Washington state.
- 65. Unless Classmates are enjoined from their unfair and deceptive acts and practices as alleged herein, Classmates will continue to cause harm to consumers.
- 66. Such unfair or deceptive practices affected and continue to affect the public interest in that defendant committed the unfair and deceptive acts and practices described herein in the course of their business as part of a pattern and generalized course of conduct. Also, de-

fendants' unfair and deceptive business acts and practices have affected, and continue to affect, a great many members of the public in Washington state and nationwide, in the context of a business activity—operation of a leading social networking web site—available to the public atlarge.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

Violations of California's Unfair Competition Law Cal. Business and Professions Code § 17200, et seq. on behalf of plaintiff and the Class

- 67. Plaintiff incorporates the above allegations by reference.
- 68. In violation of California Business and Professions Code section 17200 et seq. ("UCL"), defendants' conduct in this regard is ongoing and includes, but is not limited to, statements made by defendants in their E-mail Ads and Privacy Policy regarding defendants' possession of communications about specific members from other specific members and defendants' information privacy, security, and confidentiality practices.
- 69. By engaging in the above-described acts and practices, defendants have committed one or more acts of unfair competition within the meaning of the UCL and, as a result, plaintiff and the Class have suffered injury-in-fact and have lost money and/or property—specifically, personal information and/or registration fees.
- 70. Defendants' business acts and practices are unlawful, in part, because they violate California Business and Professions Code section 17500, et seq., which prohibits false advertising, in that they were untrue and misleading statements relating to defendants' performance of services and with the intent to induce consumers to enter into obligations relating to such services, and regarding which statements defendants knew or which, by the exercise of reasonable care defendants should be known, to be untrue and misleading. Defendants' busi-

ness acts and practices are also unlawful in that they violate the Washington CPA and the California Consumer Legal Remedies Act, California Civil Code section 1750 *et seq.* Defendants are therefore in violation of the "unlawful" prong of the UCL.

Defendants' business acts and practices are unfair because they cause harm and 71. injury in fact to plaintiff and members of the Class and for which defendants have no justification other than to increase, beyond what defendants would have otherwise realized, their profit in member subscriptions and fees from advertisers and their information assets through the acquisition of consumers' personal information. Defendants' conduct lacks reasonable and legitimate justification in that defendants have benefited from such conduct and practices while plaintiff and the Class members have been misled as to the nature and integrity of defendants' services and have, in fact, suffered material disadvantage regarding their interests in the privacy, security, and confidentiality of their personal information. Defendants' conduct offends public policy in California tethered to the Consumer Legal Remedies Act, the state constitutional right of privacy, and California statutes recognizing the need for consumers to obtain material information that enables them to safeguard their own privacy and security interests, including Cal. Civ. Code section 1798.80. In addition, defendants' modus operandi constitutes a sharp practice in two ways: (i) Defendants know, or should know, that consumers care about the status of personal-information safeguards but are unlikely to be aware of the manner in which defendants fail to fulfill their commitments to safeguard personal information; and (ii) to the extent members do become aware of defendants' conduct and practices, defendants' business model is designed to generate high traffic volume to make up for the loss of revenue from members disaffected by defendants' misleading messages. Defendants are therefore in violation of the "unfair" prong of the UCL.

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- 72. Defendants' acts and practices were fraudulent within the meaning of the UCL because they are likely to mislead the members of the public to whom they were directed. Defendants are therefore in violation of the "fraudulent" prong of the UCL.
- 73. Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and on behalf of each member of the Class, seeks individual restitution, injunctive relief, and other relief allowed under the UCL.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

Violations of California's Consumer Legal Remedies Act, Cal. Civil Code § 1750, et seq. on behalf of plaintiff and the Class

- 74. Plaintiff incorporates the above allegations by reference.
- 75. In violation of Civil Code section 1750, et seq. (the "CLRA"), defendants have engaged and are engaging in unfair and deceptive acts and practices in the course of transactions with plaintiff, and such transactions are intended to and have resulted in the sales of services to consumers. Plaintiff and the members of the Class are "consumers" as that term is used in the CLRA because they sought or acquired defendants' good or services for personal, family, or household purposes. Defendants' past and ongoing acts and practices include but are not limited to:
- a. Defendants' representations that their services have characteristics, uses, and benefits that they do not have, in violation of Civil Code section 1770(a)(5);
- b. Defendants' representations that their services are of a particular standard, quality and grade but are of another standard quality and grade, in violation of Civil Codes section 1770(a)(7); and
- c. Defendants' advertisement of services with the intent not to sell those services as advertised, in violation of Civil Codes section 1770(a)(9);

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- 76. Defendants' violations of Civil Code section 1770 have caused damage to plaintiff and the other Class members and threaten additional injury if the violations continue. This damage includes the loss of the benefit of bargain of defendants' services, transactions for which were premised, in part, on consumers' reasonable expectations of the material accuracy of defendants' representations in e-mail messages purporting to convey other members' expressions of interest and regarding defendants' privacy, security, and confidentiality representations. Further, Class members are subject to account compromise and identity theft to the extent their Login Credentials are compromised.
- 77. At this time, plaintiff seeks only injunctive relief under this cause of action. Pursuant to Civil Code section 1782, in conjunction with the filing of this action, plaintiff will notify defendants in writing of the particular violations of Civil Code section 1770 and demand that defendants rectify the problems associated with their behavior detailed above, which acts and practices are in violation of Civil Code section 1770.
- 78. If defendants fail to respond adequately to plaintiff's above-described demand within 30 days of plaintiff's notice, pursuant to Civil Code section 1782(b), plaintiff will amend the complaint to request damages and other relief, as permitted by Civil Code section 1780.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Unjust Enrichment

on behalf of plaintiff and the Class

- 79. Plaintiff incorporates the above allegations by reference, and specifically refers to paragraphs 2-3, 15, 21-22, 25-26, 36, 40, and 46.
- 80. Plaintiff and the Class have conferred upon Classmates a benefit. Classmates received and retains money belonging to plaintiff and the Class resulting from their collection of membership fees and valuable personal information through their wrongful acts and practices,

E.	Award treble damages to Class members, to the extent allowable				
F.	Award punitive damages to Class members, to the extent allowable under Cali-				
fornia law.					
G.	Award additional damages of up to \$5,000 to each senior citizen or disabled per-				
son whom de	fendants victimized under Cal	fornia Civil Code section 1770, according to proof.			
H.	Award restitution against defendants in amounts to be proved.				
I.	Award disgorgement of monies obtained through and as a result of unfair and/or				
9 deceptive acts and/or practices, in amounts to be proved.					
J.	J. Award plaintiff and the Class pre- and post-judgment interest, to the extent al-				
lowable.					
K.	Award plaintiff and the Class their reasonable litigation expenses and attorneys'				
fees.					
L.	Award such other and further relief as equity and justice may require.				
Data	I. Dag 10 2009	Respectfully submitted,			
Dated	i: Dec. 19, 2008	LAW OFFICES OF CLIFFORD A. CANTOR, P.C.			
		By: s/ Clifford Cantor (WSBA # 17893)			
		627 208th Avenue SE Sammamish, Washington 98074-7033			
		Tel: (425) 868-7813 Fax: (425) 868-7870			
:		Scott A. Kamber			
		David A. Stampley KAMBEREDELSON, LLC			
		11 Broadway, 22nd Floor New York, New York 10004			
		Tel: (212) 920-3072 Fax: (212) 920-3081			
		Attorneys for Plaintiff			
		LAW OFFICES OF CLIFFORD A. CANTOR, P.C.			
	F. fornia law. G. son whom de H. I. deceptive act J. lowable. K. fees. L.	F. Award punitive damages to fornia law. G. Award additional damages of son whom defendants victimized under Calif. H. Award restitution against defe. I. Award disgorgement of mondeceptive acts and/or practices, in amounts J. Award plaintiff and the Classical lowable. K. Award plaintiff and the Classical fees.			

- 29 -

Case Number:

08-2-43407-9

Case Title: Xavier Vasquez vs Classmates Online, Inc., Classmates Media Corp., United Online, Inc., and Does 1-100 Document Title: SUMMONS & COMPLAINT

User's Name:

Clifford Cantor

Filed Date:

12/19/2008 2:09:36 PM

User Signed

Signed By: WSBA #:

Clifford Cantor

17893

Date:

12/19/2008 2:03:29 PM

SUPERIOR COURT OF WASHINGTON KING COUNTY

XAVIER VASQUEZ, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated,

Case No.

Plaintiff,

SUMMONS-20-day

VS.

CLASSMATES ONLINE, INC.,

a Washington corporation, CLASSMATES MEDIA CORPORATION,

a Delaware corporation,

UNITED ONLINE, INC.,

a Delaware corporation, and

J. DOES 1 through 100, corporations,

Defendants.

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TO CLASSMATES ONLINE, INC.:

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plaintiff. Plaintiff's claim is stated in the written complaint, a copy of which is served upon you

A lawsuit has been started against you in the above-entitled court by Xavier Vasquez,

with this Summons.

In order to defend against this lawsuit, you must respond to the complaint by stating your defense in writing, and by serving a copy upon the person signing this summons within 20 days

after the service of this summons, excluding the day of service, or a default judgment may be en-

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tered against you without notice. A default judgment is one where plaintiff is entitled to what it asks for because you have not responded. If you serve a notice of appearance on the undersigned person, you are entitled to notice before a default judgment may be entered.

You may demand that the plaintiff file this lawsuit with the court. If you do so, the demand must be in writing and must be served upon the person signing this summons. Within 14 days after you serve the demand, the plaintiff must file this lawsuit with the court, or the service on you of this summons and complaint will be void.

If you wish to seek the advice of an attorney in this matter, you should do so promptly so that your written response, if any, may be served on time.

This summons is issued pursuant to Rule 4 of the Superior Court Civil Rules of the State of Washington.

Respectfully submitted,

LAW OFFICES OF CLIFFORD A. CANTOR, P.C.

By: s/ Clifford A. Cantor (WSBA # 17893)

627 208th Avenue SE

Sammamish, Washington 98074-7033

Tel: (425) 868-7813 Fax: (425) 868-7870

Scott A. Kamber David A. Stampley KAMBEREDELSON, LLC 11 Broadway, 22nd Floor New York, New York 10004

Tel: (212) 920-3072 Fax: (212) 920-3081

Attorneys for Plaintiff

1 2 3 4 5 SUPERIOR COURT OF WASHINGTON 6 KING COUNTY 7 XAVIER VASQUEZ, individually and on Case No. 8 behalf of all others similarly situated, 9 Plaintiff. SUMMONS-60-day 10 vs. 11 CLASSMATES ONLINE, INC., 12 a Washington corporation, CLASSMATES MEDIA CORPORATION, 13 a Delaware corporation, UNITED ONLINE, INC., 14 a Delaware corporation, and J. DOES 1 through 100, corporations, 15 Defendants. 16 17

TO CLASSMATES MEDIA CORP.:

A lawsuit has been started against you in the above-entitled court by Xavier Vasquez, plaintiff. Plaintiff's claim is stated in the written complaint, a copy of which is served upon you with this Summons.

In order to defend against this lawsuit, you must respond to the complaint by stating your defense in writing, and by serving a copy upon the person signing this summons within 60 days after the service of this summons, excluding the day of service, or a default judgment may be en-

SUMMONS--60-day

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tered against you without notice. A default judgment is one where plaintiff is entitled to what it asks for because you have not responded. If you serve a notice of appearance on the undersigned person, you are entitled to notice before a default judgment may be entered.

You may demand that the plaintiff file this lawsuit with the court. If you do so, the demand must be in writing and must be served upon the person signing this summons. Within 14 days after you serve the demand, the plaintiff must file this lawsuit with the court, or the service on you of this summons and complaint will be void.

If you wish to seek the advice of an attorney in this matter, you should do so promptly so that your written response, if any, may be served on time.

This summons is issued pursuant to Rule 4 of the Superior Court Civil Rules of the State of Washington.

Dated: Dec. 18, 200	Jð
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Respectfully submitted,

LAW OFFICES OF CLIFFORD A. CANTOR, P.C.

By: s/ Clifford A. Cantor (WSBA # 17893)

627 208th Avenue SE

Sammamish, Washington 98074-7033

Tel: (425) 868-7813 Fax: (425) 868-7870

Scott A. Kamber David A. Stampley KAMBEREDELSON, LLC 11 Broadway, 22nd Floor New York, New York 10004

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Attornevs for Plaintiff

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SUMMONS---60-day

1 2 3 4 5 SUPERIOR COURT OF WASHINGTON 6 KING COUNTY 7 Case No. XAVIER VASQUEZ, individually and on 8 behalf of all others similarly situated, 9 SUMMONS-60-day Plaintiff, 10 VS. 11 CLASSMATES ONLINE, INC., 12 a Washington corporation, CLASSMATES MEDIA CORPORATION, 13 a Delaware corporation, UNITED ONLINE, INC., 14 a Delaware corporation, and J. DOES 1 through 100, corporations, 15 Defendants. 16 17 TO UNITED ONLINE, INC.: 18 19 20

A lawsuit has been started against you in the above-entitled court by Xavier Vasquez, plaintiff. Plaintiff's claim is stated in the written complaint, a copy of which is served upon you with this Summons.

In order to defend against this lawsuit, you must respond to the complaint by stating your defense in writing, and by serving a copy upon the person signing this summons within 60 days after the service of this summons, excluding the day of service, or a default judgment may be en-

SUMMONS-60-day

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- 1 -

tered against you without notice. A default judgment is one where plaintiff is entitled to what it asks for because you have not responded. If you serve a notice of appearance on the undersigned person, you are entitled to notice before a default judgment may be entered.

You may demand that the plaintiff file this lawsuit with the court. If you do so, the demand must be in writing and must be served upon the person signing this summons. Within 14 days after you serve the demand, the plaintiff must file this lawsuit with the court, or the service on you of this summons and complaint will be void.

If you wish to seek the advice of an attorney in this matter, you should do so promptly so that your written response, if any, may be served on time.

This summons is issued pursuant to Rule 4 of the Superior Court Civil Rules of the State of Washington.

Dated:	Dec.	18,	2008
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Respectfully submitted,

LAW OFFICES OF CLIFFORD A. CANTOR, P.C.

By: s/ Clifford A. Cantor (WSBA # 17893)

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Sammanish, Washington 98074-7033

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Attorneys for Plaintiff

SUMMONS---60-day