allegations specially pertaining to itself, which are based on personal knowledge.

Nature of the Case

Unfair Competition, and False Advertising relating to Defendants' illegal propagation of

This is an action for willful Patent Infringement, Trademark Infringement,

PAPETTI SAMUELS WEISS MCKIRGAN LLP

16430 North Scottsdale Road

Bruce Samuels (State Bar No. 015996)

Scottsdale, AZ 85254

1

2

25

26

27

28

1.

Suite 290

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

Papetti Samuels	16430 North Sc	Suite 290	Scottsdale, AZ	
		> >		

plants protected by U.S. Plant Patents, including U.S. Patent		plants protected by U.	5. Plant Patents.	including	U.S. Patent	: Nos.	. PP328/4 .	PP2/349
---------------------------------------------------------------	--	------------------------	-------------------	-----------	-------------	--------	--------------------	---------

- 2 || PP29874, PP32531, PP17267, PP25042, PP32662, PP29958, PP26677, PP22206,
- 3 PP26363, PP24462, PP19254, PP17159, PP26365, PP22947, PP26676, PP25064,
- 4 PP22032, and PP17553, inter alia; and the offer for sale and/or sale of such plants under
- 5 trademarks held by Plaintiff, including U.S. Trademark Registration Nos. 6183410,
- 6 | 3475601, 4821250, 6126261, 6433414, 4821245, 4825590, 6183409, 6126260,
- 7 | 4825588, 97768264, 4785615, 4821247, 4821251, 4821246, 4821249, 4802803,
- 8 4821248, 3207256, 1638561, 2822789, and 2706235 and other common law trademarks,
 - inter alia; and using copyright protected material of Plaintiff to make such sales.

The Parties

- 2. Plaintiff David Austin Roses Limited is a private limited company organized under the laws of the United Kingdom, with an address of Bowling Green Lane, Albrighton, Wolverhampton, United Kingdom WV7 3HB.
- 3. On information and belief, Defendant Jessie's Nursery LLC, is a limited liability company organized under the laws of the State of Arizona, with an address of 29683 N. 127th Lane, Peoria, Arizona 85383, and it is doing business as JessiesRoseUSA.
- 4. On information and belief, Defendant Sheng Zhang is an individual and resident of the State of Arizona who owns and/or operates Defendant Jessie's Nursery, LLC dba JessiesRoseUSA.
- 5. Defendant John Doe Zhang is Defendant Sheng Zhang's spouse and, upon information and belief, is also a resident of the State of Arizona. Defendant John Doe Zhang is named solely for community property purposes because all actions by Sheng Zhang giving rise to this lawsuit were, on information and belief, made on behalf of the marital community.

Jurisdiction and Venue

6. This action arises under the United States Patent Act, codified at 35 U.S.C. §§ 1, et seq., and, in particular, 35 U.S.C. §§ 271 and 281-285; the U.S. trademark laws,

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

- codified at 15 U.S.C. §§ 1051, et seq.; and the U.S. copyright laws, codified at 15 U.S.C. §§ 101, et seq.
- 7. This Court has federal question jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action under 15 U.S.C. § 1121; 28 U.S.C. § 1331; and 28 U.S.C. § 1338.
- 8. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant Jessie's Nursery LLC, because it is incorporated in this state, it does business in this state and district, and because the actions described herein took place in this state and in this district.
- 9. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants Sheng Zhang and John Doe Zhang because these individuals are residents of this state, do business in this state and district, and because the actions described herein took place in this state and in this district.
- 10. Venue is proper in the District of Arizona under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) and (c) because the facts giving rise to the claims alleged herein occurred in this judicial district.

Facts Common to All Counts

- 11. David Austin has been breeding beautiful and popular English roses since 1961.
- 12. David Austin owns U.S. Plant Patents covering many of its proprietary rose plants, including but not limited to the following:
 - U.S. Patent No. PP32874 P2 for the 'Ausgray' variety (Ex. A);
 - U.S. Patent No. PP27349 for the 'Ausweather' variety (Ex. B);
 - U.S. Patent No. PP29874 for the 'Ausoblige' variety (Ex. C);
 - U.S. Patent No. PP32531 P2 for the 'Auswagsy' variety (Ex. D);
 - U.S. Patent No. PP17267 for the 'Ausimmon' variety (Ex. E);
 - U.S. Patent No. PP25042 for the 'Auswasher' variety (Ex. F);
 - U.S. Patent No. PP32662 P2 for the 'Ausimage' variety (Ex. G);
 - U.S. Patent No. PP29958 for the 'Ausapply' variety (Ex. H);
 - U.S. Patent No. PP26677 for the 'Ausyacht' variety (Ex. I);

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

- U.S. Patent No. PP22206 for the 'Auschariot' variety (Ex. J);
- U.S. Patent No. PP26363 for the 'Auspluto' variety (Ex. K);
- U.S. Patent No. PP24462 for the 'Auschris' variety (Ex. L);
- U.S. Patent No. PP19254 for the 'Auspastor' variety (Ex. M);
- U.S. Patent No. PP17159 for the 'Ausjameson' variety (Ex. N);
- U.S. Patent No. PP26365 for the 'Auslevity' variety (Ex. O);
- U.S. Patent No. PP22947 for the 'Ausboxer' variety (Ex. P);
- U.S. Patent No. PP26676 for the 'Austruss' variety (Ex. Q);
- U.S. Patent No. PP25064 for the 'Auscousin' variety (Ex. R);
- U.S. Patent No. PP22032 for the 'Ausjosiah' variety (Ex. S);
- U.S. Patent No. PP17553 for the 'Austango' variety (Ex. T) (hereinafter, the "David Austin Patents").
- 13. David Austin marks its products with the relevant patent numbers and lists the relevant patent numbers on its marketing materials, such as its website, thereby putting the public on constructive notice that its products are patented.
- 14. Plaintiff possesses all rights under the David Austin Patents, including the right to sue for infringement, recourse for damages, and to seek injunctive relief. Copies of these patents are attached as Exhibits A-T.
- 15. David Austin also owns U.S. Trademarks and Trademark Registrations, under which it sells many of its rose varieties, including but not limited to the following:
 - EFFIE® (Reg. No. 6183410), under which the 'Ausgray' variety is sold.
 - ROSALIND® (Reg. No. 3475601), under which the 'Austew' variety is sold.
 - CAREY® (Reg. No. 4821250), under which the 'Ausweather' variety is sold.
 - **PURITY**® (Reg. No. 6126261), under which the 'Ausoblige' variety is sold.
 - **LEONORA**® (Reg. No. 6433414), under which the 'Auswagsy' variety is sold.
 - MIRANDA® (Reg. No. 4821245), under which the 'Ausimmon' variety is sold.

- **CHARITY**® (Reg. No. 4825590), under which the 'Auswasher' variety is sold.
- **EUGENIE**® (Reg. No. 6183409), under which the 'Ausimage' variety is sold.
- CAPABILITY® (Reg. No. 6126260), under which the 'Ausapply' variety is sold.
- TESS® (Reg. No. 4825588), under which the 'Ausyacht' variety is sold.
- **BESSIE**TM (Application Serial No. 97768264), under which the 'Ausperidot' variety is sold.
- **DARCEY**® (Reg. No. 4785615), under which the 'Auschariot' variety is sold.
- EDITH® (Reg. No. 4821247), under which the 'Auspluto' variety is sold.
- **KATE**TM, a common law trademark under which the 'Auschris' variety is sold.
- **PATIENCE**® (Reg. No. 4821251), under which the 'Auspastor' variety is sold.
- JULIET® (Reg. No. 4821246), under which the 'Ausjameson' variety is sold.
- **BEATRICE**® (Reg. No. 4821249), under which the 'Auslevity' variety is sold.
- **KEIRA**® (Reg. No. 4802803), under which the 'Ausboxer' variety is sold;
- **CONSTANCE**® (Reg. No. 4821248), under which the 'Austruss' variety is sold;
- JUBILEE CELEBRATION® (Reg. No. 3207256), under which the 'Aushunter' variety is sold
- ABRAHAM DARBY® (Reg. No. 1638561), under which the 'Auscot' variety is sold.
- JUDE THE OBSCURETM (Application Serial No. 97813269), under which the 'Ausgo' variety is sold.

- AMBRIDGE ROSETM, a common law trademark under which the 'Auswonder' variety is sold.
- SPIRIT OF FREEDOMTM, a common law trademark under which the 'Ausbite' variety is sold.
- WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE 2000® (Reg. No. 2822789), under which the 'Ausromeo' variety is sold.
- **BOSCOBEL**TM, a common law trademark under which the 'Auscousin' variety is sold.
- WILLIAM MORRISTM, a common law trademark under which the 'Auswill' variety is sold.
- **GEOFF HAMILTON**TM, a common law trademark under which the 'Ausham' variety is sold.
- THE WEDGWOOD ROSETM, a common law trademark under which the 'Ausjosiah' variety is sold.
- EVELYNTM (Application Serial No. 79108523), under which the 'Aussaucer variety is sold.
- SUMMER SONGTM, a common law trademark under which the 'Austango variety is sold.
- **DAVID AUSTIN**® (Reg. No. 2706235), under which all of these varieties are sold.
- 21 (hereinafter, the "David Austin Trademarks").
 - 16. Each of the David Austin Trademark are distinctive and protectable. Plaintiff possesses all rights under the David Austin Trademarks, including the right to sue for infringement, recourse for damages, and to seek injunctive relief. Copies of these registrations are attached as Exhibit U.
 - 17. David Austin promotes and sells its roses bearing the David Austin Trademarks through authorized retailers throughout the United States, and through its own catalog and website, available at the following link:

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

https://eu.davidaustinroses.com/pages/shop-online. Its website contains many original
photographs showcasing the products, as well as original descriptions of the products
offered. David Austin owns the copyright relating to these original marketing materials
created and utilized to promote its roses.

- 18. David Austin has spent considerable resources developing and promoting its rose plants and the associated patents, trademarks, and copyrights, and these properties are some of Plaintiff's most valuable assets.
- 19. In late 2023, David Austin first discovered "JessiesRoseUSA" doing business on Etsy.com, an online marketplace where independent crafters and collectors can sell their wares. Its Etsy shop is located at https://www.etsy.com/shop/JessiesRoseUSA?ref=profile header.
- 20. Through its Etsy shop, JessiesRoseUSA was promoting, offering for sale, and selling rose plants that were originally bred and introduced by David Austin, many of which were protected by the David Austin Patents and which bore the David Austin Trademarks, all without authorization from David Austin.
- 21. Upon information and belief, from April of 2023 through October of 2023, Defendant Sheng Zhang, as an individual, owned and operated the "JessiesRoseUSA" shop on Etsy.com.
- 22. On October 28, 2023, Defendant Jessie's Nursery, LLC, was incorporated with the State of Arizona, and, thereafter, upon information and belief, Defendant Jessie's Nursery, LLC, owned and operated the "JessiesRoseUSA" shop on Etsy.com.
- 23. On or about October of 2023, Defendants created a website located at https://www.jessiesrose.com/ on which they continued and expanded their activities relating to the propagation, promotion, offering for sale, and sale of rose plants that were bred and introduced by David Austin, many of which were protected by the David Austin Patents and which bore the David Austin Trademarks, all without authorization from David Austin.
 - 24. Defendants were using, and, on information and belief, continue to be

using, every one of the David Austin Trademarks on their Etsy shop and website to promote and sell their own roses, without authorization from David Austin.

- 25. Further, Defendants were, and, on information and belief, continue to be, illegally propagating and/or importing varieties protected by U.S. Plant Patents owned by David Austin, including every one of the David Austin Patents, and were and, on information and belief, continue to be, using, offering for sale, and selling those illegally propagated and/or imported rose plants, all without authorization from David Austin, through both its Etsy shop and its website.
- 26. For example, on information and belief, the roses sold by JessiesRoseUSA under the **CAPABILITY®** mark are of the variety 'Ausapply', protected by U.S. Patent No. PP29958; the roses sold by JessiesRoseUSA under the **KEIRA®** mark are of the variety 'Ausboxer', protected by U.S. Patent No. PP22947; and the roses sold by JessiesRoseUSA under the **CONSTANCE®** mark are of the variety 'Austruss', protected by U.S. Patent No. PP26676, as shown in the screenshots attached as Exhibits V-Z.
- 27. These varieties are from David Austin's wedding collection, which are not commercially available as a plant, and therefore, could not have been obtained from any authorized source.
- 28. On information and belief, Defendants had actual or constructive knowledge of the David Austin Patents and the infringement of these patent rights was willful.
- 29. The product descriptions on Defendants' Etsy shop and website contain text and images copied directly from David Austin's own catalog and website.
- 30. Defendants are not authorized to use the David Austin Patents, the David Austin Trademarks, nor David Austin's proprietary product descriptions and images, and they do not adhere to any guidelines utilized by David Austin and its authorized growers and sellers. These actions divert customers away from legitimate, authorized sources of genuine David Austin roses and therefore cause harm to David Austin in the form of lost

sales and reputational harm.

- 31. Defendants are benefiting financially from the unauthorized use of the David Austin Patents, the David Austin Trademarks, and David Austin's proprietary product descriptions and images.
- 32. On information and belief, Defendants have sold no less than 750 rose plants through their Etsy shop and website that were illegally propagated and/or imported, in violation of Plaintiff's U.S. patent rights, and that were sold through the illegal use of Plaintiff's copyright and trademark rights. On information and belief, prices for those roses range from about \$60 to over \$100, with an average selling price that exceeds \$70 per rose, thus providing Defendants with revenue of over \$50,000 from their illegal activities.
- 33. Sales through the Etsy shop have been ongoing since at least April 2023, long before Jessie's Nursery, LLC, was formed, thereby making Sheng Zhang personally liable for at least some portion of the infringement.
- 34. David Austin has lost and continues to lose revenue from the diversion of customers away from away from legitimate, authorized sources of genuine David Austin roses.
- 35. On December 11, 2023, through counsel, David Austin sent a letter to Defendants in regard to the above-discussed activities of JessiesRoseUSA, alleging patent infringement, trademark infringement and false designation of origin, and copyright infringement, and requesting Defendants take numerous remedial actions.
- 36. An initial response signed by "Sheng Zhang JessiesRoseUSA" was sent to David Austin, wherein JessiesRoseUSA agreed to take certain limited steps to attempt to mitigate its infringing activities, including taking down certain listings from its Etsy shop and website to which David Austin had specifically objected, but declined to take all remedial steps necessary to correct the wrongdoing.

COUNT I

Willful Infringement of Each of the David Austin Patents

- 37. David Austin hereby adopts and incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in the preceding Paragraphs as though fully pleaded herein.
- 38. The claim of each of the issued David Austin Patents is presumed valid pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 282.
- 39. Defendants are infringing claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. PP29958, in violation of at least 35 U.S.C. § 163, by asexually reproducing and/or importing plants of the 'Ausapply' variety without license or authority, and by using, offering for sale, and selling such plants and/or parts thereof throughout the United States, and will continue to infringe claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. PP29958 through their continued asexual reproduction, importation, use, offer for sale, and sale of such plants in the future.
- 40. Defendants are infringing claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. PP22947, in violation of at least 35 U.S.C. § 163, by asexually reproducing and/or importing plants of the 'Ausboxer' variety without license or authority, and by using, offering for sale, and selling such plants and/or parts thereof throughout the United States, and will continue to infringe claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. PP22947 through their continued asexual reproduction, importation, use, offer for sale, and sale of such plants in the future.
- 41. Defendants are infringing claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. PP26676, in violation of at least 35 U.S.C. § 163, by asexually reproducing and/or importing plants of the 'Austruss' variety without license or authority, and by using, offering for sale, and selling such plants and/or parts thereof throughout the United States, and will continue to infringe claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. PP26676 through their continued asexual reproduction, importation, use, offer for sale, and sale of such plants in the future.
- 42. Defendants are infringing claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. PP32874, in violation of at least 35 U.S.C. § 163, by asexually reproducing and/or importing plants of the 'Ausgray' variety without license or authority, and by using, offering for sale, and selling such plants and/or parts thereof throughout the United States, and will continue to

infringe claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. PP32874 through their continued asexual reproduction, importation, use, offer for sale, and sale of such plants in the future.

- 43. Defendants are infringing claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. PP27349, in violation of at least 35 U.S.C. § 163, by asexually reproducing and/or importing plants of the 'Ausweather' variety without license or authority, and by using, offering for sale, and selling such plants and/or parts thereof throughout the United States, and will continue to infringe claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. PP27349 through their continued asexual reproduction, importation, use, offer for sale, and sale of such plants in the future.
- 44. Defendants infringing claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. PP29874, in violation of at least 35 U.S.C. § 163, by asexually reproducing and/or importing plants of the 'Ausoblige' variety without license or authority, and by using, offering for sale, and selling such plants and/or parts thereof throughout the United States, and will continue to infringe claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. PP29874 through their continued asexual reproduction, importation, use, offer for sale, and sale of such plants in the future.
- 45. Defendants are infringing claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. P32531, in violation of at least 35 U.S.C. § 163, by asexually reproducing and/or importing plants of the 'Auswagsy' variety without license or authority, and by using, offering for sale, and selling such plants and/or parts thereof throughout the United States, and will continue to infringe claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. PP32531 through their continued asexual reproduction, importation, use, offer for sale, and sale of such plants in the future.
- 46. Defendants are infringing claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. PP17267, in violation of at least 35 U.S.C. § 163, by asexually reproducing and/or importing plants of the 'Ausimmon' variety without license or authority, and by using, offering for sale, and selling such plants and/or parts thereof throughout the United States, and will continue to infringe claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. PP17267 through their continued asexual reproduction, importation, use, offer for sale, and sale of such plants in the future.
- 47. Defendants are infringing claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. PP25042, in violation of at least 35 U.S.C. § 163, by asexually reproducing and/or importing plants of the

'Auswasher' variety without license or authority, and by using, offering for sale, and selling such plants and/or parts thereof throughout the United States, and will continue to infringe claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. PP25042 through their continued asexual reproduction, importation, use, offer for sale, and sale of such plants in the future.

- 48. Defendants are infringing claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. PP32662, in violation of at least 35 U.S.C. § 163, by asexually reproducing and/or importing plants of the 'Ausimage' variety without license or authority, and by using, offering for sale, and selling such plants and/or parts thereof throughout the United States, and will continue to infringe claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. PP32662 through their continued asexual reproduction, importation, use, offer for sale, and sale of such plants in the future.
- 49. Defendants are infringing claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. PP26677, in violation of at least 35 U.S.C. § 163, by asexually reproducing and/or importing plants of the 'Ausyacht' variety without license or authority, and by using, offering for sale, and selling such plants and/or parts thereof throughout the United States, and will continue to infringe claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. PP26677 through their continued asexual reproduction, importation, use, offer for sale, and sale of such plants in the future.
- 50. Defendants are infringing claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. PP22206, in violation of at least 35 U.S.C. § 163, by asexually reproducing and/or importing plants of the 'Auschariot' variety without license or authority, and by using, offering for sale, and selling such plants and/or parts thereof throughout the United States, and will continue to infringe claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. PP22206 through their continued asexual reproduction, importation, use, offer for sale, and sale of such plants in the future.
- 51. Defendants are infringing claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. PP26363, in violation of at least 35 U.S.C. § 163, by asexually reproducing and/or importing plants of the 'Auspluto' variety without license or authority, and by using, offering for sale, and selling such plants and/or parts thereof throughout the United States, and will continue to infringe claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. PP26363 through their continued asexual reproduction, importation, use, offer for sale, and sale of such plants in the future.

- 52. Defendants are infringing claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. PP24462, in violation of at least 35 U.S.C. § 163, by asexually reproducing and/or importing plants of the 'Auschris' variety without license or authority, and by using, offering for sale, and selling such plants and/or parts thereof throughout the United States, and will continue to infringe claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. PP24462 through their continued asexual reproduction, importation, use, offer for sale, and sale of such plants in the future.
- 53. Defendants are infringing claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. PP19254, in violation of at least 35 U.S.C. § 163, by asexually reproducing and/or importing plants of the 'Auspastor' variety without license or authority, and by using, offering for sale, and selling such plants and/or parts thereof throughout the United States, and will continue to infringe claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. PP19254 through their continued asexual reproduction, importation, use, offer for sale, and sale of such plants in the future.
- 54. Defendants are infringing claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. PP17159, in violation of at least 35 U.S.C. § 163, by asexually reproducing and/or importing plants of the 'Ausjameson' variety without license or authority, and by using, offering for sale, and selling such plants and/or parts thereof throughout the United States, and will continue to infringe claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. PP17159 through their continued asexual reproduction, importation, use, offer for sale, and sale of such plants in the future.
- 55. Defendants are infringing claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. PP26365, in violation of at least 35 U.S.C. § 163, by asexually reproducing and/or importing plants of the 'Auslevity' variety without license or authority, and by using, offering for sale, and selling such plants and/or parts thereof throughout the United States, and will continue to infringe claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. PP26365 through their continued asexual reproduction, importation, use, offer for sale, and sale of such plants in the future.
- 56. Defendants are infringing claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. PP25064, in violation of at least 35 U.S.C. § 163, by asexually reproducing and/or importing plants of the 'Auscousin' variety without license or authority, and by using, offering for sale, and selling such plants and/or parts thereof throughout the United States, and will continue to

- infringe claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. PP25064 through their continued asexual reproduction, importation, use, offer for sale, and sale of such plants in the future.
- 57. Defendants are infringing claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. PP22032, in violation of at least 35 U.S.C. § 163, by asexually reproducing and/or importing plants of the 'Ausjosiah' variety without license or authority, and by using, offering for sale, and selling such plants and/or parts thereof throughout the United States, and will continue to infringe claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. PP22032 through their continued asexual reproduction, importation, use, offer for sale, and sale of such plants in the future.
- 58. Defendants are infringing claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. PP17553, in violation of at least 35 U.S.C. § 163, by asexually reproducing and/or importing plants of the 'Austango' variety without license or authority, and by using, offering for sale, and selling such plants and/or parts thereof throughout the United States, and will continue to infringe claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. PP17553 through their continued asexual reproduction, importation, use, offer for sale, and sale of such plants in the future.
 - 59. Defendants' infringement of each of the David Austin Patents is willful.
- 60. As a result of Defendants' willful infringement of each of the David Austin Patents, Plaintiff has been damaged to an extent not yet determined.
- 61. Plaintiff is entitled to monetary damages adequate to compensate it for infringement by Defendants of each of the David Austin Patents, together with trebling of damages, interest, costs, and attorneys' fees.

<u>COUNT II</u> Federal Trademark Infringement U.S.C. § 1114

- 62. David Austin hereby adopts and incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in the preceding Paragraphs as though fully pleaded herein.
 - 63. This claim is brought under 15 U.S.C. § 1114.
- 64. Plaintiff has continuously and exclusively used David Austin Trademarks in the United States starting since at least as early as 2000.
 - 65. Plaintiff owns the federal trademark registrations for the David Austin

Trademarks, which registrations are valid, subsisting, and in full force and effect.

- 66. Plaintiff's use and registration of the David Austin Trademarks, in commerce in the United States for live plants, namely, roses, is prior to any date upon which any Defendants could rely as the first date on which Defendants used the same marks on the same products within the same industry.
- 67. Defendants' use of the David Austin Trademarks in commerce in connection with the sale or advertising of the same products offered within the same industry is such that it is likely to confuse, mislead, and deceive members of the public into believing that Plaintiff has allowed, sponsored, approved, or licensed Defendants to provide competing products, or that Defendants are in some way connected to or affiliated with Plaintiff.
- 68. Any such confusion would result in injury or have a direct impact on Plaintiff's reputation and its ability to market its own products under its own registered marks. Also, any defect, objection, or fault found with Defendants' products would negatively impact and seriously injure the reputation Plaintiff has established for the products it sells under its own registered marks.
- 69. Defendants' activities are being carried out willfully, with constructive and actual notice of Plaintiff's prior rights and registrations.
- 70. Defendants are liable for infringement of Plaintiff's federally registered marks in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1114.
- 71. Plaintiff is entitled to recover damages in an amount to be determined at trial, including profits made by Defendants on their sales of infringing products, and the costs of this action; also, because Defendants' activities are willful, this is an exceptional case entitling Plaintiff to recover treble damages and reasonable attorneys' fees, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1117(a).
- 72. Plaintiff has been and will continue to be irreparably injured by Defendants' conduct. Plaintiff cannot be adequately compensated for these injuries by monetary remedies alone, and Plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law for Defendants'

scottsdale, AZ 85254

infringement of its rights. Plaintiff is therefore entitled to injunctive relief against Defendants pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1116(a).

COUNT III False Designation of Origin 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a)(1)(A)

- 73. David Austin hereby adopts and incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in the preceding Paragraphs as though fully pleaded herein.
 - 74. This claim is brought under 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a)(1)(A).
- 75. Plaintiff has continuously and exclusively used the David Austin Trademarks in the United States since starting at least as early as 2000.
- 76. Each of the David Austin Trademarks is distinctive and commercially strong.
- 77. Plaintiff's use and registration of the David Austin Trademarks, in commerce in the United States for live plants, namely, roses, is prior to any date upon which any Defendants could rely as the first date on which Defendants used the same marks on the same products within the same industry.
- 78. Defendants' use of the David Austin Trademarks in commerce in connection with the sale or advertising of the same products offered within the same industry is such that it is likely to confuse, mislead, and deceive members of the public into believing that Plaintiff is the source of the products sold by Defendants, or that Plaintiff is otherwise associated with Defendants.
- 79. Any such confusion would result in injury or have a direct impact on Plaintiff's reputation and its ability to market its own products under its own marks. In addition, any defect, objection, or fault found with Defendants' products would negatively impact and seriously injure the reputation Plaintiff has established for the products it sells under its own marks.
- 80. Defendants' activities are being carried out willfully, with constructive and actual notice of Plaintiff's prior rights and registrations.
 - 81. Defendants are liable for false designation of origin in violation of 15

U.S.C. § 1125(a)(1).

- 82. Plaintiff is entitled to recover damages in an amount to be determined at trial, including profits made by Defendants on its sales of the infringing products, and the costs of this action; also, because Defendants' activities are willful, this is an exceptional case entitling Plaintiff to recover treble damages and reasonable attorneys' fees, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1117(a).
- 83. Plaintiff has been and will continue to be irreparably injured by Defendants' conduct. Plaintiff cannot be adequately compensated for these injuries by monetary remedies alone, and Plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law for Defendants' infringement of its rights. Plaintiff is therefore entitled to injunctive relief against Defendants pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1116(a).

COUNT IV Unfair Competition 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a)(1)(B)

- 84. David Austin hereby adopts and incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in the preceding Paragraphs as though fully pleaded herein.
 - 85. This claim is brought under 15 U.S.C. §1125(a)(1)(B).
- 86. Defendants have made statements in its commercial advertisements on Etsy and its own website indicating that its products are legitimate David Austin products, and such statements are either literally false or likely to mislead, confuse, or deceive consumers regarding the nature and function of Defendants' products.
- 87. Defendants' statements are deceiving and/or have the capacity to deceive a substantial segment of potential consumers of the parties' products.
- 88. Defendants' deception is material, in that it is likely to influence the consumer's purchasing decision.
- 89. Defendants are liable for unfair competition in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a)(1)(B).
- 90. Plaintiff will be and/or has been and will continue to be irreparably injured by Defendants' conduct. Moreover, Plaintiff cannot be adequately compensated for these

injuries by monetary remedies alone, and Plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law for
Defendant's infringement of its rights. Plaintiff is therefore entitled to injunctive relief
against Defendants pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1116(a).

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Plaintiff David Austin Roses Limited prays for relief as follows:

- a) That judgment be entered in favor of Plaintiff on all causes of action set forth herein.
 - b) That a finding be made that Defendants' infringement was willful.
- c) That Defendants, their officers, directors, principals, agents, servants, and all those in privity or acting in concert or participation with Defendants, and each and all of them, be preliminarily and permanently enjoined and restricted from directly or indirectly:
 - i. using, in any manner, or holding themselves out as having rights to use, the David Austin Patents;
 - ii. using, in any manner, or holding themselves out as having rights to use, the David Austin Trademarks, and any confusingly similar variations on or in conjunction with any live plants, roses, or related products;
 - iii. engaging in any course of conduct likely to cause confusion, deception or mistake with Plaintiff's trademarks, or otherwise cause damage or injury to Plaintiff's business, reputation, trademarks, and their goodwill;
 - iv. using, in any manner, or holding themselves out as having rights to use, any proprietary product descriptions or images created and owned by David Austin; or
 - v. otherwise unfairly competing with Plaintiff.
- d) That the Court issue an Order directing any other relief that the Court may deem appropriate to prevent the public from deriving any erroneous

•
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

27

28

1

2

3

4

impression that any products offered by Defendants are authorized by Plaintiff or are in any way related to Plaintiff and its products.

- e) That the Court issue an Order directing Defendants to file with the Court and serve on Plaintiff, within thirty (30) days after the service on Defendants of such injunctions, a report in writing and under oath, setting forth in detail the manner and form in which Defendants have complied with the injunction.
- f) That the Court issue an Order directing Defendants to file with the Court and serve on Plaintiff a full and complete accounting of all monies received by Defendants as a result of the sale of products protected by the David Austin Patents and/or the David Austin Trademarks.
- g) That in accordance with 15 U.S.C. §§ 1114 and 1117, Plaintiff be awarded monetary damages sufficient to recover Defendants' improper profits, and all damages suffered by Plaintiff, including a trebling of damages and an award of attorneys' fees and costs due to the exceptional nature of this case.
- h) For such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

DATED this 22nd day of February, 2024.

PAPETTI SAMUELS WEISS MCKIRGAN LLP

/s/Bruce Samuels Bruce Samuels Lindsey Huang

PANITCH SCHWARZE BELISARIO & NADEL, LLP

Travis W. Bliss (pro hac vice application forthcoming) Bridget H. Labutta (pro hac vice application forthcoming)

Attorneys for Plaintiff