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16 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
17 **NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

18 BRIANNA SINOHUI, MICHELE ARENA,
19 JOSEPH BROUGHER, individually and on
20 behalf of all others similarly situated,

21 Plaintiffs,

22 v.

23 INTUIT INC.,

24 Defendant.

Case No. _____

**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT AND
DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

1. **Breach of Contract**
2. **Violation of California’s Consumer Legal Remedies Act**
3. **Violation of California’s Unfair Competition Law**
4. **Violation of New York’s General Business Law**
5. **Violation of Pennsylvania’s Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Law**

1 Plaintiffs Brianna Sinohui, Michele Arena, and Joseph Brougher, individually and on behalf of
2 the classes defined below, make the following allegations based upon information and belief, except as
3 to allegations specifically pertaining to them, which are based on personal knowledge.

4 **INTRODUCTION**

5 1. TurboTax is a tax preparation software, owned and manufactured by Intuit, that is utilized
6 to file more than 35 million tax returns for American taxpayers every year when filing their income tax
7 returns with both the United States Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) and individual states. One of the
8 main benefits of using TurboTax is the ability to electronically file tax returns. This not only results in
9 convenience at the time of filing, but refunds for electronic filings are processed more quickly than for
10 hard copy filings.

11 2. Pursuant to an agreement with the IRS, TurboTax and 11 other tax preparation providers
12 are required to cumulatively offer 70% of U.S. taxpayers the option to file their taxes for free. For the
13 2018 tax season, any taxpayer whose adjusted gross income is \$66,000 or less is eligible to use tax
14 preparation software from one of these providers to prepare and file their tax returns for free.

15 3. TurboTax violated its agreement with the IRS by intentionally diverting qualified
16 taxpayers away from its “free filing” program in favor of its paid product offerings. It did this by
17 segregating its “free file” webpage from its primary website and then altering the website’s code in order
18 to keep it hidden from search engines like Google so that it would not be easily accessible to qualified
19 taxpayers.

20 4. TurboTax also marketed its paid offerings as “Free Guaranteed”—so that qualified
21 taxpayers believed they were filing their taxes pursuant to the free-filing program, only to be hit with
22 unexpected charges after they already spent hours entering information and were getting ready to file.

23 5. As a result of this scheme, TurboTax breached its agreement with the government, took
24 advantage of the U.S. public, and generated millions of dollars of ill-gotten gains from persons who least
25 can afford it.

26 **PARTIES**

27 6. Plaintiff Brianna Sinohui is a resident and citizen of Redlands, California who paid to file
28 her 2018 tax returns using TurboTax despite qualifying for the IRS free filing program.

1 7. Plaintiff Michele Arena is a resident and citizen of Selden, New York who paid to file her
2 2018 tax returns using TurboTax despite qualifying for the IRS free filing program.

3 8. Plaintiff Joseph Brougher is a resident and citizen of West Mifflin, Pennsylvania who paid
4 to file his 2018 tax returns using TurboTax despite qualifying for the IRS free filing program.

5 9. Defendant Intuit Inc. (“Intuit” or “TurboTax”) is headquartered in Mountain View,
6 California, and incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware. Intuit markets, sells and operates
7 TurboTax, a tax preparation and filing software product and service.

8 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

9 10. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action under 28 U.S.C. § 1332 of the
10 Class Action Fairness Act of 2005 because: (i) there are 100 or more class members, (ii) there is an
11 aggregate amount in controversy exceeding \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest and costs, and (iii) there is
12 minimal diversity because at least one plaintiff and one defendant are citizens of different States. This
13 court has supplemental jurisdiction over the state law claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367.

14 11. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) because Defendant resides
15 in this District, transacts business in this District, and its principal place of business is located in this
16 District. Likewise, Defendant’s terms of service contain a venue provision stating that “you and Intuit
17 agree to the exclusive jurisdiction of state courts in Santa Clara County, California U.S.A. or federal
18 court for the Northern District of California.”

19 12. This court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because it has conducted substantial
20 business in this District, and intentionally and purposefully placed its tax preparation software into the
21 stream of commerce within the Districts of California and throughout the United States. Additionally,
22 Defendant’s corporate headquarters are located within this District in Mountain View, California.

23 **INTRADISTRICT ASSIGNMENT**

24 13. Assignment is proper to the San Jose division of this District under Local Rule 3-2(c)-(e)
25 as a substantial part of the events or omissions which give rise this claim occurred in Santa Clara County.

26 **ALLEGATIONS**

27 14. Intuit Inc. is a business and financial software company that develops and sells financial,
28 accounting, and tax preparation software including TurboTax, QuickBooks, and Mint. Its flagship

1 product, TurboTax, is a leading tax preparation software that provides step-by-step guidance for filling
2 out state and federal tax returns and permits users to electronically file their tax returns using a computer
3 or other mobile device. Intuit had revenues of more than \$6.2 billion for the 12-month period ending on
4 January 31, 2019.

5 15. In October 2002, a consortium of tax preparation providers led by TurboTax known as the
6 “Free File Alliance” entered into a three-year agreement with the IRS to offer free online tax preparation
7 and filing services to taxpayers “least able to afford the electronic filing of their tax returns.”

8 16. That agreement was entered into for the express benefit of low-income taxpayers. It has
9 been extended multiple times through the years, most recently in October 2018. It is entitled the “Eighth
10 Memorandum of Understanding on Service Standards and Disputes between the Internal Revenue
11 Service and Free File, Incorporated” and extends the parties’ agreement through October 31, 2021 (the
12 “IRS Free-Filing Agreement”).¹

13 17. In exchange for a commitment to provide free filing options “to economically
14 disadvantaged and underserved populations”—the federal government “pledged to not enter the tax
15 preparation software and e-filing services marketplace.” This commitment from the government protects
16 the viability of the commercial tax preparers’ business model by ensuring they can always charge a
17 significant portion of the U.S. population fees for their services.

18 18. In fact, TurboTax and its competitors have spent millions of dollars lobbying *against* the
19 IRS creating its own free tax filing system, as well as pushing Congress to codify the IRS Free-Filing
20 Agreement to ensure that a free government-sponsored program cannot ever threaten the industry’s
21 profits.

22 19. The IRS Free-Filing Agreement provides that members of the Free File Alliance² must
23 cumulatively offer 70% of U.S. taxpayers – or approximately 100 million people – the option to file
24

25
26 ¹ *IRS Free-Filing Agreement*, <https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-utl/Eight%20Free%20File%20MOU.pdf> (last
accessed May 11, 2019).

27 ² The tax preparation companies currently participating in the Free File Alliance and bound by the IRS
28 Free-Filing Agreement include: TurboTax, H&R Block, TaxAct, eSmart, 1040NOW.net,
FileYourTax.com, FreeTaxReturns.com, FreeTaxUSA, OLT.com, TaxSlayer, exTaxReturn.com, and
1040.com.

1 their taxes for free. For the 2018 tax season, any taxpayer whose adjusted gross income is \$66,000 or
2 less is eligible to use tax preparation software from one of these providers to prepare and file tax forms
3 for free, although each provider sets its own eligibility requirements.

4 20. Because TurboTax is the market leader and has more volume than its competitors, its
5 eligibility requirements are more stringent. Accordingly, TurboTax permits free state and federal filings
6 for any U.S. taxpayer who (a) has an adjusted gross income under \$34,000; (b) is eligible for the Earned
7 Income Tax Credit; or (c) is an active military member with an adjusted gross income of \$66,000 or
8 less.³

9 21. But while 70% of U.S. taxpayers are eligible to file for free, *less than 2.5% of eligible*
10 *taxpayers actually utilize the program.* The reason for this stark discrepancy is due in no small part to
11 an array of deceptive practices employed by TurboTax (and its competitors) to prevent lower-income
12 taxpayers from utilizing the program in favor of its paid product offerings.

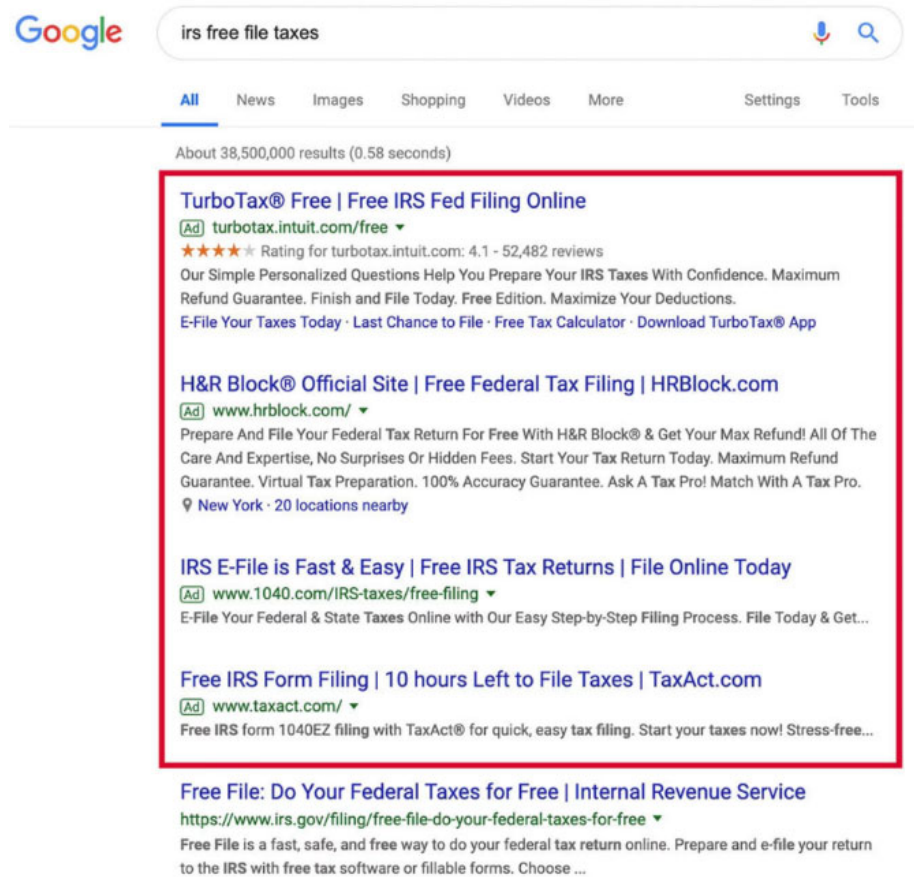
13 22. For example, TurboTax’s actual free product is referred to as TurboTax “Freedom
14 Edition” – which enables users eligible to complete and e-file their federal tax returns for free in
15 accordance with the IRS Free File program, no matter how many state or federal forms are required to
16 file. Yet – and as but one example of TurboTax’s deceptive practices – TurboTax also offers a different
17 “free” online tax product bearing a similar name: TurboTax “Free Edition.” Despite being heavily
18 marketed, the TurboTax Free Edition is not associated with the IRS Free File program and is a basic
19 software offering that supports only the simplest of tax returns, wherein most users (who would
20 otherwise be eligible for free filing under the IRS Free-Filing Agreement) are forced to pay to file their
21 returns.

22 23. On April 22, 2019, *ProPublica*, a non-profit organization focused on investigative
23 journalism, released its first in a series of articles about the effect of TurboTax’s deceptive business
24 practices entitled “*Here’s How TurboTax Just Tricked You Into Paying to File Your Taxes.*”⁴

25
26
27 ³ *IRS Free File Software Offers*, <https://apps.irs.gov/app/freeFile/> (last accessed May 11, 2019).

28 ⁴ Justin Elliott and Lucas Waldron, *Here’s How TurboTax Just Tricked You Into Paying to File Your Taxes*, PROPUBLICA (April 22, 2019), <https://www.propublica.org/article/turbotax-just-tricked-you-into-paying-to-file-your-taxes> (last accessed May 11, 2019).

24. The authors first searched “irs free file taxes” on Google and the first four hits directed them to websites operated by members of the Free File Alliance.



25. The very first link was an ad paid for by TurboTax that used the word “free” five times and linked to TurboTax’s homepage where TurboTax represented that customers’ filings would be free *guaranteed*: “\$0 Fed. \$0 State. \$0 To File. Easily and accurately file your simple tax returns for FREE.”



26. The authors then clicked on the link and began the process of filing returns for U.S. taxpayers who made under \$34,000 and would have otherwise qualified for the IRS free filing program and satisfied TurboTax’s eligibility requirements.⁵

27. For example, the authors created a profile for a house cleaner who made \$29,000. After entering information and answering more than a dozen questions about her finances, the house cleaner was informed that he would have to pay \$119.99 to file because his income was derived as an independent contractor.⁶

The screenshot shows a TurboTax interface with navigation tabs: Wages & Income, Deductions & Credits, Health Insurance, Other Tax Situations, and Federal Review. Below the tabs is an icon of a person at a computer. The main heading reads: "To accurately report this income, you'll need to upgrade".

| BENEFITS | Free Edition | Deluxe | Self-Employed |
|---|--------------|--------|---------------|
| Report W-2 income | ● | ● | ● |
| Report multiple sources of income— includes 1099-MISC, 1099-K, and more. | | ● | ● |
| One-on-one help—get customized answers to your product and support questions from a TurboTax specialist. | | ● | ● |
| Maximize deductions—claim self-employed expenses such as vehicle, phone, supplies, and more (Schedule C). | | | ● |

Below the table are three buttons: "Keep Free \$0", "Upgrade \$59.99 State additional", and "Upgrade \$119.99 State additional Pays for Itself".

28. The authors then attempted a second scenario whereby they returned to TurboTax.com and clicked on “Free Guaranteed”—again going through the process as a pharmacy cashier without health insurance. After entering sensitive personal information, the cashier was informed that he would

⁵ *Id.*

⁶ *Id.*

1 have to pay \$59.99 to file his taxes because there is an extra form if the taxpayer does not have health
2 insurance.

3
4 To accurately complete your taxes,
5 you need to upgrade to **TurboTax**
6 **Deluxe**

7 Why do I need to upgrade?

8 **You have Schedule 4, Other Taxes,** and that's just one of the
9 reasons the IRS requires you to file Form 1040.

10 TurboTax Free Edition does not cover this situation

11 29. As recognized by the authors, the IRS Free-Filing Agreement does not parse qualifying
12 participants based on what forms they have to submit, meaning these taxpayers should not have been
13 charged anything to complete the process.

14 30. In further examining this issue, the authors noted: “So how did we end up with a product
15 that would make us pay? We took a close look at the source code of the TurboTax website and noticed
16 something strange. Even though we clicked on the ‘FREE Guaranteed’ option and met all the
17 requirements to file for free, the company had tagged us as a potential paying customer. In the source
18 code, TurboTax had branded us as ‘NONFFA.’ That stands for ‘Non Free File Alliance.’ In other words,
19 we were not on track to file for free after all. Here’s what it looks like behind the curtain”⁷:

20 ch: /personal-taxes/online/
21 cc: USD
22 c2: 2019-04-12T17:44:20.316Z
23 c5: NONFFA
24 c6: TT.com
25 c7: TTCamp
26 c9: 582c1659-f678-4316-a059-29ee9324cf4c
27 c14: performance|domComplete

28 ⁷ *Id.*

31. Consequently, even though TurboTax knew these taxpayers qualified for free filing, they were never on track to file for free. The reason for this is that TurboTax’s actual free filing version (the “Freedom Edition”) *is not even available* through its primary website – a fact TurboTax itself admits (highlighting added):

The screenshot shows the TurboTax FAQ page. At the top, it says "TurboTax FAQ" with a red checkmark icon and "Last modified 3 months ago". Below that, it says "830 people found this useful". The main heading is "What is the TurboTax Free File program?". The text below reads: "We're proud to offer the TurboTax Free File program to hard-working Americans and their families who meet the 2018 IRS eligibility requirements. The TurboTax Free File program is exclusively available online and has its own dedicated website at taxfreedom.com. It is not accessible from the "regular" TurboTax.com website." Below this, it says "To qualify for free 2018 federal and state tax returns through the TurboTax Free File program, you just need to meet one of these requirements:" followed by a bulleted list:

- Your 2018 household AGI is \$34,000 or less;
- You qualify for the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC); or
- In 2018, you served as active duty military (including Reservists and National Guard) with a maximum AGI of \$66,000, and you have a military-issued W-2.

32. Indeed, on TurboTax’s main website, under its “Products & Pricing Page,” only “Free Edition,” “Deluxe,” “Premier,” and “Self-Employed” products are listed,⁸ but “Freedom Edition” is nowhere to be found.

33. Following publication of the initial article, *ProPublica* published a follow-up article entitled “*Here Are Your Stories of Being Tricked Into Paying by TurboTax. You Often Need the Money*” describing the stories of dozens of individuals who could not file their taxes for free via TurboTax even though they were eligible to do so.⁹

⁸ Intuit TurboTax Products and Pricing, <https://turbotax.intuit.com/personal-taxes/online/> (last accessed May 11, 2019).

⁹ Ariana Tobin, Justin Elliott and Meg Marco, *Here Are Your Stories of Being Tricked Into Paying by TurboTax. You Often Need the Money*, PROPUBLICA (April 26, 2019), <https://www.propublica.org/article/here-are-your-stories-of-being-tricked-into-paying-by-turbotax-you-often-need-the-money> (last accessed May 11, 2019).

34. For example, one taxpayer was unemployed and recovering from chemotherapy, while her husband was diagnosed with Parkinson’s disease and only works part time. She was charged almost \$200 by TurboTax while earning less than \$33,000—money that could have helped pay the rent. Numerous others had similar stories.¹⁰

35. On April 26, 2019, *ProPublica* published an additional article entitled “*TurboTax Deliberately Hid Its Free File Page From Search Engines*” that walked through how TurboTax deliberately hid its truly free “Freedom Edition” product from search engine results.¹¹ Specifically, Intuit altered the code on its website to tell search engines like Google not to list its free filing webpage.

36. From at least January through April 27, 2019, TurboTax’s Free File site included in its coding the phrase “noindex,nofollow” which instructed the website not to show up in search engine results.

```

name="description" content="Use TurboTax Fr
name="slurp" content="noydir" />
name="robots" content="noindex,nofollow,noc
l="canonical" href="https://turbotax.intu

```

37. By contrast, the website with TurboTax’s paid offerings, TurboTax.com, included the coding “index, follow” – ensuring it *would* be picked up by search engines like Google.

```

name="author" content="TurboTax – Taxes,
name="description" content="TurboTax® is
name="keywords" content="turbotax, turbo
name="robots" content="index, follow, noodp
name="slurp" content="noydir" />
property="fb:page_id" content="7511533723

```

¹⁰ See *id.*

¹¹ Justin Elliott, *TurboTax Deliberately Hid Its Free File Page From Search Engines*, PROPUBLICA (April 26, 2019), <https://www.propublica.org/article/turbotax-deliberately-hides-its-free-file-page-from-search-engines> (last accessed May 11, 2019).

1 38. The *ProPublica* authors also discovered that TurboTax’s primary competitor, H&R Block,
2 engaged in similar tactics to hide its free filing website from search engines,¹² and published internal
3 guidance from H&R Block explicitly instructing its customer service staff to direct customers to its paid
4 offerings, regardless of whether they qualify for the free filing program. “Do not send clients to this Web
5 Site unless they are specifically calling about the Free File program,” the guidance states, referring to
6 the website with H&R Block’s free option. “We want to send users to our paid products before the free
7 product, if at all possible.”¹³

8 39. As a result of these deceptive tactics by industry participants, only a tiny fraction of
9 eligible taxpayers have taken advantage of the IRS Free File program. While more than 100 million
10 taxpayers were eligible to file for free through the Free File program in fiscal year 2018, fewer than 2.5
11 million—less than 2.5% of eligible taxpayers—actually did so. Given this abysmal participation rate,
12 the national taxpayer advocate recently said that the IRS free filing program “is failing to achieve its
13 objectives and should be substantially improved or eliminated.”¹⁴

14 40. Equally troubling, TurboTax has refused to take responsibility for its actions. On May 9,
15 2019, *ProPublica* published another follow-up article entitled “*Listen to TurboTax Lie to Get Out of*
16 *Refunding Overcharged Customers*” tracking how 16 qualified free-file taxpayers sought refunds from
17 TurboTax but were told by TurboTax representatives that the truly free version – Freedom Edition – is
18 a government product that is not run by TurboTax.¹⁵ Ten other people reported being told by TurboTax
19 representatives that *ProPublica*’s stories were inaccurate, or that its coverage is “fake news” or
20 “fictitious.”

21
22
23 ¹² *Id.*

24 ¹³ Justin Elliott and Paul Kiel, *TurboTax and H&R Block Saw Free Tax Filing as a Threat — and*
25 *Gutted It*, PROPUBLICA (May 2, 2019), <https://www.propublica.org/article/intuit-turbotax-h-r-block-gutted-free-tax-filing-internal-memo> (last accessed May 11, 2019).

26 ¹⁴ Justin Elliott and Lucas Waldron, *Here’s How TurboTax Just Tricked You Into Paying to File Your*
27 *Taxes*, PROPUBLICA (April 22, 2019), <https://www.propublica.org/article/turbotax-just-tricked-you-into-paying-to-file-your-taxes> (last accessed May 11, 2019).

28 ¹⁵ Justin Elliott and Meg Marco, *Listen to TurboTax Lie to Get Out of Refunding Overcharged*
Customers, PROPUBLICA (May 9, 2019), <https://www.propublica.org/article/listen-to-turbotax-lie-to-get-out-of-refunding-overcharged-customers> (last accessed May 11, 2019).

1 41. TurboTax’s representations are completely inconsistent with its obligations under the IRS
2 Free-Filing Agreement. Section 2 of the Agreement states that “the IRS and FFI (previously Free File
3 Alliance or Alliance) agree that to serve the greater good and ensure the long-term stability of FFI, the
4 scope of this program is focused on covering the taxpayers least able to afford e-filing their returns on
5 their own.” It further provides that “the federal government has pledged to not enter the tax preparation
6 software and e-filing services marketplace” in consideration for the FFI’s agreement to “cover[] the
7 taxpayers least able to afford e-filing their returns on their own.”

8 42. Pursuant to the IRS Free-Filing Agreement, TurboTax had numerous obligations in
9 furtherance of its duties, a selection of which include:

10 § 2. [Free File] Members shall work in concert with the IRS to increase electronic filing
11 of tax returns, which includes extending the benefits of online federal tax preparation and
12 electronic filing to economically disadvantaged and underserved populations at no cost to
13 either the individual user or to the public treasury. Further, the IRS and FFI (previously
14 Free File Alliance or Alliance) agree that to serve the greater good and ensure the long-
15 term stability of FFI, the scope of this program is focused on covering the taxpayers least
16 able to afford e-filing their returns on their own. In recognition of this commitment, the
17 federal government has pledged to not enter the tax preparation software and e-filing
18 services marketplace. Members shall also:

19 § 2.1. Make tax return preparation easier and reduce the burden on individual taxpayers,
20 particularly the economically disadvantaged and underserved populations[.]

21 [...]

22 § 2.3. Provide greater service and access to the Services to taxpayers[.]

23 § 4.15.14. [Free File] Members must clearly list their free customer service options. This
24 disclosure must be available on the Member’s Free File Landing Page (or such page must
25 have a clear and prominent link to such disclosures directly from this page). [Free File]
26 Members must provide taxpayers a free electronic method to obtain a copy and learn the
27 status of their electronically filed tax return.

28 § 4.19.2. Ineligibility Notification. Free File Member programs must unequivocally
inform taxpayers who are ineligible for the free offer at the earliest feasible point:

- (i) That they are ineligible for the Free File offer, and
- (ii) The reason that they are not eligible for the offer, and

- 1 (iii) The taxpayer shall be directed back to the IRS Free File Landing Page as the first
2 and most prominent alternative action so that they may immediately consider
3 other Free File offers available from the Free File Program, and
- 4 (iv) The disqualification practice of each Member must adhere to the standard
5 messaging, language and formatting guidance to be provided by FFI in
6 consultation with the IRS.
- 7 (v) The taxpayer next may be offered a free alternative for completion of their return,
8 provided that the taxpayer is covered by the Program limit of being among the
9 lowest 70 percent of taxpayers.
- 10 (vi) The taxpayer would next be offered the option to continue on the Free File
11 Member's site and pay a fee - which is fully disclosed - to file their federal and/or
12 state return.

13 43. TurboTax breached these provisions and others by engaging in the deceptive and
14 misleading practices described herein. Indeed, TurboTax has gone to great lengths to protect the viability
15 of its business by eliminating the threat of a free government-sponsored program that would drastically
16 threaten the industry's profits, while at the same time actively disclaiming its obligations under the IRS
17 Free-Filing Agreement in order to maximize its own profits at the expense of the country's most
18 vulnerable citizens.

19 **FACTS AS TO PLAINTIFFS**

20 44. Plaintiff Sinohui is a mother who in 2018 had an adjusted gross income of less than
21 \$34,000. She therefore qualified for the IRS free file program and is an intended beneficiary of the IRS
22 Free-Filing Agreement. After preparing her taxes using a purportedly free version of TurboTax, the
23 website did not allow Plaintiff Sinohui to file for free but required that she pay \$179 in order to file her
24 taxes after entering a significant amount of sensitive personal information.

25 45. Plaintiff Arena is a retiree with a 2018 adjusted gross income of less than \$22,000. She
26 therefore qualified for the IRS free file program and is an intended beneficiary of the IRS Free-Filing
27 Agreement. After preparing her taxes using a purportedly free version of TurboTax, the website did not
28 allow Plaintiff Arena to file for free but required her to pay \$86.88 in order to file her taxes after entering
a significant amount of sensitive personal information.

1 46. Plaintiff Brougher is a college student with a 2018 adjusted gross income of less than
2 \$6,000. He therefore qualified for the IRS free file program and is an intended beneficiary of the IRS
3 Free-Filing Agreement. After preparing his taxes using a purportedly free version of TurboTax, the
4 website did not allow Plaintiff Brougher to file for free but required that he pay \$85.58 in order to file
5 her taxes after entering a significant amount of sensitive personal information.

6 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

7 47. Description of the Class: Plaintiffs bring this class action on behalf of themselves and
8 other similarly situated individuals. Pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 23(b)(2), (b)(3) and
9 (c)(4), as applicable, Plaintiffs seek certification of the following classes of individuals:

10 All residents of the United States who qualified to file their taxes for free
11 pursuant to the IRS Free-Filing Program for the 2018 tax season and
12 satisfied TurboTax's eligibility requirements but nevertheless were
13 charged by TurboTax a sum of money to file their tax returns (the
"Nationwide Class").

14 All residents of New York who qualified to file their taxes for free pursuant
15 to the IRS Free-Filing Program for the 2018 tax season and satisfied
16 TurboTax's eligibility requirements but nevertheless were charged by
17 TurboTax a sum of money to file their tax returns (the "New York
Subclass").

18 All residents of Pennsylvania who qualified to file their taxes for free
19 pursuant to the IRS Free-Filing Program for the 2018 tax season and
20 satisfied TurboTax's eligibility requirements but nevertheless were
21 charged by TurboTax a sum of money to file their tax returns (the
"Pennsylvania Subclass").

22 48. Excluded from the classes are Defendant's officers, directors, affiliates, legal
23 representatives, employees, successors, subsidiaries, and assigns. Also excluded from the classes are any
24 judge, justice or judicial officer presiding over this matter and the members of their immediate families
25 and judicial staff.

26 49. Numerosity: The proposed classes are so numerous that individual joinder of all members
27 is impracticable.
28

1 50. Common Questions of Law and Fact Predominate: There are many questions of law and
2 fact common to Plaintiffs and members of the classes, and those questions substantially predominate
3 over any questions that may affect individual class members. Common questions of law and fact include:

- 4 a. Whether Plaintiffs are third party beneficiaries to the IRS Free-Filing Agreement;
5 b. Whether TurboTax breached its obligations under the IRS Free-Filing Agreement;
6 c. Whether Plaintiffs and members of the classes suffered injury, including
7 ascertainable losses, as a result of TurboTax's breach of the IRS Free-Filing
8 Agreement;
9 d. Whether TurboTax's conduct constituted unfair and deceptive trade practices
10 actionable under applicable consumer protection laws;
11 e. Whether Plaintiffs and members of the classes are entitled to recover actual
12 damages and/or statutory damages; and
13 f. Whether Plaintiffs and members of the classes are entitled to equitable relief,
14 including injunctive relief and restitution.

15 51. All members of the proposed classes are ascertainable by objective criteria. TurboTax has
16 access to addresses and other contact information for members of the classes, which can be used for
17 providing notice to many class members.

18 52. Typicality: Plaintiffs' claims are typical of the claims of the members of the proposed
19 classes. Plaintiffs and all members of the classes have been similarly affected by the actions of
20 Defendant.

21 53. Adequacy of Representation: Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately represent and protect the
22 interests of members of the classes. Plaintiffs have retained counsel with substantial experience in
23 prosecuting complex and class action litigation. Plaintiffs and counsel are committed to vigorously
24 prosecuting this action on behalf of class members, and have the financial resources to do so.

25 54. Superiority of Class Action: Plaintiffs and the members of the classes suffered, and will
26 continue to suffer, harm as a result of Defendant's conduct. A class action is superior to other available
27 methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the present controversy. Individual joinder of all
28 members of the classes is impractical. Even if individual class members had the resources to pursue

1 individual litigation, it would be unduly burdensome to the courts in which the individual litigation
2 would proceed. Individual litigation magnifies the delay and expense to all parties in the court system
3 of resolving the controversies engendered by Defendant’s common course of conduct. The class action
4 device allows a single court to provide the benefits of unitary adjudication, judicial economy, and the
5 fair and equitable handling of all class members’ claims in a single forum. The conduct of this action as
6 a class action conserves the resources of the parties and of the judicial system, and protects the rights of
7 the class members.

8 CHOICE OF LAW ALLEGATIONS

9 55. Under either a contractual choice-of-law or governmental interests analysis, California
10 law applies to the claims of the Nationwide Class.

11 56. Defendant’s terms of service include a contractual choice-of-law provision stating that:
12 “California state law governs this Agreement without regard to its conflicts of law provisions.” Although
13 such terms of service also include an arbitration provision and class action waiver provision, TurboTax’s
14 enforcement of such provisions is against public policy as it would prohibit thousands of U.S. taxpayers
15 from seeking relief they are entitled to as third-party beneficiaries of the IRS Free Filing Agreement.

16 57. Additionally, the State of California has sufficient contacts to the conduct alleged herein
17 that California law may be uniformly applied to the claims of the proposed Nationwide Class.

18 58. Defendant does substantial business in California; its headquarters is located in California;
19 and a significant portion of the proposed Nationwide Class is located in California.

20 59. In addition, the conduct that forms the basis for each and every Class Member’s claims
21 against Defendant emanated from Defendant’s U.S. headquarters in Mountain View, California,
22 where—on information and belief—Defendant received customer complaints, planned its
23 communications with Class Members, and set its compliance policies and practices.

24 60. The State of California also has the greatest interest in applying its law to Class Members’
25 claims. Its governmental interests include not only an interest in compensating resident consumers under
26 its consumer protection laws, but also what the State has characterized as a “compelling” interest in
27 using its laws to regulate a resident corporation and preserve a business climate free of fraud and
28 deceptive practices. *Diamond Multimedia Sys. v. Sup. Ct.*, 19 Cal. 4th 1036, 1064 (1999).

1 61. If other states' laws were applied to class members' claims, California's interest in
2 discouraging resident corporations from engaging in the sort of unfair and deceptive practices alleged in
3 this complaint would be significantly impaired. California could not effectively regulate a company like
4 Defendant, which does business throughout the United States, if it can only ensure that consumers from
5 one of the fifty states affected by conduct that runs afoul of its laws are compensated.

6 **COUNT I**

7 **Breach of Contract**

8 ***(On Behalf of Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class)***

9 62. Plaintiffs incorporate the foregoing paragraphs as if set forth fully herein.

10 63. Plaintiffs bring this cause of action on behalf of themselves and the Nationwide Class.

11 64. The IRS Free-Filing Agreement is an agreement between the IRS and the FFI, of which
12 TurboTax is a member.

13 65. The IRS Free-Filing Agreement was entered into for the express benefit of low-income
14 taxpayers.

15 66. Plaintiffs and members of the Nationwide Class are third-party beneficiaries to the IRS
16 Free-Filing Agreement.

17 67. TurboTax breached its agreement with the IRS and its duties and obligations to Plaintiffs
18 and members of the Nationwide Class as third-party beneficiaries by:

- 19 a. Failing to comply with Section 2.1, which requires TurboTax to “[m]ake tax return
20 preparation easier and reduce the burden on individual taxpayers, particularly the
21 economically disadvantaged and underserved populations;”
- 22 b. Failing to comply with Section 2.3, which requires TurboTax to “[p]rovide greater
23 service and access to the Services to taxpayers,” with “Services” being defined in
24 Section 1.13 as “free, online tax return preparation and Filing of Federal individual
25 income tax returns;”
- 26 c. Failing to comply with Section 4.15.14 of the Agreement, which requires
27 TurboTax to “clearly list [its] free customer service options;” and
28

1 d. Failing to comply with Section 4.19.2 of the Agreement, which requires TurboTax
2 to “unequivocally inform taxpayers who are ineligible for the free offer at the
3 earliest feasible point” and that the “taxpayer shall be directed back to the IRS Free
4 File Landing Page as the first and most prominent alternative action so that they
5 may immediately consider other Free File offers available from the Free File
6 Program.”

7 68. Plaintiffs and members of the Nationwide Class have been damaged by TurboTax’s breach
8 of its contractual obligations because they qualified for free filing under the IRS Free-Filing Agreement
9 but were required by TurboTax to pay to file their returns.

10 69. Plaintiffs individually and on behalf of the Nationwide Class seek recovery for damages,
11 equitable relief, and injunctive relief requiring TurboTax to comply with its contractual obligations.

12 **COUNT II**

13 **California Consumers Legal Remedies Act, Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1750, *et seq.***

14 ***(On Behalf of Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class)***

15 70. Plaintiffs incorporate the foregoing paragraphs as if set forth fully herein.

16 71. Plaintiffs bring this cause of action on behalf of themselves and the Nationwide Class.

17 72. The Consumers Legal Remedies Act, Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1750, *et seq.* (“CLRA”) is a
18 comprehensive statutory scheme that is to be liberally construed to protect consumers against unfair and
19 deceptive business practices in connection with the conduct of businesses providing goods, property or
20 services to consumers primarily for personal, family, or household use.

21 73. Defendant is a “person” as defined by Civil Code §§ 1761(c) and 1770, and has provided
22 “services” as defined by Civil Code §§ 1761(b) and 1770.

23 74. Plaintiffs and members of the Nationwide Class are “consumers” as defined by Civil Code
24 §§ 1761(d) and 1770, and have engaged in a “transaction” as defined by Civil Code §§ 1761(e) and
25 1770.

26 75. Defendant’s acts and practices were intended to and did result in the sales of products and
27 services to Plaintiffs and members of the Nationwide Class in violation of Civil Code § 1770, including:

28 a. Representing that goods or services have characteristics that they do not have;

- b. Representing that goods or services are of a particular standard, quality, or grade when they are not; and
- c. Advertising goods or services with intent not to sell them as advertised.

76. Defendant’s representations and omissions were material because they were likely to deceive reasonable consumers who were eligible for Free File into using and paying for TurboTax’s paid products.

77. Had Defendant not misled Plaintiffs and members of the Nationwide Class, they would not have paid to use TurboTax products.

78. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant’s violations of California Civil Code § 1770, Plaintiffs and members of the Nationwide Class have suffered injury and ascertainable losses of money or property through payment for TurboTax’s products when, in fact, they were eligible for Free File.

79. Plaintiffs and members of the Nationwide Class seek an order enjoining the acts and practices described above and reasonable attorneys’ fees and costs under the CLRA.

COUNT III

California Unfair Competition Law, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, et seq.

(On Behalf of Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class)

80. Plaintiffs incorporate the foregoing paragraphs as if set forth fully herein.

81. Plaintiffs bring this cause of action on behalf of themselves and the Nationwide Class.

82. Defendant is a “person” as defined by Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17201.

83. Defendant violated Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, et seq. (“UCL”) by engaging in unfair and deceptive business acts and practices.

84. Through the actions alleged herein, Defendant has engaged, and continues to engage, in unfair, fraudulent, and deceptive business practices in violation of the UCL.

85. Defendant has engaged in unfair business acts and practices by taking actions to reduce public awareness of and access to TurboTax “Freedom Edition.” As alleged, the gravity of harm to Plaintiff and the proposed Nationwide Class from Defendant’s acts and practices far outweighs any legitimate utility of that conduct; Defendant’s conduct is immoral, unethical, oppressive, unscrupulous, or substantially injurious to Plaintiff and the members of the proposed Nationwide Class; and

1 Defendant’s conduct undermines or violates the stated policies underlying the Consumers Legal
2 Remedies Act—to protect consumers against unfair and sharp business practices and to promote a basic
3 level of honesty and reliability in the marketplace.

4 86. Defendant has also engaged in fraudulent and deceptive acts and practices by making
5 misrepresentations likely to deceive reasonable consumers, including employing deceptive and
6 manipulative marketing and product design schemes. These actions violate the terms and spirit of the
7 IRS Free-Filing Agreement and undermine the public policy goals of the free file program, to the
8 detriment of low-income taxpayers, the third-party beneficiaries to the Agreement.

9 87. Defendant’s unfair, fraudulent, and deceptive business acts and practices include, but are
10 not limited to:

- 11 a. Adding code to its TurboTax Free File Website that prevents it from appearing in
12 online search results, rendering the site non-discoverable by consumers searching
13 on Google or other search engines;
- 14 b. Upon information and belief, associating its Google Search Ads for its paid
15 products with keywords likely to be used by consumers searching for the IRS Free
16 File program;
- 17 c. Not providing an option for users to navigate directly from the TurboTax Main
18 Website to the TurboTax Free File Website;
- 19 d. Deliberately choosing not to inform TurboTax customers of Intuit’s Free File
20 product, TurboTax “Freedom Edition,” even after customers share information
21 with Intuit indicating their eligibility for it;
- 22 e. Intentionally obscuring and failing to disclose the differences between TurboTax
23 “Free Edition” and Intuit’s Free File product, TurboTax “Freedom Edition,”
24 knowing that reasonable consumers are likely to confuse these two products with
25 nearly identical names;
- 26 f. Misrepresenting to consumers that TurboTax “Free Edition,” “Deluxe,”
27 “Premiere,” and “Self-Employed” are the only TurboTax online products, when in
28 fact TurboTax “Freedom Edition” is a fifth product offering;

- 1 g. Misrepresenting to Free File-eligible consumers that a particular paid product is
- 2 the best product for them;
- 3 h. Misrepresenting to free file-eligible consumers who enter tax information
- 4 unsupported by TurboTax “Free Edition” that they will need to upgrade to
- 5 complete and file their return;
- 6 i. Advertising “FREE Guaranteed” tax filing services when in fact only a small
- 7 percentage of consumers are able to complete their tax returns for free on the
- 8 TurboTax primary website;
- 9 j. Heavily marketing TurboTax “Free Edition” in a manner that makes it likely to be
- 10 confused with TurboTax’s “Freedom Edition;” and
- 11 k. Requiring consumers to invest substantial time and effort inputting their tax return
- 12 information through the TurboTax “Free Edition” software before alerting them
- 13 that they cannot complete their returns using “Free Edition,” and then manipulating
- 14 them into paying for various product upgrades.

15 88. Defendant’s representations and omissions were material because they were likely to
16 deceive reasonable consumers who were eligible for Free File into using and paying for TurboTax’s
17 paid products.

18 89. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant’s unfair and fraudulent acts and practices,
19 Plaintiffs and members of the Nationwide Class were injured and lost money or property, including the
20 amounts paid to TurboTax or deducted from their returns as part of the filing process.

21 90. Defendant acted intentionally, knowingly, and maliciously to violate California’s Unfair
22 Competition Law, and recklessly disregarded the rights of Plaintiffs and members of the Nationwide
23 Class.

24 91. Plaintiffs and members of the Nationwide Class seek all monetary and non-monetary relief
25 allowed by law, including restitution of all profits stemming from Intuit’s unfair and fraudulent business
26 practices; declaratory relief; reasonable attorneys’ fees and costs under California Code of Civil
27 Procedure § 1021.5; injunctive relief; and other appropriate equitable relief.

COUNT IV

New York General Business Law, N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law §§ 349, et seq.

(On Behalf of Plaintiff Arena and the New York Subclass)

92. Plaintiff Arena, individually and on behalf of the New York Subclass, incorporates the foregoing paragraphs as if set forth fully herein.

93. Defendant engaged in deceptive acts or practices in the conduct of its business, trade, and commerce or furnishing of services, in violation of N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law § 349, including:

- a. Adding code to its TurboTax Free File Website that prevents it from appearing in online search results, rendering the site non-discoverable by consumers searching on Google or other search engines;
- b. Upon information and belief, associating its Google Search Ads for its paid products with keywords likely to be used by consumers searching for the IRS Free File program;
- c. Not providing an option for users to navigate directly from the TurboTax Main Website to the TurboTax Free File Website;
- d. Deliberately choosing not to inform TurboTax customers of Intuit’s Free File product, TurboTax “Freedom Edition,” even after customers share information with Intuit indicating their eligibility for it;
- e. Intentionally obscuring and failing to disclose the differences between TurboTax “Free Edition” and Intuit’s Free File product, TurboTax “Freedom Edition,” knowing that reasonable consumers are likely to confuse these two products with nearly identical names;
- f. Misrepresenting to consumers that TurboTax “Free Edition,” “Deluxe,” “Premiere,” and “Self-Employed” are the only TurboTax online products, when in fact TurboTax “Freedom Edition” is a fifth product offering;
- g. Misrepresenting to Free File-eligible consumers that a particular paid product is the best product for them;

- 1 h. Misrepresenting to free file-eligible consumers who enter tax information
- 2 unsupported by TurboTax “Free Edition” that they will need to upgrade to
- 3 complete and file their return;
- 4 i. Advertising “FREE Guaranteed” tax filing services when in fact only a small
- 5 percentage of consumers are able to complete their tax returns for free on the
- 6 TurboTax primary website;
- 7 j. Heavily marketing TurboTax “Free Edition” in a manner that makes it likely to be
- 8 confused with TurboTax’s “Freedom Edition;” and
- 9 k. Requiring consumers to invest substantial time and effort inputting their tax return
- 10 information through the TurboTax “Free Edition” software before alerting them
- 11 that they cannot complete their returns using “Free Edition,” and then manipulating
- 12 them into paying for various product upgrades.

13 94. Defendant’s representations and omissions were material because they were likely to
14 deceive reasonable consumers who were eligible for Free File into using and paying for TurboTax’s
15 paid products.

16 95. Defendant acted intentionally, knowingly, and maliciously to violate New York’s General
17 Business Law, and recklessly disregarded Plaintiff and New York Subclass members’ rights.

18 96. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant’s deceptive and unlawful acts and practices,
19 Plaintiff Arena and New York Subclass members have suffered ascertainable losses of money or
20 property, and monetary damages, including the amounts paid to TurboTax or deducted from their returns
21 as part of the filing process.

22 97. Defendant’s deceptive and unlawful acts and practices complained of herein affected the
23 public interest and consumers at large.

24 98. The above deceptive and unlawful practices and acts by Intuit caused substantial injury to
25 Plaintiff Arena and New York Subclass members that they could not reasonably avoid.

26 99. Plaintiff Arena and New York Subclass members seek all monetary and non-monetary
27 relief allowed by law, including actual damages or statutory damages of \$50 (whichever is greater),
28 treble damages, injunctive relief, and attorney’s fees and costs.

COUNT V

Pennsylvania Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Law, 73 Pa. Cons. Stat. §§ 201-2 & 201-3, et seq.

(On Behalf of Plaintiff Brougher and the Pennsylvania Subclass)

100. Plaintiff Brougher, individually and on behalf of the Pennsylvania Subclass, incorporates the foregoing paragraphs as if set forth fully herein.

101. Defendant is a “person,” as meant by 73 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 201-2(2).

102. Plaintiff Brougher and Pennsylvania Subclass members purchased goods and services in “trade” and “commerce,” as meant by 73 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 201-2(3), primarily for personal, family, and/or household purposes.

103. Defendant engaged in unfair methods of competition or deceptive acts and practices in the conduct of its trade and commerce in violation of 73 Pa. Cons. Stat. Ann. § 201-3, including the following:

- a. Representing that its goods and services have characteristics, uses, benefits, and qualities that they do not have (73 Pa. Stat. Ann § 201-2(4)(v));
- b. Representing that its goods and services are of a particular standard or quality if they are of another (73 Pa. Stat. Ann § 201-2(4)(vii));
- c. Advertising goods or services with intent not to sell them as advertised (73 Pa. Stat. Ann § 201-2(4)(ix)); and
- d. Engaging in any other fraudulent or deceptive conduct which creates a likelihood of confusion or of misunderstanding (73 Pa. Stat. Ann § 201-2(4)(ix)).

104. Intuit’s unfair or deceptive acts and practices include:

- a. Adding code to its TurboTax Free File Website that prevents it from appearing in online search results, rendering the site non-discoverable by consumers searching on Google or other search engines;
- b. Upon information and belief, associating its Google Search Ads for its paid products with keywords likely to be used by consumers searching for the IRS Free File program;

- 1 c. Not providing an option for users to navigate directly from the TurboTax Main
2 Website to the TurboTax Free File Website;
- 3 d. Deliberately choosing not to inform TurboTax customers of Intuit’s Free File
4 product, TurboTax “Freedom Edition,” even after customers share information
5 with Intuit indicating their eligibility for it;
- 6 e. Intentionally obscuring and failing to disclose the differences between TurboTax
7 “Free Edition” and Intuit’s Free File product, TurboTax “Freedom Edition,”
8 knowing that reasonable consumers are likely to confuse these two products with
9 nearly identical names;
- 10 f. Misrepresenting to consumers that TurboTax “Free Edition,” “Deluxe,”
11 “Premiere,” and “Self-Employed” are the only TurboTax online products, when in
12 fact TurboTax “Freedom Edition” is a fifth product offering;
- 13 g. Misrepresenting to Free File-eligible consumers that a particular paid product is
14 the best product for them;
- 15 h. Misrepresenting to free file-eligible consumers who enter tax information
16 unsupported by TurboTax “Free Edition” that they will need to upgrade to
17 complete and file their return;
- 18 i. Advertising “FREE Guaranteed” tax filing services when in fact only a small
19 percentage of consumers are able to complete their tax returns for free on the
20 TurboTax primary website;
- 21 j. Heavily marketing TurboTax “Free Edition” in a manner that makes it likely to be
22 confused with TurboTax’s “Freedom Edition;” and
- 23 k. Requiring consumers to invest substantial time and effort inputting their tax return
24 information through the TurboTax “Free Edition” software before alerting them
25 that they cannot complete their returns using “Free Edition,” and then manipulating
26 them into paying for various product upgrades.

1 105. Defendant's representations and omissions were material because they were likely to
2 deceive reasonable consumers who were eligible for Free File into using and paying for TurboTax's
3 paid products.

4 106. Defendant intended to mislead Plaintiff Brougher and Pennsylvania Subclass members
5 and induce them to rely on its misrepresentations and omissions.

6 107. Had Defendant not misled Plaintiff Brougher and Pennsylvania Subclass members, they
7 would have not paid to use Defendant's products.

8 108. Defendant acted intentionally, knowingly, and maliciously to violate Pennsylvania Unfair
9 Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Law, and recklessly disregarded Plaintiff Brougher and
10 Pennsylvania Subclass members' rights.

11 109. As a direct and proximate result of Intuit's deceptive and unlawful acts and practices,
12 Plaintiff Brougher and Pennsylvania Subclass members have suffered ascertainable losses of money or
13 property, and monetary damages, including the amounts paid to TurboTax or deducted from their returns
14 as part of the filing process.

15 110. Plaintiff Brougher and Pennsylvania Subclass members seek all monetary and non-
16 monetary relief allowed by law, including actual damages or statutory damages of \$100 (whichever is
17 greater), treble damages, attorney's fees and costs, and any additional relief the Court deems necessary
18 or proper.

19 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

20 WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and the proposed classes, respectfully request
21 that this Court:

- 22 a. Certify this action as a class action pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(b)(2),
23 (b)(3), and/or (c)(4);
- 24 b. Appoint Plaintiffs as Class Representatives and their counsel as Class Counsel pursuant
25 to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(g);
- 26 c. Find Defendant's conduct was unlawful as alleged herein;
- 27 d. Enjoin Defendant from engaging in further unlawful conduct as alleged herein;
- 28

- e. Award Plaintiffs and the class members nominal, actual, compensatory, consequential, and punitive damages, except that no monetary relief is presently sought for violations of the Consumers Legal Remedies Act;
- f. Award Plaintiffs and class members statutory damages and penalties, as allowed by law;
- g. Award Plaintiffs and class members pre-judgment and post-judgment interest;
- h. Award Plaintiffs and class members reasonable attorneys' fees, costs, and expenses; and
- i. Grant such other relief as the Court deems just and proper.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiffs and members of the proposed classes demand a trial by jury.

Dated: May 12, 2019

Respectfully submitted,

By: /s/ Eric H. Gibbs

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Attorneys for Plaintiffs and the Class

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS-CAND 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved in its original form by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the Clerk of Court to initiate the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS
Brianna Sinohui, Michele Arena, Joseph Brougner,
(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff San Bernardino County, California
(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)
Eric H. Gibbs, Gibbs Law Group LLP
505 14th Street, Suite 1110, Oakland CA 94612 - (510) 350-9700

DEFENDANTS
Intuit Inc.,
County of Residence of First Listed Defendant
(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)
NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.
Attorneys (If Known)

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)
1 U.S. Government Plaintiff
2 U.S. Government Defendant
3 Federal Question
4 Diversity

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)
PTF DEF
Citizen of This State 1 1
Citizen of Another State 2 X 2
Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country 3 3

Table with 5 columns: CONTRACT, REAL PROPERTY, TORTS, CIVIL RIGHTS, PRISONER PETITIONS, FORFEITURE/PENALTY, LABOR, IMMIGRATION, BANKRUPTCY, SOCIAL SECURITY, FEDERAL TAX SUITS, OTHER STATUTES.

V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)
X 1 Original Proceeding
2 Removed from State Court
3 Remanded from Appellate Court
4 Reinstated or Reopened
5 Transferred from Another District
6 Multidistrict Litigation-Transfer
8 Multidistrict Litigation-Direct File

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION
Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):
Brief description of cause: Breach of contract; Violation of Consumers Legal Remedies Act, Unfair Competition Law, etc.

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT: CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, Fed. R. Civ. P. DEMAND \$ CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: JURY DEMAND: X Yes No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S), IF ANY (See instructions): JUDGE DOCKET NUMBER

IX. DIVISIONAL ASSIGNMENT (Civil Local Rule 3-2)
SAN FRANCISCO/OAKLAND X SAN JOSE EUREKA-MCKINLEYVILLE

DATE 05/12/2019 SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD /s/ Eric H. Gibbs

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS-CAND 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet. The JS-CAND 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved in its original form by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the Clerk of Court to initiate the civil docket sheet. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney filing a case should complete the form as follows:

- I. a) Plaintiffs-Defendants.** Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.
- b) County of Residence.** For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the “defendant” is the location of the tract of land involved.)
- c) Attorneys.** Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section “(see attachment).”
- II. Jurisdiction.** The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(a), which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an “X” in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.
- (1) United States plaintiff. Jurisdiction based on 28 USC §§ 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here.
 - (2) United States defendant. When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an “X” in this box.
 - (3) Federal question. This refers to suits under 28 USC § 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.
 - (4) Diversity of citizenship. This refers to suits under 28 USC § 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; **NOTE: federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.**)
- III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties.** This section of the JS-CAND 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.
- IV. Nature of Suit.** Place an “X” in the appropriate box. If the nature of suit cannot be determined, be sure the cause of action, in Section VI below, is sufficient to enable the deputy clerk or the statistical clerk(s) in the Administrative Office to determine the nature of suit. If the cause fits more than one nature of suit, select the most definitive.
- V. Origin.** Place an “X” in one of the six boxes.
- (1) Original Proceedings. Cases originating in the United States district courts.
 - (2) Removed from State Court. Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 USC § 1441. When the petition for removal is granted, check this box.
 - (3) Remanded from Appellate Court. Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.
 - (4) Reinstated or Reopened. Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.
 - (5) Transferred from Another District. For cases transferred under Title 28 USC § 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.
 - (6) Multidistrict Litigation Transfer. Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 USC § 1407. When this box is checked, do not check (5) above.
 - (8) Multidistrict Litigation Direct File. Check this box when a multidistrict litigation case is filed in the same district as the Master MDL docket. Please note that there is no Origin Code 7. Origin Code 7 was used for historical records and is no longer relevant due to changes in statute.
- VI. Cause of Action.** Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. **Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.** Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC § 553. Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service.
- VII. Requested in Complaint.** Class Action. Place an “X” in this box if you are filing a class action under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23. Demand. In this space enter the actual dollar amount being demanded or indicate other demand, such as a preliminary injunction. Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.
- VIII. Related Cases.** This section of the JS-CAND 44 is used to identify related pending cases, if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.
- IX. Divisional Assignment.** If the Nature of Suit is under Property Rights or Prisoner Petitions or the matter is a Securities Class Action, leave this section blank. For all other cases, identify the divisional venue according to Civil Local Rule 3-2: “the county in which a substantial part of the events or omissions which give rise to the claim occurred or in which a substantial part of the property that is the subject of the action is situated.”
- Date and Attorney Signature.** Date and sign the civil cover sheet.