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16 herself and all other persons similarly situated

17 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
18 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

19 Natalia Grabovsky, an individual person
20 on behalf of herself and all others
21 similarly situated,

22 Plaintiff,

v.

EF INSTITUTE FOR CULTURAL
EXCHANGE, INC., a California
corporation, and EF EDUCATION
FIRST INTERNATIONAL, AG a/k/a
EF EDUCATION FIRST
INTERNATIONAL Ltd., a Swiss
corporation

Defendants.

Case No. **'20CV0508 GPC BLM**

CLASS ACTION

**COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATION
OF CALIFORNIA'S UNFAIR
COMPETITION LAW**

**[Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200,
et seq.]**

[DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL]

Complaint For Violation of California's Unfair Competition Law

Grabovsky v. EF Institute for Cultural Exchange, Inc., et al.

1 Comes now Plaintiff Natalia Grabovsky and alleges as follows:

2 **Parties**

3 1. Plaintiff is a resident of the State of Arizona whose minor child
4 was scheduled to go on an EF Tour (as that term is defined, *infra*) until that
5 EF Tour was canceled by EF Defendants (as that term is defined, *infra*) as a
6 result of the Virus Epidemic (as that term is defined, *infra*).

7 2. Defendant EF Institute for Cultural Exchange, Inc. (EFCAL) is
8 a California corporation.

9 3. Defendant EF Education First International, Ltd., a/k/a EF
10 Education First International AG (EFSWISS) is a Swiss corporation.

11 4. EFCAL and EFSWISS are collectively referred to as EF
12 Defendants.

13 **Jurisdiction**

14 5. The Class Members (as that term is defined, *infra*) are citizens
15 of many different states of the United States such that minimal diversity
16 exists in this case for purposes of the federal Class Action Fairness Act of
17 2005 (28 U.S.C. Sections 1332(d) [CAFA]).

18 6. This case involves more than five million dollars (\$5,000,000)
19 in restitution damages thus meeting the minimum amount in controversy
20 requirement of CAFA § 1332(d)(6).

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1 11. EF Defendants promote, market, and sell tours involving air
2 travel, ground transportation, hotel, food, sightseeing, *etc.* that leave from
3 various points of origin in the United States and go to various places all over
4 the world (EF Tours).

5 12. EF Defendants have sold thousands of EF Tours to EF Class
6 Members (as that term is defined, *infra*).

7 13. EF Tours are sold to EF Class Members pursuant to a written
8 contract of adhesion (the EF 2019-2020 Adhesion Contract) that was drafted
9 solely by EF Defendants as a result of the EF Defendants being the parties to
10 the EF 2019-2020 Adhesion Contract who had by far the superior bargaining
11 power and which are presented to EF Class Members on a take it or leave it
12 basis.

13 14. The EF 2019-2020 Adhesion Contract contains a clause stating
14 that EF Defendants may cancel, modify or delay EF Tours for public health
15 issues or quarantine or threats of public health issues. This clause then states
16 that if an EF Tour is canceled for the foregoing reasons the EF Defendants
17 will issue a travel voucher for the value of the monies paid, less certain non-
18 refundable fees, instead of a full cash refund (the No Public Health
19 Emergency Cash Refund Clause).

20 15. In response to the worldwide public health emergency
21 occasioned by the coronavirus (the Virus Epidemic) as declared by the
22 World Health Organization on January 30, 2020, the EF Defendants have

1 previously and unilaterally canceled every EF Tour scheduled to leave the
2 United States on and after that date.

3 16. On March 10, 2020, and relying on the No Public Health
4 Emergency Cash Refund Clause, the EF Defendants issued a letter to one
5 Melissa Douglas refusing to make any cash refund at all to her. Ms. Douglas
6 did not receive this March 10, 2020, letter until Monday, March 16, 2020.
7 *See Exhibit 1.*

8 17. Next, on March 16, 2020, and in response to a complaint
9 Plaintiff had earlier made to the Arizona Office of Attorney General, the EF
10 Defendants sent the Arizona Office of Attorney General a letter concerning
11 Plaintiff stating that it would only refund Plaintiff \$2,200 of the \$3,200 she
12 was out of pocket without specifying any of the terms on which the EF
13 Defendants would even make that this partial refund. *See Exhibit 2.*

14 18. Next, on March 17, 2020, sent Ms. Douglas Exhibit 3.

15 19. This case is brought under California Business & Professions
16 Code section 17200 *et. seq.* (UCL).

17 20. The UCL is a strict liability statute. *See Cortez v. Purolator Air*
18 *Filtration* (2000) 23 Cal.4th 163, 181.

19 21. UCL § 17200 defines, *inter alia*, “unfair business competition”
20 as including any unfair and/or unlawful act or practice.

21 22. A business act or practice is “unfair” under the UCL if it
22 offends an established public policy or is immoral, unethical, oppressive,

1 unscrupulous or substantially injurious to consumers, and that unfairness is
2 determined by weighing the reasons, justifications, and motives of the
3 practice against the gravity of the harm to the alleged victims.

4 23. In canceling the EF Tours in response to the Virus Epidemic the
5 EF Defendants have until only very recently relied on the No Public Health
6 Emergency Cash Refund Clause to deny EF Class Members (as that term is
7 defined, *infra*) anything but what the No Public Health Emergency Cash
8 Refund Clause vaguely describes as “EF future travel voucher[s] for all
9 monies paid.”

10 24. In constantly changing their position as to what they may allow
11 EF Class Members as a cash refund, the EF Defendants have caused utter
12 confusion concerning what their actual position is and, with respect to
13 Exhibits 2-3, have made no effort to explain why a flat \$1,000 penalty is at
14 all reasonable irrespective of whether an EF Class Member is out of pocket
15 \$3,200 (which is what Plaintiff is out of pocket) or \$15,000 (which many
16 other EF Class Members are out of pocket).

17 25. The No Public Health Emergency Cash Refund Clause
18 constitutes an unfair business practice in that:

- 19 • In light of all of the prior information available to the EF
20 Defendants concerning the potentially calamitous effects of
21 various world-wide public health emergencies that have either
22 already occurred or that have long been predicted as very likely

1 to occur (the Virus Epidemic included in this latter category) on
2 EF's and the travel industry's ability to serve the public, the EF
3 Defendants' conduct in placing the No Public Health
4 Emergency Cash Refund Clause into the EF 2019-2020
5 Adhesion Contract was both procedurally and substantively
6 unconscionable.

7 • From a procedural unconscionability standpoint, and as is
8 alleged, *supra*, the EF 2019-2020 Adhesion Contract was
9 drafted solely by EF Defendants as a result of the EF
10 Defendants having been the parties to the EF 2019-2020
11 Adhesion Contract who had by far the superior bargaining
12 power and who presented the EF 2019-2020 Adhesion Contract
13 to Plaintiff on a take it or leave it basis.

14 • Also, and because the EF Tours were sponsored by the various
15 public and private schools United States high schools which the
16 minor children of EF Class Members were attending with
17 persons otherwise employed by such United States high schools
18 as full-time teachers acting as the middlemen between the EF
19 Defendants and EF Class Members, EF Class Members were all
20 intentionally lulled into a false sense of security by the EF
21 Defendants' encouraging the belief that, like their children's
22 teachers, the EF Defendants had the best interest of EF Class

1 Members and their families at heart, which the EF Defendants
2 didn't.

3 • From a substantive unconscionability standpoint, the EF
4 Defendants either knew or should have known (i) that in any
5 Virus Epidemic or similar world-wide public health emergency
6 it would not be realistically able to schedule any future EF
7 Tours for any particular time or place at any predictable cost
8 and (ii) that the financially negative effects of a Virus Epidemic
9 or similar world-wide public health emergency would
10 necessarily put the EF Defendants' own ability to remain
11 solvent so as to be able to later pay for the future delivery of the
12 reasonably equivalent goods and services that they would have
13 to acquire for them to honestly and fairly redeem the "EF future
14 travel voucher[s] for all monies paid" at some entirely
15 unpredictable time in the future into the most serious question
16 imaginable.

17 • From a substantive unconscionability standpoint, the EF
18 Defendants either knew or should have known as to any school-
19 sponsored EF Tours (i) that in any Virus Epidemic or similar
20 world-wide public health emergency it would not be
21 realistically possible for EF Class Members to reschedule their
22 EF Tours and (ii) that the likely impact of such a cancellation

1 on EF Class Members would be that they would lose some or
2 all of their pre-paid deposit to the unfair financial benefit of the
3 EF Defendants.

4 26. A business practice is “unlawful” under the UCL if it violates
5 any other law or regulation, including but not limited to the California
6 Consumer Legal Remedies Act (C.C. §§ 1750 et. seq. (CLRA).

7 27. For purposes of this UCL case, Plaintiff borrows the CLRA
8 which, consistent with the Douglas Complaint (as defined, *infra*), Plaintiff
9 presently contends the EF Defendants have previously violated.

10 28. On March 11, 2020, a lawsuit (the Douglas Complaint) was
11 filed by Melissa Douglas against the EF Defendants in a case entitled
12 *Douglas v. EF Institute for Cultural Exchange, Inc., et al.*, San Diego
13 Superior Court, Case No. 37-2020-00013374-CU-MC-CTL alleging
14 violations of the CLRA. A copy of the Douglas Complaint is attached hereto
15 as Exhibit 4 and is hereby incorporated by reference at this point.

16 29. The Douglas Complaint was served on EFCAL by personal
17 service on March 16, 2020. Service of the Douglas Complaint on EFSWISS
18 is still in process.

19 30. Service of the Douglas Complaint on EF Defendants serves as
20 notice pursuant to CLRA § 1782(a) of the CLRA notice and a demand to
21 remedy the problems associated with the allegations contained therein.

22

1 36. Questions of laws and fact common to the EF Class Members
2 predominate over questions affecting only individual members, including
3 whether the EF Class Members are entitled to restitution damages equal to
4 100% of what they are out-of-pocket under the UCL by virtue of EF
5 Defendants’ refusal to issue full cash refunds to the EF Class Members for
6 EF Tours that have been canceled due to the Virus Epidemic.

7 37. The claims of Plaintiff are typical of the claims of the EF Class
8 Members as described above.

9 38. Treating this dispute as a class action is a superior method of
10 adjudication since the joinder of all possible absent class members would be
11 impractical.

12 39. Additionally, the amount of damages would be modest on an
13 individual basis, although significant in the aggregate. It would be
14 impractical for most of the EF Class Members to address the EF Defendants’
15 wrongdoings individually. There should be no significant difficulties in
16 managing this case as a class action.

17 40. Plaintiff can and will fairly and adequately represent and
18 protect the interests of EF Class Members. Plaintiff has retained competent
19 and experienced counsel, who will vigorously represent the interests of the
20 Class.

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FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF
(Violation of UCL by EF Defendants)

41. Plaintiff realleges the allegations contained in ¶¶ 1-40.

42. Plaintiff has suffered actual loss in her money or property by way of a monetary loss of \$3,200 as a result of the EF Defendants’ acts and failures to act as alleged herein.

43. EF Defendants’ misconduct as described, *supra*, makes EF Defendants liable for restitution damages in a sum of not less than \$5,000,000, in that such misconduct, and each and every aspect thereof, disjunctively constitutes unfair and unlawful business practices.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for judgment as set forth below:

1. That the EF Class described herein be certified; that Plaintiff be designated the named class representative plaintiff and that Plaintiff’s counsel be appointed EF Class counsel.

2. That the Court order that EF Defendants pay restitutionary damages to the EF Class of all monies paid by the Class to EF Defendants in a sum not less than five million (\$5,000,000) dollars.

3. For an injunction to enjoin the EF Defendants from enforcing the No Public Health Health Emergency Refund Clause against EF Class Members thereby making it a contempt of Court for the EF Defendants to thereafter refuse to make a full cash refund to EF Class Members should EF Class Members demand that the EF Defendants do so.

1 4. For an award of reasonable attorney’s fees and costs to EF
2 Class Counsel.

3 5. For such other and further relief as the Court may seem just.

4 Dated: March 17, 2020

REALLAW PC
MCGRANE PC

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By: /s/ William McGrane

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William McGrane

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Attorneys for Plaintiff Natalia Grabovsky, an individual person, on behalf of herself and all other persons similarly situated

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DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff demands a trial by jury of all issues so triable pursuant to Rule 38 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

Dated: March 17, 2020

REALLAW PC
MCGRANE PC

By: /s/ William McGrane
William McGrane
Attorneys for Plaintiff Natalia Grabovsky, an individual person, on behalf of herself and all other persons similarly situated