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12  
13 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
14 **NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION**  
15

16  
17 TERRI BRUSCHI, individually and on behalf  
of all others similarly situated,  
18  
19 Plaintiff,  
20 v.  
21 GOOGLE, LLC and GOOGLE  
PAYMENT CORP.,  
22 Defendants.

CASE NO.  
**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT**  
**DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

1 Plaintiff Terri Bruschi (“Plaintiff”), individually and on behalf of all other persons similarly  
2 situated, and through her attorneys of record, alleges the following against Defendants Google, LLC  
3 (“Google LLC”) and Google Payment Corp. (“GPC”) (together, “Google” or “Defendants”), based  
4 upon personal knowledge with respect to herself, on information and belief derived from  
5 investigation of counsel, and review of public documents as to all other matters.

6 **INTRODUCTION**

7 1. This is a class action arising from Google’s profiting from illegal gambling games  
8 developed by Grande Games Limited (“Grande Games”) and offered, sold, and distributed by  
9 Google through its Google Play Store (“Google Play”) for consumers to download and play. Google  
10 offers, sells, and distributes casino-style slot machines, casino-style table games, and other common  
11 gambling games to consumers through Google Play, which, for the reasons set forth herein,  
12 constitutes illegal gambling pursuant to the law of various states.

13 **PARTIES**

14 2. Plaintiff is an adult citizen and resident of the state of Virginia.

15 3. Google LLC is a Delaware limited liability company with its principal place of  
16 business in Mountain View, California. Google LLC is the primary operating subsidiary of the  
17 publicly traded holding company, Alphabet Inc.

18 4. GPC is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business in Mountain  
19 View, California. GPC provides in-app payment processing services to Android app developers and  
20 consumers through Google Play. Google requires app developers who distribute their apps on  
21 Google Play to use its billing system if they offer in-app purchases of digital goods, and to pay a  
22 service fee from a percentage of the purchase, as explained in detail below.<sup>1</sup>

23 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

24 5. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to the Class Action Fairness Act  
25 of 2005 (“CAFA”), 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d). The amount in controversy exceeds the sum of \$5,000,000  
26 exclusive of interest and costs, there are more than 100 putative class members, and minimal  
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28 <sup>1</sup> See <https://android-developers.googleblog.com/2020/09/listening-to-developer-feedback-to.html>  
(last visited March 22, 2021).

1 diversity exists because putative class members are citizens of a different state than Defendant.

2 6. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants Google LLC and GPC because  
3 they are authorized to and regularly conduct business in California and their principal place of  
4 business is in California.

5 7. Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2) because Defendants  
6 Google LLC and GPC reside in this District and a substantial part of the events or omissions giving  
7 rise to Plaintiff’s claims occurred in this District.

8 **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

9 8. Google is an American multinational technology company that specializes in  
10 Internet-related services and products, which include online advertising technologies, a search  
11 engine, cloud computing, software, and hardware. It is considered one of the Big Five companies  
12 in the U.S. information technology industry, alongside Amazon, Facebook, Apple, and Microsoft.<sup>2</sup>  
13 As per its 2019 Annual Report, Google generates most of its revenues from advertising. This  
14 includes sales of apps, in-app purchases, digital content products, and hardware; and licensing and  
15 service fees.<sup>3</sup>

16 9. Google operates Google Play, which is a digital distribution service that serves as the  
17 official app store for certified devices running on the Android operating system (“Android”),  
18 allowing consumers to browse and download applications developed with the Android software  
19 development kit and published through Google (“Apps”), among other things.<sup>4</sup>

20 10. Google Play presents consumers with personalized collections of Apps and games,  
21 based on criteria such as the user’s past activity, actions they are trying to complete, location, and  
22 major events. These collections are curated automatically as well as by the Google Play editorial  
23 team.<sup>5</sup>

24 11. By 2017, Google Play featured more than 3.5 million Apps. Google subsequently  
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26 <sup>2</sup> <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google> (last visited March 22, 2021).

27 <sup>3</sup> See <https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1652044/000165204419000004/goog10-kq42018.htm> (last visited March 22, 2021).

28 <sup>4</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google\\_Play](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google_Play) (last visited March 22, 2021).

<sup>5</sup> See <https://developer.android.com/distribute/google-play> (last visited March 22, 2021).

1 purged many Apps from Google Play, but the number of Apps has risen back to over 3 million.<sup>6</sup>

2 12. Apps are available through Google Play either free of charge or at a cost. They can  
3 be downloaded directly on an Android device through the proprietary Google Play mobile app or  
4 by deploying the App to a device from the Google Play website.<sup>7</sup>

5 13. Certain Apps are initially free to download (i.e., “free-to-play”), but offer additional  
6 content or services for sale within the App, otherwise known as “in-app purchases,” that consumers  
7 can purchase while using the App.<sup>8</sup>

8 14. Android consumers who want to purchase an App or make in-app purchases through  
9 Google Play must pay money directly to Google (through GPC), which provides the payment  
10 interface.<sup>9</sup> Google consumers must register a valid method of payment to make payments to GPC  
11 for any purchases made through Google Play (including in-app purchases).<sup>10</sup>

12 15. Likewise, Google mandates that App developers who distribute their Apps on  
13 Google Play must use Google Play’s billing system as the method of payment if they offer in-app  
14 purchases of digital goods, and to pay a service fee from a percentage of the purchase.<sup>11</sup> Google is  
15 contractually obligated to these App developers to facilitate a transaction between the developers  
16 and end users, for which it earns a commission.<sup>12</sup> Specifically, Google retains a service fee from  
17 sales of Apps and in-app purchases offered through Google Play equivalent to 30% of the payment.  
18 The developer, here, Grande Games, receives 70% of the payment.<sup>13</sup>

19 16. The Apps referenced herein could not be downloaded by Google consumers, and  
20 Google consumers would not be able to make in-app purchases in these Apps, without Google’s  
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22 <sup>6</sup> See [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google\\_Play](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google_Play) (last visited March 22, 2021).

23 <sup>7</sup> *Id.*

24 <sup>8</sup> See <https://support.google.com/googleplay/answer/1061913?hl=en> (last visited March 22, 2021).

25 <sup>9</sup> See <https://play.google.com/about/play-terms/index.html> (last visited March 22, 2021).

26 <sup>10</sup> See [https://payments.google.com/payments/apis-secure/get\\_legal\\_document?ldo=0&ldt=buyertos&ldr=us](https://payments.google.com/payments/apis-secure/get_legal_document?ldo=0&ldt=buyertos&ldr=us) (last visited March 22, 2021).

27 <sup>11</sup> See <https://android-developers.googleblog.com/2020/09/listening-to-developer-feedback-to.html>  
28 (last visited March 22, 2021); <https://support.google.com/googleplay/android-developer/answer/9858738?hl=en> (last visited March 22, 2021).

<sup>12</sup> See <https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1652044/000165204419000004/goog10-kq42018.htm> (last visited March 22, 2021).

<sup>13</sup> See <https://support.google.com/googleplay/android-developer/answer/112622?hl=en> (last visited March 22, 2021).

1 offering and distributing of the Apps (and selling of coins through in-app purchases) through Google  
2 Play.

3 17. Google also provides marketing guidance, tools, promotional offers, and more to  
4 help drive discovery of Apps and in-app purchases.<sup>14</sup> For example, Google offers App Campaigns  
5 to promote Apps through Google Play and ensure that developers' Apps are shown to consumers  
6 who are most likely to drive the Apps' business by optimizing installations and engagement.<sup>15</sup>

7 18. In fact, Google even advises developers that it may "run promotional activities  
8 offering coupons, credits, and/or other promotional incentives for paid transactions and/or user  
9 actions for Your Products and in-app transactions solely in connection with Google Play promotions  
10 and, for gift card promotions, also on Google authorized third-party channels."<sup>16</sup> Notably, these  
11 promotional activities, which are aimed at increasing in-app purchases and increase Google's  
12 profits, are provided by Google to developers free of charge.<sup>17</sup>

13 19. Google and Grande Games are both responsible for the creation or development of  
14 the Apps at issue here. Google reassures its developers that they will work together as a team: "Your  
15 innovation is what drives our shared success, but with it comes responsibility. These Developer  
16 Program Policies, along with the Developer Distribution Agreement, ensure that together we  
17 continue to deliver the world's most innovative and trusted apps to over a billion people through  
18 Google Play...."<sup>18</sup>

19 **Casino-Style Apps Offered Through Google Play**

20 20. Google permits and facilitates illegal gambling by operating as an unlicensed casino.

21 21. Google sells, offers, and distributes several free-to-play casino-style games (i.e., slot  
22 machines and casino-style table games) developed by Grande Games through Google Play ("Grande  
23 Games Casino Apps") for consumers to download and play, including, but not limited to, Cash  
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25 <sup>14</sup> See <https://ads.google.com/home/campaigns/app-ads/> (last accessed March 22, 2021).

26 <sup>15</sup> See *id.*

27 <sup>16</sup> <https://play.google.com/about/developer-distribution-agreement.html> (last visited March 22,  
2021).

28 <sup>17</sup> See *id.*

<sup>18</sup> See <https://support.google.com/googleplay/android-developer/topic/9858052?hl=en> (last visited  
March 22, 2021).

1 Frenzy Casino and Lotsa Slots.

2 22. When a consumer downloads and initially opens a Grande Games Casino App, the  
3 consumer is given free “coins” or “chips” to start with, i.e., 100,000 or 1,000,000, to play the game.  
4 The Grande Games Casino Apps work essentially like a casino slot machine or other Las Vegas-  
5 style games like blackjack, roulette, poker, keno, bingo, and other card and gambling games. A loss  
6 results in a loss of coins or chips, but the consumer has an opportunity to win additional coins or  
7 chips. Ultimately, the consumer will run out of coins or chips and will be prompted to use real  
8 money to purchase additional coins or chips for the chance to continue playing the game.

9 23. Consumers do not have the ability to collect actual cash as a result of “winning”  
10 games, but they do have the ability to win and therefore acquire more playing time.

11 24. Paying money in a game for a chance to win more playing time violates the anti-  
12 gambling laws of the twenty-five states that are at issue in this case. *See* Ala. Code § 13A-12-20  
13 (Alabama); Ark. Code Ann. § 16-118-103 (Arkansas); Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53-278a (Connecticut);  
14 OCGA § 16-12-20 (Georgia); 720 ILCS 5/28-1 (Illinois); IC §35-45-5-1 (Indiana); KRS 528.101  
15 (Kansas); Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 137, § 1 (Massachusetts); MN ST § 609.75 (Minnesota); MS ST §  
16 87-1-5 (Mississippi); Mo. Rev. Stat. § 572.010 (Missouri); MT Code § 23-5-112(14) (Montana);  
17 N.H. Rev. Stat. § 647.2 (New Hampshire); N.J. Stat. § 2C:37-1 (New Jersey); N.M. Stat. § 30-19-1  
18 (New Mexico); N.Y. Penal L. 225.00 (New York); Ohio Rev. Code § 2915.01 (Ohio); Or. Rev. Stat.  
19 § 167.117 (Oregon); S.C. Code § 32-1-10 (South Carolina); S.D. Codified Laws § 22-25A (South  
20 Dakota); Tenn. Code § 39-17-501 (Tennessee); 13 V.S.A. § 2141 (Vermont); Va. Code § 18.2-325  
21 (Virginia); Wash. Rev. Code § 9.46.010 (Washington); W. Va. Code §61-10-5 (West Virginia).

22 25. In 2019, people in the United States lost approximately \$3.5 billion playing “free-to-  
23 play” Apps like the Grande Games Casino Apps.<sup>19</sup> Despite the fact these Grande Games Casino  
24 Apps do not offer an opportunity to win real money or prizes, the money spent by consumers to  
25 purchase additional coins or chips to continue playing the Apps can lead to devastating

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28 <sup>19</sup> <https://www.king5.com/article/life/wellness/social-casino-free-to-play-gambling-addiction-help/281-e79beef2-9ca6-4d9d-9e92-b99042f1d1cc> (last accessed March 22, 2021) (hereinafter, “King5”).

1 consequences for those who get addicted.<sup>20</sup>

2 26. A study analyzing “free-to-play” casino-style Apps stated:

3 [Researchers] found that [free-to-play] casino gamers share many similar  
4 sociodemographic characteristics (e.g., employment, education, income) with online  
5 gamblers. Given these similarities, it is perhaps not surprising that a strong predictor  
6 of online gambling is engagement in [free-to-play] casino games. Putting a dark line  
under these findings, over half (58.3%) of disordered gamblers who were seeking  
treatment stated that social casino games were their first experiences with gambling.

7 . . .

8 According to [another study], the purchase of virtual credits or virtual items makes  
9 the activity of [free-to-play] casino gaming more similar to gambling. Thus, micro-  
10 transactions<sup>21</sup> may be a crucial predictor in the migration to online gambling, as these  
11 players have now crossed a line by paying to engage in these activities. Although,  
12 [sic] only 1–5% of [free-to-play] casino gamers make micro-transactions, those who  
purchase virtual credits spend an average of \$78. Despite the limited numbers of  
social casino gamers purchasing virtual credits, revenues from micro-transactions  
account for 60% of all [free-to-play] casino gaming revenue. Thus, a significant  
amount of revenue is based on players’ desire to purchase virtual credits above and  
beyond what is provided to the player in seed credits.<sup>22</sup>

13 27. Most of the revenue earned from these casino-style Apps (i.e., 80-90%) is made from  
14 a small portion (i.e., about 3%) of their players, who are specifically targeted because of the large  
15 amounts they will spend.<sup>23</sup>

16 28. Nate Halverson, a journalist with Reveal from the Center for Investigative Reporting  
17 said:

18 They’re using artificial intelligence to target those specific players who, like [a  
19 woman] I reported on will spend \$400,000. She didn't have \$400,000.

20 In a regular casino, they would have seen that she didn't have the income to be  
21 spending \$400k. Further, she asked them nearly a dozen times to cut her off, told  
them she had a problem, that she couldn't stop spending. And what did they do? They  
just gave her free chips and encouraged her to keep spending. That wouldn't happen

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23 \_\_\_\_\_  
24 <sup>20</sup> *Id.*  
25 <sup>21</sup> “Microtransactions, often abbreviated as MTX, are a [business model](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Microtransaction) where users can purchase  
virtual goods with micropayments. Microtransactions are often used in [free-to-play](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Microtransaction) games to  
provide a revenue source for the developers.” See <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Microtransaction>  
(last visited March 22, 2021).  
26 <sup>22</sup> Hyoun S. Kim, Michael J. A. Wohl, *et al.*, *Do Social Casino Gamers Migrate to Online*  
27 *Gambling? An Assessment of Migration Rate and Potential Predictors*, Journal of gambling  
studies / co-sponsored by the National Council on Problem Gambling and Institute for the Study  
of Gambling and Commercial Gaming (Nov. 14, 2014), available at  
28 <http://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1007%2Fs10899-014-9511-0.pdf> (citations omitted).  
<sup>23</sup> King5, *supra* note 19.

1 in a real casino. This is a wild west; this is a lawless land.<sup>24</sup>

2 29. Governments across the world have acted to limit the availability of micro-  
3 transaction-based games of chance (like the Grande Games Casino Apps) due to their similarity to  
4 games of chance found in actual casinos.<sup>25</sup> Regrettably, such games have avoided regulation in the  
5 United States, resulting in thousands of consumers spending millions of dollars to become addicted  
6 to these unlawful games that they downloaded from Google Play, while Google earns a substantial  
7 profit.

8 30. Since Google is responsible, in part, for the creation or development of the Grande  
9 Games Casino Apps and provides the *sole* means by which Grande Games can offer, distribute, and  
10 sell their Grande Games Casino Apps to Google consumers (i.e., through Google Play), Google  
11 functions as an information content provider for the subject Grande Games Casino Apps.

12 31. Accordingly, Google actively enables, permits, promotes, and profits from illegal  
13 gambling.

#### 14 **The History of Civil Remedy Statutes for Recovery of Gambling Losses**

15 32. Purportedly, “[i]n the seventeenth and eighteenth centur[ies], gambling among the  
16 British gentry was rampant.”<sup>26</sup> Problems were created for England’s land-based aristocracy because  
17 of large transfers of wealth or property related to gambling. This problem apparently led the English  
18 in 1710 to adopt “[a]n Act for the better preventing of excessive and deceitful gaming,” 9 Anne, ch.  
19 14 (1710), which is known as the *Statute of Anne* (named after Britain’s then reigning Queen).<sup>27</sup>

20 33. “England’s *Statute of Anne*...provided for a recovery action by the losing gambler,  
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22 <sup>24</sup> *Id.*

23 <sup>25</sup> In late August 2014, South Korea began regulating “social gambling” games, including games  
24 similar to the [APP DEVELOPER] Casino Apps, by “ban[ning] all financial transactions directed”  
25 to the games. PokerNews.com, *Korea Shuts Down All Facebook Games In Attempt To Regulate  
Social Gambling* | PokerNews, [https://www.pokernews.com/news/2014/09/korea-shuts-down-  
facebook-games-19204.html](https://www.pokernews.com/news/2014/09/korea-shuts-down-facebook-games-19204.html) (last visited March 22, 2019). Similarly, “the Maltese Lotteries and  
Gambling Authority (LGA) invited the national Parliament to regulate all digital games with  
prizes by the end of 2014.” *Id.*

26 <sup>26</sup> Ronald J. Rychlak, *The Introduction of Casino Gambling: Public Policy and the Law*, 64 *Miss.  
L.J.* 291, 296 n.32 (1995).

27 <sup>27</sup> State of Tennessee Office of the Attorney General, *Applicability of Statute of Anne Provisions  
Regarding Gambling*, Opinion No. 04-046 (March 18, 2004), available at  
28 <https://www.tn.gov/content/dam/tn/attorneygeneral/documents/ops/2004/op04-046.pdf> (last  
visited March 22, 2021).

1 or any other person on the gambler’s behalf, for gambling debts already paid.”<sup>28</sup> It stated, in  
 2 pertinent part, that:

3 [A]ny Person . . . who shall . . . by playing at Cards, Dice, Tables, or other Game or  
 4 Games whatsoever, or by betting on the Sides or Hands of such as do play any of the  
 5 Games aforesaid, lose to any . . . Person . . . so playing or betting in the whole, the  
 6 Sum or Value of ten Pounds, and shall pay or deliver the same or any Part thereof,  
 7 the Person . . . losing and paying or delivering the same, shall be at Liberty within  
 8 three Months then next, to sue for and recover the Money or Goods so lost, and paid  
 9 or delivered or any Part thereof, from the respective Winner . . . thereof, with Costs  
 10 of Suit, by Action of Debt . . . .<sup>29</sup>

8 34. The twenty-five states at issue here – Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Georgia,  
 9 Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New  
 10 Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota,  
 11 Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, and West Virginia – have enacted civil remedy statutes  
 12 designed to curtail excessive gambling losses based on legal principals adopted from the *Statute of*  
 13 *Anne*.

14 35. These states have similar statutes that prohibit profiting from unlawful gambling  
 15 activity and provide a statutory civil cause of action to recover money paid and lost due to gambling:  
 16 Ala. Code § 8-1-150; Ark. Code Ann. § 16-118-103; Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-554; OCGA § 13-8-3;  
 17 720 ILCS 5/28-8; IC 34-16-1-2; KRS 372.020; Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 137, § 1; MN ST § 541.20;  
 18 MS ST § 87-1-5; Mo. Rev. Stat. § 434.030; MT Code § 23-5-131; N.H. Rev. Stat. § 338:3; N.J. Stat.  
 19 § 2A:40-5; N.M. Stat. § 44-5-1; N.Y. Gen. Oblig. Law §§ 5-419, 5-421; Ohio Rev. Code § 3763.02;  
 20 Or. Rev. Stat. § 30.740; S.C. Code § 32-1-10; S.D. Codified Laws § 21-6-1; Tenn. Code § 28-3-  
 21 106; 9 V.S.A. § 3981; Va. Code § 11-15; Wash. Rev. Code § 4.24.070; and W. Va. Code § 55-9-3  
 22 (“Civil Remedy Statutes for Recovery of Gambling Losses”).

### 23 **Facts Specific to Plaintiff**

24 36. In or about December 23, 2019, Plaintiff downloaded a Grande Games Casino App,  
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 27 <sup>28</sup> Joseph Kelly, *Caught in the Intersection Between Public Policy and Practicality: A Survey of*  
 28 *the Legal Treatment of Gambling-Related Obligations in the United States*, 5 Chap. L. Rev. 87  
 (2002).

<sup>29</sup> An Act for the Better Preventing of Excessive and Deceitful Gaming, 1710, 9 Ann. c. 14, § 2  
 (Eng.).

1 Lotsa Slots, on her Android device from Google Play. In or about May 18, 2020, Plaintiff  
2 downloaded another Grande Games Casino App, Cash Frenzy Casino, on her Android device from  
3 Google Play. Plaintiff initially played Lotsa Slots and Cash Frenzy Casino for free, but eventually  
4 purchased coins through in-app purchases (paid directly to Google) so she could continue playing.  
5 Plaintiff purchased coins in increments of \$2.99 to \$99.99 on multiple occasions. In just the 90 days  
6 prior to the filing of this Complaint, Plaintiff paid over \$100 in coin purchases to Google to continue  
7 playing Cash Frenzy Casino.

8 37. Accordingly, Plaintiff, on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated, seeks to  
9 recover money paid and lost due to gambling on the Grande Games Casino Apps pursuant to state  
10 law, as set forth herein.

11 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

12 38. Pursuant to the provisions of Rules 23(a), (b)(2), and (b)(3) of the Federal Rules of  
13 Civil Procedure, Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of herself and the following Multistate Class  
14 and State Classes (collectively “Class”):

15 **Multistate Class:**

16 All persons who paid money to Google for coins to wager on the Grande Games  
17 Casino Apps and reside in Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois,  
18 Indiana, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New  
Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina,  
South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, and West Virginia.

19 **Alabama State Class:**

20 All persons who paid money to Google for coins to wager on the Grande Games  
21 Casino Apps and reside in Alabama.

22 **Arkansas State Class:**

23 All persons who paid money to Google for coins to wager on the Grande Games  
24 Casino Apps and reside in Arkansas.

25 **Connecticut State Class:**

26 All persons who paid money to Google for coins to wager on the Grande Games  
27 Casino Apps and reside in Connecticut.

28 **Georgia State Class:**

All persons who paid money to Google for coins to wager on the Grande Games  
Casino Apps and reside in Georgia.

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**Illinois State Class:**

All persons who paid money to Google for coins to wager on the Grande Games Casino Apps and reside in Illinois.

**Indiana State Class:**

All persons who paid money to Google for coins to wager on the Grande Games Casino Apps and reside in Indiana.

**Kentucky State Class:**

All persons who paid money to Google for coins to wager on the Grande Games Casino Apps and reside in Kentucky.

**Massachusetts State Class:**

All persons who paid money to Google for coins to wager on the Grande Games Casino Apps and reside in Massachusetts.

**Minnesota State Class:**

All persons who paid money to Google for coins to wager on the Grande Games Casino Apps and reside in Minnesota.

**Mississippi State Class:**

All persons who paid money to Google for coins to wager on the Grande Games Casino Apps and reside in Mississippi.

**Montana State Class:**

All persons who paid money to Google for coins to wager on the Grande Games Casino Apps and reside in Montana.

**New Hampshire State Class:**

All persons who paid money to Google for coins to wager on the Grande Games Casino Apps and reside in New Hampshire.

**New Jersey State Class:**

All persons who paid money to Google for coins to wager on the Grande Games Casino Apps and reside in New Jersey.

**New Mexico State Class:**

All persons who paid money to Google for coins to wager on the Grande Games Casino Apps and reside in New Mexico.

**New York State Class:**

All persons who paid money to Google for coins to wager on the Grande Games Casino Apps and reside in New York.

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**Ohio State Class:**

All persons who paid money to Google for coins to wager on the Grande Games Casino Apps and reside in Ohio.

**Oregon State Class:**

All persons who paid money to Google for coins to wager on the Grande Games Casino Apps and reside in Oregon.

**South Carolina State Class:**

All persons who paid money to Google for coins to wager on the Grande Games Casino Apps and reside in South Carolina.

**South Dakota State Class:**

All persons who paid money to Google for coins to wager on the Grande Games Casino Apps and reside in South Dakota.

**Tennessee State Class:**

All persons who paid money to Google for coins to wager on the Grande Games Casino Apps and reside in Tennessee.

**Vermont State Class:**

All persons who paid money to Google for coins to wager on the Grande Games Casino Apps and reside in Vermont.

**Virginia State Class:**

All persons who paid money to Google for coins to wager on the Grande Games Casino Apps and reside in Virginia.

**Washington State Class:**

All persons who paid money to Google for coins to wager on the Grande Games Casino Apps and reside in Washington.

**West Virginia State Class:**

All persons who paid money to Google for coins to wager on the Grande Games Casino Apps and reside in West Virginia.

39. Excluded from the Class are Grande Games and its officers, directors, legal representatives, successors, subsidiaries, and assigns; Google itself, any entity in which Google has controlling interests, and Google’s officers, directors, legal representatives, successors, subsidiaries, and assigns; and any judicial officer presiding over this matter, members of their immediate family, members of their judicial staff, and any judge sitting in the presiding court system who may hear an

1 appeal of any judgment entered.

2 40. Certification of Plaintiff's claims for classwide treatment is appropriate because  
3 Plaintiff can prove the elements of her claims on a classwide basis using the same evidence as would  
4 be used to prove those elements in individual actions asserting the same claims.

5 41. This action has been brought and may be properly maintained on behalf of the  
6 Multistate and/or State Classes proposed herein under Rule 23 of the Federal Rule of Civil Procedure  
7 and satisfies the numerosity, commonality, typicality, adequacy, predominance, and superiority  
8 requirements of its provisions.

9 42. Plaintiff reserves the right to amend the Multistate and State Class definitions based  
10 on information learned through discovery.

11 43. **Numerosity. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(1).** Consistent with Rule 23(a)(1), the members  
12 of the Class are so numerous and geographically dispersed that the joinder of all members is  
13 impractical. While the exact number of class members is unknown to Plaintiff at this time, there  
14 are millions of reviews for some Gambling Apps, suggesting that at least hundreds of thousands of  
15 people have downloaded and played the subject Grande Games Gambling Apps. The members of  
16 the Class can be readily identified through Google's records.

17 44. **Commonality and Predominance. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(2) and (b)(3).** This action  
18 involves common questions of law and fact that predominate over any questions affecting individual  
19 Class members. The common questions include, but are not limited to:

- 20 a. Whether Defendants engaged in the conduct alleged herein;
- 21 b. Whether these virtually identical Grande Games Casino Apps offered and  
22 distributed by Google for download and for sale of in-app purchases through Defendants' Google  
23 Play violate the Civil Remedy Statutes for Recovery of Gambling Losses;
- 24 c. Whether gambling for additional playtime constitutes a thing of value under  
25 the Civil Remedy Statutes for Recovery of Gambling Losses;
- 26 d. Whether Defendants violated the Civil Remedy Statutes for Recovery of  
27 Gambling Losses through their active participation in the promotion and sale of in-app purchases  
28 through Google Play;

1 e. Whether Plaintiff and the Class members are entitled to recover the money  
2 they lost on the Grande Games Casino Apps under the Civil Remedy Statutes for Recovery of  
3 Gambling Losses;

4 f. Whether Defendants have been unjustly enriched under applicable state laws;  
5 and

6 g. Such other common factual and legal issues as are apparent from the  
7 allegations and causes of action asserted in the Complaint.

8 45. **Typicality. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(3).** Plaintiff's claims are typical of other Class  
9 members' claims because Plaintiff and Class members were subjected to the same allegedly  
10 unlawful conduct and damaged in the same way, *i.e.*, they all lost money to Google in an effort to  
11 win additional playtime on the Grande Games Casino Apps.

12 46. **Adequacy. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(4).** Consistent with Rule 23(a)(4), Plaintiff will  
13 fairly and adequately represent the Class. Plaintiff has the best interests of the members of the Class  
14 in mind. Plaintiff has no conflicts of interest with the Class. Plaintiff's counsel are competent and  
15 experienced in litigating class actions, including extensive experience in consumer protection  
16 claims. Plaintiff intends to vigorously prosecute this case.

17 47. **Superiority. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(3).** A class action is superior to other available  
18 methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of these claims because individual joinder of the  
19 claims of all members of the Class is impracticable. Many members of the Class are without the  
20 financial resources necessary to pursue this matter. Even if some could afford to litigate claims  
21 separately, such a result would be unduly burdensome to the courts in which the individualized cases  
22 would proceed. Individual litigation increases the time and expense of resolving a common dispute  
23 concerning Defendants' actions toward an entire group of individuals. Class action procedures  
24 allow for far fewer management difficulties in matters of this type and provide the unique benefits  
25 of unitary adjudication, economies of scale, and comprehensive supervision over the entire  
26 controversy by a single judge in a single court.

27 48. The Class may be certified pursuant to Rule 23(b)(2) of the Federal Rules of Civil  
28 Procedure because Defendants have acted on grounds generally applicable to the Class, thereby

1 making final injunctive relief and corresponding declaratory relief appropriate with respect to the  
2 claims raised by the Class.

3 49. The Class may also be certified pursuant to Rule 23(b)(3) of the Federal Rules of  
4 Civil Procedure because questions of law and fact common to members of the Class will  
5 predominate over questions affecting individual members, and a class action is superior to other  
6 methods for fairly and efficiently adjudicating the controversy and causes of action described in this  
7 Complaint.

8 **CAUSES OF ACTION**

9 **COUNT I**

10 **VIOLATION OF CIVIL REMEDY STATUTES**

11 **FOR RECOVERY OF GAMBLING LOSSES**

12 50. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates the preceding paragraphs, as if fully set forth  
13 herein.

14 51. Plaintiff brings this claim on behalf of herself and the Multistate Class under the Civil  
15 Remedy Statutes for Recovery of Gambling Losses, which are materially uniform in the states of  
16 Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota,  
17 Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio,  
18 Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, and West  
19 Virginia. In the alternative, Plaintiff bring this action on behalf of each State Class under the Civil  
20 Remedy Statute for Recovery of Gambling Losses enacted under the law of each state.

21 52. The twenty-five states identified above have enacted the following Civil Remedy  
22 Statutes for Recovery of Gambling Losses, all of which are materially similar and were designed to  
23 effectuate the states' public policy against gambling.

24 a. Ala. Code § 8-1-150(a) (“Any person who has paid any money or delivered  
25 anything of value lost upon any game or wager may recover such money, thing, or its value by an  
26 action commenced within six months from the time of such payment or delivery.”);

27 b. Ark. Code Ann. § 16-118-103(a)(1)(A)(i) (“Any person who loses any money  
28 or property at any game or gambling device, or any bet or wager whatever, may recover the money

1 or property by obtaining a judgment ordering the return of the money or property following an action  
2 against the person winning the money or property.”);

3 c. Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-554 (“Any person who, by playing at any game, or  
4 betting on the sides or hands of such as play at any game...loses the sum or value of one dollar in  
5 the whole and pays or delivers the same or any part thereof, may, within three months next  
6 following, recover from the winner the money or the value of the goods so lost and paid or  
7 delivered....”);

8 d. OCGA § 13-8-3(b) (“Money paid or property delivered upon a gambling  
9 consideration may be recovered from the winner by the loser by institution of an action for the same  
10 within six months after the loss and, after the expiration of that time, by institution of an action by  
11 any person, at any time within four years, for the joint use of herself and the educational fund of the  
12 county.”);

13 e. 720 ILCS 5/28-8(a) (“Any person who by gambling shall lose to any other  
14 person, any sum of money or thing of value, amounting to the sum of \$50 or more and shall pay or  
15 deliver the same or any part thereof, may sue for and recover the money or other thing of value, so  
16 lost and paid or delivered, in a civil action against the winner thereof, with costs, in the circuit  
17 court...”);

18 f. IC 34-16-1-2 (“If a person, by betting on a game or on the hands or sides of  
19 persons playing a game: (1) loses any money or other property; and (2) delivers any part of the  
20 money or other property; the person may bring a civil action, within one hundred eighty (180) days,  
21 to recover the money or other property so lost and delivered.”);

22 g. KRS 372.020 (“If any person loses to another at one (1) time, or within  
23 twenty-four (24) hours, five dollars (\$5) or more, or anything of that value, and pays, transfers or  
24 delivers it, the loser or any of his creditors may recover it, or its value, from the winner, or any  
25 transferee of the winner, having notice of the consideration, by action brought within five (5) years  
26 after the payment, transfer or delivery.”);

27 h. Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 137, § 1 (“Whoever, by playing at cards, dice or other  
28 game, or by betting on the sides or hands of those gaming, except for gaming conducted in licensed

1 gaming establishments pursuant to chapter 23K, loses to a person so playing or betting money or  
2 goods, and pays or delivers the same or any part thereof to the winner, or whoever pays or delivers  
3 money or other thing of value to another person for or in consideration of a lottery, policy or pool  
4 ticket, certificate, check or slip, or for or in consideration of a chance of drawing or obtaining any  
5 money, prize or other thing of value in a lottery or policy game, pool or combination, or other bet,  
6 may recover such money or the value of such goods in contract....”);

7 i. MN ST § 541.20 (“Every person who, by playing at cards, dice, or other  
8 game, or by betting on the hands or sides of such as are gambling, shall lose to any person so playing  
9 or betting any sum of money or any goods, and pays or delivers the same, or any part thereof, to the  
10 winner, may sue for and recover such money by a civil action, before any court of competent  
11 jurisdiction.”);

12 j. MS ST § 87-1-5 (“If any person, by playing at any game whatever, or by  
13 betting on the sides or hands of such as do play at any game...or by any wager whatever, shall lose  
14 any money, property, or other valuable thing, real or personal, and shall pay or deliver the same or  
15 any part thereof, the person so losing and paying or delivering the same, or his wife or children, may  
16 sue for and recover such money, property, or other valuable thing so lost and paid or delivered, or  
17 any part thereof, from the person knowingly receiving the same, with costs.”);

18 k. Mo. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 434.030 (“Any person who shall lose any money or  
19 property at any game, gambling device or by any bet or wager whatever, may recover the same by  
20 a civil action.”);

21 l. MT Code § 23-5-131 (“A person, or the person’s dependent or guardian, who,  
22 by playing or betting at an illegal gambling device or illegal gambling enterprise, loses money,  
23 property, or any other thing of value and pays and delivers it to another person connected with the  
24 operation or conduct of the illegal gambling device or illegal gambling enterprise, within 1 year  
25 following the person’s loss, may: (1) bring a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction to  
26 recover the loss; (2) recover the costs of the civil action and exemplary damages of no less than  
27 \$500 and no more than \$5,000; and (3) join as a defendant any person having an interest in the  
28 illegal gambling device or illegal gambling enterprise.”);

1           m.     N.H. Rev. Stat. § 338:3 (“If any person shall receive any money or property,  
2 won by him upon any bet or wager as aforesaid, he shall be liable to the person losing it, in an action  
3 of assumpsit, trover or other form proper to recover it; and any security given for the payment of  
4 such loss shall be void.”);

5           n.     N.J. Stat. § 2A:40-5 (“If any person shall lose any money, goods, chattels or  
6 other valuable thing, in violation of section 2A:40-1 of this title, and shall pay or deliver the same  
7 or any part thereof to the winner, or to any person to his use, or to a stakeholder, such person may  
8 sue for and recover such money, or the value of such goods, chattels, or other valuable thing, from  
9 such winner, or from such depositary, or from such stakeholder, whether the same has been  
10 delivered or paid over by such stakeholder or not, in a civil action provided such action is brought  
11 within 6 calendar months after payment or delivery.”);

12           o.     N.M. Stat. § 44-5-1 (“Any person who shall lose any money or property at  
13 any game at cards, or at any gambling device, may recover the same by action of debt, if money; if  
14 property, by action of trover, replevin or detinue.”);

15           p.     N.Y. Gen. Oblig. Law § 5-419 (“Any person who shall pay, deliver or deposit  
16 any money, property or thing in action, upon the event of any wager or bet prohibited, may sue for  
17 and recover the same of the winner or person to whom the same shall be paid or delivered, and of  
18 the stakeholder or other person in whose hands shall be deposited any such wager, bet or stake, or  
19 any part thereof, whether the same shall have been paid over by such stakeholder or not, and whether  
20 any such wager be lost or not.”); § 5-421 (“Every person who shall, by playing at any game, or by  
21 betting on the sides or hands of such as do play, lose at any time or sitting, the sum or value of  
22 twenty-five dollars or upwards, and shall pay or deliver the same or any part thereof, may, within  
23 three calendar months after such payment or delivery, sue for and recover the money or value of the  
24 things so lost and paid or delivered, from the winner thereof.”);

25           q.     Ohio Rev. Code § 3763.02 (“If a person, by playing a game, or by a wager,  
26 loses to another, money or other thing of value, and pays or delivers it or a part thereof, to the winner  
27 thereof, such person losing and paying or delivering, within six months after such loss and payment  
28 or delivery, may sue for and recover such money or thing of value or part thereof, from the winner

1 thereof, with costs of suit.”);

2           r.       Or. Rev. Stat. § 30.740 (“All persons losing money or anything of value at or  
3 on any unlawful game described in ORS 167.117 (Definitions for ORS 167.108 to 167.164 and  
4 464.270 to 464.530), 167.122 (Unlawful gambling in the second degree) and 167.127 (Unlawful  
5 gambling in the first degree) shall have a cause of action to recover from the dealer winning the  
6 same, or proprietor for whose benefit such game was played or dealt, or such money or thing of  
7 value won, twice the amount of the money or double the value of the thing so lost.”);

8           s.       S.C. Code § 32-1-10 (“Any person who shall at any time or sitting, by playing  
9 at cards, dice table or any other game whatsoever or by betting on the sides or hands of such as do  
10 play at any of the games aforesaid, lose to any person or persons so playing or betting, in the whole,  
11 the sum or value of fifty dollars and shall pay or deliver such sum or value or any part thereof shall  
12 be at liberty, within three months then next ensuing, to sue for and recover the money or goods so  
13 lost and paid or delivered or any part thereof from the respective winner or winners thereof, with  
14 costs of suit, by action to be prosecuted in any court of competent jurisdiction.);

15           t.       S.D. Codified Laws § 21-6-1 (“Any person who shall lose anything of value  
16 at any game, or by betting on any game, may recover the same or the value thereof from any other  
17 person playing at the game at which such thing was lost, or from the person with whom the bet was  
18 made, or from the proprietor of the place where the game was played, in a civil action, in which  
19 such proprietor and all persons engaged in the game may be joined as parties; provided that such  
20 action shall have been commenced within six months after the date of such loss.”);

21           u.       Tenn. Code § 28-3-106 (“Actions to recover money or goods lost at any kind  
22 of gambling or betting, and paid or delivered: (1) If brought by the loser, shall be commenced within  
23 ninety (90) days next after such payment or delivery; (2) If brought for the use of the spouse, child  
24 or children, or next of kin, within twelve (12) months from the expiration of the ninety (90) days;  
25 (3) If by a creditor of the loser, within twenty-four (24) months from the end of the ninety (90)  
26 days.”).

27           v.       9 V.S.A. § 3981 (“A person who pays money or other valuable thing lost at  
28 a game...may recover the value thereof of the person to whom it was paid in a civil action, if

1 commenced within one month from the time of payment.”);

2 w. Va. Code § 11-15 (“Any person who shall, by playing at any game or betting  
3 on the sides or hands of such as play at any game, lose within twenty-four hours, the sum or value  
4 of five dollars, or more, and pay or deliver the same, or any part thereof, may, within three months  
5 next following, recover from the winner, the money or the value of the goods so lost and paid or  
6 delivered, with costs of suit in civil action, either by suit or warrant, according to the amount or  
7 value thereof.”);

8 x. Wash. Rev. Code § 4.24.070 (“All persons losing money or anything of value  
9 at or on any illegal gambling games shall have a cause of action to recover from the dealer or player  
10 winning, or from the proprietor for whose benefit such game was played or dealt, or such money or  
11 things of value won, the amount of the money or the value of the thing so lost.”); and

12 y. W. Va. Code § 55-9-3 (“If any person shall lose to another within twenty-  
13 four hours \$10 or more, or property of that value, and shall pay or deliver the same, or any part  
14 thereof, such loser may recover back from the winner the money or property, or in lieu of the  
15 property the value thereof, so lost, by suit in court, or before a justice, according to the amount or  
16 value, brought within three months after such payment or delivery....”).

17 53. The Civil Remedy Statutes for Recovery of Gambling Losses prohibit a person from  
18 profiting from gambling activity and provide for the recovery of money paid and lost due to such  
19 gambling activity.

20 54. By purchasing coins from Google to wager on the Grande Games Casino Apps,  
21 Plaintiff and each member of the Multistate Class gambled and lost money within the meaning of  
22 the Civil Remedy Statute for Recovery of Gambling Losses.

23 55. Google has profited and continues to profit from gambling activity in violation of the  
24 Civil Remedy Statute for Recovery of Gambling Losses by: (1) providing marketing guidance, tools,  
25 promotional offers and more to help drive discovery of Grande Games Casino Apps and in-app  
26 purchases; (2) contributing to the creation and development of Grande Games Casino Apps; and (3)  
27 offering and distributing the Grande Games Casino Apps through Google Play and selling in-app  
28 purchases for the Grande Games Casino Apps in exchange for a significant percentage of the money

1 paid and lost by Plaintiff and the members of the Class to gamble using the Grande Games Casino  
2 Apps.

3 56. Plaintiff and the members of the Class are, therefore, entitled to recover from Google  
4 the amounts they lost when gambling on the Grande Games Casino Apps through Google Play.

5 **COUNT II**

6 **UNJUST ENRICHMENT**

7 57. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates the preceding paragraphs, as if fully set forth  
8 herein.

9 58. Plaintiff brings this claim on behalf of herself and the Multistate Class under the  
10 common law of unjust enrichment, which is materially uniform in the states of Alabama, Arkansas,  
11 Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi,  
12 Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oregon, South  
13 Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, and West Virginia. In the  
14 alternative, Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of each State Class under the common law of each  
15 state, which is materially uniform in all such states.

16 59. As a result of its unlawful conduct described above, Google has and will continue to  
17 be unjustly enriched to the detriment of Plaintiff and Class members by virtue of their purchase of  
18 coins from Google to wager on the Grande Games Casino Apps through Google Play.

19 60. Google has profited immensely by providing marketing guidance, tools, and  
20 promotional offers to Grande Games.

21 61. These profits were obtained in violation of the Civil Remedy Statutes for Recovery  
22 of Gambling Losses.

23 62. These profits were a benefit conferred upon Google by Class members when  
24 purchasing coins to wager on the Grande Games Casino Apps.

25 63. Accordingly, because Google will be unjustly enriched if it is allowed to retain the  
26 illegal profits from the Grande Games Casino Apps, Plaintiff and each Class member are entitled to  
27 recover the amount by which Google was unjustly enriched at their expense.

28 ///





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

TERRI BRUSCHI, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated

(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff Prince William County (EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)

Pearson, Simon & Warshaw, LLP, 15165 Ventura Blvd., Ste. 400, Sherman Oaks, CA 91403 Telephone: (818) 788-8300

DEFENDANTS

GOOGLE, LLC and GOOGLE PAYMENT CORP.,

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 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party) 2 U.S. Government Defendant 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)

Table with columns for Plaintiff (PTF) and Defendant (DEF) citizenship and incorporation status. Includes options like 'Citizen of This State', 'Citizen of Another State', 'Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country', 'Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State', etc.

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

Large table with categories: CONTRACT, REAL PROPERTY, TORTS, CIVIL RIGHTS, PRISONER PETITIONS, HABEAS CORPUS, OTHER, FORFEITURE/PENALTY, LABOR, IMMIGRATION, BANKRUPTCY, SOCIAL SECURITY, FEDERAL TAX SUITS, OTHER STATUTES.

V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- 1 Original Proceeding 2 Removed from State Court 3 Remanded from Appellate Court 4 Reinstated or Reopened 5 Transferred from Another District (specify) 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): 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)

Brief description of cause: Recovery of Gambling Losses; Unjust Enrichment

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, Fed. R. Civ. P. DEMAND \$ 5,000,000.00

CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: JURY DEMAND: X Yes No

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

JUDGE Nathanael M. Cousins DOCKET NUMBER 5:21-cv-01516; 5:21-cv-01589; and 5:21-cv-01725

IX. DIVISIONAL ASSIGNMENT (Civil Local Rule 3-2)

(Place an "X" in One Box Only) SAN FRANCISCO/OAKLAND X SAN JOSE EUREKA-MCKINLEYVILLE

DATE 03/22/2021

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

/s/ Daniel L. Warshaw

## 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.