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Counsel for Plaintiff and the Putative Class

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF UTAH**

TANYA PRINCE, individually and on
behalf of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,
v.

BABA ENTERTAINMENT LTD.; and
BABA GLOBAL, INC.,

Defendants.

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

(JURY TRIAL DEMANDED)

Case No. 2:25-cv-996
Honorable _____
United States District Judge

Plaintiff Tanya Prince, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, makes the following allegations pursuant to the investigation of her counsel and based upon information and belief, except as to allegations specifically pertaining to herself and her counsel, which are based on personal knowledge.

INTRODUCTION

1. Defendants Baba Entertainment Ltd. and Baba Global, Inc. own, operate, and receive significant revenue from their online “sweepstakes” casino available at www.babacasino.com, where they offer casino-style slots to anyone willing to spend real money wagering on them (the “Baba Gambling Platform”).
2. While Defendants advertise and promote the Baba Gambling Platform to persons in Utah as a legitimate online business, giving it an aura of legitimacy and legality to Plaintiff and Class members, the Baba Gambling Platform is actually a dangerous and plainly unlawful gambling enterprise.
3. The scheme goes like this: Defendants sell digital “coins” to consumers on the Baba Gambling Platform – including consumers in Utah – and then immediately accept those coins back (from by the consumers who purchased them) as wagers on the outcomes of the various casino-style games of chance offered on the Baba Gambling Platform. Consumers who purchase and then wager “coins” on the Baba Gambling Platform do so in the hopes of winning more “coins,” which can be used to place more wagers and, in some instances, are redeemable for cash.

Plaintiff and numerous other Utah residents have lost significant sums of their hard-earned money placing wagers on the Baba Gambling Platform, and Defendants have in turn reaped enormous profits from the losses these people have sustained.

4. Utah law clearly prohibits what Defendants have done. Utah's Gambling Act prohibits persons from operating or receiving revenue from "fringe gaming devices," "video gaming devices," or "gambling devices or records." Utah Code Ann. § 76-9-1412(1). The games offered on the Baba Gambling Platform constitute all three of these things, and Defendants have amassed significant revenue from Plaintiff and numerous others in Utah who have played them.

5. Accordingly, Plaintiff brings this Class Action Complaint, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, to redress Defendants' widespread violations of Utah's Gambling Act.

PARTIES

6. Plaintiff Tanya Prince is a natural person and a citizen and resident of West Jordan, Utah.

7. Defendant Baba Entertainment Ltd. is a private company organized and existing under the laws of Israel, with a place of business in California. Defendant Baba Entertainment Ltd. has operated and continues to operate the Baba Gambling Platform at www.babacasino.com, and has received and continues to receive substantial revenue from the losses sustained by players who have purchased and

wagered with digital “coins” on the Baba Gambling Platform, including Utah residents.

8. Defendant Baba Global, Inc. is a private company organized and existing under the laws of Delaware, with a place of business in California. Defendant Baba Global, Inc. has operated and continues to operate the Baba Gambling Platform at www.babacasino.com, and has received and continues to receive substantial revenue from the losses sustained by players who have purchased and wagered with digital “coins” on the Baba Gambling Platform, including Utah residents.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

9. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this civil action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d) because there are more than 100 class members and the aggregate amount in controversy exceeds \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest, fees, and costs, and at least one Class member is a citizen of a state different from Defendants.

10. The Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants and venue is proper in this judicial District because Defendants purposefully directed the Baba Gambling Platform to residents of Utah (including by advertising and running promotional materials directed to persons in Utah), knowingly accepted registrations, purchases of “coins,” and wagers placed with purchased “coins” on the

Baba Gambling Platform from Plaintiff and numerous other persons in Utah, and collected enormous revenues from the losses suffered by Plaintiff and numerous other persons in Utah who placed wagers with such “coins” on the Baba Gambling Platform, such that a substantial portion of the events that gave rise to Plaintiff’s claims occurred in Utah and within this judicial District.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

I. Utah’s Gambling Act

11. Utah’s Gambling Act entitles “[a]n individual who suffers an economic loss as a result of a fringe gaming device, video gaming device, or gambling device or record” to “bring a cause of action against a person who operates or receives revenue from the fringe gaming device, video gaming device, or gambling device or record to recover damages, costs, and attorney fees.” Utah Code Ann. § 76-9-1412(1).

12. As defined in Utah’s Gambling Act, a “fringe gaming device” is “a mechanically, electrically, or electronically operated machine or device” that:

- (i) is not an amusement device¹ or a vending machine²;

¹ An “amusement device” is “a game that . . . is activated by a coin, token, or other object of consideration or value” and “does not provide the opportunity to,” *inter alia*, “enter into a . . . gambling event[.]” *Id.* § 76-9-1401(1)(a)(i)-(ii).

² A “vending machine” is “a device . . . that dispenses merchandise in exchange for money or any other item of value[,] provides full and adequate return of the value deposited,” and, *inter alia*, “through which the return of value is not conditioned on an element of chance or skill[.]” *Id.* § 76-9-1401(19)(a)-(c).

(ii) is capable of displaying or otherwise presenting information on a screen or through any other mechanism; and

(iii) provides the user with a card, token, credit, gift certificate, product, or opportunity to participate in a contest, game, gaming scheme, or sweepstakes with a potential return of money or other prize.

Id. § 76-9-1401(7)(a).

13. A “video gaming device” is defined as “a device that includes all of the following”:

(a) a video display and computer mechanism for playing a game;

(b) the length of play of any single game is not substantially affected by the skill, knowledge, or dexterity of the player;

(c) a meter, tracking, or recording mechanism that records or tracks any money, tokens, games, or credits accumulated or remaining;

(d) a play option that permits a player to spend or risk varying amounts of money, tokens, or credits during a single game, in which the spending or risking of a greater amount of money, tokens, or credits;

(i) does not significantly extend the length of play time of any single game; and

(ii) provides for a chance of greater return of credits, games, or money; and

(e) an operating mechanism that, in order to function, requires inserting money, tokens, or other valuable

consideration other than entering the user's name, birthdate, or contact information.

Id. § 76-9-1401(20).

14. Finally, a “gambling device or record” is “anything specifically designed for use in gambling³ or fringe gambling⁴ or used primarily for gambling or fringe gambling.” *Id.* § 76-9-1401(10).

15. Utah’s Gambling Act provides that an individual who suffers an economic loss as a result of any of the above-defined devices may recover “twice the amount of the economic loss” they suffered. *Id.* § 76-9-1412(1)-(2).

16. As alleged below, during the relevant statutory period, Defendants violated Utah’s Gambling Act by operating and amassing enormous revenue from the losses sustained by Utah residents on the illicit “fringe gambling devices,” “video gaming devices,” and “gambling devices or records” offered on their Baba Gambling Platform.

³ “Gambling” is defined as “risking anything of value for a return or risking anything of value upon the outcome of a contest, game, gaming scheme, or gaming device when the return or outcome . . . is based on an element of chance . . . and . . . is in accord with an agreement or understanding that someone will receive anything of value in the event of a certain outcome.” *Id.* § 76-9-1401(8)(a).

⁴ “Fringe gambling” is defined as “any de facto form of gambling, lottery, fringe gaming device, or video gaming device that is given, conducted, or offered for use or sale by a business in exchange for anything of value or incident to the purchase of another good or service.” *Id.* 76-9-1401(6)(a).

II. The Evils of Online Gambling

17. Gambling is one of the oldest and heavily regulated human behaviors. Even before the advent of science, religions across the world have recognized the inherent addictive nature of playing games of chance and banned them through biblical injunctions. As religious authority gave way to democratic governments, the vast majority of states in the country enacted legislation prohibiting or strictly regulating gambling activities. Unlike historical relics, these states have recognized that gambling poses a public health risk. Scientific research has confirmed and shed further light on the perils of gambling—ranging from mental health issues to physical, financial, and interpersonal problems.⁵

18. Against this backdrop, many states, including Utah, have been steadfast in maintaining and enforcing their gambling laws, even in the event federal law takes a more permissive approach. As stated by Utah's legislature in enacting the Gambling Act:

If federal law authorizes online gambling in the states of the United States and provides that individual states may opt out of online gambling, this state shall opt out of online gambling in the manner provided by federal law and within the time frame provided by that law.

Utah Code Ann. § 76-9-1402(4)

⁵ Harvard Magazine, *Governing Games of Chance* (Feb. 14, 2025), <https://www.harvardmagazine.com/2025/03/harvard-research-gambling-public-health-crisis>.

19. With technological advances, however, many casinos and other gambling operators proliferated into people's pockets through online websites and apps, including the Baba Gambling Platform. These online gambling platforms have been particularly challenging to regulate because many states' anti-gambling statutes were originally enacted to prohibit in-person gambling activities.

20. Worse still, because these online gambling platforms operate outside of the confines of gambling laws, they knowingly rig the odds against users to further exploit them. For example, while slot machines in a physical casino are required to randomize their results, online gambling platforms tailor "wins" and "losses" to manipulate consumer engagement through powerful algorithms. As the CEO of a popular online gambling platform explained:

The secret sauce of Playtika is our ability to work with AI. We know exactly when a player is going to stop playing. We know exactly when they're going to pay. We know how many times they come in each day. I can't say we can predict with 100 percent accuracy, but we can predict, for most of our players, their activities in our games. That's the real power behind the operations side. When you can predict this, you can find solutions to problems. If someone wants to move on from your game, to delete your app, you know how to handle that player. We sound the alarm. We know how to operate and make sure a player retains in the game.⁶

21. Defendants have employed similar tactics to maximize the profits they

⁶ Dean Takahashi, *Playtika CEO Robert Antokol interview—Why player retention matters now*, VENTUREBEAT (Jan. 6, 2022), <https://venturebeat.com/games/playtika-ceo-robert-antokol-interview-why-player-retention-mattersnow/>.

reap through the Baba Gambling Platform.

III. The Baba Gambling Platform

22. Defendants collectively own and operate the Baba Gambling Platform, which is available at www.babacasino.com. The Baba Gambling Platform allows consumers, including those in Utah, to spend real money to gamble on a wide variety of chance-based games, including slots.

23. The process of getting set up with an account to play the gambling games offered on the Baba Gambling Platform simply requires a consumer to input basic personal information, including, *inter alia*, his or her e-mail address.

24. After creating an account, the consumer can begin placing wagers on the gambling games offered on the Baba Gambling Platform with a small, one-time allotment of free “gold coins” and “sweeps coins” (referred to collectively at times herein as “coins”) provided upon enrollment.

25. Defendants’ “gold coins” can only be used to place wagers on the Baba Gambling Platform, whereas their “sweeps coins” can be used to place wagers on the Baba Gambling Platform **and are redeemable for cash**.

26. After invariably losing the initial allotment of free “gold coins” and “sweeps coins,” the consumer must purchase more “gold coins” or “sweeps coins” if he or she wishes to continue wagering with them on the Baba Gambling Platform.

27. Thus, after the consumer loses the free initial allotments of “gold coins”

and/or “sweeps coins”, Defendants will aggressively attempt, through persistent pop-up screens and pages, to sell the consumer additional “coins” – at varying prices depending on the amount of “coins” the consumer wishes to purchase.

28. Purchases of additional “coins” on the Baba Gambling Platform can be made using a wide variety of payment methods, including credit and debit card. Regardless of the payment method, the purchased “coins” are instantly available for gambling on the Baba Gambling Platform.

29. The “gold coins” and “sweeps coins” won by consumers playing Defendants’ games of chance are identical to the “gold coins” and “sweeps coins” that Defendants sell.

30. Freshly topped off with an additional allotment of purchased “coins,” the consumer will wager those coins in the hopes of winning more “gold coins” and “sweeps coins” that he or she would otherwise have had to purchase.

31. Notably, the outcome of every wager placed on each of the games offered on the Baba Gambling Platform is based on an element of chance.

32. Defendants maintain win and loss records and account balances for each person who creates an account, purchases “coins,” and uses those “coins” to place wagers on the Baba Gambling Platform. Indeed, once Defendants’ algorithms determine the outcome of a wager and Defendants display the outcome, Defendants adjust the balance of “coins” in the person’s account. Defendants keep detailed

records of each wager and its outcome for every player of every game offered on the Baba Gambling Platform.

33. Using the information provided by users at the time they register for accounts and make purchase of “coins,” as well as by analyzing users’ IP addresses, Defendants have intimate knowledge of, and maintain records reflecting, the geographic locations (including city and state for U.S.-based players) from which each of their users enrolled in, made purchase of “coins,” and lost “coins” wagering on the Baba Gambling Platform.

34. Thus, at the time Plaintiff and the other members of the Class enrolled in, purchased “coins” on, and lost “coins” placing wagers on the Baba Gambling Platform, Defendants had actual knowledge that these persons were located in Utah based on the information they had provided while registering for accounts and making purchases and the IP addresses associated with the devices from which they accessed the Baba Gambling Platform. Defendants nonetheless happily pocketed the losses they sustained using purchased coins to place wagers on the Baba Gambling Platform.

35. During the three-year period preceding the filing of this action, Defendants have received significant revenue from Utah residents through their operation of “fringe gambling devices,” “video gaming devices,” and “gambling devices or records” on the illicit Baba Gambling Platform – in direct violation of

Utah's Gambling Act.

IV. Plaintiff Tanya Prince's Experience

36. Plaintiff Tanya Prince created an account on the Baba Gambling Platform and, after losing her initial allotment of free "coins" by placing wagers on the Baba Gambling Platform, she purchased additional "coins" from Defendants.

37. Thereafter, Plaintiff continued to play the gambling games offered on the Baba Gambling Platform by placing wagers with the "gold coins" and "sweeps coins" she had purchased for the chance to win additional such "coins," including "sweeps coins" that are redeemable for cash.

38. During the three-year period preceding the filing of this action, Plaintiff wagered and lost a significant sum of money, in the form of the "coins" she had purchased from Defendants, playing the gambling games offered on the Baba Gambling Platform.

39. At all times relevant hereto, Plaintiff resided in, was a citizen of, and was physically present in Utah.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

40. Plaintiff seeks to represent a class defined as all residents of Utah who purchased and lost "coins" wagered on Defendants' Baba Gambling Platform at any time during the three-year period preceding the filing of this action (continuing through the date of any order granting class certification).

41. Members of the Class are so numerous that their individual joinder herein is impracticable. The members of the Class number in at least the tens of thousands. The precise number of Class members and their identities are unknown to Plaintiff at this time but will be determined in discovery. The Class may be notified of the pendency of this action at the addresses found in Defendants' records.

42. Common questions of law and fact exist as to all Class members and predominate over questions affecting only individual Class members. Common legal and factual questions include, but are not limited to: (a) whether the games offered on the Baba Gambling Platform are “fringe gaming devices”; (b) whether the games offered on the Baba Gambling Platform are “video gaming devices”; (c) whether the games offered on the Baba Gambling Platform are “gambling devices or records”; (d) whether Defendants “operate or receive revenue from” the games offered on the Baba Gambling Platform; (e) whether Defendants’ acts of selling “coins” to consumers, accepting “coins” as wagers from consumers, and receiving revenue from persons in Utah as a result of the games offered on the Baba Gambling Platform violated Utah’s Gambling Act; and (f) the amount of monetary relief the Class is entitled to recover from Defendants.

43. The claim of the named Plaintiff is typical of the claims of the members of the Class in that the named Plaintiff and all Class members suffered monetary loss as a result of the games offered on Defendants’ Baba Gambling Platform.

44. Plaintiff is an adequate representative of the Class because her interests do not conflict with the interests of the Class members she seeks to represent, she has retained competent counsel experienced in prosecuting class actions, and she intends to prosecute this action vigorously. The interests of Class members will be fairly and adequately protected by Plaintiff and her counsel.

45. The class mechanism is superior to other available means for the fair and efficient adjudication of the claims of Class members. Each individual Class member may lack the resources to undergo the burden and expense of individual prosecution of the complex and extensive litigation necessary to establish Defendants' liability. Individualized litigation increases the delay and expense to all parties and multiplies the burden on the judicial system presented by the complex legal and factual issues of this case. Individualized litigation also presents a potential for inconsistent or contradictory judgments. In contrast, the class action device presents far fewer management difficulties and provides the benefits of single adjudication, economy of scale, and comprehensive supervision by a single court on the issue of Defendants' liability. Class treatment of the liability issues will ensure that all claims and claimants are before this Court for consistent adjudication.

CLAIM FOR RELIEF

**Violation of Utah's Gambling Act, Utah Code Ann. § 76-9-1401, *et seq.*
(By Plaintiff, Individually and on Behalf of the Class, Against Defendants)**

46. Plaintiff repeats the allegations contained in the foregoing paragraphs

as if fully set forth herein.

47. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the members of the Class against Defendants.

48. Utah's Gambling Act provides that "an individual who suffers an economic loss as a result of a fringe gaming device, video gaming device, or gambling device or record may bring a cause of action against a person who operates or receives revenue from the fringe gaming device, video gaming device, or gambling device or record to recover damages, costs, and attorney fees." Utah Code Ann. § 76-9-1412(1).

49. During the time period applicable to this action, and while residing in Utah, Plaintiff purchased "coins" with real money from Defendants and used those coins to place wagers on the games offered on the Baba Gambling Platform, which resulted in Plaintiff suffering "economic loss."

50. Likewise, during the time period applicable to this action, and while residing in Utah, at least tens of thousands of other persons (members of the proposed Class) purchased "coins" with real money from Defendants and used those coins to place wagers on the games offered on the Baba Gambling Platform, which resulted in each of these persons suffering "economic loss."

51. The "coins" that Plaintiff and members of the Class purchased from Defendants, and that Defendants accepted from Plaintiff and Class members as

wagers on the outcomes of the games offered on the Baba Gambling Platform, were each a “[]thing of value” within the meaning of section 76-9-1401(8)(a) of the UGA.

52. Likewise, the “coins” that Plaintiff and members of the Class purchased from Defendants, and that Defendants accepted from Plaintiff and Class members as wagers on the outcomes of the games offered on the Baba Gambling Platform, were each a “representation of value” and thus constituted “gambling bets” within the meaning of section 76-9-1401(9) of the UGA.

53. All of the games offered on the Baba Gambling Platform and played by Plaintiff and members of the Class required Plaintiff and Class members to “risk[] [a] []thing of value for a return or . . . upon the outcome of a contest, game, gaming scheme, or gaming device when the return or outcome . . . is based on an element of chance . . . and . . . is in accord with an agreement or understanding that [they] will receive [a] []thing of value in the event of a certain outcome.” *Id.* § 76-9-1401(8)(a). Accordingly, by accepting the “coins” purchased by Plaintiff and Class members as wagers on the outcomes of games offered on the Baba Gambling Platform, Defendants engaged in “gambling” as defined in the Act.

54. All of the games offered on the Baba Gambling Platform provided Plaintiff and Class members the “opportunity to . . . enter into a gambling event,” and therefore were not “amusement devices” within the meaning of the Act. *Id.* § 76-9-1401(1)(a)(i)-(ii).

55. All of the games that Plaintiff and Class members lost “coins” playing on the Baba Gambling Platform were “conditioned on an element of chance or skill,” and therefore were not “vending machines” within the meaning of the Act. *Id.* § 76-9-1401(19)(a)-(c).

56. All of the games offered on the Baba Gambling Platform and played by Plaintiff and members of the Class were “capable of displaying or otherwise presenting information on a screen or through any other mechanism,” and “provide[d] [Plaintiff and Class members] with a . . . token, credit, . . . or opportunity to participate in a contest, game, [or] gaming scheme . . . with a potential return of money or other prize.” *Id.* § 76-9-1401(7)(a). Accordingly, all of the games that Plaintiff and Class members lost “coins” playing on the Baba Gambling Platform constituted “fringe gaming devices” as defined under the Act. *Id.* § 76-9-1401(7)(a).

57. All of the games offered on the Baba Gambling Platform and played by Plaintiff and members of the Class included “a video display and computer mechanism for playing a game,” “a meter, tracking, or recording mechanism that records or tracks any money, tokens, games, or credits accumulated or remaining,” “a play option that permits a player to spend or risk varying amounts of money, tokens, or credits during a single game, in which the spending or risking of a greater amount of money, tokens, or credits . . . does not significantly extend the length of play time of any single game[] and . . . provides for a chance of greater return of

credits, games, or money,” and “an operating mechanism that, in order to function, requires inserting money, tokens, or other valuable consideration other than entering the user’s name, birthdate, or contact information.” *Id.* § 76-9-1401(20)(a), (c)-(e). Moreover, “the length of play of any single game [offered on the Baba Gambling Platform and played by Plaintiff and members of the Class] [wa]s not substantially affected by the skill, knowledge, or dexterity of the player[.]” *Id.* 76-9-1401(20)(b). Accordingly, all of the games that Plaintiff and Class members lost “coins” playing on the Baba Gambling Platform constituted “video gaming devices” as defined under the Act. *Id.* § 76-9-1401(20).

58. Moreover, because each of the games offered on the Baba Gambling Platform was a “fringe gaming device” and/or “video gaming device” that was “conducted[] or offered for use or sale by [Defendants] in exchange for [some]thing of value,” i.e., purchased “coins,” Defendants’ acceptance of “coins” purchased by Plaintiff and Class members as wagers on the games offered on the Baba Gambling Platform constituted “fringe gambling” within the meaning of the Act. *Id.* § 76-9-1401(6)(a).

59. All of the games offered on the Baba Gambling Platform and played by Plaintiff and members of the Class were “specifically designed for use in gambling or fringe gambling or used primarily for gambling or fringe gambling.” *Id.* § 76-9-1401(10). Accordingly, all of the games that Plaintiff and Class members lost

“coins” playing on the Baba Gambling Platform constituted “gambling devices or records” as defined under the Act. *Id.* § 76-9-1401(10).

60. Thus, during the applicable three-year period preceding the filing of this action, all of the games that Defendants “operate[d]” on the Baba Gambling Platform constituted “fringe gaming device[s], video gaming device[s], [and] gambling device[s]”, and Defendants “receive[d]” substantial “revenue” from the “coins” purchased, wagered, and lost by Plaintiff and members of the Class on the outcomes of those games. *Id.* § 76-9-1412(1).

61. By operating and receiving revenue from Utah residents as a result of the fringe gaming devices, video gaming devices, and gambling devices or records Defendants offered on the Baba Gambling Platform, Defendants directly violated Utah’s Gambling Act and are liable for damages to Plaintiff and the Class members, in the amount of twice the aggregate sum of the “economic loss[es]” suffered by Plaintiff and Class members on the Baba Gambling Platform. *See id.* § 76-9-1412(1)-(2).

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, seeks a judgment against Defendants as follows:

- A. For an order certifying the Class under Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and naming Plaintiff as the representative of the Class and Plaintiff’s attorneys as Class Counsel to represent the Class;

- B. For an order declaring that Defendants' conduct as described herein violated Utah's Gambling Act, § 76-9-1401, *et seq.*;
- C. For an order finding in favor of Plaintiff and the Class on all counts asserted herein;
- D. For an award to Plaintiff and each Class member of twice the amount of economic losses suffered by Plaintiff Class members on the Baba Gambling Platform, as provided by Utah's Gambling Act, Utah Code Ann. § 76-9-1412(1)-(2);
- E. For prejudgment interest on all amounts awarded; and
- F. For an order awarding reasonable attorneys' fees and costs to counsel for Plaintiff and the Class pursuant to Rule 23 and Utah Code Ann. § 76-9-1412(1).

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff demands a trial by jury on all causes of action and issues so triable.

Dated: November 2, 2025

Respectfully submitted,

PETERS | SCOFIELD
A Professional Corporation

/s/ David W. Scofield
DAVID W. SCOFIELD

-and-

HEDIN LLP
ELLIOT O. JACKSON*

GUCOVSCHI LAW FIRM, PLLC
ADRIAN GUCOVSCHI*

** Pro Hac Vice Application Forthcoming*

Counsel for Plaintiff and Putative Class

The JS 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 by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

TANYA PRINCE, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated

(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff Salt Lake County, UT
(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

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

DAVID W. SCOFIELD – 4140
David W. Scofield, PETERS | SCOFIELD PC
7430 Creek Road, Suite 303, Sandy, Utah 84093-6160

DEFENDANTS

BABA ENTERTAINMENT LTD.; and BABA GLOBAL, INC.

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant San Diego County, CA
(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)

<input type="checkbox"/> 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff	<input type="checkbox"/> 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)
<input type="checkbox"/> 2 U.S. Government Defendant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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)

	PTF	DEF		PTF	DEF
Citizen of This State	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
Citizen of Another State	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2	Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	Foreign Nation	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 6

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

CONTRACT	TORTS	FORFEITURE/PENALTY	BANKRUPTCY	OTHER STATUTES
<input type="checkbox"/> 110 Insurance	PERSONAL INJURY	PERSONAL INJURY	<input type="checkbox"/> 422 Appeal 28 USC 158	<input type="checkbox"/> 375 False Claims Act
<input type="checkbox"/> 120 Marine	310 Airplane	<input type="checkbox"/> 365 Personal Injury - Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157	<input type="checkbox"/> 376 Qui Tam (31 USC 3729(a))
<input type="checkbox"/> 130 Miller Act	315 Airplane Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 367 Health Care/ Pharmaceutical Personal Injury Product Liability	INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS	<input type="checkbox"/> 400 State Reapportionment
<input type="checkbox"/> 140 Negotiable Instrument	320 Assault, Libel & Slander	<input type="checkbox"/> 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 410 Antitrust	
<input type="checkbox"/> 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment	330 Federal Employers' Liability	LABOR	<input type="checkbox"/> 430 Banks and Banking	
<input type="checkbox"/> 151 Medicare Act	340 Marine	<input type="checkbox"/> 370 Other Fraud	<input type="checkbox"/> 450 Commerce	
<input type="checkbox"/> 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excludes Veterans)	345 Marine Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 371 Truth in Lending	<input type="checkbox"/> 460 Deportation	
<input type="checkbox"/> 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits	350 Motor Vehicle	<input type="checkbox"/> 380 Other Personal Property Damage	<input type="checkbox"/> 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations	
<input type="checkbox"/> 160 Stockholders' Suits	355 Motor Vehicle	<input type="checkbox"/> 385 Property Damage Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 480 Consumer Credit (15 USC 1681 or 1692)	
<input type="checkbox"/> 190 Other Contract	Product Liability	SOCIAL SECURITY	<input type="checkbox"/> 485 Telephone Consumer Protection Act	
<input type="checkbox"/> 195 Contract Product Liability	360 Other Personal Injury	<input type="checkbox"/> 710 Fair Labor Standards Act	<input type="checkbox"/> 490 Cable/Sat TV	
<input type="checkbox"/> 196 Franchise	362 Personal Injury - Medical Malpractice	<input type="checkbox"/> 720 Labor/Management Relations	<input type="checkbox"/> 850 Securities/Commodities/ Exchange	
REAL PROPERTY	CIVIL RIGHTS	<input type="checkbox"/> 740 Railway Labor Act	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 890 Other Statutory Actions	
<input type="checkbox"/> 210 Land Condemnation	440 Other Civil Rights	<input type="checkbox"/> 751 Family and Medical Leave Act	<input type="checkbox"/> 891 Agricultural Acts	
<input type="checkbox"/> 220 Foreclosure	441 Voting	<input type="checkbox"/> 790 Other Labor Litigation	<input type="checkbox"/> 893 Environmental Matters	
<input type="checkbox"/> 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment	442 Employment	<input type="checkbox"/> 791 Employee Retirement Income Security Act	<input type="checkbox"/> 895 Freedom of Information Act	
<input type="checkbox"/> 240 Torts to Land	443 Housing/ Accommodations	IMMIGRATION	<input type="checkbox"/> 896 Arbitration	
<input type="checkbox"/> 245 Tort Product Liability	445 Amer. w/Disabilities - Employment	<input type="checkbox"/> 462 Naturalization Application	<input type="checkbox"/> 899 Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision	
<input type="checkbox"/> 290 All Other Real Property	446 Amer. w/Disabilities - Other	<input type="checkbox"/> 465 Other Immigration Actions	<input type="checkbox"/> 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes	
	448 Education			

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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 Original Proceeding	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 Removed from State Court	<input type="checkbox"/> 3 Remanded from Appellate Court	<input type="checkbox"/> 4 Reinstated or Reopened	<input type="checkbox"/> 5 Transferred from Another District (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> 6 Multidistrict Litigation - Transfer	<input type="checkbox"/> 8 Multidistrict Litigation - Direct File
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Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):
28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Brief description of cause:
Receiving revenue from unlawful gaming devices in violation of Utah Code Ann. § 76-9-1401, et seq.

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT: CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P. DEMAND \$ 5,000,000+ CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: JURY DEMAND: Yes No

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

DATE SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD
11/3/2025 /s/ David W. Scofield

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT # AMOUNT APPLYING IFP JUDGE MAG. JUDGE

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

The JS 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 by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating 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 Rule 8(a), F.R.Cv.P., 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.
United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here.
United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box.
Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 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.
Diversity of citizenship. (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 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 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 there are multiple nature of suit codes associated with the case, pick the nature of suit code that is most applicable. Click here for: [Nature of Suit Code Descriptions](#).
- V. Origin. Place an "X" in one of the seven boxes.
Original Proceedings. (1) Cases which originate in the United States district courts.
Removed from State Court. (2) Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 U.S.C., Section 1441.
Remanded from Appellate Court. (3) Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.
Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.
Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.
Multidistrict Litigation – Transfer. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407.
Multidistrict Litigation – Direct File. (8) Check this box when a multidistrict case is filed in the same district as the Master MDL docket.
PLEASE NOTE THAT THERE IS NOT AN 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 Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P.
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 44 is used to reference related cases, if any. If there are related cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.

Date and Attorney Signature. Date and sign the civil cover sheet.