

1 Steve W. Berman (*pro hac vice* pending)
HAGENS BERMAN SOBOL SHAPIRO LLP
2 1301 Second Ave, Suite 2000
Seattle, WA 98101
3 (206) 623-7292
4 *steve@hbsslaw.com*

5 Elaine T. Byszewski (SBN 222304)
HAGENS BERMAN SOBOL SHAPIRO LLP
6 301 N. Lake Avenue, Suite 920
Pasadena, CA 91101
7 (213) 330-7150
8 *elaine@hbsslaw.com*

9 *Attorneys for Plaintiff and the Proposed Class*

10 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
11 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
12

13 ALLEN LEE, on behalf of himself and all others
14 similarly situated,

15 Plaintiff,

16 v.

17 TICKETMASTER L.L.C., a Virginia corporation,
18 LIVE NATION ENTERTAINMENT, INC., a
Delaware corporation,

19 Defendants.
20

Case No. 3:18-cv-5987

CLASS ACTION

COMPLAINT

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

I. OVERVIEW.....1

II. PARTIES.....2

III. JURISDICTION AND VENUE.....2

IV. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS.....3

 A. The Reselling of Tickets Is a \$5-Billion Industry in the United States.....3

 B. Undercover Investigation Reveals Ticketmaster’s Scheme to Cash in Twice
by Permitting, Facilitating, and Actively Encouraging Secondary Market Sales
by Scalpers on its Online Resale Platform.3

 C. Ticketmaster’s Response to the Exposé Is to Investigate the Admittedly
“Inappropriate Activity”7

 D. U.S. Senators Open an Inquiry Into Ticketmaster’s Resale Program.....9

V. CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS.....10

VI. CAUSES OF ACTION.....12

 FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION
 VIOLATION OF CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE § 1720012

 SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION
 VIOLATION OF COMMON LAW OF UNJUST ENRICHMENT14

JURY TRIAL DEMAND.....16

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28

1 Plaintiff Allen Lee brings this action on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated
2 against TICKETMASTER L.L.C. and LIVE NATION ENTERTAINMENT, INC. (collectively,
3 Ticketmaster or defendants). Plaintiff’s allegations against defendants are based upon information
4 and belief and upon investigation of plaintiff’s counsel, except for allegations specifically pertaining
5 to plaintiff, which are based upon his personal knowledge.

6 **I. OVERVIEW**

7 1. Companies should treat consumers fairly. But a company fails at this when it accepts
8 kickbacks for secretly facilitating a shortage of its product and then a sale by a third party at a higher
9 price. This isn’t right. But Ticketmaster was just exposed for engaging in just such a scheme.

10 2. Have you ever wondered why Ticketmaster has been unable to rid itself of the
11 scalpers who purchase mass quantities of concert or sports tickets from its website and then resell
12 them for much more minutes later? A better question all along may have been why did Ticketmaster
13 not want to. The answer: Ticketmaster hasn’t wanted to rid itself of scalpers because, as it turns out,
14 they have been working with them.

15 3. Ticketmaster has actually facilitated the sale of tickets to the secondary market by
16 secretly implementing a “Resale Partner Program” supported by TradeDesk, which Ticketmaster
17 acknowledges it “built expressly for professional resellers.” And Ticketmaster does this in order to
18 receive a second cut on tickets—that is *even more than* the original cut Ticketmaster receives.

19 4. For example, “if Ticketmaster collects \$25.75 on a \$209.50 ticket on the initial sale,
20 when the owner posts it for resale for \$400 on the site, the company stands to collect an additional
21 \$76 on the same ticket.”¹ No wonder it isn’t content to just sell each ticket once. And all this despite
22 a code of conduct for resellers that specifically prohibits them “from purchasing tickets that exceed
23 the posted ticket limit for an event,” and “prohibits the creation of fictitious user accounts for the
24 purpose of circumventing ticket limit detection in order to amass tickets intended for resale.”²

25 _____
26 ¹ [http://www.latimes.com/business/hollywood/la-fi-ct-ticketmaster-scalpers-20180920-
story.html](http://www.latimes.com/business/hollywood/la-fi-ct-ticketmaster-scalpers-20180920-story.html).

27 ² [https://www.mercurynews.com/2018/09/19/ticketmaster-schemes-with-scalpers-so-you-pay-
more-report/](https://www.mercurynews.com/2018/09/19/ticketmaster-schemes-with-scalpers-so-you-pay-more-report/).

1 **IV. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

2 **A. The Reselling of Tickets Is a \$5-Billion Industry in the United States.**

3 13. “Ticketmaster is owned by the world’s largest concert promoter, Live Nation—which
4 brought in \$10.3 billion in revenue last year—and sells tickets to concerts, pro sports games, theater
5 shows and other events.”³

6 14. Meanwhile, the reselling of tickets has grown into a \$5-billion industry in the U.S.⁴

7 15. “Scalpers using bots to scoop up huge numbers of tickets to resell at much-inflated
8 prices have become a curse for the concert-going public. Shows can sell out in moments, with
9 thousands of tickets appearing on reseller websites minutes later. So what is Ticketmaster, the
10 largest player in the ticketing industry, doing about a problem afflicting its customers with added
11 costs and hassles? Cashing in—twice.”⁵

12 **B. Undercover Investigation Reveals Ticketmaster’s Scheme to Cash in Twice by**
13 **Permitting, Facilitating, and Actively Encouraging Secondary Market Sales**
by Scalpers Using its Online Resale Systems.

14 16. As first reported on September 19, 2018, in July 2018, Canada’s national broadcaster
15 CBC and the Toronto Star newspaper sent undercover reporters to Ticket Summit, a ticketing and
16 live-entertainment convention at Caesars Palace in Las Vegas, where Ticketmaster reportedly held a
17 private event for scalpers, whom the company refers to as “resellers” and “brokers.”⁶

18 17. “Posing as scalpers and equipped with hidden cameras, the journalists were pitched
19 on Ticketmaster’s professional reseller program. Company representatives told them Ticketmaster’s
20 resale division turns a blind eye to scalpers who use ticket-buying bots and fake identities to snatch
21 up tickets and then resell them on the site for inflated prices.”⁷

22
23
24 ³ [http://www.latimes.com/business/hollywood/la-fi-ct-ticketmaster-scalpers-20180920-](http://www.latimes.com/business/hollywood/la-fi-ct-ticketmaster-scalpers-20180920-story.html)
story.html.

25 ⁴ *Id.*

26 ⁵ *Id.*

27 ⁶ *Id.*

28 ⁷ *Id.*

1 18. The reason for this is a simple one of greed: the “pricey resale tickets include extra
2 fees for Ticketmaster.” For example, “if Ticketmaster collects \$25.75 on a \$209.50 ticket on the
3 initial sale, when the owner posts it for resale for \$400 on the site, the company stands to collect an
4 additional \$76 on the same ticket.”⁸

5 19. At the convention, Casey Klein, Ticketmaster Resale director, held a session that was
6 closed to the media entitled, “We appreciate your partnership: More brokers are listing with
7 Ticketmaster than ever before.”⁹ “The audience heard that Ticketmaster has developed a
8 professional reseller program and within the past year launched TradeDesk, a web-based inventory-
9 management system for scalpers. . . . TradeDesk allows scalpers to upload large quantities of tickets
10 purchased from Ticketmaster’s site and quickly list them again for resale. With the click of a button,
11 scalpers can hike or drop prices on reams of tickets on Ticketmaster’s site based on their assessment
12 of fan demand.”¹⁰

13 20. “The resale program and TradeDesk appear closely guarded by Ticketmaster. Neither
14 TradeDesk nor the professional reseller program are mentioned anywhere on Ticketmaster’s website
15 or in its corporate reports To access the company’s TradeDesk website, a person must first send
16 in a registration request.”¹¹

17 21. Predictably, “it seems as though the ticket-selling giant has been keeping the program
18 under wraps, given the public outrage the program would likely incite.”¹²

19
20
21
22
23 ⁸ <http://www.latimes.com/business/hollywood/la-fi-ct-ticketmaster-scalpers-20180920-story.htm>;
<https://www.cbc.ca/news/business/ticketmaster-prices-scalpers-bruno-mars-1.4826914>.

24 ⁹ [https://www.cbc.ca/news/business/a-public-relations-nightmare-ticketmaster-recruits-pros-for-](https://www.cbc.ca/news/business/a-public-relations-nightmare-ticketmaster-recruits-pros-for-secret-scalper-program-1.4828535)
25 [secret-scalper-program-1.4828535](https://www.cbc.ca/news/business/a-public-relations-nightmare-ticketmaster-recruits-pros-for-secret-scalper-program-1.4828535).

26 ¹⁰ [http://www.latimes.com/business/hollywood/la-fi-ct-ticketmaster-scalpers-20180920-](http://www.latimes.com/business/hollywood/la-fi-ct-ticketmaster-scalpers-20180920-story.html)
27 [story.html](http://www.latimes.com/business/hollywood/la-fi-ct-ticketmaster-scalpers-20180920-story.html).

28 ¹¹ *Id.*

¹² <https://liveforlivemusic.com/news/ticketmaster-tradedesk-scalp/>.

1 22. According to Ticketmaster’s 39-page “Professional Reseller Handbook,” also
2 uncovered by CBC, TradeDesk is “Ticketmaster Resale’s custom-designed and web-based, inventory
3 management, sales and full point-of-sale system built expressly for professional resellers.”¹³

4 23. Tickets from the primary market can be uploaded to TradeDesk. And the “TradeDesk
5 Marketplace” provides a platform where professional resellers can also “view and purchase
6 inventory from fans”¹⁴—even though Ticketmaster secondary sites purport to be “Introducing Fan-
7 to-Fan Resale”¹⁵ and “Powering Official Fan-to-Fan Marketplaces.”¹⁶

8 24. “Transfer” is a “TradeDesk feature that provides resellers the ability to easily move
9 any Ticketmaster Verified ticket from one account to another without the need for PDFs or
10 barcodes.” And Ticketmaster profits from supporting and encouraging scalpers, because they pay a
11 “Seller Fee” to Ticketmaster that is a percentage of the ticket price.¹⁷

12 25. Ticketmaster’s predecessor to TradeDesk was EventInventory; on its website it now
13 describes TradeDesk as “Ticketmaster Resale’s newest broker tool,” replacing EventInventory.¹⁸

14 26. Back on the trade show floor of the Las Vegas conference, Ticketmaster
15 representatives handed out cupcakes, and at cubicle workstations they provided online
16 demonstrations of TradeDesk. One of the presenters, unaware he was speaking to an undercover
17 reporter, said that Ticketmaster’s resale division is not interested in whether clients use automated
18 software and fake identities to bypass the box office’s ticket-buying limits. He commented: “If you
19 want to get a good show and the ticket limit is six or eight ... you’re not going to make a living on six
20 or eight tickets.”¹⁹

21
22 ¹³ <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/4901430-TMR-Professional-Reseller-Handbook-1-1.html> (Professional Reseller Handbook), at 8.

23 ¹⁴ *Id.*

24 ¹⁵ <https://www.ticketmaster.com/verified>.

25 ¹⁶ <https://www.ticketexchangebyticketmaster.com/>.

26 ¹⁷ Professional Reseller Handbook at 9.

27 ¹⁸ <https://www.eventinventory.com/>.

28 ¹⁹ <https://www.cbc.ca/news/business/a-public-relations-nightmare-ticketmaster-recruits-pros-for-secret-scalper-program-1.4828535>.

1 27. Although the firm has a “buyer abuse” department that keeps an eye out for blatantly
2 suspicious online activity, the Ticketmaster representative said that its reselling department doesn’t
3 police users of TradeDesk. When asked whether Ticketmaster cares if scalpers use bots to buy their
4 tickets, he said: “We don’t share reports, we don’t share names, we don’t share account information
5 with the primary site. Period.”²⁰

6 28. During an online video conference demonstration of TradeDesk at an earlier stage of
7 the undercover investigation back in March 2018, another Ticketmaster employee was asked whether
8 the company would ban scalpers who violated the firm’s terms of service by getting around ticket-
9 buying limits. He responded: “We’ve spent millions of dollars on this tool. The last thing we’d want
10 to do is get brokers caught up to where they can’t sell inventory with us.”²¹

11 29. According to CBC, he also said that 100 scalpers in North America, including a
12 handful in Canada, are using TradeDesk to move between a few thousand and several million tickets
13 per year. “I think our biggest broker right now has probably grabbed around five million,” he said.²²

14 30. There are brokers with “literally a couple of hundred accounts” on TradeDesk, and
15 that it’s “not something that we look at or report.”²³

16 31. Indeed, Ticketmaster’s Professional Reseller Handbook reveals that the company runs
17 a reward program for scalpers who sell tickets on “Ticketmaster Resale consumer websites.”²⁴ In the
18 words of Ticketmaster, it “rewards professional reseller partners” for sales performance, unlocking
19 discounts on the seller fee percentage if, for example, their purchase order total reflects improvement
20 year-over-year—and Ticketmaster provides an example of a purchase order total exceeding \$5M—or

22 ²⁰ *Id.*

23 ²¹ *Id.*

24 ²² *Id.*

25 ²³ <https://www.rollingstone.com/music/music-news/ticketmaster-cheating-scalpers-726353/>.

26 ²⁴ Professional Reseller Handbook at 5, 9-12. These include sites such as
27 <https://www.ticketexchangebyticketmaster.com/>, which purports to be “Powering Official Fan-to-
28 Fan Marketplaces”; <https://www.ticketmaster.com/verified>, which purports to be “Introducing Fan-
to-Fan Resale” and “HAS MORE TICKETS IN STORE THAN EVER BEFORE”; and
<https://www.ticketsnow.com/>, another Ticketmaster company.

1 they achieve “a year-over-year increase in the number of tickets [] sold on Ticketmaster Resale
2 platforms.”²⁵ Thus, Ticketmaster is actively rewarding scalpers for selling on its secondary market.

3 **C. Ticketmaster’s Response to the Exposé Is to Investigate the Admittedly**
4 **“Inappropriate Activity.”**

5 32. “As the world’s leading ticketing platform, representing thousands of teams, artists
6 and venues, we believe it is our job to offer a marketplace that provides a safe and fair place for fans
7 to shop, buy and sell tickets in both the primary and secondary markets,” wrote Catherine Martin,
8 senior vice-president of communications, based in Los Angeles.

9 33. But at the same time Ticketmaster acknowledges that its code of conduct for sellers
10 “specifically prohibits resellers from purchasing tickets that exceed the posted ticket limit for an
11 event,” and the firm’s policy “prohibits the creation of fictitious user accounts for the purpose of
12 circumventing ticket limit detection in order to amass tickets intended for resale.”²⁶

13 34. So Ticketmaster said it was “categorically untrue that Ticketmaster has any program
14 in place to enable resellers to acquire large volumes of tickets at the expense of consumers.”²⁷

15 35. But “the CBC report made no claims about a system to acquire tickets, but rather
16 disclosed TradeDesk, an online tool that helps scalpers resell their inventory by instantly ‘synching’
17 their Ticketmaster.com accounts to upload already-purchased event seats onto resale websites—
18 including Ticketmaster.”²⁸

19 36. And Ticketmaster did not deny that its resale division is not policing activity that
20 would indicate violations on the primary site. Nor did it deny that the resale division is actively
21 encouraging those engaging in such violations to use TradeDesk to unload mass quantities of tickets
22 on the secondary market.

23
24

²⁵ Professional Reseller Handbook at 9, 12.

25 ²⁶ <https://www.mercurynews.com/2018/09/19/ticketmaster-schemes-with-scalpers-so-you-pay-more-report/>.

26 ²⁷ *Id.*

27 ²⁸ <https://www.cbc.ca/news/business/a-public-relations-nightmare-ticketmaster-recruits-pros-for-secret-scalper-program-1.4828535>.

1 37. So now Ticketmaster has started an internal review of its professional resellers’
2 accounts and employee practices “to ensure that our policies are being upheld by all stakeholders.”
3 And it said that: “Moving forward we will be putting additional measures in place to proactively
4 monitor for this type of inappropriate activity.”²⁹

5 38. Richard Powers, associate professor at the University of Toronto’s Rotman School of
6 Management, agrees that Ticketmaster’s conduct has been inappropriate and unethical. With its near
7 monopoly on box-office tickets, Ticketmaster should not also be allowed to profit from the scalping
8 of those same tickets, he says. “Helping to create a secondary market where purchasers are duped
9 into paying higher prices and securing themselves a second commission should be illegal.”³⁰

10 39. Reg Walker, a security consultant and expert on ticket scalping in the U.K., says that
11 Ticketmaster doesn’t ask “the scalpers how or where they obtained the tickets as they already know
12 the answer. The lack of due diligence is appalling and demonstrates a singular contempt for genuine
13 music and sports fans who are unable to obtain tickets at face value due to industrial ticket harvesting
14 by scalpers.”³¹

15 40. Indeed, on its own website, Ticketmaster refers to the activity of professional scalpers
16 as “unfair competition.” But now it has been caught secretly permitting, facilitating, and actively
17 encouraging the sale of tickets by scalpers on the secondary market using its TradeDesk platform—
18 all for a second cut on those sales.³²

19
20
21 ²⁹ <https://www.mercurynews.com/2018/09/19/ticketmaster-schemes-with-scalpers-so-you-pay-more-report/>.

22 ³⁰ <https://www.cbc.ca/news/business/a-public-relations-nightmare-ticketmaster-recruits-pros-for-secret-scalper-program-1.4828535>.

23 ³¹ <https://www.thestar.com/news/investigations/2018/09/22/ticketmaster-facing-class-action-lawsuits-over-ticket-resales.html>.

24 ³² <https://www.ticketmaster.com/creditcardentry> (“Why is Credit Card Entry the only option for
25 some events, or some sections? When Credit Card Entry is the only option it’s probably because the
26 tickets are in high demand, and the artist, team, or venue wants true fans like you to get the seats you
27 want at face value by eliminating unfair competition from professional scalpers. Without the ability
28 to resell tickets at steep prices, scalpers have no reason to snatch them up when they go on sale using
automated software, or ‘bots.’”).

1 **D. U.S. Senators Open an Inquiry Into Ticketmaster’s Resale Program.**

2 41. On September 21, 2018, U.S. Senators Jerry Moran (R-Kan.) and Richard Blumenthal
 3 (D-Conn.) sent a letter to Live Nation’s CEO regarding the allegations that Ticketmaster “recruits
 4 and employs professional ticket scalpers to circumvent the ticket purchasing limits on its own
 5 primary ticket sales platform in an effort to expand its ticket resale division” and “utilizes a
 6 professional reseller program called TradeDesk, which provides a web-based inventory for scalpers
 7 to effectively purchase large quantities of tickets from Ticketmaster’s primary ticket sales website
 8 and resell these tickets for higher prices on its own resale platform.” The letter referred to
 9 allegations of “TradeDesk users moving up to several million tickets per year,” such that the alleged
 10 “harms to consumers made in this piece are serious and deserve immediate attention.”³³

11 42. Given the Senators’ “ongoing interest in protecting consumers from unfair and
 12 deceptive practices” and concern that Ticketmaster may have violated the *Better Online Ticket Sales*
 13 (*BOTS*) *Act of 2016*, they “seek clarification on the use of this program” and requested responses to
 14 the following questions by October 5, 2018:

- 15 • Describe the event ticket purchasing limits that Ticketmaster currently employs for
 16 sales on its primary ticket sales platform. Additionally, how does the company
 identify computer programs used to circumvent these purchasing limits?
- 17 • Do Ticketmaster’s ticket purchasing limits and associated detection practices apply to
 18 users of its online program, TradeDesk? If not, please explain.
- 19 • What are the specific rules and processes of compliance for participating TradeDesk
 20 users as it relates to ticket purchasing limits and other relevant consumer protection
 21 priorities? Please share any documents and guidance materials that are provided to
 TradeDesk users.
- 22 • What role does Ticketmaster’s Professional Reseller Handbook play in deterring its
 23 resellers from engaging in illegal ticket purchasing activities?³⁴

24 43. Thus, Ticketmaster’s scheme to partner up with scalpers in order to cash in twice on
 25 ticket sales has even caught the attention of U.S. Senators, who are now requiring it to account.

26 ³³ <https://variety.com/2018/music/news/senators-question-ticketmaster-live-nation-on-alleged-scalper-collusion-1202956495/>.

27 ³⁴ *Id.*

1 44. Accordingly, and for all the reasons set forth herein, defendants have engaged in
2 unlawful and unfair business practices in violation of Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200 and have been
3 unjustly enriched in violation of the common law of unjust enrichment. So plaintiff, on behalf of
4 himself and a nationwide class, seeks restitution, attorneys' fees, and costs of suit.

5 **V. CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

6 45. Under Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, plaintiff seeks certification of
7 a class defined as follows:

8 All end-user purchasers in the United States who purchased a
9 secondary market Ticketmaster ticket from a professional reseller
10 participating in Ticketmaster's resale partner program and/or using
11 TradeDesk or a similar system operated by defendants, such as
12 EventInventory or eimarketplace.

13 46. Excluded from the class are defendants; the officers, directors or employees of
14 defendants; any entity in which any defendant has a controlling interest; and any affiliate, legal
15 representative, heir or assign of defendants. Also, excluded from the class are any federal, state or
16 local governmental entities, any judicial officer presiding over this action and the members of his/her
17 immediate family and judicial staff, and any juror assigned to this action.

18 47. Plaintiff does not know the exact number of class members at the present time.
19 However, due to the nature of the trade and commerce involved, there appear to be hundreds of
20 thousands if not millions of class members such that joinder of all class members is impracticable.

21 48. The class is defined by objective criteria, and notice can be provided through
22 techniques similar to those customarily used in other consumer fraud cases and complex class
23 actions, including use of defendants' records of sale by third parties using its TradeDesk platform.

24 49. There are questions of law and fact common to the class, including whether
25 defendants in fact permitted, facilitated, and/or actively encouraged sales on the secondary market by
26 scalpers in return for a second cut on ticket sales.

27 50. Plaintiff asserts claims that are typical of the class. Plaintiff and all class members
28 have been subjected to the same wrongful conduct because they all have purchased and paid more
for Ticketmaster tickets on the secondary market and/or paid a cut that went to Ticketmaster after it

1 secretly permitted, facilitated, and/or actively encouraged the sale of its tickets by scalpers on the
2 secondary market using its TradeDesk platform.

3 51. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the class.
4 Plaintiff is represented by counsel competent and experienced in both consumer protection and class
5 action litigation.

6 52. Class certification is appropriate because defendants have acted on grounds that apply
7 generally to the class, so that final injunctive relief or corresponding declaratory relief is appropriate
8 respecting the class as a whole.

9 53. Class certification is also appropriate because common questions of law and fact
10 substantially predominate over any questions that may affect only individual members of the class,
11 including, *inter alia*, the following:

- 12 a. whether defendants in fact permitted, facilitated, and/or
13 actively encouraged sales on the secondary market by scalpers
in return for a second cut on ticket sales;
- 14 b. whether such conduct violates the unlawful prong of section
15 17200;
- 16 c. whether such conduct violates the unfair prong of section
17 17200;
- 18 d. whether such conduct caused defendants' unjust enrichment at
19 class members' expense; and
- 20 e. whether restitution and/or injunctive relief should be provided
21 to class members as a result of defendants' wrongful conduct.

22 54. A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient
23 adjudication of this controversy, since joinder of all the individual class members is impracticable.
24 Furthermore, because the injury suffered by each individual class member may be relatively small,
25 the expense and burden of individual litigation would make it very difficult or impossible for
individual class members to redress the wrongs done to each of them individually and the burden
imposed on the judicial system would be enormous.

26 55. The prosecution of separate actions by the individual class members would create a
27 risk of inconsistent or varying adjudications, which would establish incompatible standards of
28

1 conduct for defendants. In contrast, the conduct of this action as a class action presents far fewer
2 management difficulties, conserves judicial resources and the parties' resources, and protects the
3 rights of each class member.

4 **VI. CAUSES OF ACTION**

5 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

6 **VIOLATION OF CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE § 17200**

7 56. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference all paragraphs alleged herein.

8 57. Plaintiff asserts this claim on behalf of the nationwide class. Application of
9 California law is appropriate given defendants' headquarters are in California and key decisions
10 regarding the TradeDesk platform and related business practices described herein were presumably
11 developed at their in-state headquarters, such that the unfair business practices described herein
12 emanated from California.

13 58. Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200 prohibits unlawful and unfair business acts and
14 practices. Defendants have engaged in unlawful and unfair business acts and practices in violation of
15 the UCL as a result of the wrongful conduct alleged herein.

16 59. Defendants have violated the unlawful prong of section 17200, because the acts and
17 practices set forth herein violate the *Better Online Ticket Sales (BOTS) Act of 2016*, 15 U.S.C.A. §
18 45c. The BOTS Act states in subsection (a) (1) that it shall be unlawful for any person:

19 (A) to circumvent a security measure, access control system, or
20 other technological control or measure on an Internet website or
21 online service that is used by the ticket issuer to enforce posted
22 event ticket purchasing limits or to maintain the integrity of posted
23 online ticket purchasing order rules; or

24 (B) to sell or offer to sell any event ticket in interstate commerce
25 obtained in violation of subparagraph (A) if the person selling or
26 offering to sell the ticket either--

- (i) participated directly in or had the ability to control the conduct in violation of subparagraph (A); or
- (ii) knew or should have known that the event ticket was acquired in violation of subparagraph (A).

Ticketmaster has violated these provisions by the conduct set forth herein.

60. The BOTS Act also states in subsection (b) that any “violation of subsection (a) shall be treated as a violation of a rule defining an unfair or a deceptive act or practice under section 18(a)(1)(B) of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 57a(a)(1)(B)).” For this reason, Ticketmaster also violates the unfair prong of section 17200.

61. Defendants have also violated the unfair prong of section 17200, because the acts and practices set forth herein offend established public policies supporting honesty and fair dealing in consumer transactions, as well as the policy against the “circumvention of control measures used by Internet ticket sellers to ensure equitable consumer access to tickets for any given event,” as set forth in the BOTS Act. Defendants’ conduct as described herein is also unethical, oppressive, unscrupulous and injurious to consumers. The harm that these acts and practices cause greatly outweighs any benefits associated with them. And consumers could not have reasonably avoided the harm because they did not know that Ticketmaster permitted, facilitated, and/or encouraged professional resellers, or scalpers, to sell its tickets on Ticketmaster’s secondary market.

62. Plaintiff has suffered injury in fact, including loss of money, as a result of defendants’ unfair practices. Plaintiff and members of the class were directly and proximately injured by defendants’ conduct and lost money as a result of defendants’ conduct, because they paid more for Ticketmaster tickets on the secondary market and/or paid a cut that went to Ticketmaster after it secretly permitted, facilitated, and/or actively encouraged the sale of its tickets by scalpers on the secondary market using its TradeDesk platform.

63. All of the wrongful conduct alleged herein occurred, and continues to occur, in the conduct of defendants’ business. Defendants’ wrongful conduct is part of a general practice that is still being perpetuated and repeated throughout the State of California and the nation.

- 1 C. Enjoin defendants from continuing their unlawful conduct;
- 2 D. Award plaintiff and the class restitution of all monies paid to defendants as a result of
- 3 their unlawful conduct;
- 4 E. Award plaintiff and the class reasonable attorneys' fees and costs; and
- 5 F. Award plaintiff and the class such other further and different relief as the nature of the
- 6 case may require or as may be determined to be just, equitable, and proper by this Court.

7 **JURY TRIAL DEMAND**

8 Plaintiff, by counsel, requests a trial by jury for all claims so triable.

9 DATED: September 28, 2018

HAGENS BERMAN SOBOL SHAPIRO LLP

11 By: /s/ Elaine T. Byszewski

12 Elaine T. Byszewski (SBN 222304)
13 301 N. Lake Avenue, Suite 920
14 Pasadena, CA 91101
(213) 330-7150
elaine@hbsslaw.com

15 Steve W. Berman (*pro hac vice* pending)
16 HAGENS BERMAN SOBOL SHAPIRO LLP
17 1301 Second Ave., Suite 2000
Seattle, WA 98101
(206) 623-7292
steve@hbsslaw.com

19 *Attorneys for Plaintiff and the Proposed Class*

CIVIL COVER SHEET

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

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

ALLEN LEE, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated,

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

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number) HAGENS BERMAN SOBOL SHAPIRO LLP 301 N. Lake Avenue, Suite 920 Pasadena, CA 91101

DEFENDANTS

TICKETMASTER L.L.C., a Virginia corporation, LIVE NATION ENTERTAINMENT, INC, a Delaware corporation

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 options: Citizen of This State, Citizen of Another State, Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country, Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State, Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State, Foreign Nation.

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)(2)(A) Brief description of cause: Nationwide class action for violations of Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200 et seq. and common law of unjust enrichment.

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

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

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

JUDGE DOCKET NUMBER

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

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